

**PROFESSIONAL ETHICS OF TRANSLATORS IN THE FIELD OF  
PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION FOR THE DEAF**

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**Abstract:** *This article is dedicated to the ethics and norms of translation, particularly sign language translation. Virtually every type of work has professional norms, the violation of which leads to numerous conflict situations. These issues are precisely what professional ethics and the professional code of ethics address, representing a set of norms and rules of conduct for a specific professional group, which ensures the moral nature of relationships conditioned by or associated with professional activities.*

**Key words:** *professional norms, sign language, evaluative, regulatory, manager, motivational, coordinating, regulating*

From today's perspective, the importance of professional ethics in regulating various types of work activities is increasing. This is related not only to professional improvement but also to the need for constant refinement of professional norms in relation to changing social dynamics, relying on the moral foundation created by previous generations of sign language interpreters - sign language translators.

Moreover, the professional ethics of various professional communities have their own traditions, which demonstrates the continuity of the main ethical norms developed by representatives of a particular profession over centuries.

Thus, the professional ethics of a sign language interpreter serves as a normative professional and ethical basis for the work and behavior of specialists in this profession.

Functions of professional ethics. The functions of professional ethics are determined by a multitude of factors, the main ones being the essence, content, and direction of the profession[1,26]:

1. Evaluative - provides an opportunity to evaluate the behavior, actions, intentions, goals, objectives, means, etc. of a specialist in terms of compliance with moral norms.

2. Regulatory - arises from the need to regulate the behavior of a specialist in accordance with the essence of the profession.

3. Organizational - serves to improve the organization of the activities of employees and partners.

4. Manager is a means of managing the actions of employees and partners in solving professional tasks.

5. Motivational - forms socially and professionally approved motives for activity.

6. Coordinating - ensures cooperation between all participants in the professional activity process.

7. Regulating - directs and determines the choice of goals, methods and means in professional activity.

8. Reproductive - allows you to reproduce similar actions in similar situations.

9. Educational - educates not only specialists, professionals, but also clients and the social environment of clients.

10. Communicative - helps employees to organize communication with each other and clients.

11. Optimizing - contributes to increasing the effectiveness of professional activity, raising the status of the profession in society.

Stabilizing - contributes to the stabilization of professional relationships at all levels of their manifestation.

13. Rationalizing - facilitates the specialist's choice of goals, methods and means, decision-making.

14. Preventive - warns the professional against actions that harm the client, organization, society.

Professional Ethics Norms. Professional ethics is determined by the characteristics of professions, corporate interests, and professional culture. People

who perform the same or similar professional functions develop specific traditions, unite on the basis of professional solidarity, and maintain the reputation of their social group. Every profession has its own moral problems. However, among professions, one can highlight a group in which they occur most frequently, requiring increased attention to the moral side of the functions performed, primarily for professions whose object is a person. Where representatives of a particular profession, due to their specific characteristics, are in constant or even continuous contact with other people, related to their influence on their inner world, fate, moral relationships: doctor's ethics, teacher's ethics, scientist's ethics, officer's ethics, judge's ethics, social worker's ethics, translator's ethics, sign language translator's ethics, etc.

The profession of sign language translator implies adherence to certain norms of professional ethics, which should manifest itself in the following aspects:

1. speech ethics, which the sign language translator adheres to in a particular situation (for example, choosing speech formulas for greetings, appeals, requests, questions, thanks, congratulations, etc.; choosing an address to "you" and "you"; choosing a full or abbreviated name, etc.);

2. facial expressions and gestures. Since it is the facial expressions and gestures that are actually "speech" for the deaf person, in this subsystem, taking into account the specifics of the topic on the use of "speech ethics," extralinguistic factors have a great influence: the age of the participants, their social status, the nature of the relationship between them

(official, informal, friendly, etc.), time and place of interaction, etc. That is, for those present, who are proficient in normative sign language, a different translation style is chosen from the one used for under-educated and hard-of-hearing people;

3. space organization (proxemics). A translator often performs their professional functions in various situations: official events, meetings, negotiations (including with foreign partners), discussions, presentations, ceremonies, banquets, and other events, where a sign language translator must be able to navigate, know their role and place in serving one, several people or a group of deaf people. For

example, when serving one deaf person, when the conversation is being conducted in a group of three (on a visit to a doctor, at an organization's leader's reception, etc.), the interpreter must be able to position himself (standing or sitting) so that not only the deaf person, but also the interlocutor can see him. And you shouldn't be too close to the deaf.

During the discussion, the sign language translator finds it difficult to keep track of what is happening. Moreover, to translate the statements of the simultaneously speaking participants of the meeting. In this case, the sign language interpreter has the right and should ask in a tactful manner that the speakers give the opportunity to translate what is said to the unable to hear representative (or a group of unable to hear).

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