

**METHODS OF TRANSLATION OF ECONOMIC TERMS AND
PHRASES**

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Abstract: *Translation of the text in compliance with stylistic features of a legislative nature is also one of the most important problems arising in the process of text translation. The practical value of the article is related to the formation of skills for working with dictionaries, and not only general, but also special, reference books, manuals, and legislative documents. And also the skills of translating economic reports, etc. The purpose of the work is to investigate the peculiarities of the transfer of English economic terms in the native language.*

Key words: *Economic terms, translation, vocabulary, method, special, stylistic, native language, practical and theoretical value.*

The terminology of the modern literary language is very rich and extensive in accordance with the existing knowledge in today's society. It includes a large group of socio-political terminological vocabulary, special vocabulary.

In the process of translating the term, 2 stages are defined:

- a) clarification of the meaning of the term in the context;
- b) translation of the meaning in the native language [2].

The main method of translating terms is translation using a lexical equivalent.

An equivalent is a constant lexical correspondence that exactly matches the meaning of the word. Terms that have equivalents in the native language play an important role in translation. They serve as reference points in the text, revealing the meaning of other words depends on them, they provide an opportunity to find out the nature of the text. Therefore, you should be able to find the appropriate equivalent in your native language and expand your knowledge of equivalent terms.

But since economic terms are mainly complex terms or word combinations, they are the main problem of legal text translation.

As already mentioned above, complex terms represent a permanent phrase that has a certain terminological meaning. For example: conclusive notice - final warning; arrival on departure - affidavit. The vast majority of terms are prepositive attributive phrases, i.e. such phrases where there is a meaning and a signified component and the meaning occupies the initial position in the phrase 8,112.

The translation of complex terms consists of two main procedures - analytical and synthetic. An important role in the translation of word combinations is played by the analytical stage - the translation of its individual components. And for this, it is necessary to correctly define the components of a complex term, since they can be not only words, but also phrases that are part of a complex term.

It is also important to establish in which semantic relations the components are between themselves and with the main component of the term-phrase. The nature of these relations determines the order and very content of the translation of a complex term. The synthetic stage of translation involves the construction of components depending on the specified semantic relations and obtaining the final version of the translation of a complex term.

Method of description - the transfer of a word using a common explanation of

the meaning of an English word. This technique is used both in the case of the absence of a word corresponding to the meaning in the native language, and when explaining the word in the dictionary.

Example:

Accrual right - the right to withdraw income; account - unpaid debt claim; official accusation - official accusation (of committing a crime); acknowledgment of will - unofficial acknowledgment by the testator to a witness who can confirm that the signature under the will belongs to the testator; on account of whom it may concern (insurance formula);

Multiple accredit - multiple accreditation; accomplice of attempt - complicit in an attempt; according to law - in accordance with the law;

Since the names of various institutions and legal and other firms are often used in legal reports and contracts, a translation technique such as transcription is often used when translating terms in a legal context.

The method of transcription is the transmission of the sound of an English word in the letters of the native language.

Example:

Special Systems Industry - Special Systems Industry.

Translation using different prepositions.

Example:

Accredit person - a person in whose presence accreditation is performed; to acknowledge the compliment - to respond to the honor; acquisition by conquest - acquisition of property by seizure.

Account - 1. account; calculation; 2. due payment; unpaid debt claim; 3. report; make a report; explain; 4. a lawsuit demanding a report; 5. to answer; be

responsible.

Such a word, which has several dictionary correspondences, variants similar in meaning to it, is translated by selecting the variant-analog, which would most accurately convey the meaning of the term depending on the words that are closely related to this word.

The closest connection exists between the subject and the predicate, the predicate and the direct object, the definition and the denotative word.

Having analyzed all of the above, we can conclude that, in general, economic terms have the same ways of transfer from English to Ukrainian as all other terms. The main problem of translation of legal terms and terms-phrases is their ambiguity not only among different branches of science, but also within the economic field of the text itself. The exact meaning of the term in this case can be revealed only with the help of the context and other terms related to each other in the term-phrase.

Terms are units of language and professional knowledge that ensure the effectiveness of intercultural communication. For this reason, the equivalent translation of terminology has the greatest practical significance when translating scientific and technical texts.

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