



## Terms that are characteristic of translating between English and Uzbek traditions

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### Abstract:

The article examines the core and distinctive characteristics of English tax and customs terminology as they appear in translation. Since these terms reflect new semantic meanings of the terminological system, the issue of adequate translation of English tax and customs terminology brought into the terminological system based on cognition has become particularly essential at this time. The significance of producing a bilingual English-Uzbek lexicon of tax and customs terms is emphasized in the essay.

**Keywords:** comparative linguistics, Uzbek language, English language, lexicology, system of term formation in taxation and customs affairs, stylistics and semantics of translation.

One of the levels of economic language, which is a collection of hundreds of terms and equivalent phrases, is tax and customs terminology. The language of science has become the universal language of science, and the language of each science has become the language of precise knowledge. Applied terminology is at the heart of any science's language. In our study, any naturally occurring scientific and technical vocabulary assumes a high level of abstraction. Terms act as nouns and are the actual names of things and their actions. They represent scientific and technical conceptions about objects, attributes, and actions. Additionally, the examination of word acronyms and abbreviations in the translation of terms from the subject of taxation is a focus of our work. The names of organizations, departments, and institutions in the field of taxes are denoted by abbreviations, which connect all varieties of complex and abbreviated entities. For instance:

ATA - American tax payers association,

CIOT - chartered institute of taxation, as well as the names of documents: TAN - tax anticipation bill (tax bill),

TAN - tax anticipation note (bond against future taxes); types of taxation in accordance with the tax code: DTR - double taxation relief. In the tax terminology of the English language, derivative terms of various parts of speech have also been abbreviated, but in translation they are interpreted as follows.

DBL stands for "double," "fis" for "financial, tax," "inv" for "invoice," and "tax" Taxpayers (taxpayers), taxation (taxation), and txn (taxation) (taxation). Using Russian



Acronyms and abbreviations are rendered as whole-formed in the Uzbek and and safe phrase pairings with prepositions. For instance: Individual taxpayer number (TIN), tax identification number (TIN), and value-added tax The value-added tax (VAT - value added tax). The use of abbreviated term formations is inexpensive ways to name scientific topics that meet the criteria of concision. However, abbreviations are unique complex concepts in terms of their structure. when translated into English in terms of tax lingo.

The techniques of grammatical, lexical, pragmatic, and stylistic transformation are constantly used while translating a specific source into a foreign language. If the process of grammatical transformation utilized in translation is based on correlation in the internal structure of languages, stylistic transformation happens as a result of mutually exclusive features in the semantic content of lexemes. One or more features of the concept are expressed in the word's semantic structure. This phenomena can be seen in the vocabulary used in English tax and customs laws, some of whose lexemes have cognitive roots.

They are translated using combinations of two or more words because concepts with integral and differential aspects, as well as related tax and customs terminology, cannot be expressed by single-word lexemes. Any language technique, according to A.V. Fedorov, "may directly or indirectly serve to transmit a stylistic idea: Each language experience can, to some extent, acquire a specific style quality, regardless of the semantic amount of the thought expressed.

The English language's tax and customs words fall under the entire scope of this paragraph. Comparative stylistics and translation theory, the foundational ideas of linguistic translation studies, are brought together by these aspects of linguistic units, taking into account all of their linguistic features. It is widely acknowledged that the comparison of phrases in English and Uzbek, which demonstrates their correspondence to each other from the content, stylistic, and pragmatic sides, is the aspect that directly ensures the accuracy of the translation. K. Musaev claims that the problems of stylistics occupy a special place in the composition of linguistic translation. As an object of linguistic analysis, stylistics is in many ways closely related to translation.

All the features inherent in stylistics are also relevant to research in the field of linguistic translation and require a comprehensive consideration of the issues of

linguistic analysis in accordance with such language factors as structure, norm and tradition. As a result of conversion relationships in the tax terminological system, nouns are formed from the original verb. Nouns are formed according to the V=N model, the noun as a derivative expresses the result of the action indicated by the original verb. Thus, the interaction of tax and customs terminologies with other types of terminology is a complex process during which natural language words go through a deep stage of conceptual processing during translation. Based on the foregoing, we can conclude that when translating the terms of the tax and customs spheres from English, it is necessary to pay special attention not only to the lexical, but also to the semantic translation of these words. Ideas about the material world among different peoples are largely similar. However, a



certain stylistic unit of one language, figuratively expressing a particular concept, may not have its exact equivalent in the stylistic system of another language. In such cases, these units are translated in a transformational way. Therefore, stylistic transformation is an indispensable component of the translation process and requires the translator to know the peculiarities of the vocabulary and stylistics of both languages. Thus, the above opinions allow us, in order to streamline the application of tax and customs terms and their unification, to formulate the following proposals and recommendations: 1. When translating English tax and customs terms, first of all, it is necessary to pay attention to their international character. If they exist in the Uzbek language, they should be accepted without change. 2. It is necessary to take into account to what extent the translated concept corresponds to its original. 3. Pay attention to the convenience of pronunciation of terms. 4. Be based on the principle of implementing the Uzbek correspondence of a foreign term. 5. Take into account the integral properties of terms that contribute to their easy use in the relevant field. 6. Create bilingual English-Uzbek dictionaries of tax and customs terms. 7. Existing tax and customs English-Russian explanatory dictionaries should be supplemented with local material in Uzbek. 8. To publish for immigrants and foreigners living in Uzbekistan, special adequately translated brochures, which would have the most complete interpretation of all terms used and contained information about tax and customs actions and operations. 9. Create lexical minimums for students of educational institutions, which would contain information about tax and customs laws and regulations of other states.

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