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TRANSLATING ECONOMIC TEXTS FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK AND VICE VERSA

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Annotation: The article explores the main features, challenges, and strategies involved in translating economic texts from English into Uzbek and vice versa. It emphasizes the importance of accurate terminology, cultural adaptation, and contextual understanding in ensuring the precision and clarity of translated materials. The research highlights how linguistic differences, idiomatic expressions, and economic terminology can affect the quality of translation. Moreover, it examines the role of modern translation technologies and dictionaries in improving translation efficiency. The paper concludes that professional translators should possess both linguistic competence and a deep understanding of economic concepts to provide reliable translations in this field.

Keywords: economic translation, terminology, linguistic equivalence, Uzbek-English translation, contextual adaptation, professional competence, translation technologies

Introduction. In the era of globalization, the exchange of information between countries has become an essential aspect of international relations, business, and education. One of the most important areas where language plays a vital role is economics, as it connects people, institutions, and nations through the flow of ideas, trade, and financial cooperation. The translation of economic texts from English into Uzbek and vice versa has therefore gained significant importance in recent years. As English has become the universal language of international communication, understanding and accurately translating economic materials is essential for economic researchers, students, policymakers, and entrepreneurs in Uzbekistan. Economic texts are unique because they contain specialized terminology, statistical expressions, and abstract concepts that require deep comprehension and precise translation. The process of translating such materials involves not only linguistic equivalence but also contextual adaptation to reflect the economic and cultural realities of each language community. For instance, certain English economic terms such as “gross domestic product (GDP), inflation rate, fiscal policy, monetary system,” and others may not have direct equivalents in Uzbek, requiring translators to apply contextual and conceptual transformations. This demonstrates that economic translation is not a mechanical process but an intellectual and analytical task that requires professional expertise.

Furthermore, the translator must be familiar with both the economic systems and linguistic structures of the source and target languages. In the case of Uzbek and English, these languages differ significantly in grammatical structure, syntax, and phraseology. Therefore, achieving a natural and meaningful translation demands not only linguistic proficiency but also cultural sensitivity. The cultural aspect plays a crucial role in ensuring that economic ideas are not only accurately conveyed but also comprehensible to the target audience.

In recent years, the demand for high-quality translation in the field of economics has increased due to the expansion of international trade, foreign investments, and academic collaborations. Translating documents such as economic reports, research papers, financial statements, and policy documents requires translators to apply specialized knowledge and modern translation tools. With the development of digital technologies and machine translation systems, such as CAT tools and AI-based platforms, translators now have more resources to improve accuracy and efficiency. However, human translation remains indispensable for ensuring conceptual precision and avoiding misinterpretations caused by automated systems. The significance of this topic also lies in its contribution to linguistic development and the enrichment of Uzbek economic terminology. As translators render English economic concepts into Uzbek, they contribute to the modernization of the Uzbek language and the creation of new terms that reflect global economic realities. Therefore, studying the process, principles, and challenges of translating economic texts is not only linguistically valuable but also economically and socially relevant.

Main Part. The translation of economic texts is one of the most challenging areas of professional translation due to the complexity of terminology, the specificity of concepts, and the influence of cultural and contextual factors. Economic language is dynamic, constantly changing, and influenced by global financial developments. Translators, therefore, act as bridges between two linguistic and cultural systems, ensuring that the original meaning is preserved while maintaining clarity and accuracy in the target language.

The first essential aspect of translating economic texts from English into Uzbek and vice versa is terminological precision. Economic terminology often carries meanings that depend on legal, institutional, or cultural contexts. For example, the term “equity” in English may refer to “adolat” (justice) in general contexts, but in economics, it means “aksiyadorlik kapitali” (shareholders’ equity). This demonstrates the importance of understanding the context before choosing an equivalent. As noted by translation theorist Peter Newmark, “Translation is not a science but a craft that depends on the translator’s ability to interpret the meaning beyond words.” [1] This means that in economic translation, the translator must not only find linguistic correspondences but also interpret economic realities embedded in the text.

Another important factor is conceptual equivalence. Economic terms often originate from the socio-economic background of a particular country. For instance, terms like “free market,” “capital gains tax,” “budget deficit,” or “trade liberalization” have developed within Western capitalist economies and may not have direct parallels in the Uzbek context. In such cases, translators use descriptive or functional equivalents to make the meaning understandable to the target audience. Eugene Nida emphasized that “Dynamic equivalence focuses on the effect of the message rather than the literal meaning of the words.” [2] Applying this approach in economic translation ensures that readers in the target language receive the same conceptual understanding as those reading the source text.

