

## THE ISSUES WITH TRANSLATION IN ECONOMIC TERMINOLOGY

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**Abstract:** The primary linguistic and extralinguistic factors that affect the translation of special economic phrases are revealed in this article. The study's own linguistic (component and etymological analysis) and pedagogical experience were employed to investigate the intricacies of translating unique economic terminology. It has been demonstrated that the translation language's cognitive function is largely independent of the language's grammatical structure. The comprehension of the internal structure of the non-equivalent vocabulary, which articulates the non-differentiation of the species economic notion in the target languages, is crucial to the effectiveness of the translation.

**Keywords:** translation method; economic term; non-equivalent economic term.

### Introduction

These days, a variety of economic development patterns and orientations are influenced by current technologies and information resources, necessitating ongoing advancements in the field. Simultaneously, a flow of public goods enters the production domain as a result of modern industry's increasing use of new knowledge and information resources. This essential feature of contemporary society throws new light on many conventional management practices and old notions of economic theory.

In today's language, the use of terms in speech is becoming increasingly significant. Terminology is viewed as a framework for organizing a certain textual genre that is necessary for business communication. The increasing volume of communication in this sphere of work, along with the rising cooperation between Uzbek and foreign companies, makes it imperative to research the difficulties and strategies involved in translating economic concepts. We can communicate the most accurate, succinct, and understandable information about the subject while also making sure the reader grasps the essence of the issue at hand thanks to a terminological lexicon. In the special literature, the terms have major semantic weight and supersede other ordinary literary and official phrases [1].

The main lexical feature that sets apart the language employed in economic literature is its extensive usage of terms. Researchers A. Ponomarev, T. Kiyak, T. Panko, V. Akulenko, and V. Dubichinsky looked into common issues with the internationalization of the vocabulary construction of the language in the Ukraine. Foreign linguistics is represented by research on the complexities of interpreting intertextual terminology (K. Werner, Germany; W. Flood, A. Heller, D. Sounson, England; M. Yushmanov, Russia, etc.). G. Pasternak and N. Dukarov discussed the use of global components in professional economic language.

A terminological lexicon should have the following qualities in order to be useful: correctness, codification, and monotony (polysemy is usually used in texts that include transdisciplinary information). It is important to take into account the unique properties of the term as well as the artificiality of lexico-semantic teaching in certain contexts. The purpose of the article is to clarify the main extralinguistic and linguistic elements that go into translating specific economic materials in a way that is suitable. The publication uses three different methodologies: own linguistic (etymological and component analysis), empirical (observation of an initial process and study of the educational experience for the specific study of translation of special economic terms), and theoretical (analysis of psycho-pedagogical and linguistic literacy).

The study's conclusions interpret translation as a way to ensure multilingual parties can communicate by translating a message into another language while maintaining the original's meaning. How thoroughly the translation was done makes it possible to fulfill this duty. The real translation processes, which often do not allow for 100% accuracy, determine adequacy.

Put another way, when translating a text, the translator usually suffers major losses in preserving the main and essential components of the original material, like its communicative attitudes and communicative effect [2].

Furthermore, in order to achieve adequate translation, a translator must, first and foremost, be able to generate a wide variety of qualitatively distinct interlanguage transformations, or "translation transformations," so that the translated text is as complete as possible. A crucial part in guaranteeing the practical suitability sociolinguistic elements, which determine the differences in each person's speech, have a role in the translation.

Groups of linguists, in particular, the presence of the original deviations from the public norm of a foreign language in the text, as well as the use of substandard forms like dialectal, social dialectal, and imitating a foreigner's speech, may pose additional challenges for ensuring the receptor fully understands the transfer of the transmitted message [3].

A certain level of equivalency is a necessary component of an acceptable translation, although an equivalent translation might not be sufficient, according to the definitions of "equivalency" and "adequacy."

