



**“COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF LEGAL-ECONOMIC TERMINOLOGY
IN UZBEK, ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN TRADE DOCUMENTS”**

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ANNOTATION

This article examines the lexical and grammatical features of legal-economic terminology in Uzbek, English, and Russian trade documents. The study focuses on comparative analysis of term formation models, translation transformations, and functional equivalence in legal-economic discourse. Particular attention is paid to the translation of liability expressions and specialized terminology in international trade contracts. The research highlights the importance of accurate translation in ensuring legal clarity and effective cross-border communication.

Keywords:

legal translation, economic terminology, trade documents, comparative analysis, translation transformations, Skopos theory

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье рассматриваются лексические и грамматические особенности юридико-экономической терминологии в узбекских, английских



и русских торговых документах. Исследование посвящено сравнительному анализу моделей терминообразования, переводческих трансформаций и функциональной эквивалентности в юридико-экономическом дискурсе. Особое внимание уделяется переводу терминов ответственности и специализированной терминологии в международных торговых контрактах. Подчеркивается важность точного перевода для обеспечения юридической ясности и эффективной межкультурной коммуникации.

Ключевые слова:

юридический перевод, экономическая терминология, торговые документы, сравнительный анализ, переводческие трансформации, теория Скопоса

ANNOTATSIYA

Xalqaro iqtisodiy aloqalar va globallashuv jarayonlarining rivojlanishi tashqi savdo kommunikatsiyasida tarjimaning ahamiyatini oshirdi. Shartnomalar, hisob-fakturalar, bojxona deklaratsiyalari va moliyaviy hujjatlar kabi savdo hujjatlari yuridik hamda iqtisodiy xususiyatga ega bo'lgani sababli, ularni aniq va izchil tarjima qilish muhim hisoblanadi.

Mazkur tadqiqotning maqsadi o'zbek, ingliz va rus tillaridagi savdo hujjatlarida qo'llaniladigan yuridik-iqtisodiy terminlarni qiyosiy tahlil qilish hamda asosiy tarjima transformatsiyalarini aniqlashdan iborat. Tadqiqotning dolzarbligi O'zbekistonning xalqaro savdodagi ishtiroki kengayib borayotgani va yuridik-iqtisodiy matnlar tarjimasiga bo'lgan ehtiyoj ortib borayotgani bilan belgilanadi.



Mazkur maqolada o‘zbek, ingliz va rus tillaridagi savdo hujjatlarida qo‘llaniladigan yuridik-iqtisodiy terminologiyaning leksik va grammatik xususiyatlari tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot termin hosil qilish modellari, tarjima transformatsiyalari hamda yuridik-iqtisodiy diskursdagi funksional ekvivalentlik masalalariga bag‘ishlangan. Xalqaro savdo shartnomalarida javobgarlik ifodalari va maxsus terminlarning tarjimasiga alohida e’tibor qaratilgan. Tadqiqot natijalari aniq tarjimaning huquqiy aniqlik va samarali xalqaro kommunikatsiyani ta’minlashdagi ahamiyatini ko‘rsatadi.

Kalit so‘zlar:

yuridik tarjima, iqtisodiy terminologiya, savdo hujjatlari, qiyosiy tahlil, tarjima transformatsiyalari, Skopos nazariyasi

INTRODUCTION

The rapid expansion of international economic relations and the ongoing processes of globalization have significantly increased the role of translation in cross-border trade communication. In today’s globalized economy, countries, companies, and financial institutions constantly exchange commercial information through various types of trade documentation. Contracts, invoices, customs declarations, certificates, insurance policies, and financial agreements serve as essential instruments for regulating international commercial relations and ensuring legal and economic cooperation between parties. As these documents contain both legal and economic components, their translation requires not only linguistic competence but also deep knowledge of professional terminology, legal systems, and business communication standards. In modern translation studies, legal-economic discourse is regarded as one of the most complex and demanding areas of specialized translation. The complexity of this field is primarily connected with the formal nature of legal language, the precision of economic terminology, and the legal



