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ECONOMIC TEXTS: THE COGNITIVE ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION

Abstract: This document examines economic literature from the viewpoint of the translation process. The investigation was conducted at the textual level, focusing specifically on terminology. The author believes that the development of economic language relies on cognitive elements of the language. Following this perspective, economic terms were assessed based on the methods used for their integration into the language. Additionally, a classification of economic terms in English is provided. Findings indicate that the methods for translating economic terminology fall under both the specialized terminology of the economic domain and other terminologies, including non-terminological frameworks. The uthor concludes that complex, straightforward terms that are not translated appear with equal regularity to simpler ones. Therefore, accurately translating economic texts from English into Uzbek necessitates an understanding of not just terminological frameworks but also the cognitive foundations of economic theory.

1 Introduction

The realm of finance plays a pivotal role in society, essentially involving all activities related to the creation, allocation, exchange, and utilization of resources generated through human effort. It is no surprise that economic translation has emerged as a highly sought-after field today. This rise in popularity can be attributed to the growth of enterprises and the development of national economies. Engagement in the worldwide market has led to a significant increase in documentation flow. Daily, there is a heightened interest in mastering the language and its nuances. The endeavor of translating economic literature cannot be envisioned without a solid understanding of the specific terminology pertinent to this discipline.

The research aims to explore the cognitive dimensions of translating economic texts and terminology. To fulfill this aim, the following actions need to be undertaken:

To examine the adoption and integration of foreign vocabulary;

To investigate the characteristics of economic terminology in English;

To pinpoint the primary methods for translating terms within the economic sector.

In contemporary linguistics, a cognitive perspective enables us to address challenges related to the structure of terminology systems. Additionally, the influence of language on global commerce has been thoroughly examined.

2 Materials and methods

The resources for this investigation were collected from economic publications originating from English and American contexts. Furthermore, broad classifications of terminology were utilized to examine the practical resources. Once this phase was finalized, we investigated the terminology involved in the processes of creation and translation, considering the overall principles governing term formation along with straightforward and polysemous terms that possess characteristics of being untranslatable. To evaluate and categorize the economic terms selectively gathered, methods of description and comparison, as well as textual and contextual analysis techniques, were employed.

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3 Results

In the current era, the examination of specialized texts remains relevant and is, in fact, progressing swiftly. The emergence of commodity and monetary exchanges results in a growing need for the translation of economic literature. This encompasses translating various financial documents, including invoices, bank statements, economic data, audit reports, scholarly articles, and more.

The contemporary English economic literature relies on established norms of written English, featuring specific traits such as:

1. Vocabulary. Numerous terms and expressions from non-Anglo-Saxon backgrounds are utilized. Words are precisely chosen to accurately reflect the intended meaning. A significant proportion includes functional words (prepositions and conjunctions) as well as adverbs that facilitate logical connections between different parts of sentences.

2. Grammar. Only well-established grammatical standards of written English are employed. Passive, impersonal, and vaguely personal structures are commonly found. Primarily, complex and compound sentences dominate, with an emphasis on nouns, adjectives, and non-personal verb forms. Logical arrangement is often achieved by deviating from standard word order, known as inversion.

3. The technique of presenting information. The primary goal of economic writing is to convey specific information to readers in a clear and precise manner. This clarity is accomplished through logically organized presentation of content, avoiding colloquial language, informal expressions, and unconventional grammatical forms.

Dictionaries play a critical role in translating economic documents. Nevertheless, it is widely recognized that a significant limitation of dictionaries is their inability to keep pace with economic advancements. Furthermore, existing dictionaries seldom specialize exclusively in one area. The intricate development of the English language has led to a rich array of synonyms, including lexical variations, allowing the same concept to be expressed through different terms, primarily of Anglo-Saxon or Latin (French) origins.

Training interpreters for specialized translation in professional communication entails the necessity of fostering students' abilities to handle texts across diverse functional styles and genres, while the capacity to translate specialized texts proficiently stands as a key qualification requirement.

Thus, one component of translation competence is referred to as text-forming competence, which encompasses an understanding of the interplay between text generation rules in both native and target languages, the principles of translating texts associated with a specific professional sublanguage, and the development of skills to create texts that accurately reflect the original in terms of style, genre, and type.

A key feature of the borrowing process is seen as the thorough transfer of a term from one language system to another. The seven indicators of a borrowed term's transition include:

1) grammatical adaptation;
2) phonetic modification;
3) involvement of the borrowed term in word formation within the recipient language;
4) semantic development;
5) alignment of the foreign term with designated grammatical classes and categories within the recipient language;
6) phonetic representation of the foreign term through the recipient language's means;
7) consistent usage in spoken language.

