

**WAYS TO FORM AN INTERPRETER'S COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE IN THE  
CONDITIONS OF MODERN TECHNOLOGIES**

Associate Professor, Department of Western  
Languages and Literature, Mamun University, PhD  
**Sapayeva Barno Shanazarovna**

**Annotatsiya:** Mazkur maqolada zamonaviy texnologiyalar taraqqiyoti sharoitida tarjimonlik kasbining o'zgarib borayotgan mohiyati va unda kommunikativ kompetensiyaning ahamiyati tahlil qilingan. Tarjimonning kommunikativ kompetensiyasi — bu til bilimidan tashqari, madaniyatlararo muloqot, nutqiy strategiyalar va raqamli savodxonlikni o'z ichiga oluvchi ko'p qirrali kasbiy malaka sifatida talqin etiladi. Maqolada zamonaviy texnologiyalar, jumladan, sun'iy intellekt tizimlari, mashina tarjimasi, onlayn tarjima platformalari va virtual o'quv muhitlarining tarjimonning kommunikativ kompetensiyasini shakllantirishdagi o'rni yoritilgan.

**Tayanch so'zlar:** tarjimonlik amaliyoti, kommunikativ kompetensiya, zamonaviy texnologiyalar, sun'iy intellekt, raqamli savodxonlik, madaniyatlararo muloqot, virtual ta'lim, til kompetensiyasi, tarjima jarayoni.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье проанализирована изменяющаяся сущность переводческой профессии в условиях развития современных технологий и значение коммуникативной компетенции в этом процессе. Коммуникативная компетенция переводчика рассматривается как многоаспектное профессиональное качество, включающее не только языковые знания, но и межкультурное общение, речевые стратегии и цифровую грамотность. В статье освещается роль современных технологий, в частности систем искусственного интеллекта, машинного перевода, онлайн-платформ и виртуальных образовательных сред в формировании коммуникативной компетенции переводчика.

**Ключевые слова:** переводческая практика, коммуникативная компетенция, современные технологии, искусственный интеллект, цифровая грамотность, межкультурная коммуникация, виртуальное обучение, языковая компетенция, процесс перевода.

**Annotation:** This article analyzes the changing nature of the translation profession in the context of modern technological development and highlights the importance of communicative competence in this process. The translator's communicative competence is interpreted as a multifaceted professional skill that encompasses not only linguistic knowledge but also intercultural communication, speech strategies, and digital literacy. The article explores the role of modern technologies — including artificial intelligence systems, machine translation tools, online translation platforms, and virtual learning environments — in the formation of translators' communicative competence.

**Keywords:** translation practice, communicative competence, modern technologies, artificial intelligence, digital literacy, intercultural communication, virtual education, language competence, translation process.

Today, all areas of society's life, including education, science, culture, and interpretive practices, are closely linked to digital technology. As a result of globalization and increased international

cooperation, the volume of inter-language dialogue has increased dramatically. Today, all areas of society's life, including education, science, culture, and interpretive practices, are closely linked to digital technology. As a result of globalization and increased international cooperation, the volume of inter-language dialogue has increased dramatically. Therefore, the demand for the profession of translator is growing, especially the need for communicatively mature specialists who are highly qualified, able to effectively use modern technologies.

Translational activity is a process of communication with the focus of the essence. A translator is a person who mediates between two or more cultures and language systems. Translational activity is a process of communication with the focus of the essence. A translator is a person who mediates between two or more cultures and language systems. He must not only translate words and translational activity is a process of communication with the focus of the essence. A translator is a person who mediates between two or more cultures and language systems. He must not only translate words and phrases correctly, but also be able to fully deliver content, meaning, style and cultural context. This requires that communicative competence be formed in the interpreter. Communicative competence is a complex of speech, cultural, social and strategic abilities of an individual, which ensures effective and purposeful communication in the process of communication.

