The Role 0f Innovation and Technologies in Teaching Written Translation and Its Lingua Didactic Basements.

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Abstract: Translation is the process of converting written or spoken words from one language to another while preserving the meaning and intent of the original text or speech. It involves a deep understanding of both the source and target languages, as well as cultural nuances and context, in order to accurately convey the message from one language to another. Translation can be done by human translators or through the use of machine translation technology. Written translation refers specifically to the process of translating written text from one language to another. This can include documents, books, articles, websites, emails, and other forms of written communication.

Keywords: Analysis, impact, concept of translation, source language, target language, word-for-word translation, ethics, professionalism, interlinguocultural communication, secondary linguistic personality, linguocognitive level, textotypological, linguocultural, deverbalization, linguosociums, verbal-semantic network, text typological, linguistic personality, multicultural communication.

Роль инноваций и технологий в обучении переводу и его лингводидактические основы.

Аннотация:Перевод - это процесс преобразования письменных или устных слов с одного языка на другой при сохранении значения и замысла оригинального текста или речи. Это предполагает глубокое понимание как исходного, так и целевого языков, а также культурных нюансов и контекста, чтобы точно передать сообщение с одного языка на другой. Перевод может быть выполнен переводчиками-людьми или с использованием технологии машинного перевода. Письменный перевод относится конкретно к процессу перевода письменного текста с одного языка на другой. Это могут быть документы, книги, статьи, веб-сайты, электронные письма и другие формы письменного общения.

Ключевые слова: анализ, воздействие, концепция перевода, исходный язык, целевой язык, дословный перевод, этика, профессионализм, межъязыковая коммуникация, вторичная языковая личность, лингвокогнитивный уровень, текстотипологический, лингвокультурологический, девербализация, лингвосоциумы, вербально-семантическая сеть, типологический текст, языковая личность, мультикультурная коммуникация.

Yozma tarjimani o'rgatishdagi innovatsiyalar va texnologiyalarning o'rni va uning lingua didaktik asoslari.

Annotatsiya: Tarjima-bu asl matn yoki nutqning ma'nosi va maqsadini saqlab, yozma yoki og'zaki so'zlarni bir tildan boshqasiga o'tkazish jarayoni. Bu xabarni bir tildan ikkinchi tilga aniq etkazish uchun manba va maqsadli tillarni, shuningdek madaniy nuanslar va kontekstni chuqur tushunishni o'z ichiga oladi. Tarjima inson tarjimonlari tomonidan yoki mashinada tarjima qilish texnologiyasidan foydalangan holda amalga oshirilishi mumkin. Yozma tarjima, xususan, yozma matnni bir tildan ikkinchi tilga tarjima qilish jarayonini anglatadi. Bunga hujjatlar, kitoblar, maqolalar, veb-saytlar, elektron pochta xabarlari va yozma muloqotning boshqa shakllari kirishi mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar: tahlil, ta'sir, tarjima tushunchasi, manba tili, maqsadli til, so'zma-so'z tarjima, etika, professionallik, tillararo madaniyatlararo aloqa, ikkilamchi lingvistik shaxs, lingvokognitiv daraja, tekstotipologik, lingvokultural, deverbalizatsiya, lingvosotsiumlar, og'zaki-semantik tarmoq, matn tipologik, lingvistik shaxs, ko'p madaniyatli aloqa.

1. INTRUDUCTION

The way foreign languages are taught and acquired has undergone a substantial transformation because to innovation and technology.

2. MAIN PART

Here are a few instances of how technological advancements and innovation have affected language instruction:

1. Platforms for online language learning: Language learning has become easier to learn and more comfortable thanks to websites and apps like Rosetta Stone and Duolingo. These systems engage students and give immediate feedback through interactive exercises, games, and quizzes.

2. Augmented and virtual reality (VR/AR): These technologies are being used to produce immersive language learning environments. Pupils can engage in real-world language practice in authentic circumstances, virtually travel to other places, and communicate with native speakers.

3. Software for learning languages: Sophisticated systems such as Anki and Memorise employ spaced repetition algorithms to assist learners in retaining grammar and vocabulary.

4. Interactive whiteboards and smart boards: Using multimedia information, interactive activities, and real-time collaboration, these interactive technologies let teachers design dynamic and captivating lessons.

5. Online communication tools: Language learners can interact with native speakers for conversation practice and cross-cultural exchange through websites like Skype, Zoom, and Google Meet.

6. Games: Students learn languages more effectively and enjoyably when they play games and take quizzes, which helps them stay motivated and involved in their studies.

