

INTERLINGUAL PROBLEMS IN TRANSLATING SPECIAL TERMS FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEKISTAN: EQUIVALENCE, CONTEXT AND TRANSLATION STRATEGIES

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Annotation: This article analyzes the interlingua problems that arise in the process of translating special terms from English into Uzbek. The main attention of the research is focused on the issues of terminological equivalence, context-dependent meaning, polysemy, word-for-word translation, the absence of a direct equivalent, and terminological consistency. Since special terms express specific concepts in scientific, technical, economic, legal, and other fields, their translation is not limited to a simple lexical substitution process.

Keywords: translation studies, interlingual communication, specialized term, terminological equivalence, English-Uzbek translation, context, polysemy, translation strategy, terminological consistency, translator competence.

Annotation: Ushbu maqolada mahsus soha atamalarini ingliz tilidan o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilish jarayonida yuzaga keladigan tillararo muammolar tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotning asosiy e'tibori terminologik ekvivalentlik, kontekstga bog'liq ma'no, ko'p ma'nolilik, so'zma-so'z tarjima, to'g'ridan-to'g'ri ekvivalentning yo'qligi va terminologik izchillik masalalariga qaratilgan. Maxsus atamalar ilmiy, texnik, iqtisodiy, huquqiy va boshqa sohalaridagi aniq tushunchalarni ifodalaganligi sababli, ularning tarjimasi oddiy leksik almashtirish jarayoni bilan cheklanib qolmaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: tarjimashunoslik, tillararo muloqot, ixtisoslashgan atama, terminologik ekvivalentlik, inglizcha-o'zbekcha tarjima, kontekst, ko'p ma'nolilik, tarjima strategiyasi, terminologik izchillik, tarjimonlik kompetensiyasi.

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируются межъязыковые проблемы, возникающие в процессе перевода специальных терминов с английского на узбекский язык. Основное внимание в исследовании уделяется вопросам терминологической эквивалентности, контекстно-зависимого значения, полисемии, дословного перевода, отсутствия прямого эквивалента и терминологической согласованности. Поскольку

специальные термины выражают специфические понятия в научной, технической, экономической, юридической и других областях, их перевод не ограничивается простым процессом лексической замены.

Ключевые слова: переводоведение, межкузыковая коммуникация, специализированный термин, терминологическая эквивалентность, перевод с английского на узбекский, контекст, полисемия, стратегия перевода, терминологическая согласованность, компетенция переводчика

In today's globalization environment, the exchange of information in scientific, technical, economic, legal and other fields makes translation activities between different languages even more important. In particular, English, as one of the main languages of international scientific and professional communication, serves as a source of many new terms. Therefore, the correct and consistent translation of special terms from English into Uzbek is one of the important issues of interlingual communication. The translation process is not about finding a formal equivalent of a word in one language in another. The translator must determine the meaning of the unit in the source language, the concept it represents, the context and the communicative function, and express it in a natural and understandable form in the target language [Baker, 2018].

Terminology further complicates this process, since terms represent knowledge of a specific field. The differences between the lexical, morphological, and terminological features of English and Uzbek require the translator to perform contextual analysis, subject knowledge, and select an appropriate translation strategy. The article analyzes English-Uzbek examples of *liquidity* – *likvidlik*, *shareholder* – *aksiyador*, *interest rate* - *foiz stavkasi*, *financial market* – *moliya bozori*, *security* – *xavfsizlik / qimmatli qog'oz*, *capital* – *kapital/poytaxt*, *equity* – *aksiyadorlik kapitali/adolat*. It also examines the role of strategies such as appropriation, mapping, descriptive translation, and terminological adaptation in interlingual communication. The results of the study show that in order to adequately translate specialized terms, a translator must have good knowledge not only of two languages, but also of the relevant industry terminology and interlingual semantic relations.

Cabré [4, 1999] interprets terminology as a field closely related to a system of special knowledge and concepts. Therefore, in the translation of a term, the translator must first determine the concept, not the word. This principle is especially important in English-Uzbek translation, since the form of expression and terminological tradition of the same concept in two languages may differ from

each other. From this point of view, studying the problems that arise when translating special terms from English to Uzbek from the point of view of interlanguage communication is one of the urgent issues for translation studies.

