



Translation Peculiarities of Economic Terms from English to Uzbek Language

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Abstract: *This article is devoted to the study of the translation peculiarities of economic terms from English into Uzbek language in terms of their nominative structure. Difficulties in translating of economic terminology are one of the main communication obstacles in the field of economic sphere. The material of the study was the English texts on economic themes. The terms were selected from newspapers such as The Wall Street Journal and The Economist. The study has practical importance, since the results can be used in classes of basic foreign language; they can also be practical materials in compiling a thematic dictionary.*

Keywords: *Comparative constructions, comparison, nominative structure, semantics, translation.*

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INTRODUCTION: In the context of the integration of our country into the world economic community, the number of texts on economic themes is constantly growing, which has a great interest to the Native-speaking reader. Therefore, from a linguistic point of view, the relevance of the study of the English language is increasing.

Research in the field of translation of special economic terminology is an important and urgent task aimed at achieving adequate translations, contributing to the solution of many applied problems and accelerating the exchange of information in the field of the latest achievements of economic science among specialists and scientists from different countries.

It should be noted that the economic terminology of the Uzbek language has gone through complex stages of formation and development to its current state. When it comes to economic terminology, we can say with certainty that it has gone through three historical stages, which are basically qualitatively different from each other. They are as follows: 1. The state of economic terminology in the period up to the beginning of the twentieth century. 2. Development of economic terminology in the 20-90s of the XX century. 3. Development of economic terminology in the post-independence period.

As noted, the formation of a number of terminological systems, including economic terms, goes back a long way. To make sure, you have to look at the historical monuments.

The spheres of its application are social institutions such as the media, education, culture, and publishing work.

Office work in the national language and its functioning is also represented in the financial and economic sphere. The development of the financial and economic terminological apparatus, the "introduction" of the Uzbek language into one of the most important spheres of the life of society -

the field of financial and economic relations - in our opinion, is one of the most important tasks facing modern bilingual society.

Meanwhile, until now, the functioning of the Uzbek language in the financial and economic sphere has not been the subject of special research. In addition, the functioning of the sectoral financial and economic vocabulary from a chronological point of view has not been comprehensively studied. The economic vocabulary was affected by other lexical-thematic groups (official-business, legal, socio-political) or from the point of view of word formation and comparative typology. In Uzbek, as in other languages, the composition, formation and development of economic terms have gone through their historical development. The formation and development of the economic terminology system is directly related to the acquisition, composition and development of the field of marketing and management.

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Consider the reasons for the introduction of foreign words, including economic terms from English into Uzbek:

- 1) the need to name new phenomena, concepts: inflyatsiya - inflation, biznes - business, xususiylashtirish - privatization;
- 2) marketing (ing. marketing - bozor), menejment (ing. management - boshqaruv), audit (ing. audit - qayta ko'rib chiqish), lizing (ing. leasing - daromadiga ko'ra sotib olish bilan ijaraga berish);
- 3) the existence of established systems of economic terms based on the English language in international use: lay-evey (ing. lay away — butun narxni oldindan to'lash asosida sotish amaliyoti), lending (ing. landing — to'lov) yuklarni tushirish uchun), roll-over (inglizcha roll over - kredit muddatini yangilash);
- 4) try to use more modern words. Distinguished by the sound of words coming from English. For example, ofis (ing. office - ofis, idora), auditor (inglizcha auditor - auditor), franshiz, franshizing (inglizcha franchising - bozor sub'ektlari o'rtasidagi munosabatlar turi)

Economic terminology has already been subjected to monographic research, in particular, in the work of A. Zaripova, economic terminology was studied in comparison with the material of the Russian and German languages. The terminological vocabulary was studied by linguists in connection with the functioning of the Uzbek language in the financial and economic sphere. But a number of questions are still unresolved fully. So, the originality or the borrowed nature of economic terms, the principles of nominative structure and semantic features have not yet been determined. Thus, the need to study the economic terminology of the Uzbek language is caused by the popularity of the studied material not only among specialists and ordinary native speakers but also by the knowledge lack of a number of the most important problems of its development at the present stage.

The purpose of the work is to study the structure, semantics and translation of English economic terms into the Uzbek language by their nominative structure.

METHODS

The following methods of linguistic analysis were used in work: analytical method and analysis of newspaper literature on the problems and features of the translation of written language, comparative method, translation commentary.

The material for the analytical method and analysis of newspaper literature on the problems and features of the translation of written language was English texts on economic themes. The terms

were selected from the newspapers such as The Wall Street Journal, The Economist. In the process of research of comparative constructions, elements of structural and component analysis were used. The comparative method established the general and specific features of the English and Uzbek languages.

