

Linguistic Analysis of Terms and Translation Issues in Business Documentation

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ABSTRACT

In these days of internationally economy, it is essential that business documents be translated accurately. The language difficulties in translating business words are examined in this research, along with any possible ramifications for cross-cultural communication and international trade. The research gives insights into frequent translation difficulties and recommends best practices for attaining clarity and consistency in corporate documentation by examining certain language traits, terminological decisions, and translation procedures.

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Introduction: Translation within linguistics

The way people talk in business and law is not the same as how most people talk every day. Documents contain many specific terms, each with a clear meaning. A small change in how a word is used can lead to serious consequences. It is essential to understand the specific legal terms used in the country and jurisdiction when translating these words from one language to another. This is especially important when working with patents and specialized areas. The birth of scientific reflection on language has led to new formulations regarding the activity of translation.¹ The twentieth century also saw the birth of the discipline of translation studies as an autonomous field of study, whose specific object, translation, will be the center of approaches as diverse as cultural studies, cognitivism or philosophy. In the interdisciplinary dialogue, linguistics claimed to set itself up as a privileged framework for translation studies, but this enriching dialogue encountered many pitfalls due to insufficient frameworks when it came to explaining phenomena that went beyond languages to approach the phenomena of discourse, even culture, the myth of Babel is no longer considered today as a punishment but as an opportunity to help cultural intercomprehension. Translation is a complex activity, but fundamentally it is always the transfer of a message from one language system to another. This implies that the very basis of a translation must be a contrastive linguistic study of the systems between which such a transfer takes place. However, contemporary research often tends to neglect the proper linguistic aspect of translation and to focus more on the translator's activity.²

¹ [Введите адрес организации]

² <https://www.ulatus.com/translation-blog/business-translation-essentials/>

Global business exists and is growing. The advantages of a worldwide economy also bring challenges for businesses. Firms have to translate their business and legal documents into many different languages. These translations involve important elements that are not often seen in other types of translation. Translation of business or legal documents may involve various types of texts such as patents, depositions, contracts, application letters, birth certificates, strategy guidelines, marketing and advertising, and financial statements. Translators of business documents must be fluent in the languages they work with and understand the legal and industry-specific terms used in the papers, along with the relevant legal and cultural systems.

2. Materials and Methods:

- a) A broad dataset of business papers from a variety of industries, including marketing, technology, legal, and finance, was gathered in order to perform an exhaustive analysis. Among these documents were. Legal arrangements between businesses, such as partnerships, employment, and secrecy agreements. Multinational corporations' quarterly and annual reports that contain technical financial and accounting jargon. Marketing materials include product descriptions, ads, and brochures targeted at various language and cultural audiences. User manuals are technical product instruction guides written for a global readership. To offer a comprehensive view of translation difficulties in many linguistic settings, each document was taken from bilingual or multilingual businesses that operate in English and at least one other language, such as Mandarin, French, Spanish, and German.
- b) Analysis of Terminology Key business phrases that frequently provide translation issues were looked for in each document for the linguistic analysis. Particular to commercial settings (such as "leverage," "equity," and "outsourcing") In several settings, polysemous (having numerous meanings) Cultural adaptation is necessary to preserve meaning across languages. Lexical, syntactic, and cultural aspects affecting translation were examined after terms were grouped based on their major topic (such as marketing, law, or finance).
- c) Evaluation of Translation Accuracy and Equivalency We employed a back-translation technique to evaluate translation accuracy. A different multilingual translator individually translated each term or phrase from English into the target language (such as Spanish or Mandarin) and back to English. This procedure made it easier to see any differences and any misunderstandings in the translation. Data Collection To conduct a comprehensive analysis, a diverse dataset of business documents was collected, covering a range of sectors including finance, law, marketing, and technology.