One of the main problems in the translation of specialized terms is terminological equivalence. Equivalence cannot be understood only as formal correspondence. A term, even if expressed in different forms in two languages, can represent the same or very close specialized concept. *For example:*

English term	Uzbek equivalent	Explanation
liquidity	likvidlik	iqtisodiy/moliya termini
shareholder	aksiyador	iqtisodiy-huquqiy termin
interest rate	foiz stavkasi	moliyaviy termin
financial market	moliya bozori	iqtisodiy termin
inflation	inflyatsiya	o'zlashgan xalqaro termin
taxation	soliqqa tortish	strukturaviy ekvivalent
cash flow	pul oqimi	moliyaviy termin
foreign direct investment	to'g'ridan-to'g'ri xorijiy investitsiyalar	ko'p komponentli termin

For example, it is not enough to translate the term liquidity based on its common dictionary meaning. In an economic context: **The bank maintained sufficient liquidity.** → **Bank yetarli likvidlikni saqlab qoldi.** Here, **likvidlik** is the terminological expression of a special economic concept in the Uzbek language.

Similarly: **The shareholders approved the annual report.** → **Aksiyadorlar yillik hisobotni tasdiqladilar.**

In this example, it is appropriate to use the Uzbek term **aksiyador** rather than simply translating it as “**shareholder**”. Sager [9,1990] emphasizes the need to systematically identify, record, and manage terminological units. Therefore, the translator's task is not only to find an equivalent, but also to verify its acceptance in a particular field. In translation between English and Uzbek, the same English unit can be translated differently in different contexts. In such cases, context becomes one of the main factors determining the meaning of the term. The English word **security** provides a clear example. In general language: **security** → **xavfsizlik**

However, in a financial context: **financial security** → **moliyaviy qimmatli qog'oz / moliyaviy instrument**, depending on the specific context.

Consider: **The company invested in government securities.**

A translation such as: ✗ *Kompaniya hukumat xavfsizliklariga investitsiya qildi*. is conceptually inappropriate.

A context-sensitive translation would be: ✓ *Kompaniya davlat qimmatli qog'ozlariga investitsiya qildi*.

The problem does not arise because the translator does not know the English word *security*. The problem arises because the translator has failed to identify the **domain-specific concept**.

The same phenomenon occurs with **capital**: **The capital of Uzbekistan is Tashkent**. Here: **capital** → **poytaxt**. But: **The company invested additional capital in the project**. Here: **capital** → **kapital**

Therefore, the translator must analyze the semantic environment of the term before selecting an equivalent. The original article identifies the surrounding sentences, subject field, intended audience, document function, collocations, definitions, and related terminology as important contextual indicators.

In this case, the fact that the same English unit has two different Uzbek equivalents is a clear manifestation of interlingual semantic inconsistency. Therefore, the translator should analyze the following factors:

- the field of the text;
- the surrounding words and phrases;
- the collocation of the term;
- the concept expressed by the term;
- the communicative purpose of the document;
- the target audience.

Bowker and Pearson [2, 2002] emphasize that the use of corpora in the study of a specific language helps to identify the real contextual use of terms. This approach is also important in English-Uzbek terminological translation.

Polysemy poses a special problem in the translation process. One English word can express different concepts in different fields.

The term *equity* is a good example of this. In a financial context: **Shareholders' equity increased during the year**. → **Yil davomida aksiyadorlar kapitali oshdi**.

In a legal context: **The court sought to achieve equity between the parties**.

→ **Sud tomonlar o'rtasida adolatni ta'minlashga intildi**. Thus: **equity** → **shareholders' equity / justice**

A translator cannot memorize one constant equivalent for *equity* and use it in all contexts. The choice of terminology depends on the field of the text and the concept. This situation shows the role of the translator in the process of interlingual communication. The translator mediates not between the form in the source language and the form in the target language, but between the concept in the source language and the concept in the target language. Temmerman [10,2000] emphasizes the need to study terminology in relation to concepts, knowledge and the communicative situation. Therefore, modern term translation requires not only lexical, but also conceptual analysis.

