
Comparative Analysis of Economic Terminology in Uzbek and English Based on Translation Strategies

Ne'matova Farida Kamol qizi

PhD-researcher,
Uzbekistan State World Languages University

Annotation *This article examines the translation of economic terminology from English into Uzbek through a comparative and strategy-oriented approach. In the context of globalization and Uzbekistan's increasing integration into the international economic system, accurate translation of economic texts has become a critical issue for professional communication. The study is based on a qualitative comparative analysis of commonly used economic terms extracted from English economic texts and their Uzbek equivalents. Drawing on the theoretical framework of economic translation proposed by E.S. Ivukina, as well as classical translation theories developed by Barkhudarov, Retsker, and Grinev, the research identifies and analyzes the main translation strategies applied in English-Uzbek economic translation, including borrowing, literal translation, descriptive translation, functional equivalence, and abbreviation adaptation. The findings demonstrate that borrowed and functionally adapted terms dominate Uzbek economic discourse, while idiomatic and polysemous terms require contextual and pragmatic adjustment. The study highlights the tendency toward stylistic neutrality in Uzbek economic translations and emphasizes the importance of developing standardized bilingual economic glossaries. The results of the research may be useful for translators, students of translation studies, and specialists working with economic texts.*

Keywords *Economic terminology, translation strategies, economic texts, English-Uzbek translation, pragmatics, terminology*

O'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi iqtisodiy atamalar tarjima strategiyalari asosida qiyosiy tahlili

Ne'matova Farida Kamol qizi

PhD tadqiqotchisi,
O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti

Annotatsiya *Ushbu maqola ingliz tilidan o'zbek tiliga iqtisodiy terminlarni tarjima qilish masalasini qiyosiy hamda strategiyaga yo'naltirilgan yondashuv asosida tahlil qiladi. Globallashtirish sharoitida va O'zbekistonning xalqaro iqtisodiy tizimga tobora chuqurroq integratsiyalashuvi jarayonida iqtisodiy matnlarni aniq tarjima qilish professional muloqot uchun muhim masalaga aylandi. Tadqiqot ingliz tilidagi iqtisodiy matnlardan ajratib olingan keng qo'llaniladigan iqtisodiy terminlar va ularning o'zbekcha ekvivalentlari bo'yicha sifatga asoslangan qiyosiy tahlilga tayangan. E.S. Ivukina tomonidan taklif etilgan iqtisodiy tarjima nazariy asoslari, shuningdek Barkhudarov, Retsker va Grinev tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan klassik tarjima nazariyalari doirasida ushbu tadqiqot ingliz-o'zbek iqtisodiy tarjimasida qo'llaniladigan asosiy tarjima strategiyalarini aniqlaydi va tahlil qiladi. Bular: o'zlashtirish (borrowing), so'zma-so'z tarjima, tasviriy (izohli) tarjima, funksional ekvivalentlik va qisqartmalarni moslashtirishdir. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, o'zbek iqtisodiy diskursida o'zlashtirilgan hamda funksional jihatdan moslashtirilgan*

terminlar ustunlik qiladi, idiomatik va ko'pma'noli terminlar esa kontekstual va pragmatik moslashtirishni talab etadi. Tadqiqot o'zbek tilidagi iqtisodiy tarjimalarda uslubiy betaraflikka intilish tendensiyasini qayd etadi va standartlashtirilgan ikki tilli iqtisodiy glossariylarni ishlab chiqish zarurligini ta'kidlaydi. Tadqiqot natijalari tarjimonlar, tarjimashunoslik yo'nalishi talabalari hamda iqtisodiy matnlar bilan ishlaydigan mutaxassislar uchun foydali bo'lishi mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar *Iqtisodiy terminologiya, tarjima strategiyalari, iqtisodiy matnlar, ingliz-o'zbek tarjima, pragmatika, terminologiya*

Сравнительный анализ экономических терминов английского и узбекского языков на основе переводческих стратегий

