

2. Мактабгача таълим ташкилотларида педагогик жараёни ташкил қилиш тушунчасининг педагогик, психологик, тиббий, гендер, маънавий-маърифий ва тадрижий ривожини ва мамлакатимиз учун хос бўлган хусусиятларини аниқлаш ва таҳлил қилиш;

3. Мактабгача таълим ташкилотларида таълим ва тарбия жараёнини ташкил қилишнинг педагогик-психологик асосларини ишлаб чиқиш;

4. Мактабгача таълим ташкилотларида таълим ва тарбия жараёнини ташкил қилишнинг самарали шакл, метод ва йўллари ишлаб чиқиш ва унинг инновацион моделлари ва технологияларини яратиш;

5. Мактабгача таълим ташкилотларида таълим ва тарбия жараёнини ташкил қилишда давлат ва нодавлат ташкилотлари ҳамкорлиги асосларини ишлаб чиқиш;

6. Мактабгача таълим ташкилотларида таълим ва тарбия жараёнини ташкил қилишнинг доимий мониторингини яратиш ва тизим фаолиятига татбиқ этиш.

Хулоса қилиб айтганда, Ўзбекистонда Мактабгача таълим ташкилотлари фаолиятини тубдан қайта қуриш ва уни замонавий ривожини таъминлаш жараёни бошланган бўлиб, қисқа давр ичида катта ўзгаришларни қилишга эришилган.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар.

1. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг “Мактабгача таълим тизими бошқарувини тубдан такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги 2017-йил 30-сентябрдаги ПФ-5198-сон Фармони.

2. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг “2017-2021-йилларда Мактабгача таълим тизимини янада такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги 2016-йил 29-декабрдаги ПҚ-2707-сон қарори.

3. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2017-йил 30-сентябрдаги “Ўзбекистон Республикаси Мактабгача таълим вазирлиги фаолиятини ташкил қилиш тўғрисида”ги ПҚ-3305 Қарори.

4. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Мактабгача таълим вазирининг буйруғи “Ўзбекистон Республикасининг илк ва мактабгача ёшдаги болалар ривожланишига қўйиладиган давлат талаблари”. Т.: 2018

LEGAL TRANSLATION ISSUES IN TEACHING PROCESS

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Abstract: This article is devoted to the features of the translation of legal terminology from English into Uzbek. The need for professional translation today manifests itself in all spheres of life. Including these legal services are necessary in professional activities. A high-quality written translation on legal topics will be useful, for example, both for the owner of a judicial organizations who has concluded a lucrative contract abroad and for an ordinary foreman who wants to read a competent translation of instructions for legal documents.

Key words: Law, international law, legal terms, lexical units, translation, terminology, legalization, contract, documents, dictionary, proficiency, comparison.

Legal interpreting - legal translation, translation in the field of law. Legal translation is a special type of translation activity. Skilled performance of this type of translation requires substantial knowledge of the skills of the translator [1;7]:

- 1) Knowledge of source language and translation language;
- 2) knowledge of two legal systems;
- 3) knowledge of the relevant branches of law;
- 4) Special knowledge of the industries in which litigation is conducted (e.g. steel production if the claim is related to the steel industry).
- 5) Training in the art of translation and acquiring individual skills, and combining them is not a quick process.

The uniqueness of the nature of legal discourse is noted in the fundamental work of D. Crystal [2].

With the scientific language, the legal language is related to the desire for coherence and precision, and with religious language - respect for the ritual and historical tradition. Of particular importance in the language of law is common and private - legal propositions should be both universal application (general applicability) and apply to specific circumstances. They should be both stable and applicable to changing

new circumstances and situations. There are significant requirements for legal requirements to express respect for rights and duties, to the law. No other social language has such a responsibility.

D. Crystal points to the existence of several subspecies of legal language, reflecting their respective roles. The language of legal documents - contracts, deals, insurance policies, wills - is known. The language of the works on jurisprudence with a complex indexing apparatus and page-by-page footnotes is known. The language of individual cases consisting of oral and written decisions made by judges is indicative. A special kind is the conversational discourse of the court - with ritual clichés of judges, hundred-ron of defense and prosecution (counsel), witnesses, with limitations of what is a testimony. In the legal discourse in court, we note such a unique characteristic as the presence of invectiveness, insult to the court, which may be followed by sanctions (linguistic contempt of court). A fundamental distinction can be made by the language of legislation (texts establishing the law) and the language of law enforcement (interpreting and applying these texts). A set of constitutional statutes (acts) and other legislative instruments play a serious role. In these cases, the words are directly the law. The distinction between the Romanogerman (continental) and the Anglo-Saxon system of law must be taken into account with the characteristic phenomenon of precedent for the latter.

Court interpreting - judicial translation - is a type of legal translation when working as an interpreter in court. Unlike translations at conferences, translation in court is not carried out in a special booth. In front of an interpreter is a special client who is not as experienced a rhetorical as, for example, a speaker at a conference, and he may be overwhelmed by fear and uncertainty, which makes his speech even less coherent. However, the need to be understood during the course of the case is a powerful incentive to speak clearly. Rarely is a forensic interpreter a member of the translator team.

However, it can be a loner, with fatigue of which no one is considered, who is asked to work for hours. The load on the vocal cords is not taken into account, the translator is tired (fatigue, lack of concentration). The judicial interpreter works at different stages of the trial, including the hearing of the arrest case in court, which often takes place during non-standard working hours. At the same time for a very fast period of time the translator is asked to appear in court and be collected and able-bodied. The need to be neutral and impartial is met with the defendant's natural psychological desire to consider the interpreter who speaks his native language as his ally [3].

