



CHET TILLARNI O'QITISH VA TARJIMA AMALIYOTINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALARNING ROLI¹

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ANNOTATSIYA

21-asrda tezkor globallashuv ko'p tilli muloqotga bo'lgan talabni nihoyatda oshirdi va chet tillari hamda tarjima amaliyoti shu nuqtai nazardan muhim ahamiyat kasb etdi. Ushbu maqolada chet tillarini o'qitishga va tarjima amaliyotiga raqamli texnologiyalar va innovatsion usullarni integratsiya qilishning ahamiyati yoritilgan. Unda kompyuter yordamida tarjima vositalari, mashina tarjimasi va kolloborativ platformalar kabi an'anaviy metodologiyalarni samarali o'quv jarayonlariga qanday tatbiq qilish haqida fikr yuritiladi. Bundan tashqari, bunday ilgor vositalarni qo'llash til mutaxassisiga samaradorligini oshirish, aniqroq bo'lish va o'quv jarayonini qiziqarli qilish imkonini beradi. Maqolada, shuningdek, nazariy bilimlarni amaliy qo'llanmalarga integratsiya qilish orqali talabalarning ko'nikmalarini zamonaviy tarjima va lingvistik muloqot ko'nikmalariga moslashishini yaxshilash yuzasidan ko'nikmalar berilgan. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, raqamli texnologiyalarni integratsiya qilish nafaqat til kompetensiyalarini yaxshilaydi, balki talabalarning yangi global o'zgarishlarga javob berishga tayyorligini ham oshiradi.

KALIT SO'ZLAR

Chet tillarni o'qitish, raqamli texnologiyalar, kompyuter yordamida tarjima, mashina tarjimasi, tarjima xotirasi, kolloborativ platformalar, zamonaviy o'qitish usullari, globallashuv, til mahorati.

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РОЛЬ ЦИФРОВЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В УЛУЧШЕНИИ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ИНОСТРАННЫМ ЯЗЫКАМ И ПЕРЕВОДУ

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АННОТАЦИЯ	КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА
Быстрая глобализация в XXI веке значительно увеличила потребность в многоязычном общении, вследствие чего обучение иностранным языкам и переводу приобрело большое значение. В данной статье исследуется важность интеграции цифровых инструментов и инновационных методов в обучение иностранным языкам и в подготовку переводчиков. В ней описываются, как такие достижения, как CAT-инструменты, машинный перевод и платформы для совместной работы, привели к переходу от традиционных методик к более эффективной организации учебного процесса. Помимо этого, интеграция таких продвинутых инструментов позволит специалистам в области иностранных языков повысить свою эффективность, добившись большей точности перевода, а также сделает процесс обучения более увлекательным. Статья также создает основу для объединения обучения теории с ее практическим применением, что способствует повышению уровня навыков, необходимых студентам для преодоления сложностей в сфере современного перевода и лингвистической коммуникации. Результаты показывают, что интеграция цифровых технологий улучшает не только языковые компетенции, но и готовит студентов к реагированию на новые глобальные изменения.	Обучение иностранным языкам, цифровые технологии, компьютерный перевод, машинный перевод, память переводов (ТМ), платформы для сотрудничества, современные методы обучения, глобализация, языковая компетентность.

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THE ROLE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN ENHANCING FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND TRANSLATION STUDIES

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ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
The rapid globalization in the 21st century has tremendously raised the demand for multilingual communication, and foreign language and translation education have turned out to be quite significant in this respect. This article explores the importance of integrating digital tools and innovative methods into the teaching of foreign languages and into translation training. It outlines how progress like CAT tools, machine translation, and collaborative platforms have resulted in changing traditional methodologies toward effective learning processes. Apart from this, the integration of such advanced tools would also enable a language professional to increase their efficiency, be more accurate, and make the learning more engaging. The article also prepares a platform for integrating theoretical learning with practical applications in providing a better level of learning skill among the students to cope with the challenges of modern translation and linguistic communication. The findings suggest that the integration of digital technology not only enriches language proficiency but also prepares students for the evolving global landscape.	Foreign language education, Digital technologies, Computer-assisted translation, Machine translation, Translation Memory (TM), Collaboration Platforms, Modern teaching methods, Globalization, Linguistic proficiency. Received: September 11, 2024 Accepted: September 27, 2024 Available online: November 15, 2024

