

## CHALLENGES IN INTERPRETERS' TRAINING

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**Abstract:** *This article talks about translator training and the problems and shortcomings that arise in this process.*

**Key words:** *Translation, translator, problem, principle, shortcoming, process, speaker.*

Today, a number of reforms are being implemented in our country in order to further improve the field of science and widely apply the latest achievements of science to every aspect of the life of the state and society. In particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 8, 2019 "On approval of the concept of the development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030" No. PF5847 "The higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan 2030" target indicators of the concept of development until 2030" and "Approval of the concept of development of science until 2030" dated October 29, 2020 It is of special importance that the issues of achieving the "target indicators and indicators of the concept of development of science until 2030" approved by the decree No. PF-6097 are set as priorities. In these processes, it will be necessary to carry out large-scale measures to expand the number of scientific researches in the fields of translation studies and translation didactics, to bring translator training to a new level.

For ten thousand years, the caravan of people, thirsty and needing mutual relations, interactions, communications, and various communications, has been traveling around the world, moving from continent to continent. Merchants, generals, scientists, religious scholars, propagandists, astrologers, artisans, healers, judges, and translators were among these continuous caravans. The standards of relations between the peoples, agreements of alliances, contracts, and mutual covenants of the people have been resolved through knowledgeable translators and interpreters. Interpreters serve the harmonious and fair completion of affairs and the harmony of the people. They tried to protect the human race from various calamities of ignorance and unnecessary massacres. It would not be wrong to





say that translators have made an incomparable contribution to our people's knowledge and learning of each other.

Translation is one of the professions that has been important since ancient times. There are different directions of translation. For example, word-for-word translation or word-for-word translation. Both of these are types of translation that benefit society. In a literal translation, the translator provides clear information, while in a meaningful translation, the translator illuminates the meaning in a comprehensible way. In interpreting, literal and paraphrase are two different approaches, each of which plays an important role in different situations.

Translation is a linguistic, literary-aesthetic phenomenon, the art of words, and the translator is a creator. The main feature of translation is that it is a creative process of reconstruction with other language tools, it is an art of words. The word translation, in addition to its current meaning, also expresses meanings such as explanation, interpretation of the text, explanation, interpretation, interpretation, and simple expression.


As in any field, there are several translation problems in the field of translation; some are encountered by translators and some by clients; Others can be considered systemic problems because they pose a problem for the translation itself. Although we cannot provide a one-size-fits-all solution to every translation problem, we can mitigate their impact with some tips based on the experiences of many translators.

Of course, there are many difficulties in this method of translation. Human memory is not capable of keeping all information in memory. It is important for the translator to find the logical chain of thought in the text and reveal the semantic basis of the speaker's speech. A person can usually remember 7 or 5 semantic bases. If the person speaking does not allow the interpreter to slow down a bit, mistakes and omissions will occur in the translation. There are 3 main principles of consecutive translation: Comprehension, Analysis and Restatement. In the principle of understanding, it is important to translate not words, but general thoughts. If the translator does not know the translation of any word in the speaker's speech, he must understand the meaning of this word from the context. There are 2 key moments in any speech. They are the beginning and end of speech. A perfect translation will be created only if the translator can do these things correctly.

The organization of translation training and the development of teaching methods are conditioned by the acceptance of a number of original assumptions:

- translation is a complex and multifaceted type of mental activity, it can be carried out in different conditions, in different ways and under the influence of many elements;
- certain knowledge, skills (consciously performing a certain action) and skills (semi-voluntarily and involuntarily (automatically) ) to perform) is required;





- translation activity can be performed by the translator consciously (with the help of analysis and based conclusions) or intuitively. The ratio between conscious and intuitive representations of activity varies in different translators when translating different texts under different conditions. Conscious and intuitive translation ability (interpretation competence) develops in the process of training and practice;

- the implementation of the translator's authority takes place in the personal participation of the translator in relation to the language. For this purpose, the translator must have comprehensive cognitive and linguistic knowledge, wide-scale cross-cultural intelligence, necessary mental qualities and talent. Such qualities should be developed and encouraged during translation training;

- the task of training in translation is not to master some standards, rules and recipes that the translator can use involuntarily in any situation, but to master the rules, styles and methods of translation, to be able to choose them, in relation to different texts in certain conditions, can be used in different ways for different purposes. The issues solved by the translator in the process of translation require finding a new solution, taking into account the meaning hidden in the text and the specifics of the relevant situation, based on the same template or general rules of the translation strategy, which allows everyone to apply certain methods and rules. can be individual. The search for a solution consists of conclusions about the possibility of using a certain rule and method, about the need to choose a unique, occasional solution, abandoning its changing or usual, standard solution;

In the content of field translator training, there are several professional competencies that should be improved in future translators, among them thematic and terminological competence are considered the most important. Because knowing the terminology of the field and its alternatives in the original and translated languages, how well it is expressed, helps to eliminate the lexical problems encountered in the translation process. From the point of view of a logical approach, many issues of terminology begin with the study of the relationship between the term and the concept. A future translator's understanding of the term and the meaning of the concept and the formation of sufficient knowledge, skills and competence in this regard will prevent linguistic, thematic and even psycho-physiological problems in his future work.

There are several difficulties in the process of training translators. Some of them include:

1. Language and cultural differences: Every language has its own cultural context. If translators do not understand these differences, the meaning or essence of the text may be lost.





2. Terminology: In special fields (for example, medicine, law, technology) the exact translation of terms is very important. Translators must be familiar with the terms used in each field.

3. Lack of knowledge of other languages: Sometimes translators may not know enough of the language they need, which affects the quality of the translation.

4. Lexical and grammatical difficulties: Grammatical rules and lexis of each language are different from others. These differences can cause problems in the translation process.

5. Voice and style: Maintaining the voice and style of the text being translated can be difficult, especially if the text is creative or literary.

6. Copyrights: Translators must comply with copyrights when translating works, which may cause some restrictions.

7. Acquisition and adoption: In a multilingual country like Uzbekistan, using materials developed in different languages can be problematic because some communities prefer one language.

8. Technology-assisted translation: Automatic translations (such as Google Translate) are sometimes imprecise and require the use of professional translators.

In order to face these challenges, the operating organizations should develop quality training programs and attract experienced professionals.

In short, there are many different types and methods of translation, each with its own advantages and disadvantages. The chosen method or type of translation depends on the purpose, the needs of the audience and the complexity of the text. All these types require high skills, knowledge and creative approach from translators, which shows the complex and multifaceted nature of the translation process.

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