Terminological foundations possess an interlinguistic quality. Therefore, it is crucial to examine these foundations from the standpoint of universal interethnic interaction. Moreover, the leading position of the English language in today's global landscape is especially significant, as it

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contributes to the enrichment of scientific and technical terminology. We find it essential to analyze the processes of borrowing and the internationalization of linguistic units within the domain of terms, as well as their influence on the translation of terminological lexicon. Considering the specific nature of terminology, we propose that the lexicon of terms does not impede comprehension and translation. This is due to the existence of a set of international terms whose meanings are consistent across various languages. However, the frequency of these international terms can differ among various terminological systems, which may cause them to be overshadowed by a larger number of national and borrowed terms.

The translator, possessing specialized knowledge in a specific field, aligns the worldviews of both the sender and the receiver against a broad socio-cultural background—this approach aids in bridging cognitive gaps within the target language.

Expert translation requires an understanding of both terminological systems in the languages involved and the cognitive frameworks relevant to economics. We observe that a significant portion of English terminology offers various translation methods or cognitive type variants. Typically, these are straightforward terms rather than phrases. Below is a list of several terms:

Account:
1) entry in an account; an account;
2) the timeframe during which trading activities are finalized with the position being settled on the designated day;
3) financial report; the records of transactions carried out by an American broker on the client's behalf;
4) financial reports;
5) business records;
6) records maintained by a bookkeeper [11, p. 18].

Bill:
1) a statement of charges;
2) a document (such as a certificate, etc.);
3) a compilation;
4) a draft or a bill of exchange;
5) a remainder;
6) a bank note or a treasury bill [11, p. 29].

Deposit:
1) charge;
2) area;
3) advance payment;
4) bank deposit; investment [11, p. 63].

Credit:
1) financing;
2) credit letter;
3) credit side of the bookkeeper's records;
4) confidence [11, p. 55].

Upon reviewing various economic writings, we discovered that the methods for translating economic terminology are found in both the foundational terminology of the economic field and extend to other fields, as well as represent non-terminological systems.

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As a result, the terms analyzed can be classified into those with a single translation and those with multiple translations. Untranslated terms have a single equivalent or translation variant. Terms that possess two or more equivalents are commonly labeled as differently translated terms. When discussing the organization of economic terminology, it is important to consider their semantic composition. Consequently, an economic term could have various interpretations, whether in single or multiple translations. This characteristic allows for the categorization of terms by their number of meanings into those with a single meaning and multiple meanings. Terms that possess a straightforward semantic structure, having only one interpretation, are referred to as unambiguous. Polysemantic terms, on the other hand, exhibit a more complex semantic structure and thus have multiple interpretations.

To avoid challenges associated with mistranslating such terms in the economic field, it is advisable for translators to familiarize themselves with these terms beforehand. It is important to note that when a meaning belongs to another terminology, the occurrence of non-terminological vocabulary tends to increase. A common example is found in assessing the investment attributes of securities and their profitability: assessing interest rates, categorizing rents and their specific types, examining the effects of inflation on securities' value and profitability, and evaluating leasing, factoring, currency, and other financial operations. During the study, instances of non-terminological meanings of untranslated polysemous terms in economic literature were not identified.

Regarding the extent of borrowing untranslated polysemantic terms from other languages, it can be observed that this category includes both loanwords and terms derived from English:
Deflation - (derived from late Latin deflatio) 1) geological processes of eroding and grinding rocks accompanied by mineral particles carried by wind; 2) economics refers to the removal from circulation of a portion of the currency that was issued during inflation.

Upon analyzing the morphology of terms, we concluded that simple terms with various meanings are more frequently untranslated compared to complex terms.
It can be stated that single-valued terms are significantly more prevalent than those with multiple meanings. Polysemantic terms typically represent components of the English lexicon, while the same does not hold true for unambiguous terms. The meanings associated with polysemantic terms may belong to the specialized vocabulary within the economic domain or any other field, and can also appear in general language use.

Translators face a primary challenge when dealing with economic documents, specifically in translating various terms. These terms may possess multiple interpretations during translation. It has been previously established that terms that do not undergo translation can be both unequivocal and polysemantic. In these instances, the distinctiveness was defined by the consistent graphic and phonetic forms of the term in both languages. When it comes to terminology with diverse translations, this can pertain to either unambiguous or polysemantic terms as well. The variation in translation of unambiguous terms arises from phenomena in the Russian language, whereas the differences in the translation of polysemantic terms originate from developments in the English language.