It is important to take into account the following elements when accurately translating economic expressions. The lack of specialist dictionaries of terminology is a common issue translators encounter while translating English writings into Russian or Uzbek. Understanding the primary classifications, ideas, and terminology is primarily dictated by the requirement for accurate orientation within the intricate lexicon of management terminology. It's critical to realize that comprehension of information written in a foreign language requires an accurate understanding of terminology (Barkhudarov, 2008: 38). Adequacy is the primary measure of translation quality. A translator with a focus on translating scientific and technical documents needs to possess exceptional translation abilities and a high degree of expertise. To achieve adequacy of translation, a specialist must correctly use scientific and technical terminology in order to avoid distorting the meaning of the translated text. A translation can be considered adequate if it accurately conveys the form and content of the source text as a whole. An adequate translation equally reproduces the meaning and stylistic features of the authentic source. An adequate translation is one that corresponds to the original, both functionally and technically (according to the translator's choice of means). Due to the differences between languages, it is very rarely possible to achieve an adequate transmission of the original using only the method of literal translation. This method is permissible only when the meaning and style of the lexical forms and grammatical means of the two languages coincide. But even if there is a direct dictionary correspondence between words in two languages, literal translation is not always possible.

### **Materials and method**

Most linguists agree that that terminology, like language in general, is characterized by synonymy. Due to the fact that synonymy is a general linguistic phenomenon, terminological synonymy should not be considered separately from the synonymy of the national language. As is known, in the language of science and technology there are often terms that are similar in meaning or mean the same thing. This state of affairs does not give grounds to talk about terminological synonymy as a negative and redundant phenomenon or deny it altogether. Thus, in terminology, as in language in general, synonymy is a common natural phenomenon due to a number of objective reasons.

L. N. Rusinova [4] justifies the the absence of synonymy in terminology indicates for these two important circumstances. Firstly, she believes that the terminology of any field is knowledgeable The conference serves for communication between specialists in this field in a variety of areas of their activity: speaking at symposiums and conferences, teaching at a university, writing articles, etc. Thus, different qualities are required from terms, depending on the specific goals of communication, with this comes the need to denote the same concept using several terms. Secondly, synonymous terms help avoid the dullness and monotony of scientific research. This in turn means that half of new elimination of synonymy when streamlining terminology will functionally weaken it and will not make it more perfect.

V. M. Leichik, S. D. Shelov, S. V. Grinev, V. A. Tatarinov, L. M. Alekseeva, N. V. Novodranova and others in their scientific research not only recognize, but also regard terminological synonymy as a positive process, indicating a high level of development Sciences. Analysis of modern linguistic literature indicates two completely opposite points of view regarding the essence terminological synonymy and classification synonymous terms. Some researchers (D. S. Lotte, V. P. Danilenko, S. V. Grinev, A. V. Lagutina, A. A. Reformatsky, etc.) recognized there are synonymous terms, but at the same time they view synonymy as an undesirable phenomenon in terminology. Other linguists (V.K. Favorin, A.B. Shapiro, E.N. Tolikina, V.N. Molodets, O.S. Akhmanova, etc.) deny synonymy in terminology.

### **Result and discussion**

Linguists who recognize the existence of terminological synonymy highlight a number of its specific features in contrast to a similar phenomenon in common vocabulary.

From a scientific point of view, the presence of synonyms provides the functional flexibility of the terminological system necessary for the implementation of various communicative tasks.

A number of scientists consider synonyms and variants of terms to be different phenomena. By term variants they mean a change in the term, the content of which remains unchanged for some changes in formal means of expression: suffixation, prefixation, different methods of syntactic expression. However, it is important to distinguish between the concepts of variability and synonymy. Unlike synonyms, variants either vary the formal structure. The main difference between terminological synonyms and lexical ones is the presence in them semantic structure not only of close or even identical meanings, but also different meanings that delimit a given term from other lexemes characterizing the same thing phenomenon. The next difference between the terminological variants is the absolute identity of their semantic structure. S. V. Grinev writes that there are both doublets and variants of synonymous terms, represented by various morphological forms of absolute synonyms. Variability is considered by him as a type of synonymy [5].

### **Conclusions**

When translating scientific and technical texts, the biggest obstacle to obtaining equivalency is the translation of the text's original content using the target language's vocabulary. The most challenging aspect of translating scientific and technical materials is the terminology differences between the source and target languages. Thus, it becomes necessary to research terminology and figure out how to translate a lexicon that is partially and entirely equivalent.

Finding variations in the idea system that is expressed in terms of a foreign language and the target language helps with terminology research, which is one of the major challenges in the study of scientific and technical publications.

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