



TRANSLATION PROBLEMS OF ECONOMIC TERMS FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the study of the translation peculiarities of economic terms from English into the Uzbek language. This study has particular significance as it has been investigated metaphorical terms in the sphere of economics, in the context of translation difficulties lying in the base of their different perception from English into Uzbek. In order to make an accurate translation it is very important to pay attention to metaphorical terms in both languages.

KEYWORDS: *comparative constructions, comparison, metaphorical term, semantics, translation.*

INTRODUCTION

Translation is a significant process of the terminology. Specifically, translating terms is one of the serious problems that the translator faces, because it includes cultural tendencies, which stand in the background of the original text. This field has been studied by scholars and still requires to be investigated. The translator has to translate not only the different elements of the semiological framework, but also the place of this element in the whole society. Therefore, the economic and social structure of society affects all the elements that make up its structure. The language of economy is a broad concept, which includes vocabulary reflecting various spheres such as business, management, commerce, banking, etc. In addition, the economic terms are used for both oral and written communication. It also includes the language of negotiations, presentations, production meetings and business correspondence reflecting national and cultural specifics. So that the translation of economic texts including various terms related to the economy is not simple task.

Translation is a complex process that involves transferring meaning and intent from one language to another. It becomes even more challenging when it comes to technical and specialized language such as economic terms. This article will focus on the translation problems of economic terms from English into Uzbek. Uzbek is a Turkic language spoken mainly in Uzbekistan and other Central Asian countries. It has been heavily influenced by Arabic, Persian, and Russian, which makes it a unique language with a rich vocabulary. However, the translation of economic terms from English into Uzbek can be challenging due to several reasons.

Moreover, the cultural context of economic terms can also pose a challenge in translation. Economic concepts are often culturally specific, and it may be difficult to find an appropriate translation that conveys the same meaning in a different cultural context. For example, the concept of "capitalism" may not have the same connotation in Uzbekistan as it does in the United States. In addition to the linguistic and

cultural challenges, there are also practical considerations that affect the translation of economic terms. For instance, the lack of a standardized terminology in Uzbek can make it challenging to find appropriate translations for technical terms.

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Peter Newmark, it is stated that "Translation has its own excitement, its own interest. A satisfactory translation is always possible, but a good translator is never satisfied with it. It can usually be improved. There is no such thing as a perfect, ideal or correct translation. A translator is always trying to extend his knowledge and improve his means of expression; he is always pursuing facts and words. He works on four levels: translation is first a science, which entails the knowledge and verification of the facts and the language that describes them- here, what is wrong, mistakes of truth, can be identified; secondly, it is a skill, which calls for appropriate language and acceptable usage; thirdly, an art, which distinguishes good from undistinguished writing and is the creative, the intuitive, sometimes the inspired, level of the translation; lastly, a matter of taste, where argument ceases, preferences are expressed, and the variety of meritorious translations is the reflection of individual differences" [1]. The translation process requires great skill from the translator because it is necessary to use each word or term correctly. It is essential to choose not only the most appropriate words and terms, but also take into account the context of the text and to coordinate them lexically-semantically, grammatically and stylistically. According to the use of words in the process of translation, their different meanings are also important in translation. Famous translator Salomov stated that "the reason for the possibility of translating from one language to another is that, although people speak different languages, their laws of thought are the same" [2; 43].



One of the main problems with translating economic terms is the lack of equivalent terms in Uzbek. Many economic concepts and terms are developed in English-speaking countries, and their meanings may not be fully captured by words in Uzbek. This leads to a lack of accuracy and precision in translation, which can cause confusion and misunderstanding.

Another issue is the difference in grammatical structures between English and Uzbek. English is a language that uses word order and sentence structure to convey meaning, while Uzbek relies heavily on suffixes and prefixes to modify the meaning of words. This can lead to difficulty in accurately translating complex economic concepts.

