FORMATION OF STUDENTS' TRANSLATION COMPETENCIES IN TEACHING CHINESE

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ABSTRACT

Scientific and practical conferences and conferences are attended by highly qualified specialists with technical knowledge. In addition, they need to use the perfect production equipment. Future translators will also contribute to the development of this company in cooperation with foreign companies. In the study of linguistic competence, professional language teaching is the core of communicative competence in teaching students Chinese language and communication techniques at institutions or lyceums. In conclusion, the study of teaching materials based on computer programs of lexical and grammatical competence on such language techniques, individual approach, teaching of higher education and correct translation of students The professional competence in making and developing the spoken language requires that they be delivered to the society by a future interpreter specialist**.**

Keywords: 听力 **tingli** – hearing, 写作 **xiezuo** – write a statement, 成语 **chengyu** – phrases (phrases), 拼音 **pingyin** – Chinese transcription, 声调 **shengdiao** – tone, 特长 **techang** – competence, 语法 **yufa** – grammar, 词汇 **cihui** – vocabulary, 词汇特长 **techang -** linguistic competence, 练习顺序 **lianxi shunxu -** a series of exercises, 信使交际语言学 **xinshi jiaoji yu yan xue** – informative communicative vocabulary

INTRODUCTION

To create new laboratories within the Academy of Sciences and universities for the purpose of developing the most advanced and promising research and development activities in the country, which are in the focus of the scientific community of the developed countries, with a vision of the future of our country; We need to establish effective partnerships with science centers in developed countries.

China is, of course, the most advanced state in front of us all. Indeed, China is a prosperous country in the world of economics, diplomacy, education, science, culture, sports and more. As China continues to grow globally, interest in learning Chinese is growing today. As we all know, Chinese is one of the most difficult languages to learn in the world.

In today's world of engineering and perfect competition, there is a high demand for graduates of higher education institutions in order to gain professional competence. Employers need highly qualified staff, who will then need to have a good command of the language when performing their professional work. Many engineering students are employed by Russian-American and Russian-German, Russian-French companies. During their work they talk to foreigners, learn technical words and read documents, read scientific and technical journals and work in several languages. Production links in business activities are critical to future engineering work. Scientific and practical conferences and conferences are attended by highly qualified specialists with technical knowledge. In addition, they need to use the perfect

production equipment. Future translators will also contribute to the development of this company in cooperation with foreign companies.

The main purpose of the study. The use and development of students' technical specialties in the linguistic competence in Chinese language methodology. Research methods. In order to achieve this goal we will explore the following research methods. According to the scientific methodology of pedagogical psychology, the teacher of foreign language teaching in linguistics, certainly, relies on pedagogical experience. Translation and analysis of legal and normative documents in lyceums and institutes on teaching foreign languages, translation and publication of special programs and e-books on teaching Chinese and other foreign languages in higher education institutions, as well as preparation of slides The work has been introduced as a pressing challenge for students to improve their knowledge and skills. In linguistic competence, several scientific papers have been written in the Engineering Institute of Methodology of Languages and Southern Federal University.

Competence is a compilation of intuitive knowledge of the language, from the word "Competereo" (linguistics). It is understood the structure of the language and the proper use of the rules of that language in the spoken language, and the ability to properly translate and express one's thoughts in the oral and written language to another person. Linguistic competence is one of communicative competences. Linguistic competence examines the structure of the language and its phonetic, morphological, lexical, syntactic, and stylistic levels at all levels of the language. Linguistic competence in practice introduces the correct use of language and is divided into the following types:

1. Syntactic competence is grammatically speaking and written language.

2. Semantic competence - expressing one's thoughts correctly in the process of interpreting this language.

3. Pragmatic competence is the correct expression of language in the process of exchanging ideas with other people.

<div align="center">语言和语言学教程</div>

我们学习语言，运用语言，对语言要有个科学的认识。"语言"的含义不是日常所里解的说话，也不是一般人所认为的说出来的话。 在学语言学中，语言这个词尤其特定的意思。它是一种特殊的社会现象，是人类作为最重要的交际工具和必不可少的思维工具所使用的符号系统。这是从语言的本质，功能和结构方面说的。

Language and Language Teaching Course
When we learn a language, we need to know what science divides the language into. When learning a language, we must know not only the spoken language but also the written language in the book. Teachers should use the latest pedagogical methods in teaching Chinese to pay attention to:

- Teaching Chinese language lexicon to philologist students;

- Each student will need the knowledge and skills he / she has learned after learning Chinese vocabulary;

- to observe the paradigmatic and syntactic relationship of words, taking into account the psychological component of the Chinese lexicon;

- to study lexical meaning of iroglips while studying Chinese lexicon, to study the structure of vocabulary;

- If we study the semantics of a word, we can know its true meaning;

- if there are more students 听力 **"tingli"** if they hear dialogues and texts in the subject, they will read the words correctly;

- to study the history of Chinese writing, to understand its lexical competence in the process of writing, to study the rules of writing and to pay attention to the forms of the origins of the language;

- development of vocabulary and vocabulary development of students;

- in the students 写作 **"xiezuo"** to teach them to write essays or essays in Chinese;

- for students 成语**"chengyu"** history of origin, examples of its use;

- When teaching students the lexical rules of language, they need to understand that it is also related to the culture of the Chinese people and that these local customs also influence the language;

- students use their knowledge based on lexical knowledge in accordance with social and contextual laws;

- The development of the Chinese language indicates to the learners that the Chinese language is leaning on lexical units;

- Development of lexical competence of the language is caused by various exercises, use of lexical knowledge and various technologies;

- It is necessary to understand the connection between the oral language and the lexical knowledge;

- using lexical units when students speak in spoken language;

it should be translated according to the context in the context of the grammatical and stylistic structure.