Нематова Фарида Камоловна

*PhD-исследователь,
Узбекский государственный университет
мировых языков*

Аннотация *В данной статье рассматривается перевод экономической терминологии с английского языка на узбекский на основе сравнительного и стратегически ориентированного подхода. В условиях глобализации и усиливающейся интеграции Узбекистана в международную экономическую систему точный перевод экономических текстов становится критически важным для профессиональной коммуникации. Исследование основано на качественном сравнительном анализе часто употребляемых экономических терминов, выделенных из англоязычных экономических текстов, и их узбекских эквивалентов. Опираясь на теоретическую модель экономического перевода, предложенную Е.С. Ивукиной, а также на классические переводоведческие концепции Бархударова, Рецкера и Гринева, автор определяет и анализирует основные переводческие стратегии, применяемые в англо-узбекском экономическом переводе: заимствование, буквальный перевод, описательный перевод, функциональную эквивалентность и адаптацию аббревиатур. Результаты показывают, что в узбекском экономическом дискурсе доминируют заимствованные и функционально адаптированные термины, тогда как идиоматические и полисемичные единицы требуют контекстуальной и прагматической корректировки. В статье отмечается тенденция к стилистической нейтральности в узбекских экономических переводах и подчеркивается необходимость разработки стандартизированных двуязычных экономических глоссариев. Полученные результаты могут быть полезны переводчикам, студентам переводоведения и специалистам, работающим с экономическими текстами.*

Ключевые слова *Экономическая терминология, переводческие стратегии, экономические тексты, англо-узбекский перевод, прагматика, терминология*

Introduction

In the context of accelerating globalization and international economic integration, the role of accurate and pragmatically adequate translation of economic texts has become increasingly significant. Economic communication today extends beyond national borders and functions within multinational corporations, international financial institutions, trade agreements, and global markets. As a result, economic discourse requires not only terminological precision but also contextual, cultural, and pragmatic awareness in translation.

For Uzbekistan, this issue has acquired particular relevance in recent years. The country's expanding participation in global economic processes, cooperation with international organizations, and growth of foreign trade relations necessitate high-quality translation of economic documentation, analytical reports, contracts, and academic texts (Barkhudarov, 1968). English functions as the dominant language of international economic communication, while Uzbek remains the principal language of national economic policy, education, and administration. This linguistic situation places increased responsibility on translators to ensure equivalence and clarity when transferring economic concepts between English and Uzbek.

Economic texts are characterized by a high concentration of specialized terminology, frequent borrowings, abbreviations, and stable phraseological units. Moreover, economic terms often demonstrate polysemy and context-dependent meanings. A single term may function differently in macroeconomic theory, business practice, or financial documentation (Ivukina, 2020). These features make economic translation one of the most complex areas within translation studies, requiring both linguistic competence and subject-matter knowledge.

According to E.S. Ivukina, the adequacy of economic text translation depends on the translator's ability to consider lexicogrammatical structures, stylistic norms, and pragmatic functions of the source text. Economic texts are primarily informative and regulatory; therefore, even minimal distortion of meaning may lead to misinterpretation, financial loss, or legal consequences (Ivukina, 2020).

In addition, English economic discourse actively employs metaphorical and idiomatic expressions such as bear market, bullish trend, and in the red. Literal translation of such expressions into Uzbek is often ineffective, requiring functional or descriptive strategies to ensure clarity and pragmatic adequacy. Differences in abbreviation systems, such as GDP versus YalM, further complicate the translation process.

Despite the growing importance of economic translation, comparative studies focusing specifically on English-Uzbek economic terminology remain limited. This study aims to address this gap by conducting a comparative analysis of economic terms and translation strategies used in English and Uzbek.

Literature review

Economic text translation has attracted considerable scholarly attention due to its functional complexity and terminological density. One of the key contributions in this field is made by E.S. Ivukina, who emphasizes that economic translation requires precision, pragmatic awareness, and sensitivity to stylistic conventions. Ivukina identifies major challenges such as the dominance of terminology, false friends, polysemy, abbreviations, and phraseological units.

