THE USE OF DIGITAL TOOLS IN THE TRANSLATION OF ECONOMIC TERMINOLOGY: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Abstract. The translation industry has undergone changes as a result of the development of digital technologies, especially in specialized discourse like economic texts. With an emphasis on terminological variation, equivalency, and consistency, this study explores the function of digital tools in translating economic terminology between Uzbek and English. The study uses a descriptive and comparative methodology to examine how machine translation, terminology management systems, and computer-assisted translation (CAT) tools help to overcome the obstacles.

Key words: terminological variation, digital tools, economic terminology, specialized translation, and English-Uzbek translation.

Аннотация. Индустрия перевода претерпела изменения в результате развития цифровых технологий, особенно в сфере специализированного дискурса, такого как экономические тексты. С акцентом на вариативность терминологии, эквивалентность и консистентность, данное исследование изучает роль цифровых инструментов в переводе экономической терминологии между узбекским и английским языками. В исследовании используется описательная и сравнительная методология для анализа того, как машинный перевод, системы управления терминологией и инструменты компьютерной поддержки перевода помогают преодолевать эти трудности.

Ключевые слова: вариативность терминологии, цифровые инструменты, экономическая терминология, специализированный перевод, английско-узбекский перевод.

Annotatsiya. Tarjima sanoati, ayniqsa iqtisodiy matnlar kabi ixtisoslashgan sohalarda, raqamli texnologiyalar rivojlanishi natijasida o'zgarishlarga duch keldi. Terminologiyaning o'zgaruvchanligi, ekvivalentligi va izchillikka urg'u berilgan holda, ushbu tadqiqot raqamli vositalarning iqtisodiy terminologiyani o'zbek va ingliz tillari o'rtasida tarjima qilishdagi rolini o'rganadi. Tadqiqotda mashinaviy tarjima, terminologiya boshqaruv tizimlari va kompyuter yordamida tarjima vositalari bu to'siqlarni yengib o'tishga qanday yordam berishini tahlil qilish uchun tavsifiy va taqqoslash metodologiyasidan foydalaniladi.

Kalit so'zlar: terminologiyaning o'zgaruvchanligi, raqamli vositalar, iqtisodiy terminologiya, ixtisoslashgan tarjima, ingliz-o'zbek tarjimasi.

Introduction. The translation of economic texts has grown in significance in the context of globalization and growing international economic ties. In domains like trade, finance, and policy-making, accurate translation guarantees efficient communication.

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However, because of their use of specialized terminology and the existence of terminological variation, economic texts pose serious difficulties. When a single idea is expressed using different terms in different languages or even within the same language, this is known as terminological variation. In Uzbek, where economic terminology is still evolving and frequently lacks standardization, this is especially noticeable. One of the main obstacles to obtaining accuracy in specialized translation, according to Wang and Li (2021), is terminological inconsistency.

By offering resources for managing terminology and enhancing consistency, the advent of digital tools has revolutionized translation practices. Professional translation makes extensive use of tools like CAT systems, machine translation engines, and terminology databases. Research on their efficacy in handling languages with limited resources is still ongoing, though [Moorkens, 2020; 3]. The purpose of this study is to assess the advantages and disadvantages of using digital tools to translate economic terms between Uzbek and English.

Economic terminology is one of the hardest to translate because of its specificity and variability. Depending on usage and context, terms like fiscal policy, inflation, and liquidity may have several Uzbek equivalents. This makes it challenging to achieve equivalency and consistency.

There are various ways to address these issues with digital tools. For example, translation memory systems that store previously translated terms and segments can be used by translators thanks to CAT tools. This minimizes repetitive work and guarantees consistency across documents. Gough (2021) asserts that translation memory systems work especially well in specialized fields where terminology is commonly used.

Having organized databases of terms, terminology management systems improve this procedure even more. Translators can access standardized equivalents and comprehend their usage in context thanks to these systems. Nevertheless, their efficacy is contingent upon the availability of trustworthy and current databases, which are still scarce for Uzbek.

In translation procedures, machine translation has also grown in importance. Large volumes of text can be swiftly processed by neural machine translation systems, which can produce preliminary drafts. However, when translating technical terms, they frequently make mistakes. According to Moorkens (2020), machine translation is inaccurate because it cannot fully comprehend context.

English terminology is more standardized, whereas Uzbek terminology exhibits more variability, according to a comparison of English and Uzbek economic texts. This is a result of disparities in linguistic development as well as the relatively recent growth of Uzbek economic discourse. By making frequently used equivalents accessible and encouraging consistency, digital tools help lessen this problem.

Digital tools have drawbacks despite their benefits. If translators do not critically assess outputs, an over-reliance on technology can lead to mistakes. For instance, translation memory might recommend terms that are out of date or inappropriate for the context. As a result, human skill is still crucial for guaranteeing translation quality.

Conclusion.

This study shows how important digital tools are when translating economic terms between Uzbek and English. They increase productivity, improve consistency, and offer helpful assistance in handling specialized vocabulary. They cannot, however, take the place of human translators, who are in charge of guaranteeing precision and

contextual appropriateness. The results emphasize the necessity of a well-rounded strategy that blends language proficiency with technological tools.

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