RESULTS

When it comes to supplementing Uzbek economic terminology with Russian-international terms, it should be noted that Russian lexicon influenced local languages during the empire, especially Uzbek. For example, *veksel, preyskursant, kredit, tovar, buxgalter, bank, kassir, avans, makler, etc.*

Among borrowings from European languages, the largest groups are borrowings from the English language, where the terms with -ing are distinguished (underwriting, bucketing, banking, benchmarking, vending, vesting, dedring, dumping, demarketing, dealing, engineering, consulting, leasing, listing, ranking, marketing, merchandising, rating, saving, tolling, factoring, holding, etc.) and Latin language as well (bonus, denomination, calculation, commerce, conversion, course, license, tycoon). It should be noted that the choice of method of translating a neologism depends on a number of subjective factors, such as the translator's experience, the style of the text, and so on.

Thus, at the current stage of development of society, the terms in the economic sphere have a special place, which is associated with the global development of socio-economic relations and intercultural relations. The global process of modernization of the scientific and technical base also contributes to the strengthening of language interaction and the renewal of lexical content.

DISCUSSION

The classification of English economic terms is based on various individual features of the terms - substantial, formal, functional, intra-and extra-linguistic features. The main sign of economic terms is their nominative structure.

One-word terms (phrases):

audit - audit, account- hisob, capital – mablag', control - boshqarish, nazoratqilish, company - kompaniya, client - mijoz, float - pulalmashinuviuchun summa, stock – aksiya, bid – ulush, taklif;

Terms formed from one word and suffixes: *manager –menejer, staffing –ishgaolish, organization – tashkilot, employability –bandlik, is hqobiliyati, malmanagement –samarasizboshqaruv, administrator – administrator, acquiree – sotibolingankompaniya, approaching – kadrlarniyollash, centralization - markazlashtirish, coaching – maslahatberish, downsizing – xodimlarniommmaviyishdanbo'shatish, employability – ishlashhqobiliyati, enterprise – kompaniya, innovation – innovatsiya.*

Among the other types of management terms, there are two groups of complex terminological units. *feedback –fikr-mulohaza, turnover –aylanma, pulaylanmasi, workweek –ishhaftasi;*

Three-component terms: *absentee managementsystem – masofadanboshqarishtizimi, abuse ofoffice – mehnatqoidalarininoto'g'riqo'llash, board of directors – direktorlarkengashi, bottomupmanagement – pastdanyuqorigaboshqaruv», business process outsourcing – biznesjarayonlariautsorsingi, ishlabchiqarishjarayoniningautsorsingi, cash flow analysis – puloqimlarinitahlilqilish, certified project manager – sertifikatlanganloyihamenejeri, chief financial officer – bosh moliyadirektori, client relations management– mijozlarbilano'zaromunosabatlarniboshqarish, democratic leadership style – demokratikyetakchilikuslubi;*

Four-word terms (phrases): *accident and health insurance – baxtsizhodisavasog'liqsug'urtasi, classical school of management – klassikboshqaruvmaktabi, fast*

moving consumer goods –kundalik tovarlar, line and staff management – chiziqli-funksional (chiziqli-shtat) boshqaruv tizimi, management by wandering around – shaxsiy uchrashuvlar orqali boshqaruv, process theory of motivation – motivatsiyaning situatsion nazariyasi, vertical division of labour – vertikal mehnat taqsimoti);

CONCLUSION

In essence, considering the course of the work we can draw certain conclusions:

The study of the concept, the main provisions of terminology has shown that terminology is a science that studies special vocabulary in terms of its typology, origin, form, content and functioning, as well as use, ordering and creation.

The nominative nature of the terminology: one-component, two-component terms and phrases and three component or more component terms (polynomials) and phrases. It is also common to classify economic terms according to logical, linguistic, scientific and other principles. These classifications in their entirety characterize the role and place of terms in the economic, accounting, financial, managerial and other areas of the functioning of modern society.

The presence of common Turkic words in the economic terminology indicates that this terminology has a long history of formation.

In the Uzbek language, there is a rather complicated system of nomination of economic realities. The terms that form the basis of the modern economic terminology of the Uzbek language.

The leading role in the formation and development of economic terminology belongs to word-formation tools and models, methods of term formation, which are typical to the Uzbek language. It all suggests that the creators of economic terminology are native speakers of this language.

In the wide variety of methods of economic terms formation in the Uzbek language, the most productive are suffixation and word-combination. Among many terms of this period of economic terminology development, terminological phrases are especially distinguished. At the present stage of the economic terminology development in the Tatar language, as in many national languages of the former Soviet world, there have been significant changes in the semantics and in the functioning of the term. Their depoliticization, deideologization and actualization, the emergence of new meanings of some terms are observed.

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