

FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE ACCURACY IN TRANSLATING ECONOMIC TERMINOLOGY IN SPECIALIZED TEXTS

N. A. Mansurova

T.S.U.E "Teaching foreign languages" department

Associate professor, PhD

Abstract *In recent years, increased attention has been directed towards the functioning and translation of economic terminology within professional discourse. This article explores the functional features and challenges involved in translating economic terms from English into Uzbek or Russian, considering the linguistic, grammatical, and cultural divergences that influence translation adequacy. The specificity of economic language, characterized by its terminological density and need for precision, often poses challenges for maintaining semantic equivalence. The article outlines key linguistic phenomena such as changes in grammatical structure, lexical composition, and case forms during the translation of compound noun terms. It further emphasizes the importance of a linguocultural approach when dealing with nonequivalent terms, arguing that proper translation often requires contextual and cultural adaptation in addition to linguistic accuracy.*

Keywords: *economic terminology, functional linguistics, translation equivalence, grammatical divergence, terminological adequacy, compound nouns, linguocultural adaptation*

Introduction

The study addresses the importance of accurate translation of economic terminology because of the expansion of global business communication. It emphasizes the role of terminology in ensuring clarity and precision in economic discourse and highlights the functional demands of terminological translation. In modern terminology, an increasing attention is paid to the issues of the functioning of terms in speech. Terminology is seen as a system that organizes a particular genre of text that plays a crucial role in business communication. The relevance of studying the ways and problems of translating of economic terms is determined by the expansion of cooperation between foreign companies and the growing volume of communication in this professional field.

Methodology:

The research adopts a linguistic-comparative analysis of English economic terms and their translations into another language (e.g., Uzbek or Russian). It examines specific translation cases where structural and semantic divergences occur, focusing particularly on compound nouns and noun phrases.

Terminological lexicon allows us to present the most accurate, clear and economical content of this subject and provides a correct understanding of the substance of the issue that is treated. In the special literature the terms carry the main semantic load and occupy the main place among other general literary and official words [Barhudarov 1975. 354 p]. The main specific feature of the language of economic literature, from a lexical point of view, is the wide use of terminology. The general requirements for terminological lexicon from the point of its functionality are such characteristics: monosemy (polysemy is used in exceptional cases, as a rule, in texts that contain interdisciplinary information); accuracy; codification. Adequacy relies on a real translation practice, which often does not allow 100% transfer of all communicative content of the original.

Results:

As a result, the decision taken by an interpreter is often compromised. In other words, in the process of translation with the aim of transferring the main and essential in the original text (its communicative attitudes and communicative effect), the translator often has to make certain losses. In the process of correct translation of economic terms the following aspects should be considered:

1. Differences in the lexical composition and morpho- syntactic structure of terms in the target language and in a foreign language, which may affect the equivalence of translation: a) divergence in the morpho-syntactic structure; b) divergences in the lexical composition; c) divergences in the lexico-grammatical structure of terms.

2. Divergence of grammatical forms of one of the components of the compared terms of a foreign language and the target language. We observe this kind of divergence, first of all, in the process of translating English terms, formed by a combination of nouns. When comparing the grammatical form of terms which consist of two nouns (N + N) or a noun and a name group, the following types of divergences are observed:

2.1. Change of the case form of the defining noun (the form switch of the common case to the genitive case): [Rais, K. Klassifikaciya1978. Pp. 202–228] The principles of non-discrimination, fairness and transparency are designed to promote good practice and efficiency and to minimize **risk figure** in implementing Bank-financed projects- *показатель риска*.

2.2. Change of the case form of the defining noun (the general case of the noun in the structure of the term foreign language — the case of the noun in the structure of the term of the translation language) and the introduction of a preposition. For example: The deferred tax asset at 31 December 2010 of UH 2, 551 million (at 31 December 2009: UH 4,230 million) represents income taxes recoverable through future deductions from **taxable profits** -*налог на прибыль*.

2.3. Change in the number (singular — plural) at the same time as the change in the case form (including the introduction of a preposition): Trade finance reached a total 2010 **share turnover** of €551 million. This represents a steep decline from previous years, when trade was rapidly expanding throughout the region - *оборот акциў*). The primary objectives of the financial risk management function are to establish risk limits, and then ensure that exposure to risks stays within these limits (*financial risk management*). Terms, which consist of two nouns and are associated with the preposition of (N of N) are usually translated by the term “noun + noun in the genitive”: **The principles of consolidation**, non-discrimination, fairness and transparency are fundamental in all the EBRD’s procurement activities - *принцип консолидации*).

The Bank’s Evaluation Department is headed by the Chief Evaluator, who reports exclusively to the Bank’s **Board of Directors** - *Совет директоров*. The translation of nonequivalent terms provides primarily a linguocultural justification, since the background (in our study — economic) context determines the specificity of the translation of special units.

The present value of the termination of an income benefit is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid - *денежная помощь, которая выплачивается после окончания термина действия договора*.

Discussion:

Findings demonstrate that strict equivalence is rarely attainable due to structural differences and cultural specifics. Translators must often compromise or adapt content to preserve the communicative function and semantic core of the original. Examples illustrate various syntactic shifts necessary for preserving meaning.

Conclusion:

Effective translation of economic terms requires more than linguistic substitution; it demands awareness of functional language use and cultural context. Functional adequacy, rather than literal accuracy, should be the priority in professional and economic translation tasks.

REFERENCES

1. Alimov, V. V. Teoriya perevoda (Translation theory). Perevod v sfere professionalnoi kommunikatsii: Tutorial. Moskow: Komkniga, 2006. 160 pages. (In Russian)
2. Barhudarov, L. S. Yazik i perevod (Language and translation). Moskow, 1975. 354 p. (In Russian).

3. Human development report. New York, Oxford University Press, 2001. 264 p. (In English).

4. Rais, K. Klassifikaciya tekstov i metodi perevoda (Classification of texts and methods of translation). Voprosi teorii perevoda v zarubeznoy lingvistike. Moskow, 1978. Pp. 202–228 (In Russian)..

5. Retschker, Y. I. Teoriya perevoda i perevodcheskaya praktika (Theory of translation and translation practice). Moskow: Mezdunarodniyi otnosheniya, 1974. 186 p. (In Russian).

6. Strom N. Ask the Library/N. Strom//Scandinavian Public Library Quarterly. 2004. № 3. Pp. 8–11. (In English).