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INTRODUCTION

It should be highly noted that special attention is being paid to teaching foreign languages. Learning a new language opens doors to communication, cultural understanding, and personal growth. It's not just about acquiring vocabulary and grammar; it's also about fostering empathy, breaking down barriers, and building connections across borders. In this regard, adoption of decrees on foreign language teaching refers a recognition of the importance of language education in today's global world. These decrees likely outline specific policies, guidelines, and standards aimed at improving the quality and effectiveness of foreign language instruction. The adoption of several decrees on foreign language teaching reflects a commitment to improving students' linguistic and intercultural competencies in an increasingly globalized world. Official papers regarding foreign language teaching provide a framework for shaping language education policies and practices that empower individuals to communicate effectively, bridge cultural divides, and contribute to global society.

In the modern process of globalization, the need to learn foreign languages is considered as an important issue in order to keep up with the times and ensure our youth a place in the world community and become competitive personnel in the world market. Therefore, in addition to the fact that young people perfectly know their native language, there is a requirement to speak several foreign languages and be able to communicate fluently. To do this, it is extremely important to improve the system of learning and teaching foreign languages with more modern methods, as well as to increase motivation to learn foreign languages (Yusupov O., 2022).

Along with teaching foreign languages, teaching translation is becoming more important because it serves as the gateway to unlocking the world's diverse cultures, knowledge, and perspectives. Effective translation teaching involves a blend of traditional methods and innovative approaches mixed to the needs and interests of learners. Immersive experiences, such as language exchanges, intercultural communication and cultural immersion activities, can greatly enhance source and target language acquisition by providing authentic contexts for practice and theory.

Furthermore, integrating technology into teaching translation can offer exciting opportunities to engage learners, personalize instruction, and facilitate independent practice. IT technologies, digital tools, online resources, and translation apps can supplement classroom instruction, allowing students to reinforce their translation skills anytime, anywhere.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY

Interest in the information space in the world prompted translators from different countries to synthesize translation knowledge, skills and abilities. In the 20th century, there was a sharp push in the development of theoretical and practical translation activities, which provoked a complete change in the approach to translation activities. The demand for translation grew, and so did the supply. Translation became an integral part of the world community. Literally, all spheres of human activity developed. There was significant progress in the economic sphere between the countries. Professional translators of various fields, specialized areas of activity, extensive areas of knowledge were required (Yusupov O., 2023).

Digital technologies have served as ‘enablers’ of translation (e.g., machine translation for non-translators or monolingual individuals), ‘facilitators’ of translation (e.g., translation memory systems for translators) and the very ‘object’ of translation (e.g., pieces of software and websites that need to be translated). As such, the technological advances have challenged our notion(s) of translation (as a product, a process, or a phenomenon) to the point that any attempt to prescribe or idealize a process of translation is doomed to be oversimplistic or outdated from the very beginning. Translation processes are now the result of individual choices/skills and several circumstances, including budget, institutional or national regulations, technological resources, time, client requests, quality expectations, text type, subject matter, and availability of translators for a given language pair, to name but a few (DA SILVA., 2020, 3-13).

For many years we used to have traditional methods in teaching translation. It typically involves a combination of theoretical instruction, practical exercises, and

feedback from teachers. In traditional method teachers usually deliver lectures to introduce students to foundational concepts in translation theory, covering topics such as equivalence, fidelity, cultural adaptation, and the role of the translator. These lectures provide a theoretical framework for understanding the principles and practices of translation. While practical classes students analyze various texts, both source and target, to identify linguistic structures, cultural references, and stylistic features. Students may be engaged in translation exercises to apply theoretical knowledge into practical process. These exercises may involve translating texts of varying complexity, ranging from simple sentences to longer passages or documents. Students practice transferring meaning from one language to another while considering linguistic, cultural, and contextual issues. In order to improve students' translation skills, peer review can be used to check each other's translation materials. Peer feedback provides valuable insights and perspectives, helping students identify strengths and areas for improvement in their translations which also leads collaboration and peer learning within the classroom. In its turn, teachers may comment either orally during class discussions or through written annotations on students' translations, offering guidance, corrections, and suggestions for improvement their translation skills.

