

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

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Annotation. This article explores the role of digital tools in translating economic terminology between English and Uzbek. It highlights the importance of accuracy and consistency in economic translation and analyzes how modern technologies such as machine translation, terminology databases, and corpus tools assist translators. The study also compares linguistic and structural differences between the two languages and evaluates the effectiveness of digital tools in overcoming translation challenges.

Key words: economic terminology, translation, digital tools, machine translation, corpus linguistics

ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ЦИФРОВЫХ ИНСТРУМЕНТОВ ПРИ ПЕРЕВОДЕ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ: СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ АНГЛИЙСКОГО И УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается роль цифровых инструментов в переводе экономической терминологии с английского на узбекский язык. Особое внимание уделяется точности и последовательности перевода, а также анализируются современные технологии, такие как машинный перевод, терминологические базы данных и корпусные инструменты. Также сравниваются лингвистические особенности двух языков.

Ключевые слова: экономическая терминология, перевод, цифровые инструменты, машинный перевод, корпусная лингвистика

IQTISODIY TERMINOLOGIYALARNING TARJIMASIDA RAQAMLI VOSITOTLARDAN FOYDALANISH: INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILILARINING QIYOSIY TAHLILI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillari o'rtasida iqtisodiy terminlarni tarjima qilishda raqamli vositalarning o'rni tahlil qilinadi. Tarjimada aniqlik va izchillik muhimligi yoritilib, mashina tarjimasi, terminologik bazalar va korpus vositalarining samaradorligi o'rganiladi. Shuningdek, ikki til o'rtasidagi lingvistik farqlar ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: iqtisodiy terminologiya, tarjima, raqamli vositalar, mashina tarjimasi, korpus lingvistikasi

Introduction. In the modern globalized world, economic communication requires precise and effective translation. Economic terminology is often complex and context-

dependent, which creates challenges for translators. The rapid development of digital technologies has introduced new tools that assist in translation processes. This article aims to analyze the role of digital tools in translating economic terminology between English and Uzbek and to identify their advantages and limitations.

Literature Review and Methodology.

Translation studies emphasize that terminology plays a key role in specialized discourse. Economic terminology is often precise, context-dependent, and culturally influenced. Scholars note that direct translation is not always possible, especially when equivalent terms do not exist in the target language [1].

Digital tools have transformed translation practices. Machine translation systems such as Google Translate and AI-based platforms provide quick results, but they may struggle with ambiguity, polysemy, and context-sensitive terms [2]. Terminology databases and electronic dictionaries, on the other hand, offer more reliable equivalents but require user expertise.

From a pragmatic perspective, translation is not only about linguistic equivalence but also about communicative effect. A correctly translated term should produce the same understanding and response in the target audience as in the source audience [3].

This article uses a comparative and descriptive method. It analyzes examples of economic terms in English and their Uzbek equivalents, focusing on how digital tools handle these translations. The study also evaluates the strengths and limitations of different tools in real translation scenarios

Discussion.

One of the main advantages of digital tools is speed. Translators can quickly access meanings, synonyms, and usage examples. For instance, terms like “inflation,” “gross domestic product,” or “investment” are easily translated using online resources. However, problems arise when dealing with more complex or less standardized terminology.

Machine translation often produces literal translations that may not fit the economic context. For example, a term like “liquidity” might be translated in a general sense rather than its specific financial meaning. This shows that digital tools may ignore pragmatic nuances and context.

Another issue is the lack of direct equivalents in Uzbek for certain English economic terms. In such cases, translators may use borrowing, explanation, or adaptation. Digital tools do not always provide these options effectively, which can lead to misunderstanding.

Terminology databases and specialized dictionaries are more reliable because they focus on field-specific usage. They help maintain consistency and accuracy, especially in professional translation. However, they require more time and user knowledge compared to automatic tools.

From a pragmatic point of view, the effectiveness of translation depends on how well the meaning is adapted to the target audience. A term should not only be correct linguistically but also understandable and appropriate in context. Digital tools may assist in form, but human judgment remains essential in ensuring communicative success.

Results.

The analysis shows that digital tools are useful in translating economic terminology, but their effectiveness varies depending on the type of tool and the complexity of the term. Machine translation is fast but less accurate in context-sensitive

cases. Electronic dictionaries and terminology databases provide better results but require more effort.

Another important finding is that translation quality depends on pragmatic factors. Even if a term is translated correctly at the lexical level, it may fail to convey the intended meaning if context is not considered.

The study also highlights that combining digital tools with human expertise leads to the best results. Translators who critically evaluate machine output and use reliable resources can achieve higher accuracy and clarity.

Conclusion. Digital tools have become an integral part of modern translation practice, especially in the field of economic terminology. They provide speed and accessibility, but they also have limitations related to context, accuracy, and pragmatic meaning.

The article demonstrates that while machine translation and digital resources are helpful, they cannot fully replace human understanding. Effective translation requires not only linguistic knowledge but also awareness of context, audience, and communicative purpose.

Therefore, the use of digital tools should be combined with critical thinking and professional skills. This approach ensures that economic terminology is translated accurately and meaningfully between English and Uzbek languages.

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