

Translation is the process of reworking text from one language into another to maintain the original message and communication. But, like everything else, there are different methods of translation, and they vary in form and function. Translation is necessary for the spreading new information, knowledge, and ideas across the world. It is absolutely necessary to achieve effective communication between different cultures. In the process of spreading new information. There are some principles of translation.

Literal: the syntax is translated as close as possible in the TL

Word-for-word: the SL word order is maintained the translation of cultural words is literally.

Semantic. it differs from faithful translation in the aesthetic, the beautiful aspect only in the SL.

Free: this process consists in paraphrasing the original with longer sentences which is also called intralingual translation. Newmark though defines it as pretentious.

Adaptation: it is used for poetry, plays. The main sense is maintained but cultural words.

Communicative: this type of translation is the one that tends to reproduce the exact meaning of the SL into account not only language but the content, so that they are closer to the original.

Three categories of the translation theories (diachronically).

☒ Translation theories based on Source- oriented approaches

☒ Linguistic translation theories

☒ Recent translation theories (target-oriented approaches).

From these categories to learn that translation, as a type of speech, is translated from a linguistic point of view, that is, the process of translation means the translation of one wish into another language. The theory of regular correspondences was the name given to their hypothesis. They claimed that translation is impossible without a solid linguistic foundation, which may be created by a comparative study of linguistic events and the identification of specific correspondences between the originating language and the target language. A typology of links between language units (equivalents - permanent correspondences, insensitive to context) was the main focus of this theory's creators. This is the linguistic process of translation between two different languages. Moreover, "translation" can be considered as a kind of transformation. It follows that the subject of translation theory is the study of scientific views on interlinguistic transformations, that is, the process of translation, and its object is the existing translations. In conclusion, theoretical translation method the process of interaction and interaction between the literatures of different peoples. Translation, as a necessary tool for the development of languages, accelerates their development, increases and improves the vocabulary. Theoretical translation enriches a person's spiritual life, realizes the potential of the native language, enriches it. Translation sharpens the reader's mind and enriches it with new

ideas and concepts. It describes that to establish new attitudes and views in society and it has a positive effect on the culture and spirituality of different peoples.

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Kalit soʻzlar: *motivatsiya, kasbiy motivatsiya, qadriyat, shaxs faolligi, shaxs faolligining tashqi manbalari.*

Ключевые слова: *мотивация, учебные мотивы, ценностные ориентации, личностные свойства, направленность на деятельность, направленность на результат, направленность на процесс.*

Key words: *motivation, learning motives, value orientations, personal characteristics, focus on activity, focus on result, focus on process.*

Respublikamizda ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, siyosiy, maʼnaviy va madaniy sohalarda amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar taʼlim jarayoni, kadrlar tayyorlash tizimini ham tubdan yangilash hamda rivojlantirishni talab etadi. Shu boisdan taʼlim tizimini zamon talablari darajasida va erishilgan tajribalar asosida rivojlantirish orqali oʻsib kelayotgan yosh avlodni jamiyat hayotida faol ishtirok etadigan, har tomonlama etuk va yuksak maʼnaviyatli, komil insonlar etib tarbiyalash davlatimiz siyosatining ustuvor yoʻnalishlaridan hisoblanadi. Farzandlarimizni mustaqil fikrli, zamonaviy bilim va kasb-hunarlarini egallagan, mustahkam hayotiy pozitsiyaga ega, chinakam vatanparvar insonlar sifatida tarbiyalash biz uchun dolzarb ahamiyatga ega boʻlgan masala hisoblanadi [1], – deb taʼkidlagan Sh.M.Mirziyoev. Shunday ekan, yoshlarning, kelajak avlodning kasbiy etukligi, toʻgʻri kasb tanlashi va mohirona olib borishiga eʼtibor qaratilishi hozirgi kunnig dolzarb masalalaridandir.

Zamonaviy taʼlim tizimida talabalarni tayyorlashni takomillashtirish bitiruvchilar tayyorgarligining koʻplab omillari va ularning kasbiy faoliyatga real tayyorlik darajasi bilan shartlangan. Ular orasida pedagogik oliy oʻquv yurtlari talabalarining oʻqishga oid faoliyat motivatsiyasi oʻta muhim hisoblanadi. Pedagogik oliy oʻquv yurtlarining taʼlimiy jarayonida bitiruvchilarning kasbiy tayyorgarligiga oʻsib boruvchi talablar va ularni kasbiy faoliyatga tayyorlashning real darajasi oʻrtasidagi ziddiyat yaqqol koʻrinadi. Zamonaviy taʼlim tizimida talabalarni tayyorlashni takomillashtirish bitiruvchilar tayyorgarligining koʻplab omillari va ularning kasbiy faoliyatga real tayyorlik darajasi bilan shartlangan. Ular orasida pedagogik oliy oʻquv yurtlari boʻlajak tarbiyachi-pedagog talabalarining oʻqishga va ishga oid faoliyat motivatsiyasi oʻta muhim hisoblanadi.

Shaxsiy kasbiy motivatsiyasi oʻzi va boshqa odamlarni kasbiy muvaffaqiyatga erishishga ragʻbatlantirish jarayoni sifatida ham gavdalanishi mumkin. Bundan tashqari, kasbiy faoliyat motivatsiyasi kasb tanlashni va bu kasb bilan bogʻliq majburiyatlarni davomiy bajarishni shartlaydigan aniq undovchi taʼsir sifatida ochib berilishi mumkin [4]. Kasbiy motivatsiya nafaqat kasbiy yoʻlni toʻgʻri tanlangani va mehnatga oid faoliyat mahsuldorligini, oʻz mehnatining natijalarini qondirish darajasini, balki kasbiy taʼlimning