In recent years, the rapid development of information and Communication Technologies has also made fundamental changes to the practice of translation. Modern translator today actively uses various computer-aided translation (CAT) tools, online translation platforms, Corpus technologies, AI-based translation systems, and virtual collaboration environments. In recent years, the rapid development of information and Communication Technologies has also made fundamental changes to the practice of translation. Modern translator today actively uses various computer-aided translation (CAT) tools, online translation platforms, Corpus technologies, AI-based translation systems, and virtual collaboration environments. These technologies facilitate the work of the translator, increase the quality and speed of the translation process. However, in order to work effectively with them, to interpret them correctly, to preserve the human factor, the communicative competence of the interpreter must be formed at a high level.

In the context of modern technologies, Translational activity requires new approaches. In the context of modern technologies, Translational activity requires new approaches. The translator is no longer limited to having only language knowledge, but also needs to have skills such as technical literacy, intercultural sensitivity, social communication culture, and the ability to use digital communication tools. In this sense, the communicative competence of the translator is being reshaped in a digital environment — it is now manifested not only in the process of oral or written translation, but also in the context of online conferences, virtual translation sessions and cooperation with artificial intelligence.

The demand of the Times is that even in the educational system, the process of training translators is moving from traditional styles to digital and interactive forms. The demand of the Times is that even in the educational system, the process of training translators is moving from traditional styles to digital and interactive forms. Through online courses, multimedia textbooks, the demand of the Times is that even in the educational system, the process of training translators is moving from traditional styles to digital and interactive forms. Through online courses, multimedia textbooks, virtual simulations and machine translation systems, students are able to develop not only language knowledge, but also skills

to work in real communicative situations. Therefore, the use of modern technologies in translation education as a means of forming communicative competence is today an urgent scientific and practical issue.

The demand of the Times is that even in the educational system, the process of training translators is moving from traditional styles to digital and interactive forms. The demand of the Times is that even in the educational system, the process of training translators is moving from traditional styles to digital and interactive forms. Through online courses, multimedia textbooks, virtual simulations and machine translation systems, students are able to develop not only language knowledge, but also skills to work in real communicative situations. Therefore, the use of modern technologies in translation education as a means of forming communicative competence is today an urgent scientific and practical issue.

A number of scholars have also expressed their views on this. For Example, A.Pym said that " technologies cannot completely replace the translator, but they allow to expand the professional competence of the translator and increase its flexibility in communication. A number of scholars have also expressed their views on this. For Example, A.Pym said that " technologies cannot completely replace the translator, but they allow to expand the professional competence of the translator and increase its flexibility in communication."he argued. The scientist believes that technologies will technically power the translator, laying the groundwork for the further development of a human factor — that is, intercultural sensitivity and communication skills.

Also, P.Bowker and C.Fisher notes in his research that "the application of digital technology in interpretive education develops students ' ability to learn independently, analyze quickly, and actively participate in communicative situations."he argued. Scientists point out that digital technologies (i.e. online translation platforms, virtual lessons, artificial intelligence tools, electronic dictionaries, interactive simulations, etc.k.) is not just a tool in the educational process, but a factor that encourages active learning.

Local researchers also support this view. D.Jo "Rayev believes that" the use of virtual tools and machine translation systems in translation education provides effective results in forming communicative competence in learners. Local researchers also support this view. D.Jo "Rayev believes that" the use of virtual tools and machine translation systems in translation education provides effective results in forming communicative competence in learners."Huddy also stated that G'.Salomov emphasizes that the implementation of digital technologies in the educational process not only improves the quality of translation, but also strengthens the speech culture and communication skills of students.

In this way, modern scientific views show that the application of technologies in translational education is not only a means of updating the educational process, but also an important pedagogical factor in the formation of communicative competence.

Indeed, if we talk about the ways of forming the communicative competence of the translator in the conditions of modern technologies, then, of course, in the era of today's globalization, the importance

of the translation profession is growing. Indeed, if we talk about the ways of forming the communicative competence of the translator in the conditions of modern technologies, then, of course, in the era of today's globalization, the importance of the translation profession is growing. The speed of the information flow, the expansion of intercultural communication and the strengthening of international cooperation put before the translator such responsible tasks as not only excellent knowledge of the language, but also effective communication, awareness and adaptation of cultural differences. From this perspective, communicative competence becomes a key component of translation activity. From this perspective, communicative competence becomes a key component of translation activity.