3. Results and discussion:

- *Contract Translation: "English to Mandarin"*. Contracts require highly precise language to ensure mutual understanding and avoid legal disputes. A significant challenge in contract translation is rendering specific legal terms accurately, especially when no direct equivalent exists in the target language. For example, the English term "indemnity" implies an obligation of one party to compensate another for potential losses. In Mandarin, this concept often requires a longer explanation or the use of borrowed legal phrases, as no single term fully captures the meaning. This case study highlights the complexities inherent in legal translations and underscores the need for specialized legal knowledge to ensure accuracy, legal clarity, and cultural appropriateness.
- *Marketing Material: "English to Spanish"*. Marketing content poses unique challenges because the connotative meanings of words can differ greatly across cultures, affecting brand perception. For example, translating a slogan like "The Ultimate Driving Machine" from English to Spanish requires more than a literal translation. The word "ultimate" conveys ideas of luxury and exclusivity, which may need to be adapted to resonate with Spanish-speaking consumers. This example emphasizes the importance of creative adaptation in marketing translations, allowing brands to preserve their intended prestige and identity across cultural boundaries.
- *Legal and Business Terminology in Uzbekistan: "English to Uzbek"*. Uzbekistan, a country undergoing rapid economic reform and increased international trade, faces unique translation challenges, especially in the legal and business sectors. The Uzbek language has limited standardized terminology in business and law compared to more widely translated languages, as many terms used

in international business documentation lack direct Uzbek equivalents. For example, legal terms like "due diligence" and "arbitration" often require descriptive explanations in Uzbek. Moreover, Uzbek language users may rely on Russian or English loanwords for complex business concepts, which can introduce inconsistencies and ambiguities. Additionally, Uzbekistan's civil law system has specific legal terminology that may not align perfectly with English-language legal standards. Translators working in this context must not only be proficient in both languages but also understand the legal systems of both Uzbekistan and English-speaking countries to avoid misinterpretations that could lead to legal complications or misunderstandings in business dealings.

Strategies for Effective Translation

Creating and maintaining terminology databases and glossaries is crucial for ensuring consistency and clarity in business and legal translations in Uzbekistan. Since many specialized terms in English lack direct equivalents in Uzbek, having a glossary helps standardize translations of essential terms. This is particularly beneficial in a country like Uzbekistan, where the rapid development of economic sectors has introduced new business concepts, creating a need for consistent language. A bilingual glossary, potentially integrating Russian for cases where Uzbek lacks a term, can serve as a valuable resource for translators, ensuring they apply standardized terms consistently across documents.

In Uzbekistan, involving legal and business experts in the translation process is critical due to the evolving nature of Uzbek business terminology and the influence of Russian legal language. Collaboration between translators, linguists, and subject matter experts (SMEs) ensures that translations are not only linguistically accurate but also contextually appropriate for Uzbekistan's legal and business landscape. This approach helps to prevent misunderstandings in international contracts and business materials, especially for terms with ambiguous meanings or cultural connotations unique to Uzbekistan. Machine translation (MT) tools can streamline the translation of large volumes of business documentation in Uzbekistan, but they often struggle with the nuances of Uzbek grammar and idiomatic expressions. The challenge is particularly notable in legal and financial contexts, where incorrect translations can have serious consequences. Post-editing by human translators who are proficient in Uzbek is essential for correcting MT inaccuracies and adapting translations to the specific linguistic and cultural context of Uzbekistan. For example, MT might translate terms directly, missing contextual nuances important in Uzbek culture. Post-editing allows translators to make adjustments to ensure the translated document aligns with the original document's intent. This combination of MT and human expertise can help Uzbekistan meet the growing demand for translated business documentation efficiently while maintaining high quality.

Conclusion

Translating business documents can be difficult. It's important to overcome these challenges for good communication and successful global business. This study shows how important it is to have precise translations that consider culture. It helps with clarity, legal accuracy, and keeping the brand's identity consistent in different languages. In case studies about translating contracts and marketing materials, we've shown how language and culture differences can impact the accuracy and understanding of business terms in different situations. This includes the specific difficulties encountered in Uzbekistan with the Uzbek language. Translation strategies like managing terminology, working together on translations, and combining machine translation with human editing are important for dealing with these challenges. These strategies can help solve common translation problems such as missing words, incorrect translations, and inconsistent terms, making sure that documents keep their original meaning and importance in the new language. As international business grows, the need for accurate translations will increase. Businesses can create translations that convey information and build trust between partners of different linguistic and cultural backgrounds by using best practices and combining technology with human expertise. In today's globalized world, it is crucial for companies to invest in accurate and culturally appropriate translations in order to be successful.

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