The accuracy of the terms in the translation is considered a vital feature, which serves to ensure the translation adequacy of the entire text related to the field. The main skill of the translator is to be able to identify the categories intelligently that represent the general and specific signs and connections of equal or adequate linguistic means of two languages. It is important to be able to distinguish between broad and narrow lexical-semantic and stylistic meanings, regardless of the form of expression of the meaning, in order to ensure correct translation from one language to another, while preserving the norms of the language. Larson stated that "A loan word refers to a word which is from another language and is unknown to most of the speakers of the receptor language. Loan words are commonly used for the names of people, places, geographical areas and so on. [3; 186]. He points out that loan is important when the translator uses the name of people, places or geographical areas that is unknown to the target readers.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Currently, the linguistic research of translation problems has reached a qualitatively new level. Trying to create functional-semantic compatibility of two languages in translation requires full creative work from the translator. Translating economic terms is a challenging task, in translating economic terms, and the translator should consider the lexical choice so that the target readers can understand the translation easily. According to scientists' opinions; globalization has led to an increase in financial activity and business transactions between countries. As a result, the demand for economic translation has been growing rapidly in recent years and it has been much researched and discussed by many scholars. In the process translation of economic terms it is necessary to pay a great attention to such features as their metaphorical color of the terms. Majority terms in the sphere of economics are based on metaphorical perception of human activity. Some terms that entered the economic terminological system lexemes also reflect different animal names, human body and etc.

In linguistics, translating stylistic units from one language to another is a very complicated and responsible task. This situation can also be found in the terminological system. Since stylistic units have imagery, they serve to express ideas in a stylistically colorful and attractive manner as artistic and descriptive means of speech. They mainly ensure the effectiveness of the language of the work of art in literary studies. It can be observed that there are terms with a

stylistic color in the English economic terminology. They are used together with terms related to the economy and remain in the form of a compound term. For example; the terms "Bull" and "Bear" are used to describe market conditions in economy. The translation of bull is *ho'kiz* in Uzbek language, this economic term is used as a bull market in English. Moreover, a bull market is a market with a growing economy and high employment. There might be a steady increase in the price of a company's shares. In a bull market, strong demand and weak supply are essential for securities. Investors participate in the hope of profit and compete for capital in a bull market.

-Bear Market-this lexeme is also used actively in economy. The exact opposite of bear market is a bull market. In economy, bear market is defined as a drop in investment prices. It will fall drastically instead of rising. There is generally a pessimistic atmosphere about the economy and less confidence. A bear market exists in economy if unemployment rises as companies begin laying off; as a result, economy slows down. Investors withdraw their money from the bear market. Prices become volatile and investors hold onto the cash until the trend reverses. It may lead to continue the downward trend.

-A cash cow is a metaphor for a dairy cow that produces milk, the translation of this compound term is *sog'in sigir* in Uzbek language. The phrase is used to a business that is a low-maintenance.

-The invisible hand is a metaphor for the unseen forces that move the free market economy. The direct translation of this phrase is *ko'rinmas qo'l* in Uzbek language. The term "invisible hand" was first used by the Scottish economist Adam Smith. According to his theory, "invisible hand" refers to "supply and demand" [4; 185]. The term 'vulture fund' is a metaphor used to compare some funds to vulture birds, 'preying' on debtors in financial distress by purchasing the loans at a discount to make a financial gain. Galloping inflation, also known as jumping inflation, occurs at a quick rate (dual or triple-digit annual rates) for a short period of time. A watchdog is related to a person or committee. The main task of this job is to check that companies do not act illegally or irresponsibly.

To address these translation problems, it is essential to have a deep understanding of both English and Uzbek languages and cultures. Translators should also have a solid knowledge of economic concepts and terminology to accurately convey meaning. Moreover, it is crucial to maintain consistency in translating economic terms across different documents and materials.

CONCLUSION

Thus, in the field of economic terminology, different types of metaphors play a specific role. Therefore, they require a separate research method. It can be seen that the ability to understand and interpret concrete information, lexical relations between different word relationships, requires as deep as possible knowledge of the syntactic and morphological structure of a foreign text. The main task of the translator is to create an understandable, politically correct document. The main methods and features of the translation of metaphorical economic terms were analyzed on the basis of an



important problem for the work of translator. In the process of studying the uniqueness of terms in general, and in particular, in the process of studying economic terms, it became clear that the translation of lexical units in the field of economics creates certain difficulties in finding an adequate equivalent.

The translation of economic terms from English into Uzbek is a challenging task that requires a high level of linguistic and cultural knowledge. To ensure accurate and effective translations, it is necessary to overcome the linguistic and cultural barriers and maintain consistency in terminology. Translators should also be aware of the practical considerations that can impact the translation process. With careful attention to these issues, it is possible to achieve high-quality translations of economic terms from English into Uzbek.

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