



**PECULIARITIES OF TRANSLATION OF TERMS IN TEXTS OF
ECONOMIC DISCIPLINES**

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Abstract. *This article discusses the complexities and significance of translating business documents, particularly from English to Russian. As English has become the global language of business, translating official documents in this context requires precision, clarity, and adherence to strict standards. The article highlights the structural features of business documentation, such as neutrality, impersonality, and the use of standardized terminology. It emphasizes the importance of understanding the cultural nuances and business etiquette involved in translation. The challenges faced by translators include finding equivalents for specific terms, dealing with polysemy, and managing grammatical differences between languages. Techniques such as borrowing, calque, and lexical substitution are discussed as ways to address these challenges. The article concludes that professional translation must maintain the original meaning and intent of the source text while considering language and stylistic differences between the source and target languages.*

Key words: *terms, official-documentary, completeness, impersonality, polysemy, borrowings, calque, lexical substitutions, standardized terminology, business*

Nowadays business is one of the most quickly developing areas of human activity. Every day more and more people enter the market relations with the foreign companies. Any international operation doesn't do without maintaining business documentation and correspondence, and, often, the author and the recipient of information are carriers of different languages. And though English language applies for a role of universal language of the international communication and the main language of global economy, in practice the translation from English remains very demanded service in the majority of not English-speaking countries of the world.

Due to the development of the international business partnership in our country, translators are increasingly faced with the need of translating official business documents from English into Russian or vice versa, as English is the international language of business relations.

Let's consider the features of business documents. The structure of official style marks out two substyles: official-documentary (language of diplomacy and language of laws) and everyday business (business papers, correspondence) [11]. In comparison with literary texts, the texts of official documents are highly standardized, it concerns both structure of all text, and the organization of separate paragraphs.



XORIY TILLARNI O'QITISHDA INNOVATSION YONDASHUVLAR NAZARIYANING AMALIYOTGA TATBIQI

mavzusidagi respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumani

The official style is the most conservative. The using of emotivism and subjectivity in the text is completely prohibited. As well as any other language style, business style has a definite communicative goal – the establishment of cooperation between the two contracting parties and the achievement of an agreement between them.

It should be noted that the main feature of the language of business correspondence is preservation of structural forms and the use of certain syntactic designs. So, each part of the business document or missive: the headline, date, the main text, a final formula of civility and the signature is regulated as lexically as syntactically.

To the general features characterizing all the underlying and stylistic varieties of official documents include the following:

- completeness and timeliness of information;
- accuracy and laconicism of formulations;
- lack of emotionality, use of neutral tone;
- impersonality of lexical constructions.

A distinctive lexical feature of this type of documentation is the use of the generally accepted terminology, phrases, expressions, abbreviations, conventional signs and reductions which vary depending on type of the document and specific conditions of correspondence.

Next, we turn to the problems of translating the texts of the official-business style.

The peculiarities of the translation of business documentation include compliance with strict rules and the use of standard language clichés. In order to translate an agreement, contract or any other business document, the translator must not only be fluent in a foreign language, but also know the features of business correspondence, the rules for using standardized clichés and speech, and also have an idea of the peculiarities of their use in different countries, and, in addition, have business etiquette skills.

Professional translation of business documentation has to be equivalent and adequate. Adequate translation can be considered only when the communicative intension in source language coincides with communicative intension in the text of target language. Equivalence call the greatest possible linguistic proximity of the target text to the source text [9]. Thus, the translation of business documents has informative character, i.e. is completely directed to transfer of the contents.



XORIJIY TILLARNI O'QITISHDA INNOVATSION YONDASHUVLAR NAZARIYANING AMALIYOTGA TATBIQI

mavzusidagi respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumani

Both in the European languages, and in Russian, the culture of standardization of documents is very high, but, despite it, at the translation of official business texts it isn't always possible to find a suitable equivalent in this connection, sometimes it is necessary to resort to literal translation [10]. It is necessary to avoid misinterpretation of the word or phrase which in the extreme case may even lead to a diplomatic conflict.

As it was noted earlier, the most widespread language of the international business communication is English. But even between British and Americans there can be some linguistic misunderstanding. Thus, the same terms can have different semantic meaning and, on the contrary, different terms can have the same meaning. There were cases when the contracting parties conducted a conversation by means of the translator and didn't suspect that they were talking about different things. It can be explained with low qualification of the translator or polysemy of terms which at first sight seem identical. For example, for the name of institution in Great Britain and the USA different words are used. The British use the term "company" while Americans – "corporation", though they mean the same.

Thus, one of the translator's tasks – to break an ethnolinguistic barrier and to provide bilingual communication which possibilities will be almost identical to monolingual interaction.

The main characteristic of the language of business correspondence is the accuracy and clearness of statement, at almost total absence of emotional elements, in her the possibility of any interpretation of questions is almost excluded.

Therefore, the main requirements that competent translation of business documentation must be: accuracy, conciseness, clarity and literariness [7].

When translating lexical units of business documentation the following types of occasional compliances can be used:

- 1) borrowings, reproducing in target language a form to a foreign-language word, for example, of promoters – промоутеры;
- 2) calque, reproducing morphemic structure of the word or components of a set phrase of the source language, for example, career ladder – карьерная лестница;
- 3) the lexical substitutions created by transferring of meaning of a lexical unit in a context by means of one of the types of translation transformations, for example, banking facilities – банковские услуги, transport facilities – транспортные средства, borrowing facilities – кредитование;
- 4) in case of impossibility to create compliance the ways stated above to the translation of a lexeme apply the description, describing its meaning is used to



XORIJIY TILLARNI O'QITISHDA INNOVATSION YONDASHUVLAR NAZARIYANING AMALIYOTGA TATBIQI

mavzusidagi respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumani

translate the lexeme, for example, defined benefit scheme – пенсионная схема, зависящая от стажа работника.

Thus, meaning of the lexical units which don't have equivalents in target language are transferred so successfully, as well as the word meanings having steady or alternative compliances.

At the translation of special texts, the translator can face both with lexical, and grammatical problems.

As is known, that the translation from one language to another is impossible without grammatical transformations. They are necessary in the absence of a category in one of the compared languages or at partial coincidence of categories. So, in Russian, for example, in comparison with English, there aren't such grammatical categories as an article or a gerund [10]. One of the examples of a divergence of grammatical constructions – category of number, and the sentence "Manufacturers are more pessimistic about exports than at any time in the last 5 years" can be translated as follows: "За последние 5 лет производители стали относиться к экспорту менее оптимистично".

Very often when translating from English into Russian, the Russian sentence doesn't coincide with English in its structure. Often the structure of the Russian sentence in translation differs from the structure of the English sentence by the word order, parts of the sentence or order of the arrangement of the sentence themselves: the main and auxiliary clauses. In some cases parts of speech which have expressed parts of English sentence, are transferred by other parts of speech. All this explains the wide use of grammatical transformations in translation.

Thus, it can be concluded that the translation of the texts of the official business style should adequately convey the meaning of the original in the form, as far as possible, close to the original form. Retreats are possible only, if they are justified by features of the original language and the target language and also requirements of style.

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XORIJY TILLARNI O'QITISHDA INNOVATSION YONDASHUVLAR NAZARIYANING AMALIYOTGA TATBIQI

mavzusidagi respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumani

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