A significant challenge in translating economic texts also arises from syntactic and stylistic differences between English and Uzbek. English tends to use longer sentences with complex subordinate clauses, while Uzbek often favors shorter, simpler sentence structures. For instance, an English sentence such as "The government has introduced fiscal measures to stimulate economic growth and reduce unemployment rates" would be translated into Uzbek as: "Hukumat iqtisodiy o'sishni rag'batlantirish va ishsizlik darajasini kamaytirish uchun moliyaviy choralarni joriy etdi." This adaptation preserves meaning while maintaining fluency in the target language. Vinay and Darbelnet noted that "Translation is a process of negotiation between two texts and two cultures." [3] Thus, stylistic adaptation is necessary to achieve naturalness in translation while preserving the economic meaning.

In addition, cultural context plays an important role in shaping the way economic concepts are perceived. Each country has its own economic system, traditions, and terminology that reflect its unique historical experience. Translators must therefore possess not only linguistic skills but also a deep understanding of cultural nuances. For example, in Uzbek economic discourse, the word "tadbirkorlik" (entrepreneurship) carries connotations of national development and social responsibility, while in English, "entrepreneurship" is often linked to innovation and private profit. The translator's task is to balance these perspectives and choose words that reflect both accuracy and cultural appropriateness.

Another critical aspect is the use of translation technologies in modern practice. With the advancement of digital tools and AI-based translation systems, translators now have access to computer-assisted translation (CAT) tools, glossaries, and machine learning platforms. These technologies help maintain consistency in terminology and improve efficiency. However, they cannot replace human translators, especially in specialized fields like economics. As scholar Mona Baker stated, "The human translator remains irreplaceable in understanding the socio-cultural and pragmatic dimensions of language." [4] While machine translation can provide initial drafts, human expertise is required to ensure the accuracy and coherence of economic meaning.

The role of professional competence is therefore fundamental. A competent translator must possess a combination of linguistic knowledge, economic literacy, and critical thinking. Translators should be familiar with economic principles, such as market mechanisms, inflation, and fiscal policies, to understand and interpret the source text effectively. According to Hatim and Munday, "A translator must be both a linguist and a subject specialist to achieve functional accuracy." [5] This highlights the interdisciplinary nature of economic translation, where linguistic expertise and subject matter knowledge must work hand in hand.

Furthermore, translation contributes to the development of economic terminology in the Uzbek language. Many English economic terms have been borrowed and adapted into Uzbek through translation practice. Terms like "marketing," "inflatsiya," "dividend," and "investitsiya" have become part of everyday economic discourse. This process enriches the Uzbek language and allows it to integrate more effectively into global academic and business environments. However, the challenge lies in maintaining linguistic purity while embracing necessary international terms. Translators play a key role in this linguistic modernization process, ensuring that borrowed terms fit naturally into the Uzbek linguistic system.

In practical terms, translating economic texts also involves understanding various genres, such as financial reports, academic articles, policy documents, and media publications. Each genre requires a different approach. Academic texts demand precision and consistency, while media articles require fluency and readability. Translators must adapt their strategies depending on the target audience and purpose of translation. For instance, when translating for specialists, maintaining technical terminology is essential; however, when translating for general audiences, simplifying complex terms can make the text more accessible. Another point worth mentioning is ethical responsibility in translation. Economic texts often deal with sensitive information, such as financial data, trade policies, or investment projects. Translators must therefore adhere to principles of confidentiality and objectivity. They should avoid misinterpretations or ideological distortions that could affect the accuracy of economic communication. Ethical awareness strengthens the trust between institutions and translators, which is particularly important in international cooperation.

In conclusion, translating economic texts from English into Uzbek and vice versa is a complex and multidimensional process that combines linguistic, cultural, and professional factors. It requires precision in terminology, sensitivity to cultural and conceptual differences, and mastery of economic discourse. Modern translation technologies have improved efficiency, but human translators remain irreplaceable in ensuring the depth, coherence, and cultural relevance of translation. As Uzbekistan continues to expand its economic relations with the world, the role of professional translators in bridging linguistic and economic gaps becomes increasingly significant. Thus, translation serves not only as a tool of communication but also as a driver of intellectual and linguistic development in a globalized economy.

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