

TERMINOLOGICAL CORRESPONDENCES IN TRANSLATION OF ECONOMIC TERMS FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK

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Abstract: The work examines the concept of a term, translation equivalence in general, as well as terminological equivalence, and analyzes the concepts of equivalence. Economic terms are classified by equivalence types, a quantitative analysis of economic terms by equivalence types is presented.

Keywords: equivalence, translation, correspondence, source language, target language, communication.

Over the past decades, due to the ever-accelerating development of science and technology, as well as global world processes, a new model is being established in the world economic system, as a result of which new professions, concepts and, accordingly, new terms arise. These terms appear on the pages of books, in numerous scientific and applied publications on management, marketing, auditing and other subsystems of the economy. Very often there is a need to translate scientific texts containing relevant information, which requires good translator skills.

The global development of science and technology, as well as communication in the scientific world, go far beyond the borders of one country and even beyond the borders of one cultural or linguistic community. The need to communicate globally in scientific and cultural aspects has led to the need to translate texts from one language to another. Specialists have an ever-increasing need to constantly update their knowledge in theoretical and practical aspects, learn the latest achievements in the field of science through various scientific international conferences, scientific communities and publications. It is quite natural that the main language of the international scientific community has

become English, because all important achievements in science are instantly reflected in academic articles, which are mainly published in English. In this case, a high-quality translation of such texts from the source language to the target language is very important, since the translation of scientific texts should provide the most accurate and objective information possible.

Of particular importance in the translation of academic texts is the translation of terminology. The purpose of this work is to analyze and compare terminological units related to the field of economics in English and Russian and find correspondences between them. The economic sphere of human activity is the area of knowledge that is always connected with the ever-accelerating processes of scientific and technological development; it is constantly and dynamically developing, which contributes to the continuous enrichment of economic terminology [1, p. 372]. New concepts appear, scientific, cultural, technical, commercial exchange of knowledge takes place, as well as constant updating of dictionaries. Let us define some working concepts that we use in this work. Terminology plays a very important role in the communication of specialists, since terms are the key and most informative words that carry the main semantic load in a scientific text. There is a different understanding of the concept of "term", different authors give their own definition of this word. A large number of studies have also been developed on terms and terminology (A.A. Reformatsky, D.S. Lotte, V.M. Leychik, A.V. Superanskaya, S.V. Grinev-Grinevich, V.P. Danilenko, Ya.I. Retsker, V.N. Komissarov, I.V. Arnold). For example, according to A.A. Reformatsky, "terms are special words limited by their special purpose; words that strive to be unambiguous as an exact expression of concepts and names of things" [2, p. 110].

Based on a general analysis of the definitions of the concept of a term proposed by many authors and the criterion of terms, we can say that a term is a word or combination denoting a phenomenon in a certain sphere of human activity or area of his knowledge. As a rule, a term is unambiguous, brief, stylistically neutral and does not expressive. Accordingly, an economic term is a word or

phrase denoting a concept of the economic sphere of human activity. Economic terminology is a set of means of nominating, designating and recording professional and scientific knowledge of the economic sphere of research [3, p. 31].

As is known, an invariable and extremely important component of the activity of any translator who deals with specialized scientific terminology is to correctly understand what a concept means in the source language, choose a suitable word corresponding to this concept in the target language (equivalent) and convey it correctly according to the linguistic norms of the target language, possibly in cooperation with a specialist in the field of translation. The concept of equivalence is a basic concept of translation theory and has a far from simple history. This concept has been used by linguists since the 50s of the last century. In the history of translation, various concepts of equivalence have developed [4, p. 146]. These concepts reflected different historical approaches of people to the text.

These include: the concept of formal correspondence (one of the most ancient theories), the concept of normative-substantive correspondence (16th century), the concept of cultural-aesthetic correspondence (17-18th centuries), the concept of the completeness of translation (19-20th centuries - A.V. Fedorov, Ya.I. Retsker), the concept of dynamic equivalence (late 1950s), etc. Also, various researchers identified different types of equivalence. V. Koller, for example, distinguishes five types of equivalence: denotative, connotative, text-normative, pragmatic and formal-aesthetic equivalence. E.V. Breus, taking into account the transfer of various linguistic functions, points to the following types of equivalence: denotative, expressive, volitional, factual, metalinguistic and poetic [4, p. 178].

Currently, the concept of translation equivalence is understood as the idea of the result of translation, as close as possible to the original, and the idea of the means of achieving this result. Translation equivalence involves achieving maximum similarity; the theory of equivalence is the theory of the possible, based on the maximum competence of the translator [4, p. 146].

As is known, errors in the translation of terms inevitably lead to a distortion of the meaning and communicative function of the text. That is why the primary task of the translator is to establish correspondences between terms in the source and target languages, which requires certain skills and abilities in translation. After all, a translator is currently not just a specialist in the field of translation and language, but a bilingual or multilingual intercultural transmitter of information, various concepts, thoughts or simply speech.

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