



SOME FEATURES OF TRANSLATION IN THE CONTEXT OF PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION

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Abstract. The author classifies the types of difficulties that may arise when translating economic, political, and legal terms and phrases from English into Uzbek and presents some translation methods to overcome them. In addition, the article presents the opinions put forward by experts regarding specific translation methods and provides examples of overcoming difficulties in translating certain economic and political terms.

Keywords: - Transliteration, equivalence, terms, word combinations, original, free translation.

INTRODUCTION

Although translation studies are considered the oldest human activity with a centuries-old history, modern linguists distinguish the teaching methodology of translation within the framework of professional communication as a new direction in linguistics. V. N. Komissarov noted that "Translation is undoubtedly the oldest type of human activity."

In today's modern society, where a complex labour market prevails, the demand for specialists in the field of "professional communication" (such as law, political science, and economics) is growing. This article discusses some of the problems that may arise when translating economic, legal, and political science texts. In the years after independence, the demand for the translation of economic terms and related texts in Uzbekistan has increased even more, since our country is an active and full participant in international economic relations with other countries.

For many years, Uzbekistan was isolated and isolated from the Western economic world. Similarly, the speech of speakers living in our country almost never used expressions and concepts found in Western economics. Finding an alternative version of such expressions in the Uzbek language was not always easy. From such expressions, one can derive expressions such as: market maker - bozorni shakllantiruvchi, deregulation - davlat tasarrufidan chiqarish, management - boshqaruv, recruiter - kadrlar bo'lishi boshlig'i, spot market - kassa bozori. According to many scholars working in the field of translation studies, the central aspect of the field of translation studies is the concept of equivalence (equality in some sense, equal value, equal meaning).

Deviation from equivalence leads to two serious errors: literal translation (or word-for-word translation) and free translation. In the process of literal translation, each word (sign) of the sentence or phrase given in the original is translated word for word in the translation text. For example, if the English sentence It is raining cats and dogs is translated literally into Uzbek, it will be necessary to translate it as Yomg'ir yog'ayapti kuchuklar va mushuklar. This makes no sense in Uzbek and the reader does not understand the meaning of the sentence. An alternative

translation of this sentence into Uzbek would be yomg'ir sharros yog'moqda. In the free translation, however, the situation is only described, and the individual units of the sentence in the original language are not expressed in the translated text. As J. P. Vine and J. Darbelne wrote in their work on translation theory entitled "Comparative Stylistics of French and English," "The identification of unity of action is one of the important tasks of all sciences. This can also be observed in translation," say the Canadian linguists. For example, if the English sentence Hooligans showered him with rotten eggs were translated into Uzbek freely, that is, if we were to translate it as Bezorilar uni kamsitdi without paying attention to the individual elements of the sentence, taking a general approach, the semantic terms "to shower" and "rotten eggs" given in the original text would be ignored. If this sentence were translated as "Bezorilar unga tinmay aynigan tuxumlarni irg'itar edi", it would be appropriate, because the verb "to shower" in the original text expresses "to rain continuously or to carry out a certain action persistently". The issue of avoiding the use of methods such as calquing, transliteration, and transcription in the process of translating Anglo-American economic terms, and finding suitable Uzbek alternatives, is important not only for specialists, but also for readers who use literature related to economics, and this is also related to the growth of the economy itself.

The translation and understanding of lexical combinations found in the literature on the economy of England, as well as the syntactic and lexical methods of terminology created by the translator, pose many difficulties. To overcome such difficulties, it is of great importance to master the basic translation methods in the translation of the following combinations: (1) translation of noun combinations consisting of two nouns in English: database - ma'lumotlar bazasi, business accounting - tijorat opertatsiyalaridagi hisob-kitoblar, cost comparison - harajatlarni taqsimlash; (2) problems associated with the translation of English expressions into Uzbek by adding words: a risk premium - tavakkalchilik evaziga beriladigan mukofot, a hotel manager - mehmonxona tizimlarini boshqaruvchisi, an advertisement manager - reklama tizimlarini boshqaruvchisi, real estate mortgage - ko'chmas mulk evaziga garovga berish, (3) by calquing; letterhead - firma tamg'asi tushirilgan blanka, etc.

Terminological word combinations mainly consist of a noun and a word belonging to another word class: stock turnover, tax-breaks, before-tax income. In the translation process, certain words or word combinations in the language are compressed or condensed. According to L. K. Latyshev, "In the translation process, the translator (in most cases) divides the original text into several meaningful parts and translates these parts one by one into another language in the translation text."

When comparing the expressions in English and Uzbek, one can observe their compactness compared to the English terms: late payer - belgilangan muddatidan kechiktirib to'lovchi, cut-price retailer - pasaytirilgan narxlarda chakana savdo bilan savdo qiluvchi korxona. It is worth mentioning that the expression "late payer" in English consists of two words, while its Uzbek counterpart uses four elements. Translating compact English expressions into Uzbek by compacting them also creates considerable difficulties: end-of-life equipment - yaroqlilik muddati o'tgan jihoz, order-to-delivery cycle - yetkazib berish xizmatidan foydalanishning to'liq davri, start-up firm - endigina o'z faoliyatini boshlayotgan korxona, first time hi-fi buyers - yuqori sifatli qurilmalarni ilk bor foydalanayotgan mijozlar.

V.N. Krupnov, based on his professional experience, emphasizes that the content plan of the text is of great importance, and in order to achieve a full-fledged and high-quality translation,

it is necessary to use a creative mixture of specific (translation consistency at the level of words and word combinations) and general features of translation (the ability to convey content at the level of sentences, taking into account the overall context). In the translation process, the linguistic characteristics of the text and its meaning-content "direct" the translator's work.

As N.G. Valieva notes, "A translation unit is a part, fragment of a text, that is, a point unit (regardless of its volume and length) that retains textual features and should be taken into account in the translation process." The English translation scholar Newmark Peter emphasizes that translation units "should be relatively short, because they are the most important part," and studies such units by dividing them into lexical and grammatical translation units. In this sense, the opinion expressed by J.K. Catford is also important. Thinking about the translation unit, he says, "... in literary translation, the word is chosen as the important and primary point (translation unit) of this activity, because if you pay attention to the finished translated text, you can see word-for-word and sentence-for-sentence equivalence in it." It is clear that this term, which is the main determinant in the translation process and acts as a thankless assistant and beacon for the translator to recreate a work created in one language in another, has been given a lot of opinions and considerations.

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