

# НАУЧНЫЙ ПОИСК МОЛОДЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЕЙ

УДК 81

*S. A. Arzimbetova (Nukus, Uzbekistan)  
Karakalpak State University*

## **Features of the translation of economic terms in newspaper articles**

The following article deals with translation of the economic terms from Uzbek and British newspapers: “O’zbekiston iqtisodiyot axborotnomasi”, “Xalq so’zi”, “Erkin Qaraqalpaqstan”, The Times, the Daily Mail, the Financial Times.

**Keywords:** economic terms, unique and universal terms, credit card

В статье рассматривается перевод экономических терминов, используемых в узбекских и британских газетах: “O'zbekiston iqtisodiyot axborotnomasi”, “Xalq So'zi”, “Erkin Qaraqalpaqstan”, “The Times”, “The Daily Mail”, “The Financial Times”.

**Ключевые слова:** экономические термины, уникальные и универсальные термины, кредитная карта

The implementation of economic activities is diverse in different countries, and without a thorough knowledge of the subjects of economics and the specifics of its application in a particular country, the translation of terms may not be appropriate. For a successful translation, the following conditions must be met, depending on both the consideration of the features of the terminology and the compliance with the laws of translation of any definition.

First, the correct translation of individual terms of a particular text must be ensured. Secondly, it is necessary to take into account the differences in terms and the specifics of the transmission of thought in each language. Third, each translated term must be checked from the point of view of the term systems, the translator must attempt to either find the equivalent of the term, or build a new term from the elements of their language.

For example, it is inappropriate to borrow from the English language the term "know-how", if it can be translated by the term "islep shig'ariw sirlari", the same applies to the terms "barter transactions", when there is the term "Tovar almasiw usillar". An economic term is a term that is a word or phrase that is used to refer to logically precisely formulated concepts of a given branch of knowledge and form the basis of economic theory.

High-quality translation of economic terms allows you to speed up the exchange of information between specialists around the world. When translating, it is necessary to take into account that the economic vocabulary:

Accurately transmitted information;

To be brief;

To be systematic;

It did not contain any emotional coloring [1, c. 141-147]. The main problem with the translation of economic terms is that the economic vocabulary can have several translation options. This fact allows us to divide economic terms into single-drive and differently translated ones.

The characteristics of the identified terms and the ways of their translation were considered. As it turned out, the economic terms used in newspaper headlines and articles are a heterogeneous group of terms, which includes word combinations and one-word terms, unique and universal terms, synonymous terms, antonyms and emotionally charged terms, unambiguous and polysemantic terms, as well as determinologized economic terms. Terms-phrases that express a single integral concept, have different degrees of semantic decomposability, in general, they are more stable, compared with free phrases of the general literary language in their lexical and semantic organization. They can be attributed to the number of lexical phrases, a characteristic feature of which is that the place of one of the components is not filled with any word of the corresponding category, but only some that form a certain semantic group. Such terms, according to linguists, belong to two types. They are indecomposable terms-word combinations and decomposable terms-word combinations [4].

Indecomposable terminological phrases or phraseological terms do not reflect the system of concepts of a particular discipline. They reflect only some external signs of objects. Such terms are not widely used, and when analyzing newspaper articles, it was not possible to find examples of indecomposable economic terms-phrases.

Decomposable terms-phrases include numerous terminological names characterized by formal decomposability of components. They, in turn, are divided into free phrases, where each of the components is a term that preserves the independence of the conceptual content, and non-free phrases, in which the components taken in isolation may not be terms. Most of the free terms and phrases are calculated when translated, i.e. they are transmitted using Russian words and expressions that verbatim reproduce words and expressions of the English language: hedge funds – хеджевый фонд (tosiq fond), credit market – кредитный рынок, (kredit bazari) stock market – фондовая биржа (fond birjasi).

In addition, in this study, it was possible to identify phrases that is not found in the economic dictionary, although the words included in them are terms. Such phrases are used in newspaper articles as economic terms, these are so-called quasi-terms [2, c. 76-85] which can be divided into easily translatable combinations (capital

spending – tiykarg'i qa'rejetler, long-life asset-uzaq mu'ddetli aktivler) and phrases that require context to translate (double A-rated bonds - bonds that bring very large incomes, blue chips – high-quality stocks).

