

TRANSLATION PROBLEMS OF ECONOMIC TERMS FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK LANGUAGES

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It is known that economy plays an important role in any society. For this reason the words and terms related to the economy should be clear, concise and logically based. Rapid development of science and technology also affects the economy, as a result of which causes the emergence of new neologisms in this field. Due to globalization, it is necessary and vital to develop an internationally accepted terminological fund in the field of economics and to create lexicographic resources containing quality translations of economic terms. It is undeniable that terminology has an important role in any type of translation, and it gives the text a crucial and specific feature. Economic terms are crucial in the modern world, as they are used to describe the complex systems and concepts that underpin the global economy. English is the dominant language of international trade and commerce, but there are many other languages spoken around the world, including Uzbek. There is no doubt that the economic field of both countries is constantly evolving, forms and content are transforming. That is why, it causes frequent changes in the lexical composition serving the speech interaction of economic field communicator. In the modern world, the translation of economic terms is in great demand due to the development of the digital economy, banking system, marketing strategy, organizational management and international trade. Any translator may translate an economic text or terms, however, its meaning will be incorrect due to the lack of economic knowledge. When translating economic terms from English into Uzbek, it is essential to gain both linguistic and economic knowledge, without a deep knowledge of the subject “economics” and the peculiarities of its application in the particular country, the translation of terms and texts will be inadequate to some extent.

Many linguists have researched the problem of term-systems and terminology models formation and methods of translating terms for a long time all over the world. For example ; L.S. Barkhudarov , M.M. Glushko, A.A. Reformatskiy, D.E. Rosental, M.A. Telenkova, D.S. Lotte, P.A. Florenskiy, R.F. Pronina, Y.I. Retsker, Zh.-P. Vine and Zh. Dardelne, V.N. Komissarov, V.A. Tatarinov. H. Dadaboyev, O.Akhmedov, X. Palwanova etc.

When we study the English and Uzbek economic terms, it is obvious that there are many economic terms formed and appeared by different ways. Many terms have been based on the capabilities of Uzbek language. Here is a group of terms with ready-made alternatives in Uzbek is being given, and a certain part is being translated and used, and a part is being made based on the laws of the Uzbek language. Another way is that international terms are assimilated into Uzbek language. At this point, it is necessary to emphasize that it is difficult to find an Uzbek alternative to all the terms. Therefore, most of them are used in its original form in one form, and this usage is universal and convenient for businessmen to exchange information. For example: corruption-korrupsiya, credit-kredit, exporteksport, grant-grant, auditor-auditor, leasing-lizing, manager-menedjer, licenselitsenziya, businessman-biznesmen, non-resident-norezident [1]. Both English and Uzbek languages have adopted many economic terms from other languages, particularly from French and German words into English. Numerous economic

words were loaned from Persian, Turkish, Russian languages into Uzbek language. Some words in the field of economy do not face any changes in translation. For example, the term “inflation” is derived from the French word “inflation”, and the term “deflation” comes from the Latin word “deflation”. Similarly, the Uzbek language has borrowed many economic terms from Russian, which has a strong influence on the Uzbek language due to historical reasons. In terms of vocabulary, many economic terms are similar in both English and Uzbek languages. For instance, the word “budget” is “byudjet” in Uzbek, while the word “investment” is “investitsiya” in both languages[2].

One of the main trends of today's modern translation studies is the case of turning to modern technologies for translating texts. Artificial intelligence is being used in translation, which involves the use of operational computer algorithms. In practice, using machines and electronic translation have improved significantly for a long time, but translating economic texts which includes stylistic features still faces challenges in language. As translation should be seen as both linguistic and cultural process. Translation is certainly not only a linguistic act; it is also a cultural one, an act of communication across culture. Translating always involves two languages and two cultures simply because the two cannot be really separated. While translating, it is essential to include specific nuances of any culture.

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.

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