Classical translation theory also provides essential methodological foundations. L.S. Barkhudarov argues that translation practice must rely on theory rather than

intuition, emphasizing systematic equivalence (Barkhudarov, 1968). Y.I. Retsker introduces the concept of regular correspondences and translation transformations, which are particularly relevant for translating specialized terminology (Retsker, 1974). His classification of descriptive translation, substitution, generalization, and concretization is widely applicable to economic texts.

From a terminological perspective, S.V. Grinev views terminology as a conceptual system rather than a simple collection of lexical units. This approach is especially important in economic translation, where terms represent complex theoretical concepts and institutional realities (Grinev, 1993).

In Uzbek translation studies, Shoxida Abdullayeva has made significant contributions by emphasizing the pragmatic and communicative nature of translation. She highlights that Uzbek scientific and economic discourse often relies on descriptive strategies due to the evolving nature of national terminology (Abdullayeva, 2018). Abdullayeva also notes that Uzbek academic style prioritizes clarity and stylistic neutrality, which explains the frequent neutralization of idiomatic expressions in translation.

Although substantial research exists on economic translation in European and Russian contexts, systematic comparative studies of English-Uzbek economic terminology remain insufficient. This research integrates international translation theory with Uzbek scholarly perspectives to fill this gap.

Methodology

The present study employs a comparative descriptive methodology aimed at analyzing translation strategies used in rendering economic terminology from English into Uzbek. The research is qualitative in nature and focuses on identifying dominant tendencies rather than quantifying translation errors.

The empirical material consists of authentic English-language economic texts, including business articles, analytical reports,

and economics textbooks, as well as Uzbek-language economic textbooks and official publications. Thirty commonly used economic terms were selected based on frequency, relevance, and translation complexity.

The theoretical framework draws on translation theory, terminology studies, and pragmatics. Translation equivalence is understood as functional and context-dependent. The analysis applies several translation strategies, including literal translation, borrowing, descriptive translation, functional equivalence, calque, and abbreviation adaptation.

Each term was analyzed in context, compared with its Uzbek equivalent, and evaluated in terms of semantic accuracy, pragmatic adequacy, and stylistic appropriateness.

The comparative analysis demonstrates that Uzbek economic terminology relies heavily on borrowing and functional adaptation. Terms such as inflation, capital, and budget are transferred with minimal modification, reflecting their international status.

Descriptive translation is used when no direct equivalent exists. For example, taxpayer is translated as *soliq to'lovchi*, while recession is rendered as *iqtisodiy tanazzul*. Idiomatic expressions such as bear market require functional equivalents (*bozor pasayishi*) to ensure clarity.

Abbreviations represent a significant challenge. English acronyms such as GDP are replaced with functionally equivalent Uzbek forms (*YalM*). Polysemous terms like capital require careful contextual interpretation to avoid ambiguity.

The analysis reveals a strong tendency toward stylistic neutrality in Uzbek economic translation, prioritizing clarity and informational precision over metaphorical expressiveness.

The findings indicate that economic translation between English and Uzbek is

influenced by terminological standardization, pragmatic intent, and stylistic conventions. Borrowing ensures international consistency but may reduce accessibility for non-specialists. Descriptive and functional strategies enhance comprehension but may reduce expressive nuance.

Idiomatic expressions pose particular difficulties due to cultural specificity. Uzbek translations often neutralize metaphors, reflecting national academic style. Abbreviation adaptation requires strong subject-matter knowledge and awareness of institutional conventions.

Overall, translation equivalence in economic texts is dynamic and context-dependent, requiring a flexible and informed approach.

Conclusion

This study has demonstrated that translating economic terminology from English into Uzbek is a complex process requiring linguistic precision, pragmatic awareness, and subject-matter competence. Borrowing, descriptive translation, functional equivalence, and abbreviation adaptation are the most frequently employed strategies.

The research highlights the need for standardized bilingual economic glossaries and specialized translator training. The findings may be useful for translators, students, and economists working with English-Uzbek economic texts. Future research may expand the corpus, include oral economic discourse, or examine digital economic communication.

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