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**Dilobar RASHIDOVA,**  
Master of International Innovation University  
E-mail: [dilobar04081987@gmail.com](mailto:dilobar04081987@gmail.com)

*Under the review of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philological Sciences, Associate Professor Z.B.Allayarova*

## THE ISSUES IN TRANSLATION OF TERMS IN THE CUSTOMS OFFICE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES.

Annotation

This article provides a comparative study of the terms of the customs industry used in English and Uzbek. The study analyzed the linguocultural factors that affect the translation process, detailed the problems that arise in the process and their solutions, developed the necessary recommendations. Also, the distinctive features of customs terms in their use in oral and written speech are covered by means of examples.

**Key words:** Terms, cultural factors, translation strategies, linguistics, terminology, speech, official speech, customs terms, international terms.

## ПРОБЛЕМЫ С ПЕРЕВОДОМ ТЕРМИНОВ В ТАМОЖЕННЕ НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ.

Аннотация

В данной статье проведено сравнительное исследование терминов таможенной сферы, используемых в английском и узбекском языках. В исследовании проанализированы лингвокультурологические факторы, влияющие на процесс перевода, подробно описаны возникающие в процессе проблемы и их решения, разработаны необходимые рекомендации. Также на примерах освещаются отличительные особенности употребления таможенных терминов в устной и письменной речи. **Ключевые слова:** Термины, культурные факторы, стратегии перевода, лингвистические, культурные различия, терминология.

## INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDAGI BOJXONA TERMINLARINI TARJIMA QILISHDAGI MUAMMOLAR

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillarida qo'llaniladigan bojxona sohasi atamaları qiyosiy tadqiq etilgan. Tadqiqotda tarjima jarayoniga ta'sir ko'rsatadigan lingvokulturologik omillar tahlil qilingan, bu jarayonda yuzaga keladigan muammolar va ularning yechimlari haqida batafsil ma'lumot berilgan, zaruriy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan. Shuningdek, bojxona terminlarining og'zaki va yozma nutqda ishlatilishidagi farqli xususiyatlari misollar vositasida yoritilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Atamalar, madaniy omillar, tarjima strategiyalari, lingvistik, terminologiya, nutq, rasmiy nutq, bojxona terminlari, xalqaro terminlar.

**Introduction.** Customs offices play a crucial role in international trade, controlling the flow of goods across borders. However, effective communication in these offices requires accurate translation of specialized terms between English and Uzbek. Misinterpretations or incorrect translations can lead to misunderstandings, legal complications, and inefficiencies in customs operations. This article discusses the key challenges in translating customs-related terms and suggests possible solutions. The key linguistic and cultural differences between English and Uzbek official discourse in the context of customs terminology reflect not only the structural aspects of each language but also the historical, social, and cultural norms that shape the communication style in each country. English official discourse tends to be relatively formal but also concise and direct. The tone is often neutral, focusing on clarity and objectivity. For example, in customs documentation or regulations, the language is typically straightforward, with a preference for short, clear sentences and a focus on legal or procedural language [1].

**Literature review.** In Uzbek, especially in official discourse, there is a heavier reliance on respectful and formal expressions. The use of honorifics and polite speech forms is common, reflecting the cultural importance of showing respect in official settings. For example, you may encounter more elaborate language and indirect expressions, such as "Sizni

hurmat bilan kutib qolamiz". This reflects the culture's emphasis on formality and respect for authority. We may have a question like how do these differences impact the translation of customs terms from English to Uzbek? The differences between English and Uzbek official discourse, especially in the context of customs terminology, significantly impact the translation process. Since English customs terminology is often direct and concise, while Uzbek places more emphasis on formality and respect, translators must adjust the tone and style to fit the cultural expectations of Uzbek communication [2]. Also, the legal and bureaucratic language in both languages can differ significantly, and this discrepancy requires that translators to adapt not only the vocabulary but also the style to fit the local legal and cultural framework [3].

Terminology in 19th-20th century was developed by linguistics D.S.Lotte, G.O.Vinokur, A.A.Reformasky, E.D.Polivanov, R.A.Budagov, N.N.Amosova, A.D.Heutin, Bryson, X.Sonneveld, J.Buranov, R.Daniyarov. Despite the fact that a lot of research has been carried out in this area, there are also issues that have not found a solution, which assumes new approaches to the problem of their study. In Uzbek linguistics, N.Usmanov, E.Yusufaliev, A.The sobirovs covered the development processes based on the internal capabilities of the Uzbek language of field terminology as well as external factors, Z.A.Abdullaeva, on the other hand, studied the issue of

the influence of historical-social factors on the development of terms [4].