One of the common problems in translation from English to Uzbek is literal translation. However, it is not correct to consider literal translation as always wrong. If a literal translation results in a term that is accepted in the Uzbek language, such a translation may be acceptable. **For example: financial market → moliya bozori.** Here, there is a correspondence between the components, and the resulting compound is used as a special term.

Newmark (1988) indicates that in the translation process, it is necessary to choose different translation methods depending on the characteristics of the text. Even in the translation of a term, the method should be based not on form, but primarily on functional and semantic compatibility. For some new terms, a ready-made equivalent in the Uzbek language may not be immediately found. This is especially observed in information technology, artificial intelligence, the digital economy and other rapidly developing areas.

In this situation, the following strategies can be used: **start-up → startup.** This method involves using an international term by adapting it to the phonetic and graphic system of the Uzbek language.

Calculating. Expressing the components of the term in the source language using the appropriate units in the target language.

Descriptive translation. If there is no short and accepted equivalent, the concept can be expressed through an explanatory unit.

Adaptation. The term is adapted to the grammatical, phonetic or morphological norms of the Uzbek language. Which of these strategies is chosen depends on the novelty of the term, its use by specialists in the field, and the needs of the target audience? In interlingual communication, it is important not only to correctly translate a single term, but also to use it consistently throughout the text.

For example, if in a financial document the term **revenue** is given in one place as income - *daromad*, in another as *tushum*, and in a third as sales revenue,

the reader may wonder whether these units mean the same concept or different concepts.

Such ambiguity is especially important in legal, financial, technical, and medical documents. Terminological inconsistency can lead to not only methodological but also substantive problems.

Therefore, it is advisable for the translator to create a terminological dictionary or terminological database for large projects. Such a terminology base is particularly useful in projects where a team of translators is working. The purpose of terminology management is to collect, verify, store, and use terms consistently in the future [Sager, 1990]. The translator must have the following competencies:

- ✓ **lingvistik kompetensiya** – ikki tilning leksik va grammatik tizimini bilish;
- ✓ **domain competence** – understanding the field to which the term belongs;
- ✓ **research competence** – using reliable sources;
- ✓ **terminological competence** – identifying and systematizing equivalents;
- ✓ **technological competence** – using CAT tools, terminological databases and modern translation technologies;
- ✓ **critical thinking** – making a reasoned choice among several possible equivalents.

Baker [1, 2018] emphasizes the need for the translator to evaluate lexical units from a contextual and communicative point of view. Pym [7, 2014] suggests theoretical approaches that allow us to view translation as a decision-making process. Thus, in English-Uzbek terminological translation, the translator plays an active role as an interlingual mediator. He or she reorganizes the specialized knowledge in the source language in a form that is meaningful, terminological, and communicatively appropriate for the reader in the target language. Translating specialized terms from English to Uzbek is one of the complex and important aspects of interlingual communication. Term translation is not limited to simple lexical replacement, since each term represents a specific domain concept. Therefore, the translator must determine not only the form of the term, but also its conceptual content, its function in the context, and its terminological status in the target language.

The study shows that terminological equivalence, context, polysemy, word-for-word translation, and terminological consistency are among the main cross-linguistic problems in English-Uzbek translation.

Polysemantic units such as *security*, *capital* and *equity* show that one English form may require different Uzbek equivalents in different fields. Units such as *Liquidity* - *likvidlik*, *shareholder* - *aksiyador*, *interest rate* - *foiz stavkasi* show the importance of using accepted terminological equivalents. In cases where there is no direct equivalent, strategies such as appropriation, calculus, descriptive translation and terminological adaptation can be used. However, the choice of strategy should be based not on the subjective preference of the translator, but on the application of industry experts, the norms of the target language and the communicative situation. Thus, in English-Uzbek terminological translation, the main task of the translator is to mediate the concept, not the word, between languages. An effective translation process can be organized on the basis of the following sequence: Term → context → field → concept → equivalent → check → consistent application

This approach serves to ensure a clear, understandable and consistent transfer of specialized knowledge from English to Uzbek. At the same time, the development of terminological competence plays an important role in the professional training of a modern translator.

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