

Translation Problems of Phraseological Units in Economics Between English and Uzbek

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to analyze the translation problems of researching phraseological units on economic field. Lexical units with a stylistic color create some difficulties in the translation of specific terms. This article presents the comparative typological analysis of the units used in the economy and the results of their translation. It is essential to make an accurate translation when translating from one language to another and to pay attention to metaphorical terms in both languages.

Keywords: Economic terms, terminology, translation problems, phraseological units.

INTRODUCTION

Due to the rapid development of science and technology, new concepts are emerging in the world languages and show the necessities of investigating terminological systems. That is why terminology has been one of the issues in linguistics. A lot of opinions have been expressed in the scientific literature about the definition of the term. The word “term” is described as a word or phrase expressing a special scientific and technical combination. According to Oxford dictionary “term” - is a word or phrase used as the name of something. The “term” is an integral part of the lexical part of any language knowledge.

The word “term” has been defined differently by researchers. V. P. Danilenko considers verbs, even adjectives and adverbs to

be terms. Uzbek researcher X. Orzikulov agrees with this opinion and includes verbs in the sentence of terms and he writes: "Any word or combination of words, even punctuation, acts as a term." The following scientists dealt with the theoretical problems of terms and terminology belonging to different languages, G. O. Vinokur, A. A. Reformatsky, V. V. Vinogradov, S. G. Barkhudarov, O. S. Akhmanova, K. A. Levkovskaya, B. N. Golovin, B. P. Danilenko, B. M. Leychik, as well as D. S. Lotte, S. A. Chapligina, S. I. Korshunova, T. L. Kandelaki, who studied the practical aspects of the problem.

The rapid developments of the world economy which cause to appear neologisms in economic field. As a result, linguists face translation issues when translating official documents signed in foreign languages, both oral and written speech occurring in practical activities, as well as in interstate meetings and communication processes. By using the terms correctly in the field of economics, documents related to the field should be written clearly and understood by everyone, as well as terms serve to ensure maximum conciseness of the texts.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

It is one of the most urgent issues to clarify the meaning, lexical-semantic nature of the terms related to the economy, and the specific features of the concept expressed by the terms with integral and differential characteristics in translation of contexts. Therefore, they require unique creative approaches in providing practical and theoretical information directly related to field practice. In the process of delivering information in the original language to the listener, the translator should use the most appropriate and optimal translation methods in order not to cause difficulties for the interlocutor in understanding. In the current period of development, most of the compound terms being translated from English to Uzbek need to be expressed in our language through semantically-structurally multi-content word combinations. The stylistic and phraseological aspects of the terms and the lexical units of the field as a whole occupy a very important place. There is also syntactic complexity of the lexical form of terms with content in the

terminology system. In this sense, when translating lexical units, several stylistic and phraseological problems arise that cause practical difficulties for translators.

The peculiarity of Uzbek and English economic texts sometimes express emotional coloring. Based on the analysis, such texts occupy an intermediate position in style between scientific publication and journalism. Various methodological techniques found in articles expressing the nature of this field: figurative expressions, proverbs, metaphors, metonymy, synecdoche, stylistic techniques are used in these texts. Although the linguistic units of this field, presented in Uzbek, have an artistic sense of style, it has also been noticed that in the process of translation they approach the scientific style. However, it should be noted that a number of scientists and researchers have put forward the idea that the terms do not have coloring. The translation refutes such thoughts, since preserving the image and general methodological coloring of the original, as far as possible, is the task of modern translation.

Professor Sh. Rakhmatullaev states: “a word as a vocabulary is called a lexical unit, and phrases are called phraseological units. They are summed up and called a dictionary unit. The phrase, of course, serves to indicate lexical diversity. Accordingly, it is considered a lexical unit and equals to a word (Rakhmatullayev 2007). Since phraseology as a vocabulary richness is noted by our scientists, in this article we will analyze some examples of stylistic features in linguistic units related to the field of economics. Regardless of the scope of application, phraseological units occupy a very important place in language and speech due to their semantic richness, imagery, brevity and brightness. This determines the expressiveness and originality of speech. Phraseological units related to the economic vocabulary of the studied languages are widespread and regularly used in oral speech, fiction and socio-political literature.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The translation process requires great skill from the translator because it is necessary to use each word or term correctly. It is

essential to choose not only the most appropriate words and terms, but also take into account the context of the text and to coordinate them lexically-semantically, grammatically and stylistically (Djumambetova 2023). According to our analysis, there are a large number of phraseological units that have full and partial alternatives in the English and Uzbek languages.

Phraseological units which have original equivalents don't cause almost any problems in translation, because they have the same value, meaning, method of expression and impact from stylistic and pragmatic aspects. Sometimes there is an opportunity to preserve the figurative phraseological unit of the original even if there is no alternative in the translated language. Uzbek scientist K. Musaev stated that

Stylistic problems play a crucial place in the structure of linguistic translation. Stylistic as an object of analysis of linguistics is closely related to translation. All characteristics of stylistics also relate to linguistic translation studies, and the issue of linguistic analysis of translation must be approached comprehensively, for example, to the study of linguistic phenomena in connection with factors such as design, norm and tradition. (Муцев 1986)

The following phraseological units which include economic terms have structurally and semantically complete alternatives to the original unit translated from English to Uzbek. For example; “money talks” – the translation of this phrase in Uzbek language is *pulgapiradi* (used in solving a certain issue, influencing someone); money cannot buy happiness - *пул бахт келтирмайди, пулга бахт сотиб олиб бўлмайди* (money does not guarantee happiness), etc. In the Uzbek language, we can cite expressions such as: *пул бўлса чангалда шўрва, оғзи қийшиқ бўлса ҳам бойни боласи гапирсин, пул қўлинг кири* which express various meanings with economic terms in structure.

In addition, alternative proverbs were also identified in the process of research and in the process of combining two unrelated languages. A proverb is usually a short and concise, figurative, grammatical and logical wise phrase, a rhythmic sentence with a deep meaning. For example, the translation “All

that glitters is not gold” means that appearances can be deceiving, but as an alternative in Uzbek, it is suitable as an alternative to the proverb ялтироқ нарса олтин бўлавермайди.

As a result of our analysis, we also encountered the use of economic linguistic units represented by animalistic metaphors in the languages under discussion. Linguists O. S. Akhmedov & N. S. Atayeva analyzed such lexical units in their research. For example; the word “bear” is used in English for investor who expects the price of an asset or assets in general to fall, “bull” is used in English for investor who expects the price of an asset or assets in general to rise (Akhmedov 2016). As a result of the use of animal names in this form by using stylistic device of “metaphor,” the following word combinations were formed; “bear market,” “covered bear,” “pressure on bears,” “stale bear,” “bear hug” and etc. All these phrases are used in English economic field and in order to correctly and adequately translate such terms, it is important to know not only the language being translated, but also the history, way of life, national and cultural characteristics of the people speaking this language.

CONCLUSION

It should be noted that conducting research on the comparative-combinational, translational, structural-typological aspects of phraseological units in modern linguistics opens a wide way to solving the general theoretical problems of phraseology. In general, it is the field of translation studies that is responsible for the development and formation of phraseological units of any field without losing their value in the original language. In this regard, Turkic scientists, translators, and lexicographers have conducted considerable research in recent years, and a number of achievements have been made in the field. In addition, through the field of translation studies, the study of the national-cultural identity of phraseological units related to different systematic languages, the study of the systematic, system-structural and semantic-functional aspects of phraseological units, involves the detailed analysis and research of ethno-specific features by world linguists.

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