Traditional methods often prioritize teaching foundational concepts in translation theory, focusing on principles such as equivalence, fidelity, and cultural adaptation. Traditional teaching methods in translation aimed to provide students with a solid foundation in translation theory, practical skills in translation practice, and opportunities for critical thinking, reflection, and collaboration. Due to the development of modern technologies these methods replaced with newer approaches and technologies to enhance the learning experience and prepare students for the demands of contemporary translation work.

Translation technology has come a long way from the days of dictionaries and paper-based translators. With the rise of globalization and increased communication across borders, the demand for efficient and accurate translation has grown exponentially. As a result, the translation industry has embraced the latest

technologies to meet these demands (Mohamed Benmansour & Youcef Hdouch, 2023, 31 –36).

Modern approaches of teaching methods incorporate digital technologies and online tools to enhance students' learning experience. This may include using translation software, online resources, virtual classrooms, and collaborative platforms. There is a shift towards active learning approaches, where students are actively engaged in the learning process through interactive activities, discussions, projects, and multimedia content. Methodology is more student-centered, with an emphasis on learner autonomy, collaboration, and self-directed learning. Students have greater control over their learning path and are encouraged to explore topics of interest independently. Peer collaboration and peer feedback can also be used are encouraged, with students working together to review and critique each other's translations. This fosters a collaborative learning environment and promotes peer learning and support.

Multimodal Learning: Learning is not limited to text-based materials but may also incorporate multimedia content such as videos, audio recordings, and interactive simulations. This provides diverse learning experiences and caters to different learning styles and preferences.

Overall, while traditional teaching methods in translation focus on theoretical instruction and practical exercises, modern methods integrate technology, active learning approaches, and student-centered strategies to create more engaging, interactive, and personalized learning experiences. Both approaches have their strengths and may be combined or adapted based on the goals, preferences, and needs of students and instructors.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

By prioritizing the teaching of foreign languages, we not only equip individuals with practical communication skills but also empower them to engage with diverse perspectives, navigate multicultural environments, and contribute to a more interconnected global community. Integrating digital technologies into foreign

language teaching offers a multitude of benefits, enriching the learning experience and fostering proficiency in the target language.

Using tools in translation can significantly enhance efficiency, accuracy, and productivity. Here are some ways digital tools can be utilized:

Computer-Assisted Translation (CAT) Tools: CAT tools like SDL Trados, memoQ, and Wordfast assist translators by storing previously translated segments in a database (translation memory). They offer features such as terminology management, consistency checks, and automated formatting, speeding up the translation process and ensuring consistency across documents.

Machine Translation (MT) Tools: While not a replacement for human translators, MT tools like Google Translate and DeepL can be useful for generating initial drafts or understanding the gist of a text. They can help translators work faster by providing suggestions that can be edited and refined.

Terminology Management Tools: Tools like MultiTerm and tbxManager help translators manage terminology consistently across projects. They allow users to create, store, and organize terminology databases, ensuring accuracy and consistency in translations.

Translation Memory (TM) Systems: TM systems store previously translated segments along with their source text and translation pairs. They help translators leverage existing translations, ensuring consistency and saving time. CAT tools often include TM functionality.

Collaboration Platforms: Platforms like Google Workspace (formerly G Suite) and Microsoft 365 provide collaborative environments where translators can work together in real-time, share documents, and communicate with clients and team members.

Localization Management Platforms: Platforms like Crowdin and Transifex streamline the localization process by centralizing translation resources, managing workflows, and facilitating collaboration among translators, developers, and project managers.

