

THE PROBLEMS OF ECONOMIC TERMINOLOGY AND ITS IMPACT ON TRANSLATION

Mansurova Nodira Anvaronva

Tashkent State University of Economics

Senior teacher, PhD of the Department of Teaching Foreign Languages

Email: nodira_anvarovna@mail.ru ORCID: 0000-0002-4636-10777

Abstract:

The modern linguistic studies confirm that keeping pace with modern linguistic norms requires careful usage of terminology in order to be properly employed through which the translation process is promoted and the problem of translating the specialized terminology in general and particularly economic terms are among the problematic encountered in transferring knowledge from foreign languages to Uzbek language. The purpose of this study is to analyze these problems in order to propose solutions for the unification of the term in English, refuting the reasons for the unification of the English terminology, because the terms are the keys to science, so if there are multiple terms equivalent to a single one, this leads to a disturbance in understanding and reflects negatively on the assimilation of knowledge, and contributes to the confusion of the entire translation process.

Keywords: Terminology; economic terminology; specialized language; economic language; specialized translation

1. Introduction: The issue of terminology is of great interest and is frequently talked about in specialized fields, as specialists resort to technical vocabulary and technical phrases that help them to economize in speech and achieve responsiveness and communication, linking them with the quality of specialization and aiming for a specific and accurate purpose. As long as the study of terminology or its development cannot be done outside the framework of the language it employs, this has been a strong motivation for the emergence of specialized languages. That is why it is important to address this issue as an important matter that requires us to consider translation that has become an urgent necessity in this era characterized by the spread of knowledge and information, the global village era, the dialogue of civilizations and the adoption of mutual economy between nations. This openness to other civilizations and the scientific and technological development of most sciences has created, between books pages and the elite thinkers, the need for the emergence of a specialized language as an effective means of work and an indispensable tool and should be accompanied by a specialized translation that does not deviate from the general translation, in terms of the problems that impede its functioning. With all branches and diversity of today sciences domains and the expansion of fields of interventions, it has become necessary to use specialized terminology to control and regulate it. It is not possible to talk about specialization field or a scientific branch unless it is organized and understood in the sense that the key to every science is its terminology. Since languages vary in their structure, grammar, meanings and connotations, the translations of these terms raises a number of questions and inquiries and bring-up a huge number of issues that require analysis and interpretation and raise the following fundamental question: On what basis does a translating person choose or properly develop economic terms



correctly and optimally, in order to preserve their semantics and idiomatic meanings? There are some goals that were behind our choice of this topic, some are subjective and others are objective. As for the subjective goal, it was based on a reality experienced by many students with a bachelor's degree in Economic Sciences, being more familiar with its terminology and the extent of the difficulties and obstacles facing the user and the student, not to mention the tiredness, difficulty, and dispersion in understanding and comprehending these terms.

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 of 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 use 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. 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.

REFERENCES

1. Newmark P. A Textbook of Translation. London, 1988.
2. Salamov G. Til va tarjima. Toshkent.; 1976.
3. Mildred L. Larson Meaning-based Translation: A Guide to Cross-language Equivalence. 1998.
4. Akhmedov O.S. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida soliq-bojxona terminlarining lingvistik tahlili va tarjima muammolari. T. 2020.
5. Axmedov O.S., Djumambetova G.K. The Use of English and Uzbek Phraseological Units in Economic Concepts. 2023.
6. Sarsenbaeva Z.J. Pedagogical Peculiarities of forming linguocultural competence of higher education students in Karakalpakstan. EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR)-Peer Reviewed Journal Volume: 7| Issue. 2021. pp. 161-166.
7. Sarsenbaeva Z., Uteshova Z. Principles of Teaching Karakalpak Students English Speech Etiquette //Humanising Language Teaching. – 2022. – T. 24. – No. 4.
8. www.ziyonet.uz