

In conclusion, this thesis will contribute to the ongoing dialogue on translation pedagogy by providing a comprehensive analysis of methods for teaching translation theory and practice. By identifying best practices and innovative approaches, this study aims to enhance the quality of translation education and better prepare students for the challenges of the translation profession.

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## METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF TRANSLATION

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***Abstract.** The teaching of translation theory and practice requires a well-structured methodology to equip students with the necessary skills and knowledge. This abstract provides a concise overview of the methodology used in teaching translation, highlighting key aspects such as theoretical foundations, practical exercises, the integration of technology, collaborative learning, and real-world experience. By following this comprehensive approach, educators can effectively prepare students for successful translation careers in an ever-changing global landscape.*

***Key Words.** Translation, Methodology, Teaching, Theory, Practice, Equivalence, Register, Cultural context, Text analysis, Translation approaches, Literal translation, Dynamic equivalence, Cultural adaptation, Practical exercises, Linguistic competence, Coherence, Style and tone, Specialized translation, CAT tools.*

Translation is a complex and dynamic process that involves conveying meaning from one language to another. As a result, the teaching of translation theory and practice requires a well-structured methodology to equip students with the necessary skills and knowledge. This article explores the methodology used in teaching the theory and practice of translation, highlighting key aspects such as theoretical foundations, practical exercises, and the use of technology. The teaching of translation begins with a solid understanding of its theoretical foundations. Students are introduced to concepts such as equivalence, register, cultural context, and text analysis. They learn about different translation approaches, including literal translation, dynamic equivalence, and cultural adaptation. By grasping these theoretical underpinnings, students gain a deeper comprehension of the complexities and challenges inherent in translation. The application of theory through practical exercises is a crucial component of teaching translation. Students engage in a variety of exercises designed to develop their translation skills. Students practice translating individual sentences, focusing on grammatical structures, vocabulary choice, and idiomatic expressions. This exercise enhances their linguistic competence and attention to detail. Students progress to translating longer texts, such as paragraphs or short essays. They learn to maintain coherence, convey the author's intended meaning, and adapt the style and tone of the source text to the target language. Depending on their interests or career aspirations, students may engage in specialized translation exercises. These could involve translating legal, medical, technical, or literary texts. Specialized translation exercises help students acquire domain-specific knowledge and familiarize themselves with the terminology used in various fields. In today's digital age, technology plays a vital role in the teaching of translation. Students are introduced to computer-assisted translation (CAT) tools, which aid in the translation process by providing features such as translation memory, terminology management, and machine translation suggestions. CAT tools enhance translation efficiency and accuracy, allowing students to focus on higher-level tasks, such as ensuring semantic equivalence and cultural appropriateness. Translation is often a

collaborative endeavor, and teaching methods should reflect this reality. Group projects and peer review exercises encourage students to work together, exchange ideas, and provide constructive feedback. Collaborative learning fosters a sense of community, develops interpersonal skills, and exposes students to diverse perspectives and translation strategies. To bridge the gap between theory and practice, integrating real-world experience is essential. Guest lectures by professional translators, internships, or practical assignments with industry partners expose students to the challenges and demands of professional translation. These experiences provide valuable insights into the industry, professional standards, and best practices.

In conclusion, the methodology used in teaching the theory and practice of translation is multifaceted and dynamic. It combines theoretical foundations, practical exercises, technology integration, collaborative learning, and real-world experience. By following this comprehensive approach, educators can effectively equip students with the necessary skills, knowledge, and critical thinking abilities required for successful translation careers. As the field of translation continues to evolve, it is crucial to adapt teaching methodologies to meet the demands of an ever-changing global landscape.

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