When discussing terminology, it is important to emphasize key aspects like terminologization and determinologization, as they play crucial roles in building terminological systems. According to Vinokur, G. O. (1939) the definition provided in "A Brief Conceptual and Terminological Reference on Etymology and Historical Lexicology," terminologization is described as "the process by which frequently used words transition into terms as a result of metaphorization. "Thus, the nominative process of new terminological systems leads to secondary nomination, reflecting the characteristics of linguistic economy.

One of the well-known scholars Lotte, D.S. (1961) identify several types of relationships between old and new meanings:

1. Clarification of a word's meaning: This involves providing scientific clarity and specificity when a lexical unit is created. Additionally, the meaning of a term does not undergo any special changes compared to the general literary word, as the equality of the concepts they designate remains intact.

2. Narrowing the Meaning of a Word: Narrowing the meaning of a word refers to the process where the scope of the concept being conveyed becomes more specific, resulting in the concrete representation of a lexical unit within the context of terminological study.

3. Changing the Meaning of a Word through Metaphorical Transfer: This type of relationship is widely observed in various terminologies. Here, the change in the semantics of a word arises from a similarity between the concept currently in use and a previously used concept, leading to the word being applied to express a new idea. In metaphorical transfer, a specific semantic aspect of the word becomes prominent and dominant. Often, this transfer occurs based on the similarities in the characteristics of both concepts.

There are differing opinions regarding such metaphorical units in terminology. Their undeniable advantages include brevity, clarity, and understandability compared to longer terms. However, it is also believed that these terms possess negative attributes: they often do not reflect or even obscure the classificatory relationships that exist between relevant concepts (Danilenko, 1970) [5].

4. Methods of Punishment (Arabic: jazo – retribution; reward; punishment) – a method used to influence the behavior of students. In educational institutions and families, negative reinforcement in children's behavior is addressed.

The methods of punishment focus on preventing and addressing negative behaviors in students. These pedagogical methods involve various tools, approaches, forms, and techniques aimed at redirecting negative behaviors and actions in students. Punishment is implemented based on the discussion of behaviors that contradict moral norms in students. The aim of punishment is to eliminate undesirable behaviors, correct morals, foster a sense of accountability, and instill feelings of guilt.

Research on the translation of customs terminology between English and Uzbek has been conducted by several scholars. Some of the key researchers in this field include: Oybek Saporboevich Axmedov has written a doctoral dissertation titled "Linguistic Analysis and Translation Issues of Tax and Customs Terminology in English and Uzbek." This work thoroughly examines the linguistic characteristics of tax and customs terms in both languages and explores translation methods.

**Research Methodology.** The function of terms goes beyond semantic analysis and requires consideration from various perspectives, including genetic (as part of terminology), lexical-semantic, and linguistic-didactic aspects. When discussing the formation of special names, it is essential to

highlight that the process of term creation should be based on ready standard elements, which are shaped through morphological methods (like affixation) based on existing models.

The method of forming terms that have a compound object meaning is characterized by the use of pure suffixation or, to a lesser extent, prefixes. The prefix-suffix method of creating new words is more active in the field of adjectives compared to nouns and adverbs. Legal terms like "customs duties" may be translated into "bojxona soliqlari" in Uzbek. However, depending on the context, it may be necessary to add extra clarification, such as "bojxona soliqlari va boshqa to'lovlar" (customs duties and other fees), if the term is not specific enough.

Most of the linguists say that English often borrows international terms, making it easier for translation. However, Uzbek, especially in the context of customs, often includes a mix of Russian-influenced and local terms. Translators may face difficulties when there is no direct Uzbek equivalent or when a concept needs to be adapted to local customs. Balancing is extremely important between using internationally recognized terms and ensuring that the translation aligns with local procedures, which might require more descriptive or formal expressions [6].

"Exemption from customs duties" in English might require a longer phrase in Uzbek, such as "bojxona soliqlaridan ozod qilish" (exemption from customs duties), but could involve additional qualifiers to ensure legal clarity in Uzbekistan's legal context. Accurate translation of customs terms between English and Uzbek is essential for smooth international trade and effective customs operations. While challenges such as lack of standardized terminology, legal differences, and language influences exist, solutions like glossary development, training programs, and technological advancements can help improve translation accuracy. By addressing these issues, Uzbekistan can enhance its customs procedures and facilitate better global trade relations.