Communicative competence is the ability of an interpreter to use language tools correctly and purposefully, to ensure understanding between participants in from this perspective, communicative competence becomes a key component of translation activity.

Communicative competence is the ability of an interpreter to use language tools correctly and purposefully, to ensure understanding between participants in the process of communication, to convey an idea in compliance with colloquial and cultural norms. It is closely related to language knowledge (linguistic competence), cultural knowledge (sociocultural competence), and technical skills.

Digital technologies have entered almost all stages of Translational activity. The following table presents the ways of forming the communicative competence of the translator in the conditions of modern technologies.

**Table 1.**

**Ways to form communicative competence of the translator in the context of modern technologies**

t/r	Direction	Practical measures / types of activities	Expected result (progression of competence)
1	The use of information and communication technologies	Online translation platforms, CAT applications (Trados, MemoQ, Smartcat and b.PrPractical measures / types of activities	Technical and communicative competence develops; in modern tools, working skills are formed.
2	Working with Multimedia resources	Online translation platforms, CAT applications (Trados, MemoQ, Smartcat and b.q.) to be introduced into the learning process.	Hearing, comprehension, context perception, and rapid reaction skills develop. xpected result (progression of competence)
3	Online communication and collaboration environment	Translation exercises based on Video, audio materials, subtitle writing, synchronous translatPractical measures / types of activities	Technical and communicative competence develops; in modern tools, working skills are formed.
4	Independent learning and self-development	Online translation platactical measures / types of activities	Hearing, comprehensioExpected result (progression of competence)
5	Innovative	Online translation platforms,	Technical and communicative

	teaching methods	CAT applications (Trados, MemoQ, Smartcat and b.q.) to be introduced into the learning process.	competence develops; in modern tools, working skills are formed.
6	The use of information and communication technologies	Translation exercises based on Video, audio materials, subtitle writing, synchronous translation simulation.	Hearing, comprehension, context perception, and rapid reaction skills develop.
7	Working with Multimedias	Participation in Virtual translation projects, online forums, the international community of translators.	Intercultural communication, teamwork and communicative competence are strengthened.

As can be seen from this table, modern technologies are manifested as an important factor in the formation of communicative competence of the translator. As can be seen from this table, modern technologies are manifested as an important factor in the formation of communicative competence of the translator. Technological tools serve to deepen the translator's language knowledge, develop the culture of speech and strengthen the skills of intercultural communication.

In short, modern technology is becoming an integral part of the translation profession. In short, modern technology is becoming an integral part of the translation profession. Digital tools, artificial intelligence systems and online learning platforms play an important role in the development of the translator's not only language knowledge, but also its communicative, cultural and professional competence.

With the help of technologies, translators will be able to achieve speed, accuracy and efficiency in the process of communication. At the same time, their skills for independent thinking, understanding intercultural communication and adapting their activities based on the requirements of the times are formed.

Hence, the correct and targeted application of modern technologies is one of the most effective ways to raise the communicative competence of the translator. Hence, the correct and targeted application of modern technologies is one of the most effective ways to raise the communicative competence of the translator. In the future, it will be important to increase digital literacy in this di

**Literature used**

1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 8-oktabrdagi PQ-4487-son qarori. *Chet tillarini o‘qitish tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida*.
2. G.Atoyeva, Tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyoti asoslari. – Toshkent: “Yangi asr avlodi”.
3. N.Karimova, Til va madaniyat: tarjimada kommunikativ kompetensiya masalalari. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston Milliy universiteti nashriyoti.
4. S.Shodmonov, Raqamli texnologiyalar davrida tarjimonlik faoliyatining zamonaviy tendensiyalari. // “Filologiya masalalari” jurnali, №3, 45–52-betlar.
5. House, J. Translation Quality Assessment: Past and Present. – London: Routledge.

6. Pym, A. On Translator Ethics: Principles for Mediation Between Cultures. – Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing.
7. Hatim, B. & Mason, I. Discourse and the Translator. – London: Routledge.
8. Ostonova, M.. Tarjimonning kommunikativ kompetensiyasini shakllantirishda axborot texnologiyalarining oʻrni. – Samarqand: SamDU ilmiy toʻplami, №2, 77–83-betlar.