

PRINCIPLES OF MODERN APPROACH TO FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION AND ISSUES OF SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL TRANSLATION

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ABSTRACT:

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The problem of applying communicative approach to foreign language teaching of students in non-language departments of higher education institutions in a number of countries has been analyzed in the paper. The brief overview of main historic milestones in the development of communicative approach has been presented. It has been found out that "communicative era" in foreign language training of students is already over and the year 000 has ushered in a "postcommunicative era" which is characterized by reconsidering the basic features of communicative approach and trying to review the generally accepted belief in the unquestionable effectiveness of this approach. It has been noted that communicative approach, based on interactive methods of teaching and creating the atmosphere of natural language environment at class, forms the doctrine of language training in the USA, Malaysia, Serbia, Croatia and in most of West European countries. In China and Saudi Arabia communicative approach to foreign language teaching is combined with traditional method in order to develop all kinds of speech activity. It has been substantiated that minimizing grammar component of students' foreign language training in favour of forming only communicative skills has brought to fluent but grammatically incorrect speech. It has been proved that the effectiveness of foreign language teaching to a considerable degree depends on applying the integrated training system based on traditional didactics and communicative

approach.

INTRODUCTION. Foreign language education and translation play a crucial role in today's interconnected world. With globalization and the increasing need for cross-cultural communication, there is a growing emphasis on adopting modern approaches to language education and addressing the challenges of scientific and practical translation. This article explores the principles of a modern approach to foreign language education and sheds light on the issues related to scientific and practical translation.

Principles of Modern Approach to Foreign Language Education:

Communicative Competence: Modern language education focuses on developing communicative competence, enabling learners to effectively use the target language in real-life situations. This approach emphasizes the acquisition of listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills, along with a focus on cultural understanding and intercultural competence.

Task-Based Learning: Task-based learning engages learners in authentic, meaningful tasks that simulate real-world language use. By working on tasks that require problem-solving, collaboration, and critical thinking, learners develop language skills while actively applying their knowledge to practical situations.

Technology Integration: Integrating technology into language education enhances learning experiences. Online resources, language learning apps, virtual reality, and communication tools enable learners to access authentic materials, practice language skills, and connect with native speakers. Technology also supports individualized learning and provides instant feedback, fostering learner autonomy.

Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL): CLIL integrates language learning with subject content, providing learners with an opportunity to acquire both language proficiency and knowledge in other disciplines. This approach promotes interdisciplinary learning and enhances language acquisition by connecting language use to meaningful contexts.

5, Multicultural and Global Perspectives: A modern approach to language education recognizes the importance of multicultural and global perspectives. Learners are exposed to diverse cultures, perspectives, and real-world issues, fostering6. intercultural competence and understanding. This principle encourages empathy, tolerance, and respect for cultural diversity.

Issues of Scientific and Practical Translation:

Terminology and Specialized Knowledge: Scientific and technical translation requires in-depth knowledge of specialized terminology, concepts, and subject-specific language

conventions. Translators must be well-versed in the field they are translating to accurately convey the intended meaning and ensure terminological consistency.

Cultural and Linguistic Challenges: Translation involves bridging linguistic and cultural gaps between the source and target languages. Translators must be aware of cultural nuances, idiomatic expressions, and language-specific norms to ensure accurate and culturally appropriate translations. This requires a deep understanding of the cultural and social contexts of both languages.

Translating Complex Concepts: Scientific and practical translation often involves complex concepts and specialized terminology that may not have direct equivalents in the target language. Translators must possess strong analytical and problem-solving skills to accurately convey these complex ideas while maintaining clarity and coherence.

A modern approach to foreign language education emphasizes communicative competence, task-based learning, technology integration, and intercultural understanding. Addressing the issues related to scientific and practical translation requires specialized knowledge, cultural sensitivity, and the ability to navigate complex concepts. Translators play a vital role in facilitating effective cross-cultural communication and bridging language barriers in a globalized world. By embracing modern principles in language education and addressing the challenges of translation, we can foster effective language learning and promote accurate and culturally sensitive communication.

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