When we analyze the semantic framework of untranslated clear terms alongside untranslated clear terms, we observe total similarity because the translation variants, henceforth called doublets, represent identical concepts: futures-futures transactions, transactions pertaining to the term; consignee – consignee; consignee; recipient of the cargo (The contract indicating the consignee for these flights. Contract specifying the consignee).

A significant basis for categorizing terminology, particularly in the context of translation, is the notion of unambiguity versus polysemy, as well as single versus multiple translations.

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Thus, in examining economic terms—those that are translated in various ways and those that are not, which can be characterized by unambiguity and polysemy—we focus on the relationship between the semantic and conceptual structures. Multiple translations with unambiguity indicate the existence of two or more doublets of an economic term expressing a single idea. The origins of doublets can include: tracing (creating a word or phrase through a literal translation of a foreign term), borrowing (the incorporation of foreign terms), and metaphorization (figurative alignment of terms based on their metaphorical meanings).

In translating terms that have multiple meanings and can be translated in different ways, translators encounter restrictions in their choice of translation option. Moreover, this complexity is exacerbated by the fact that a term might have multiple meanings within a single terminological framework (in this instance, economic), cross different terminological frameworks, including economic ones, and may also encompass meanings from non-terminological language.

Throughout the research, we found instances of the second method of doublet formation via borrowing. For example, the term endorser (the individual who adds a transfer note on the back of a bill) is rendered as “endorser” in Russian. Doublets can also result from metaphorization, or the figurative alignment of words based on their symbolic meanings: revolving credit becomes automatically renewable credit. Another method to create a doublet can involve morphological language changes, thus leading to the term "morphological doublets": hedge exchanges – hedging; hedge; there are instances where a doublet consists of a word and a phrase: bill with recourse – recambio; reverse bill.

4 Discussion

The meanings of terms within the economic domain can vary based on their applications in other fields. For instance, the swift progress in law has led to the incorporation of legal terminology into economic discussions. To translate these economic expressions effectively, comprehending their meanings by examining the context is essential. This implies that the significance of a term is semantically linked to other words.

Upon analyzing polysemous terms that require multiple translations, we observed that translating such lexical items presents additional challenges. The research employed several aspects of cognitive theory: the strong relationship between semantic and conceptual frameworks, the informational organization of meanings in natural language, as well as feasibility and testability in semantic examination. This accounts for the vast array of meanings, firstly, and their diversity, secondly. The distinct interpretations of these economic terms might correspond to an economic terminology system, another terminological system, or to common vocabulary. In this regard, polysemous economic terms that necessitate several translations can be categorized into two primary groups, with the first group comprising three additional subcategories. We believe this classification will aid translators in navigating multiple meanings without confusion.

The examination of the studied material indicated that the majority of these terms originate from the English language, although there are some terms borrowed from other languages. Most of the terms are simple, with complex phrases being quite uncommon.

To accurately translate economic documents from English to Russian, one must possess not only a firm understanding of the relevant terminological frameworks within both languages but also an understanding of the cognitive foundations of economic theory.

5 Conclusion

Effective communication competence is achieved through the interplay between the pragmatics of language and the specific contextual factors. The pragmatic significance of words is essential when

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adopting terminology. This aspect plays a crucial role in examining linguistic borrowings within the context of a language framework.

Our analysis of the studied material allows us to conclude that both Russian economic terms and English have evolved from mere terms into structured systems. Economic terminology represents a system defined by various components, smaller systems, interdependence, and flexibility.

A significant criterion for categorizing terminology, which is particularly relevant to translation issues, is the distinction between unambiguous and polysemous terms, as well as single and multiple translations.

In exploring economic terminology, we consider how terms can be either uniquely translated or face multiple translations while displaying unambiguity or polysemy, focusing on the relationship between semantic structures and conceptual frameworks. The existence of multiple translations for unambiguous terms allows for the presence of two or more variants of an economic term that share a single definition. The origins of these variants can include methods such as tracing (the literal translation of foreign words or phrases), borrowing (the incorporation of foreign lexicon), and metaphorization (the figurative alignment of words based on their conceptual meanings).

When it comes to translating terms with multiple meanings and translation options, translators have limited flexibility in choosing the appropriate translation. Furthermore, the complexity increases since a term may hold various meanings within one specialized field (in this case, economic), span across different terminological fields, and may also carry definitions from non-specialized vocabulary.

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