

COGNITIVE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE INTERPRETER'S
ACTIVITIES

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Abstract. *This article presents thoughts and opinions about translation and the cognitive-psychological characteristics of the translator.*

Key words. *Globalization, translation studies, Ch. Wenhua, type of interpretation, cognitive-psychological, translator.*

The 21st century is marked by the beginning of a new stage of human development. It has become a stable process of globalization, determining the most important directions in the development of human society. As a result of this process, socio-economic, political and socio-cultural changes significantly changed the image of the modern world and affected the life activities of almost all people on earth. The expansion of various connections caused by globalization, the growth of tourism, the opportunity to study abroad, the exchange of ideas of different students, foreign practices and many other events and facts have made the problems of intercultural communication and cooperation more urgent. This process did not bypass our country either. Uzbeks are increasingly participating in international political and economic organizations, international events, activities of multinational companies, some students are studying abroad, and Uzbek tourists are traveling around the world. To successfully communicate with representatives of different countries, it is necessary to know not only the appropriate language, but also the rules of foreign culture: behavior, psychology, culture, history of other countries, and most importantly, to understand the mechanism of communication in order to avoid misunderstandings of representatives of other cultures need.

The scope of translation studies is expanding day by day, causing changes in the foundations of translation theory. The application of intertextuality as such changes to the field of translation studies opens up new aspects for the theory and practice of translation and creates wide opportunities. According to Ch. Wenhua, it is a multi-symbiotic state of translation theory guided by dialectical, dynamic and developing philosophical views that can be a reference for other directions. In order to create an authentic translated language text, translators must observe

intertextuality in order to interpret the original text and deliver it in an understandable way to the reader of the translated language.

The formation of new views in the field of translation studies requires the interpretation of intertextuality, socio-psychological tendencies of the translator, and translation from the point of view of intertextuality.

Translators work in at least two languages. Therefore, the translation process includes two sources of the original and the translated language. Both texts can be interlanguage translations from different periods of the same geographical area or interlanguage translations from different fields. From the point of view of translation studies, both texts are intertextual in form and substance. In the process of translation, intertextuality is observed in the creation of the translated language text based on the acquisition and modification of the original text. As Ch. Wenhua pointed out, intertextuality represents the intertextual interaction of references, sensor, communication, access, change and other effects related to a vague and decentralized text. However, as translation intermediaries, translators are a necessary and irreplaceable bridge that conveys information. Translation provides an opportunity for free communication between members of different societies, transmitters and receivers of information, and eliminates the misunderstanding of verbal and non-verbal actions, expectations, knowledge, thoughts and other aspects arising from different cultural environments.

Psychological characteristics of the translator, which include his personality and self-understanding, learning his knowledge and skills, performing demanding tasks, working in the communication department, managing stress, working in the languages he has learned, cooperation, positive logic and includes the ability to participate.

Among the psychological characteristics of an interpreter, the following indications may be present:

1. Self-understanding: The psychological characteristics of a translator begin with self-understanding. A translator should be able to understand himself in his subject, skills and directions. It helps to develop skills by building self-confidence, being able to make one's own thoughts and decisions, feeling strong and confident.

2. Communication skills: Among the psychological characteristics of a translator, communication skills are also required. The translator's ability to express himself emotionally and positively, to convey his thoughts and wishes to others, to discuss with other people, to listen and understand carefully, to

clearly understand the language, and to cooperate with others belong to this category.

3. Managing stress: Translators may encounter stress in the process of translating acquired languages. This feature depends on the interpreter's ability to manage stress, feel free, heal and maintain accountability and transparency. It is necessary for a translator to be ready to adapt to stressful situations and show good reactions to them.

4. Ability to participate: Among the psychological characteristics of the translator is the ability to participate. Interpreting, working with a team, communicating and participating with others, understanding written and social issues such as organizational structure and familiarity with rules, expressing one's opinion fairly, and working alongside one's own learning skills are required. .

The psychological characteristics of a translator can be developed through changes in the path of personal development, training and practical training. Also, the speed and accuracy of the translator's work can help to improve the translator's psychological characteristics.

Translation studies is a broad field, while one group of translators studies all aspects of the translation process from a psychological point of view, while another group of scientists analyzes the influence of psychological factors on translation.

The cognitive-psychological characteristics of the translator's activity depend on the understanding of the interaction between the teacher and the learner. These features can be provided by the following shows:

1. Language knowledge: Among the translator's cognitive-psychological characteristics, language knowledge is of great importance. A translator must be able to understand and translate the text in his/her language. This feature requires the translator to be rich in lexicographic knowledge, syntax and semantic concepts.

2. The importance of attention and memory: The work of a translator requires the management of a lot of information. It requires attention and memory to process and store information. The translator's activity is based on the use of tools such as attention, determining the relationship between information, and understanding interconnections through hypothetical instructions.

3. Creativity: Among the cognitive-psychological characteristics of a translator, creativity is one characteristic that should be liked. A translator must have his own thoughts and talents to translate the original text correctly. It also requires creativity, efficiency and innovation.

4. Alternateness and adaptability: Alternateness and adaptability are required among the cognitive-psychological characteristics of the translator. The translator's software and its own changes should be prepared quickly. Such features are necessary for the translator to correctly translate the target text while learning new concepts.

The cognitive-psychological characteristics of the translator's activity depend on the ability of the programmer, researcher, translation strategy and the study of the concepts of different languages. To improve these, programs and educational tools, practical training and psychological changes can be used.

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