Quality Assurance (QA) Tools: QA tools like QA Distiller and Xbench help

identify errors and inconsistencies in translations by performing checks for spelling, grammar, punctuation, formatting, and adherence to style guides.

Alignment Tools: Alignment tools like LF Aligner and WinAlign align source and target language pairs at the segment level, creating bilingual corpora that can be used to build translation memories or train machine translation systems.

OCR (Optical Character Recognition) Software: OCR software like ABBYY FineReader and Adobe Acrobat Pro converts scanned documents and images into editable text, making them easier to translate.

Subtitling and Dubbing Tools: Tools like Subtitle Edit and Aegisub assist in the creation of subtitles and dubbing scripts by providing features for timing, formatting, and previewing subtitles in video files.

By using these tools effectively, translators can improve productivity, ensure consistency, and deliver high-quality translations to meet the needs of clients and end-users. Through the digital technologies, foreign language teachers can create dynamic and immersive learning environments that motivate students, facilitate meaningful communication, and cultivate proficiency in the target language. These tools complement traditional teaching methods, offering new opportunities for engagement, interaction, and exploration in the language classroom.

Teaching translation through digital tools is a dynamic approach that integrates technology to enhance the learning experience and prepare students for evolving in the process of computer-assisted translation (CAT) and machine translation (MT). This course explores applying of software, online platforms, and computational linguistics tools to achieve good quality of translation process and improve efficiency. Students learn to leverage computer-assisted translation tools, machine translation systems, and terminology management software to enhance productivity, maintain consistency, and ensure accuracy in their translations. Practical exercises and hands-on projects allow students to familiarize themselves with industry-standard tools and develop proficiency in navigating translation memory databases, glossaries, and collaborative platforms.

Teaching translation involves imparting the skills and knowledge necessary to

bridge linguistic and cultural gaps between different languages. Teaching translation covers various translation theories, techniques, and practical applications, exploring the intricacies of language structure, semantics, and cultural issues. Through different exercises, students learn to analyze texts, navigate idiomatic expressions, and convey meaning accurately while preserving the tone and style of the original work. Emphasis is placed on developing critical thinking, research, and language proficiency skills, equipping students to tackle diverse translation challenges in fields such as literature, medicine, business, law, and media. Additionally, students delve into ethical considerations, professional standards, and emerging technologies shaping the translation landscape, preparing them for a dynamic and evolving profession.

Teaching written translation involves imparting the essential skills and strategies needed to accurately convey meaning from one language to another in a written format. Written translation encompasses a range of topics including linguistic analysis, cultural adaptation, lexical and stylistic considerations. Through practical exercises and theoretical discussions, students learn to decode source texts, identify key elements, and effectively transfer meaning while maintaining coherence and fidelity to the original message. Emphasis is placed on developing proficiency in grammar, vocabulary, and syntax in both the source and target languages, as well as honing critical thinking and problem-solving abilities to navigate the complexities of translation.

Integrating online tools into translation classes offers students the opportunity to engage with technology in a way that enhances their learning experience and prepares them for the modern translation landscape. Students explore a variety of online tools and platforms tailored to different stages of the translation process, from initial analysis to final editing. Students will learn to utilize web-based dictionaries, corpora, and terminology databases to conduct research and enhance their understanding of specialized terminology and context. Collaborative translation platforms enable students to work together on projects, simulating real-world translation workflows and fostering teamwork skills. Additionally, computer-assisted

translation tools and machine translation systems provide students with hands-on experience in leveraging technology to streamline translation tasks, improve efficiency, and ensure consistency. Through practical exercises and case studies, students will develop the digital literacy and technical proficiency necessary to succeed in a rapidly evolving translation industry.

Digital technology offers numerous benefits for learning translation, enhancing both the educational experience and the eventual professional practice:

Access to Resources: Digital technology provides access to vast online resources, including dictionaries, corpora, and translation databases, which facilitate research and terminology management. This breadth of resources allows students to explore various texts and contexts, broadening their understanding of different language registers and specialized fields.

