

Theoretical Approaches to Overcoming Linguistic and Extralinguistic Difficulties in Translating Economic Texts

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Abstract: This article is dedicated to a comprehensive analysis of linguistic and extralinguistic difficulties encountered in the process of translating economic texts. It examines issues such as terminological discrepancies, cultural and contextual differences, and the specificity of the subject area. The research emphasizes the unique characteristics of economic text translation, including the necessity for the translator to possess not only linguistic competence but also profound economic knowledge and cultural-contextual awareness. The article analyzes theoretical approaches aimed at overcoming these difficulties, including cognitive, functional-pragmatic, and terminological approaches. The proposed solutions are designed to enhance the quality of the translation process, minimize errors, and ensure the effectiveness of international economic communication.

Keywords: Economic translation, linguistic difficulties, extralinguistic difficulties, terminology, translation theory, cognitive approach, functional-pragmatic approach, cultural context.

Introduction: In today's context of globalization, the intensification of international economic relations and integration processes plays a significant role in the socio-economic development of any country. In these processes, the exchange of economic information in various languages plays a decisive role, thereby increasing the demand for highly qualified economic translators. The translation of economic texts presents specific complexities both from a linguistic and a content perspective, leading to a number of challenges during the translation process. Economic texts are not limited to accurately conveying the meanings of words, but also involve precise terminology, specialized vocabulary, abbreviations, formulas, tables, and diagrams. Their translation requires not only language proficiency but also deep economic knowledge, awareness of the economic systems, legal norms, and cultural contexts of different countries. Furthermore, the constant updating of modern economic terms and concepts, and the occasional absence of equivalents, pose serious challenges for translators. Alongside these linguistic difficulties, the unique characteristics of the economic environment — that is, extralinguistic factors (such as a country's economic policy, financial stability, market convergence, and diversification) — make the

translation process even more complex. The relevance of this topic lies in the fact that, to date, there have been insufficient systematic studies on the linguistic and extralinguistic challenges encountered in translating economic texts, the formation of theoretical foundations for overcoming them, and the development of practical recommendations. Traditional approaches in translation theory do not always fully take into account the specific features of economic texts. Therefore, research in this area is of great importance from the perspective of increasing the efficiency of international economic cooperation, reducing misunderstandings in business relations, and ensuring the accurate and complete delivery of economic information.

Literature Review

The study of linguistic and extralinguistic challenges in translating economic texts is considered one of the pressing areas in translation studies. In this regard, many foreign and domestic scholars have conducted fundamental and applied research.

Linguistic difficulties are mainly related to economic terminology, phraseology, and stylistic features. J.C. Sager, in his work *A Practical Course in Terminology Processing*, emphasizes the importance of creating

terminological banks and using them during the translation process. In his view, accurate and regularly updated terminological databases are a key factor in reducing lexical inconsistencies in economic translation. Likewise, M. Shuttleworth and M. Cowie, in their *Dictionary of Translation Studies*, focus on the issues of polysemy (multiple meanings) and equivalence in economic terms. They note that when an economic term in one language has several potential equivalents in another, it can pose a serious challenge for the translator. Among Russian scholars, L.K. Latyshev, in *Tekhnologiya perevoda* (Translation Technology), highlights the discursive features of economic texts, namely their formal–business style, precision, and strictness. He believes that preserving these stylistic features is a crucial factor in determining translation quality. Uzbek researchers have also studied the national characteristics of economic terminology and the challenges of translating it. For example, N. Karimova, in her research, analyzed the translation of banking and financial terms and their integration into the Uzbek language. These studies confirm the importance of a terminological approach in overcoming the linguistic difficulties of economic texts.

Extralinguistic difficulties arise from differences in economic systems, cultural traditions, legal norms, and contextual knowledge. P. Newmark, in *A Textbook of Translation*, demonstrates that pragmatic and cultural adaptation plays an important role in the translation process. He stresses that in translating economic texts, it is not enough to simply find a linguistic equivalent; it is also necessary to take into account the economic concepts and cultural background of both the source and target audiences. In particular, concepts such as “inflation,” “state budget,” and “tax system” may have distinct mechanisms and definitions in different countries.