3. DISCUSSION

Foreign language instruction has undergone a radical transformation thanks to innovation and technology, which has improved accessibility, interactivity, and efficacy for learners of all ages and backgrounds: Translation software: In the field of written translation, sophisticated tools like Google Translate and Deep L have made it simpler for language learners to translate written texts rapidly and correctly. These technologies continuously enhance the quality of their translations by utilizing machine learning techniques; CAT tools: With capabilities like translation memory, terminology management, and automatic quality checks, computer-assisted translation (CAT) programs like SDL Trados and MemoQ enable professional translators to operate more effectively; Online translation platforms: Job ads, glossaries, forums, and glossaries are among the tools offered by websites and platforms like Translators Cafe and ProZ.com, which also link translators and clients; Foreign language instruction has undergone a radical transformation thanks to innovation and technology, which has improved accessibility, interactivity, and efficacy for learners of all ages and backgrounds: Translation software: In the field of written translation, sophisticated tools like Google Translate and Deep L have made it simpler for language learners to translate written texts rapidly and correctly. These technologies continuously enhance the quality of their translations by utilizing machine learning techniques; CAT tools: With capabilities like translation memory, terminology management, and automatic quality checks, computer-assisted translation (CAT) programs like SDL Trados and MemoQ enable professional translators to operate more effectively; Online translation platforms: Job ads, glossaries, forums, and glossaries are among the tools offered by websites and platforms like TranslatorsCafe and ProZ.com, which also link translators and clients; Applications for language learning: Learners can enhance their skills in a fun and interesting way by using applications like Rosetta Stone and Duolingo, which offer interactive and individualized language lessons; Language learners can immerse themselves in authentic language contexts with virtual reality technology, which enhances the interactive and efficacious nature of the learning process. Online platforms for language exchange: Tandem and Hello Talk are examples of websites and applications that pair language learners with native speakers for language exchange. This gives language learners the chance to practice speaking and listening in a natural setting ; Language learning game platforms: Fluent U and Memo rise, for example, employ game strategies to enhance language learning experience, motivating students with elements of competition and incentives; Speech recognition software: By giving users immediate feedback on their spoken language, speech recognition software—which is used in language learning applications and virtual assistants like Siri and Alexa —helps students improve their speaking and pronunciation; Online tutoring platforms: These services, which provide flexibility and convenience in timing and location, pair language learners with certified tutors for individualized one-on-one language instruction; examples of such platforms are Italki and Verbling. Language learning management systems: These platforms, which include Moodle and Canvas, give instructors the resources they need to design and oversee online language courses, complete with multimedia materials, quizzes, and communication capabilities; Adaptive learning technology: By personalizing the learning process according to each learner's strengths, limitations, and preferred method of learning, adaptive learning systems, such as Rosetta Stone's Dynamic Immersion, provide more effective and customized language training. All innovations and technologies above mentioned are effective in learning lingua didactic basements of written translation. Innovation and technology play a crucial role in teaching written translation and its lingua didactic basements. Here are some ways in which they contribute to the teaching of translation: Online Translation Tools: Technology has revolutionized the way translations are done. Online translation tools such as Google Translate, DeepL, and others provide instant translations, making it easier for students to check their work and learn new vocabulary. Computer-Assisted Translation (CAT) Tools: CAT tools like SDL Trados and MemoQ help translators to work more efficiently by storing previous translations, maintaining consistency, and providing

terminology databases. E-Learning Platforms: Innovative e-learning platforms offer courses specifically designed for translation studies. These platforms provide interactive lessons, video tutorials, and quizzes to help students learn at their own pace. Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR): These technologies can provide immersive experiences for language learners, allowing them to practice translation in real-world scenarios. Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence: These technologies are being used to develop more advanced translation tools that can provide accurate and contextually relevant translations. Online Collaboration Tools: Platforms like Google Docs, Microsoft Teams, and Slack enable translators to collaborate with peers and instructors in real-time, improving their skills through feedback and peer review. Incorporating these innovative technologies into the teaching of written translation helps create a more engaging and effective learning environment, ultimately enhancing the quality of translation education and its lingua didactic basements.

Innovation and technology play a significant role in teaching written translation by providing tools and resources that enhance the learning process and improve the quality of translations. Some of the ways in which innovation and technology can be used in teaching written translation.

4. CONCLUSION

In terms of its lingua didactic basements, innovation and technology in teaching written translation can help students develop a deeper understanding of the linguistic and cultural aspects of translation. By providing access to authentic texts, multimedia resources, and interactive exercises, these tools can help students improve their language proficiency, translation skills, and cultural competence. Additionally, by incorporating innovative technologies into the classroom, teachers can create dynamic and engaging learning experiences that cater to the diverse learning styles and preferences of their students.

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