As a result of long pedagogical and work experience and many studies, language teaching shows that most students have a low level of communication skills and low levels of communicative competence. This will not help future cadres to strengthen and develop international relations. Therefore, students developing communicative competence need to be aware of the vocabulary and vocabulary words used in the delivery of data. In China, each enterprise gives translators time to memorize specific words appropriate to their field and sets their salaries based on their language proficiency and ability to interpret.

Prospective students should be taught foreign language teaching using the language methodology. In my seven years of teaching experience, first of all to students 拼音 **pingyin-** ie phonetic transcription of the Chinese language. Then 韵母和声母 **yunmu va shenmu** (Chinese vowels and consonants) should be explained to the students and pronounce the letters. The first thing students do after learning the shenanigans and rhubarb 声调 **shengdiao** It is necessary to learn the Chinese tones.   语音上的特点 。

<div align="center">汉语每个音节都有声调。</div>

汉语属于有声调语言。音节音高低升降有区别意义的作用。例如 **妈, 麻, 马 ,骂** , 声母和韵母。木相同，声母都是（m),韵母都是(a),就因为音高不同，表示的意义就不一样，在书面上就写成四个不同的汉子。这种区别意义的音高就叫做**声调**。

Chinese is not like any other language and is different from other foreign languages. This emphasizes the four main tones in Chinese, namely Chinese. In the process of speaking, the neck is pronounced low and loud. For example, **妈-ona, 麻-o`simlik, 马-ot ,骂-**words like splashing come in a variety of tones and they mean different meanings. These words have a different tone, iroglyphs, and therefore different meanings. In these words, the syllables - m, and the letter dolm - a, are different in their joints. Their iroglyphs are different in the books. Therefore, the Chinese language plays an important role.

Students must use their knowledge when learning a foreign language, read the text, understand its content, translate it, and engage in dialogue with other nationalities using the language they have learned. At this point, students come into the process of translating and speaking.

According to linguistic competence, a number of dissertations have been explored, which require that communicative competence be used in teaching foreign languages using more multimedia programs and presentations in teaching foreign languages. Currently, most students do not have linguistic knowledge, and each year Russian and Chinese universities and institutions receive tests to test students' linguistic knowledge and develop communicative competence. If we use modern technology to teach our students the language and translation skills, we can say that these students can lexically and grammatically correct their speech and achieve the expected results. Linguistic competence is the core of communicative competence. Phonetic sounds can also be used correctly in speech, which is very important in translation. Because of the fact that there are four different sounds in the Chinese language, if we get the meaning of the word in a different tone when it comes to us, we can understand the translation in a completely different way. Students 汉语水平考试 (Chinese language proficiency examination) of HSK 听力 If they fail to understand the meaning of the words in their exams, they will not be able to pass this stage and they will not achieve the expected results. Therefore, when learning Chinese, it is necessary to thoroughly study its phonetics, vocabulary, vocabulary and translation techniques. Each language has its own difficulties in learning.

When teaching Chinese language we have to answer a few questions:
1. Clarify the vocabulary?
2. What is the difference between word and vocabulary?
3. What kinds of deposits are in the Chinese language?
4. What are the suffixes in Chinese word formation?
5. How are the two iroglyphic words in Chinese?
6. How do Chinese words relate to words?
7. How do you know which words are in the Chinese verb and nouns?
8. What are phraseological terms?
9. How is the phraseology used in Chinese?
10. What are the components of the words??

CONCLUSIONS

In the study of linguistic competence, professional language teaching is the core of communicative competence in teaching students Chinese language and communication techniques at institutions or lyceums. The expressive and communicative technique takes into account the structure of grammatical competence, including grammatical information, as well as language exercises, which improves grammatical knowledge and can make significant progress in this process of speaking. If students are well-versed in the process of translating their ideas correctly, this will work great in synchronous translation. To form grammatical competence, we used the word "explorer". "Expressionist" is a set of exercises in grammatical linguistics. It is divided into two types: an electronic book and a modern book containing multimedia applications. The explorer is a book that teaches information technology-based languages that now consists of multimedia applications. The explorer is a computer-based tutorial, a grammar material that contains tables and charts, and in these types of books, it also provides grammar keys to exercises. Multimedia explorer is a new type of e-book designed to help students develop grammatical information. According to researchers, such an algorithm introduces a special lexical structure and the ability to read foreign languages on the basis of professional communication based on computer programs.

In conclusion, the study of teaching materials based on computer programs of lexical and grammatical competence on such a language technique, teaching individual approach, teaching higher education, and correcting students' translation. The professional competence in the

development of the language and the formation of the oral language requires their future delivery to the society by a professional interpreter..

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