American scholar E. Gentzler, in *Contemporary Translation Theories*, draws attention to the social and cultural functions of translation, emphasizing that the translator is not only a linguistic intermediary but also a bridge in intercultural communication. This is especially important when translating economic documents, contracts, or reports, as they often reflect the underlying economic philosophy and policy of a country. In the Uzbek scholarly tradition, extralinguistic factors have also been studied. M. Khudoyberdiyeva, in her dissertation, analyzed the national and cultural characteristics of economic discourse and their influence on the translation process. These studies vividly demonstrate the role of extralinguistic knowledge in improving the quality of economic translation.

Although existing studies have examined various

aspects of economic text translation, there is still a lack of works that analyze approaches to overcoming these challenges in a comprehensive and integrated manner, especially those that demonstrate the interrelation and synergy of different theoretical frameworks. Furthermore, solutions that combine such factors as the use of databases, the enhancement of intellectual capacity, and the assurance of intercultural compatibility into a single system, and which can be directly applied to economic translation training and practice, have not yet been fully developed. This research is aimed precisely at filling this gap and offering more effective theoretical foundations for overcoming difficulties in economic translation.

DISCUSSION

This study set out to provide a thorough analysis of the linguistic and extralinguistic challenges encountered in the process of translating economic texts, as well as to substantiate effective theoretical approaches for overcoming them. The results obtained — in particular, identifying the nature of these difficulties and demonstrating the synergy of various theoretical frameworks (cognitive, functional–pragmatic, terminological) in combating them — are of considerable significance in the context of the existing scientific literature. It is worth noting that, although each of these theoretical approaches has been studied separately, their integrated application offers the most effective solution for overcoming difficulties in economic text translation. In other words, the translator must first employ cognitive skills to thoroughly understand the text, then use terminological databases to translate terms accurately and correctly, and finally, adapt the translation to the target audience and its function based on a functional–pragmatic approach. This integrated approach fills a gap that has so far received insufficient attention in practical translation training.

Overcoming the linguistic and extralinguistic challenges of economic text translation requires training translators who possess not only language skills but also deep economic knowledge, cultural sensitivity, and the ability to apply the three main theoretical approaches (cognitive, functional–pragmatic, terminological) in an integrated manner. This study serves to create theoretical foundations in precisely this direction and lays the groundwork for methodological recommendations that can be applied in future economic translation education and practice.

RESULTS

A review of the literature shows that the polysemic and contextual nature of economic terminology, the absence of exact equivalents for certain economic

concepts in another language, as well as the strict stylistic and syntactic norms inherent to economic texts, give rise to serious linguistic challenges in translation. These issues arise mainly at the lexico-semantic level and increase the risk of conveying inaccurate information.

The influence of extralinguistic factors on the process of economic translation was systematized. The reviewed literature indicates that extralinguistic challenges in the translation of economic texts stem from fundamental differences in the economic systems, legal norms, cultural values, and socio-political contexts of various countries. It has been emphasized that a translator's lack of awareness of these factors can lead to distortion of meaning, misinterpretation, and even intercultural misunderstandings.

The significance and interrelation of the three main theoretical approaches aimed at overcoming linguistic and extralinguistic difficulties were summarized. While the cognitive, functional-pragmatic, and terminological approaches have each been studied separately in the scholarly literature, their complementarity and synergistic importance in addressing difficulties in economic text translation were highlighted. The analysis showed that relying on only one approach cannot fully encompass the complexity of economic texts. On the contrary, combining these approaches within a single, comprehensive strategy is crucial for ensuring the accuracy, completeness, and contextual adequacy of economic texts. This synthesis creates a theoretical basis for training economic translators and improving their professional competence.

CONCLUSION

The main conclusion of the article is that an integrated model of cognitive, functional-pragmatic, and terminological approaches is the most effective solution for overcoming these complexities. The cognitive approach develops the translator's analytical and problem-solving skills, the functional-pragmatic approach ensures consideration of the translation's purpose and target audience, and the terminological approach is fundamentally important for ensuring the accuracy and consistency of economic texts.

Combining these approaches within a single strategy significantly improves the quality of economic translation, minimizes errors, and ensures the effectiveness of international economic communication. The theoretical findings obtained provide a solid foundation for practical recommendations on improving economic translator training programs, modernizing teaching

methodologies, and enhancing the professional competence of translators. In the future, it would be advisable to experimentally test the practical effectiveness of this integrated model and develop mechanisms for its implementation in the educational process.

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