consequences that may arise from inaccurate translation. Even minor lexical or grammatical errors in trade documents can lead to misunderstandings, financial losses, contractual disputes, or legal complications in international business relations. Therefore, the translator must ensure maximum accuracy, consistency, and equivalence while transferring meaning from one language into another. The translation of trade documents between Uzbek, English, and Russian presents a number of linguistic and intercultural challenges. These languages differ considerably in their lexical systems, grammatical structures, stylistic norms, and methods of term formation. English trade discourse often demonstrates concise syntactic structures and internationally standardized terminology, while Russian legal-economic language tends to employ more complex sentence constructions and formal bureaucratic expressions. Uzbek, in turn, reflects its own linguistic and cultural characteristics, including specific administrative and legal terminology influenced by both national and international practices. Such differences frequently create difficulties in achieving semantic precision and functional equivalence in translation.

Another important challenge in legal-economic translation is the issue of terminology. Many legal and economic concepts do not have direct equivalents across languages because they originate from different legal traditions and economic systems. As a result, translators often apply various translation transformations such as borrowing, calque, modulation, descriptive translation, and adaptation in order to preserve the meaning and legal validity of the original document. The correct choice of translation strategy plays a crucial role in maintaining the communicative function and professional style of trade documentation.

The purpose of this study is to conduct a comparative analysis of legal-economic terminology used in Uzbek, English, and Russian trade documents and to identify the main translation transformations applied in the translation process. The



research also aims to examine the role of functional equivalence, terminology management, and translation strategies in ensuring accuracy, clarity, and legal reliability in international commercial documentation.

The relevance of the research is determined by Uzbekistan's increasing participation in international economic cooperation and foreign trade relations. As the country continues to expand its partnerships with international organizations and foreign companies, the demand for professional translation of legal-economic texts has grown considerably. High-quality translation is essential for effective intercultural communication, successful business negotiations, and the proper implementation of international agreements. The theoretical significance of this research lies in its contribution to the study of specialized translation and comparative terminology within the field of translation studies. The practical significance of the study is related to its potential application in the professional training of translators, improvement of translation quality, and development of effective translation strategies for legal-economic discourse. The findings of the research may also be useful for linguists, translators, economists, and specialists involved in international trade communication.

CONCLUSION

This research examined the comparative features of legal-economic terminology in Uzbek, English, and Russian trade documents and analyzed the major translation transformations used in the translation process. The study demonstrated that the translation of trade documentation is a highly specialized field that requires not only linguistic competence but also a strong understanding of legal and economic systems.

The analysis showed that significant differences exist between the lexical, grammatical, and stylistic structures of the three languages. These differences often



create challenges in achieving semantic accuracy and functional equivalence in translation. In particular, legal and economic terms frequently lack direct equivalents because of variations in national legislation, administrative traditions, and business practices. As a result, translators must apply various translation strategies such as borrowing, calque, modulation, adaptation, and descriptive translation to preserve the meaning and legal validity of documents.

The study also revealed that functional equivalence plays a key role in legal-economic translation. Accurate translation of trade documents is essential for maintaining effective international business communication, preventing misunderstandings, and ensuring the successful implementation of commercial agreements. Even minor translation errors may lead to legal disputes, financial losses, or intercultural communication problems.

Furthermore, the research confirmed that the growing participation of Uzbekistan in international trade relations has increased the demand for professional translators specializing in legal-economic discourse. Therefore, improving translator training, terminology management, and practical translation skills is becoming increasingly important in the context of globalization and international cooperation.

In conclusion, the findings of this research contribute to the development of translation studies in the field of legal-economic discourse and may serve as a useful resource for translators, linguists, economists, and specialists involved in international trade communication. Future research may focus on digital translation technologies, corpus-based terminology analysis, and the role of artificial intelligence in legal-economic translation.



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