Efficiency and Productivity: Computer-assisted translation (CAT) tools streamline the translation process by offering features such as translation memory, glossaries, and automated quality checks. These tools not only increase efficiency but also improve consistency and accuracy by storing and reusing previously translated segments.

Collaborative Learning: Online platforms and communication tools enable collaborative learning environments where students can collaborate on translation projects, provide feedback, and engage in peer review. This collaborative approach fosters teamwork skills, promotes knowledge sharing, and encourages diverse perspectives.

Feedback and Assessment: Digital technology facilitates timely and personalized feedback through tools such as annotation software and online forums. Teachers can provide detailed feedback on students' translations, highlighting strengths and areas for improvement, while also facilitating self-assessment and reflection.

Simulation of Professional Workflows: By using industry-standard tools and platforms, students gain practical experience that mirrors professional translation workflows. This exposure to real-world practices prepares them for the demands and

expectations of the translation profession, including working with clients, managing deadlines, and adhering to quality standards.

Adaptation to Technological Advances: Learning with digital technology equips students with the skills and adaptability needed to navigate the evolving landscape of translation technology. As new tools and techniques emerge, students are better prepared to embrace innovation and incorporate new technologies into their practice.

Flexibility and Accessibility: Digital learning offers flexibility in terms of scheduling and access, allowing students to engage with course materials and activities at their own pace and from any location with internet connectivity. This accessibility expands opportunities for learning and participation, accommodating diverse learning styles and needs.

Real-time Collaboration: Digital platforms facilitate collaboration among students and with instructors, enabling real-time feedback, peer review, and group projects, which enhance learning outcomes.

Integration of Multimedia: Digital technology enables the integration of multimedia elements such as audio recordings, videos, and images, which can enhance understanding of cultural nuances and context in translation.

Stay Updated with Industry Trends: Through digital platforms, students can stay updated with the latest trends, tools, and techniques in the translation industry, preparing them for professional practice.

CONCLUSION

Overall, integrating digital technology into translation teaching enhances efficiency, engagement, and effectiveness, preparing students for success in the dynamic field of translation.

On the one hand, digital technology offers translators an unprecedentedly rich and diverse set of translation resources and aids, which enhances their productivity and quality. On the other hand, the increasing sophistication and automation of machine translation and other software-based translation tools suggest a future in

which translators will become post-editors, revisers, and proofreaders, relying on their creativity, cultural knowledge and empathy, and other uniquely human traits in order to surmount the limitations of machines and create translated texts that perform their intended functions on behalf of their specific user groups in both the source and the target cultures.

The digital evolution of translation also makes the work of translators a more valuable and visible contributor to the solution of many and diverse real-world language problems. The profession is becoming more efficient, productive, and reliable; it is also investing more in skills and quality control. Controversially, the rise of machine translation has also led to a rise in paraphrase data, thanks to the back-translation techniques employed in advanced models; this has had the effect of substantially enhancing the quality of automatic text summarization. But it is not just translators who are benefiting from digital transformation. The process of developing better translation resources and tools is creating flows of cross-linguistic equivalence and data that contribute to a wide and growing range of language-related applications, from language learning to medical transcription, and media monitoring to prescriptive grammars. In other words, digital translation is becoming increasingly valuable through interning with ever more applications of language, improving both its quality and its role within ever more interconnected information and knowledge systems which are predicated on linguistic unawareness.

The issue of how technology is changing the ways in which people work, either by automating tasks that were once performed by people, or by changing the nature of those tasks, is one that affects an increasing number of professions.

Taking conclusion above mentioned approaches, teaching translation is essential for promoting intercultural communication, preserving cultural heritage, supporting globalization, enhancing accessibility, promoting multilingualism, developing critical thinking skills, and preparing individuals for professional practice. By investing in translation education, we contribute to building a more inclusive, interconnected, and culturally vibrant global community. Integrating digital technology into translation learning not only enhances traditional teaching methods

but also equips students with the technical skills, collaborative mindset, and adaptability necessary for success in the modern translation profession.

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