Much attention is paid to the impartiality of the interpreter. During the trial, he must not communicate with the parties, witnesses, jurors, friends and relatives of the parties, lawyers, unless it is about the administration of official functions. If there is a conflict of interest (personal interest in the case) the translator must disclose it and refuse to work. The translator receives a reward only from the court. With regard to professional deontology, the interpreter must show respect for the court and be as unobtrusive as possible. The translator is involved in the protection of confidential information. The interpreter is prohibited from discussing and expressing his opinion publicly on the case, even if it is not related to the secret trial. The translator does not give advice to the parties and does not provide services other than translation services. If the translation difficulties are found, the interpreter reports it to the court.

There are three modes of work of legal interpreter

1. the translation from the sheet. The translator orally reads the document from source language to translation language. The translator must read the information, process it and pass it on exactly in the language of translation, usually in open court, orally.

2. Consistent translation during cross-examination of witnesses in the courts if the defendant does not speak the language of the court. In this case, the translator translates everything into a second language, without additions. In this case, it is important to know the formal, legal, and informal language.

3. Synchronic translation elements are simultaneous translation for everyone in court.

There are significant requirements for an interpreter to be familiar with the court protocol and the requirements of the professional code of legal interpreters. It is significant to take an oath by an interpreter and to be punished for perjury. Translators translate fully, impartially and accurately, and do not disclose the confidentiality of the cyan nature that they became known during the trial. A system for certifying ship interpreters is being developed. In the United States, for example, the following organizations certify interpreters:

- Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (Certification of Judicial Translators with Spanish and English)
- Administrative office of a state court
- Consortium for State Court Interpreter Certification
- National Association of Judiciary Interpreters and Translators (NAJIT). Spanish only.

It turns out necessary to have translation experience, not to have criminal records or fines, to attend translation seminars in court, to demonstrate knowledge of both legal terminology, court procedures and the code of professional translators, to pass tests for professional language proficiency, to pass an oral exam on three types of translation in court. The certification procedure is complex and expensive. In preparation for the certification procedure, the need to learn languages at the college level, openness to different cultural influences, familiarity with the press and the Internet, legal television, allowing to get acquainted with court protocol, talk shows, glossary, preparation for exams is emphasized.

Translators work in criminal ranges (murder, rape, robbery), civil (divorce, family law, domestic violence, contracts), juvenile law, family law in relation to children in need of protection, termination of parental rights, etc. the interpreter works at different stages of the process, sometimes in an out-of-court setting (office of lawyers, prison, law enforcement agencies, medical institutions, during administrative hearings, polygraph tests, psychiatric examination in court, parole hearings), etc. Legal procedures may include preliminary hearings (initial appearances), bail applications, pretrial conferences, pleas, witness hearings, trials, sentencing, post-sentencing hearings.

Due to the rapid development of technology, the need for a qualitative translation of scientific and technical terminology is becoming more and more tangible. Companies need specialist translators in various fields of expertise. The first chapter examines the basic concepts related to the translation of scientific and technical terminology, the peculiarities of scientific texts and the difficulties that can arise in translation. Many linguists and scholars cannot come to a single definition of the term, which proves its versatility and complexity in terms of translation. Particular attention is paid to the classifications and models of scientific terms, in which multi-component combinations are the most interesting for research.

Used literature:

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2. Crystal, D. The Cambridge encyclopedia of English. Cambridge, 1994.
3. Liese Katschinka. What is court interpreting? Access mode: <http://www.aiic.net/ViewPage.cfm/page239>

BOSHLANG'ICH BOSQICHDA CHET TILINING LUG`AT KO`NIKMASINI O`QITISHNING UMUMIY XUSUSIYATLARI

Ilmiy rahbar: Sirojiddinova Sh.S.
Magistratura talabasi: Boboqulova Sh.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola boshlang`ich sinflarda ingliz tilida lug`at boyligini boyitishning ahamiyati va uning takomillashtirish chora tadbirlari borasida olib borilishi kerak bo`lgan ishlar va vazifalar haqida bo`lib, bunda har bir chet tili o`qituvchisining vazifalari ko`rsatilgan.

Kalit so`zlar: chet tillari, lug`at, muloqot, kompetensiya, leksik mahorat

Chet tilini o`qitishning tarbiyaviy maqsadi deganda o`quvchilarning aqliy qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish, ularning shaxsiy xarakterini shakllantirish va dunyoqarashini kengaytirish tushuniladi. Chet tilini o`qitishning umumiy ta`lim maqsadi o`quvchilarning dunyo haqidagi bilimlarini to`plashni o`z ichiga oladi. O`qituvchilar chet tilini o`qitishning yuqoridagi maqsadlaridan tashqari, o`quvchilarda chet tilida so`zlashish va muloqot qilish ko`nikmalarini shakllantirish, muloqot jarayonida o`z fikrini chet tilida ifodalash ko`nikmasini shakllantirish zarurligi haqida ham gapiradi. chet tilini o`rganishning dastlabki bosqichida leksik mahoratni egallash eng muhimi bo`lib tuyuladi.

Bugungi kunda chet tilini o`rganish ham mahalliy, ham xorijiy umumta`lim maktablarida boshlang`ich ta`limning ajralmas qismi hisoblanadi. Ko`pgina tadqiqotchilarning ta`kidlashicha, chet tilini erta o`rganish tilni kuchli va ravon bilishga yordam beradi. Bundan tashqari, erta til o`rganish katta ta`lim, intellektual va axloqiy salohiyatga ega. Shu munosabat bilan zamonaviy maktabda chet tilini o`rganish quyi sinflardan boshlanadi, garchi nisbatan yaqinda til o`rganishning boshlang`ich bosqichi umumiy ta`lim maktabining 5-sinfida bo`lgan.