It should be noted that sometimes such phrases are explained in the article itself, since one of the components may acquire a different meaning (different from that given in the dictionary), for example: the term "alternative" is often used to describe hedge fund strategies which seldom involve straightforward ownership of stock of bonds.

This group of phrases can also be divided into phrases, where each of the components is a term (reduction in returns – tovar almasiwinin' pa'seyiwi, property market – mu'lk bazari, property speculations – mu'lk alip satiw) and phrases in which one of the components may not be term: financial health – jaqsi qarjiliq sharayat, annual deficit – jilliq shig'im, bad credit – payizi joqari bolg'an.

The analysis showed that the grammatical design of words included in the composition of phrases can be expressed as follows:

- - prepositions {package of savings – jamg'arma toplami; reduction in returns – tovar almasiwinin' pa'seyiwi);
- - endings {managing director – orinlawshi direktor);
- - by affixes {offshore company – offshor kompaniyasi; monetary system – pul sistemasi). In this regard, usually the semantic content of terminological phrases does not allow any inaccuracies in the interpretation of terms.

Much attention is paid to the systematic nature of the newly created terms. In many areas, special rules have been developed for the formation of terms for concepts or objects of a certain class.

Terms-phrases are created by adding to the term denoting a generic concept, specifying features in order to obtain species concepts directly related to the original. Such terms are actually folded definitions that bring this concept to a more general one and at the same time indicate its specific feature. Thus, a kind of terminological nests are formed, covering numerous varieties of the designated phenomenon.

For example, the economic term card, defined as "a small piece of plastic, especially one given by a bank, used for buying things or obtaining money"[5], is used as a basis for a number of terms: *debit card* – kirim kartasi; *credit card* – kredit karta; *card fraud* – tawlamashiliq penen baylanisli kredit kartasi; *credit card debt* – kredit karta qarzi. The term tax, defined as "money that you have to pay to the government so that it can pay for public services", is also used to establish a number of terms: tax evasion – saliq to'lewden bas tartiw; tax rises – saliq o'siwi [3].

Thus, the translation of economic terms is the task of ensuring the most correct translation, taking into account the peculiarities of the current realities of the economy in the countries.

## *References*

1. Алендеева С. В., Ашрапова А. Х. Дискурс о трудностях перевода заимствованных экономических терминов с английского языка на русский // В мире научных открытий. 2015. № 3(63). С. 141–147.
2. Даниленко В. П. О терминологическом словообразовании // Вопросы языкознания. 1972. № 4. С. 76–85.
3. Каракалпак тилинин тусиндирме созлиги. IV т. Нукус: Каракалпакстан, 1992.
4. Лаптев В. Д., Татаринев В. А. Терминологический вестник. Новые пути описания терминологии. М., 2000. 178 с.
5. Oxford Dictionary of Business and Management, Oxford University Press, 2009.

УДК 81

*Э. Аяпова (Нукус, Узбекистан)  
Каракалпакский государственный университет*

### **Двухъядерные безглагольные предложения английского языка в системе современных научных подходов к изучению предложения**

В статье рассматриваются подходы к изучению двухъядерных безглагольных предложений. Функционирование таких предложений в текстах художественной литературы на английском языке вызывает у исследователей большой интерес в связи с проявлением экономии в речи и экспрессивности. Изучение структуры двухъядерных безглагольных предложений даёт возможность рассматривать их не как изолированное явление, а в сравнении с двухъядерными глагольными предложениями английского языка.

**Ключевые слова:** двухъядерные безглагольные предложения, лингвистика, предложение, значение, экономия в речи, экспрессивность

Обязательным признаком предложения, как отмечает В. Г. Адмони, является «его законченность, не только интонационная, но и грамматическая, со стороны реализации необходимых синтаксических связей, сочетаемости его компонентов» [1, с. 113].

В лингвистических исследованиях до настоящего времени отсутствует общепринятое и исчерпывающее определение предложения как одной из основных единиц синтаксиса. В современном языкознании насчитывается около трёхсот определений предложения с точки зрения разных подходов: логического, психологического, формально-грамматического, фонетико-интонационного. При этом указывается на невозможность или нереальность установления всеобщей структурной характеристики предложения.