

PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION OF BUSINESS TERMS

Hasanov Elyorjon Odiljonovich

A teacher of Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, elyor_star@mail.ru

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Abstract

The field of terminology is one of the fields that are relevant and necessary to study today. Because this field not only covers the vocabulary of all other fields, but also studies the characteristics of words such as change, meaning, and grouping. This article focuses on translation issues of business terms. Therefore, it also analyzes the translation problems of business terms.

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INTRODUCTION

The field of terminology can be interpreted as both an ancient and a modern science. Because this field is closely related to a number of fields such as linguistics, literary studies, and lexicology. It is known that translation plays a very big and important role in the modern world. Translation is often needed in summit meetings, business deals, conferences, and in everyday life, or even when we travel abroad, for example. According to Y. N. Marchuk, "The need for translations is increasing in proportion to the scientific and technical progress of mankind, and the forecasts for the growth of this need are definitely positive. It should be emphasized that we are talking about scientific, technical and business translation" [1.17]. It is not for nothing that scientists pay so much attention to the theory of translation.

Among the world-famous Uzbek scientists in the field of translation: M. Osim, N. Alimuhamedov, Sh. Shomuhamedov, K. Qakhorova, O. Sharopov, Sh. Tolipov, V. Rozimatov, from Russian scientists: A. V. Fedorov, V. N. Komissarov, L. S. Barkhudarov, A. D. Schweitzer, Ya. I. Retzker, E. M. Mednikova, F. A. Tsitkina, Yu. We can see N. Marchuk, foreign scientists: M. Halliday, D. Catford, Y. Naida. V.N. According to Komissarov, translation is "a type of linguistic mediation in which the content of a text in a foreign language is transferred to another language by creating a communicative equivalent text in that language" [2.8]. It should also be noted that according to V. N. Komissarov, translation is a complex and multifaceted type of human activity. Although people usually talk about translation from one language to another, in reality, the process of translation is not just about changing one language into another, it involves different cultures, different people, different ways of thinking, different eras, different levels of development, different traditions and o consists of installation. [2.8]

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Translation is not limited to word-for-word translation from another language, translation is the conversion of a message in the spoken language into a message in the target language. The main difficulties faced by the translator are related to the peculiarities of languages and the ways and characteristics they use to name objects and describe situations. N.V. Komissarov distinguishes three types of inconvenience:

1. specificity of semantics of language units;
2. inconsistency between the image created by languages to reflect non-linguistic reality;
3. the transformation of the same reality described in the texts being translated. [3.18]

Language units are not just names or labels used to denote corresponding objects. Each language sign has only its own stable, unique meaning, and these meanings, as a rule, do not correspond to each other for units of different languages. Therefore, according to V. N. Komissarov, translation never becomes a simple replacement of one form for another, and the translator must constantly decide which units of the language under study correspond to the content of the original.

According to V. N. Komissarov, the second linguistic barrier for the translator is that each language separates reality in its own way and creates its own "linguistic picture of the world". Linguistic representation of the world is a set of ideas about the world, historically formed in the everyday consciousness of a certain language community and reflected in language, a certain way of perceiving and organizing the world, conceptualizing reality. Each language has its own linguistic representation of the world. The concept of the linguistic image of the world goes back to the ideas of W. von Humboldt and neo-Humboldtists (L. Weisgerber introduced the concept of "linguistic image of the world") and the works of the American ethnolinguists E. Sapir and B. L. Whorf, authors of the hypothesis of linguistic relativity.

According to the hypothesis, humans compartmentalize the world, form it into concepts, and distribute meanings in this way because humans are primarily participants in the agreement that determines such systematization. This agreement applies to a particular speech community and is embedded in the human language model system. Difficulties in translation may occur because the original refers to some phenomena that do not exist in the host culture and are unknown to translation methods.

But according to V. N. Komissarov, the above difficulties can be overcome. Although each language is unique, the structure and use of all languages is based on the same principle, which allows them to be interconnected in the translation process. All languages consist of two-way units with a mode of expression and a mode of content. All languages have a vocabulary and a grammatical structure that serves as a means of forming thoughts and delivering them in the process of communicating with other people.

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

Based on the analysis of translations, the most important research objects in the comparative study of two languages are the translation unit and the translation equivalent. Yes. According to I. Retsker, "by equivalents, we understand correspondences between words of two languages that are constant, equivalent and, as a rule, independent of the context." [4.38] Equivalents are mainly terms, terms, geographical names, realities, etc. Theoretically, the terms should correspond to absolute equivalents, that is, they should fully cover the meaning of a single word (term) in a certain terminology.

In practice, everything can happen differently. In almost any terminological system, many violations of the law of signs can be observed, especially in the uniform correspondence of the plan of expression to the plan of content. The main sources of term ambiguity are polysemy and homonymy of terms. S. V. Grinev in his work "Introduction to Terminology" "it can be considered established that both homonymy and polysemy exist in terminology, which have in common that one lexical form is used to name several different concepts, but in the second case, it the distinction is either clearly not made, or not made at all. There are two main reasons for this phenomenon: the emergence of a new concept that has similar properties to the concept named by the term, and the development and modification of the concept, naming of which creates the need to separate the semantics of the term.

In both cases, this form is given several meanings, each of which is an expression of the corresponding concept (in the first case) or an aspect of the concept (in the second case). In other words, if the

semantic structure of the terms formed as a result of separating the meaning of the term or transferring the name to another concept preserves the general main scheme and the secondary ones are separated, polysemy is formed, but if it exists. semantic homonymy is formed as a result of the matching of secondary sema and the interruption of the main sema" [5.37].

CONCLUSION

We can conclude that although the translation is intended to completely replace the original, it cannot achieve complete similarity with the source text, and we can only speak of equivalence to the original. N. V. Komissarov defines equivalence as the maximum closeness of the translation to the original and the preservation of the part of the content that remains unchanged.

According to V. V. Alimov, an equivalent is, as a rule, a correspondence with the same meaning independently of the context. Equivalents act as a catalyst in the translation process. These translation units, which have constant correspondence in the native language, first of all become clear in the translator's mind and help to understand the meaning of the sentence. [6.35]

O. A. Akhmanova considers an equivalent to be "a speech unit that performs the same task as another speech unit, capable of performing the same task as another speech unit." [7.522]

In this way, an equivalent can be defined as a terminological unit that ensures the communicative effect and similarity of the translation, without necessarily being identical in form and content. According to V. V. Alimov, it is very difficult to translate the terms correctly. In order to achieve the correct translation of terms, V. V. Alimov recommends dividing the terms into three groups, while each group has certain principles in the translation of terms. [8.3]

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