**Analyses and results.** This requires a deep understanding of both the English and Uzbek customs systems and a sensitivity to cultural and legal nuances in official discourse. Uzbek customs terminology is more heavily influenced by national context and local practices. While international terms are often borrowed, there is a stronger emphasis on local traditions [7], especially when translating regulations or procedures specific to Uzbekistan. For example, "free trade zone" may be understood in a global context, but in Uzbek, it might require an explanation that includes local economic policies and laws (e.g., "erkin savdo maydonida" - in a free trade zone).

This comparative study has highlighted the key linguistic and cultural differences between English and Uzbek official discourse, particularly in the realm of customs terminology, and has explored the impact these differences have on the translation process. The analysis underscores the complexities involved in translating customs terms, reflecting not only the structural characteristics of each language but also the broader historical, social, and cultural contexts in which they are used. The study also reveals the impact of local legal and bureaucratic structures on the translation of customs terms. English tends to rely on internationally standardized legal language, making it easier to translate certain terms across languages. In contrast, Uzbek customs terminology is more influenced by local practices and national policies, which can complicate direct translation. This is particularly evident in terms that have no direct equivalent in Uzbek or in cases where foreign terms need to be adapted to fit the local legal framework.

Challenges in Translation

### 1. Lack of Standardized Terminology

One of the biggest issues in translating customs terms is the absence of standardized equivalents in Uzbek. Many customs-related terms originate from English or other widely spoken languages, and their direct translation may not exist in Uzbek. For example, terms like "customs clearance" (bojxona rasmiylashtiruvi) or "bonded warehouse" (bojxona ombori) may not always have clear, universally accepted Uzbek translations.

### 2. Differences in Legal Systems

Customs laws and regulations differ from country to country. A term used in English-speaking countries might not have an exact equivalent in Uzbekistan's customs system. For instance, the term "free trade zone" has different implications in the U.S. and Uzbekistan, leading to potential confusion when translating the term.

### 3. Ambiguity and Multiple Meanings

Some English customs terms have multiple meanings, making it difficult to find an appropriate Uzbek equivalent. For example, the word "duty" can mean either a tax imposed on imports (bojxona boji) or a responsibility (majburiyat). Misinterpretation of such terms can lead to errors in customs documentation.

### 4. Influence of Russian and Other Languages

Uzbek customs terminology has been influenced by Russian due to historical ties. As a result, some terms are borrowed directly from Russian rather than being translated from English. This can cause inconsistencies in translation. For example, the term "tariff" may be translated as "tarif", borrowed from Russian, instead of an alternative Uzbek equivalent.

### 5. Technical and Contextual Difficulties

Customs offices deal with a wide range of specialized terms, including those related to trade, taxation, transportation, and legal regulations. Some terms require context-based translations, making word-for-word translation ineffective. For example, "certificate of origin" (kelib chiqish sertifikati) must be translated in a way that aligns with both international trade agreements and Uzbek customs regulations.

### Possible Solutions

### 1. Development of a Standardized Glossary

To avoid inconsistencies, a standardized glossary of customs-related terms should be developed and regularly updated by Uzbek customs authorities and linguists. This will ensure uniformity in translations across official documents, policies, and communication.

### 2. Training for Customs Officials and Translators

Providing specialized training for customs officials and professional translators can improve the accuracy of translations. Understanding both the linguistic and legal aspects of customs terminology is essential for effective communication.

### 3. Use of Technology and AI Translation Tools

Advancements in translation technology, such as AI-based tools and machine learning, can help provide more accurate translations. However, human oversight is still necessary to ensure correctness in legal and trade-related contexts.

### 4. Collaboration with International Customs Bodies

Uzbekistan can collaborate with international organizations like the World Customs Organization (WCO) to ensure the correct translation and adaptation of customs terms to fit both global and national standards.

### 5. Encouraging Research in Linguistics and Customs Terminology

Academic institutions and research centers should conduct studies on the translation of customs-related terms and develop new Uzbek equivalents for English terms that do not yet have direct translations.

**Conclusion.** Moreover, the mixed influence of Russian and local Uzbek terms in the context of customs poses additional challenges. Translators must carefully navigate the balance between using internationally recognized terminology and adapting it to the local context, ensuring that translations reflect both the technical and cultural nuances of Uzbekistan's customs system. The study highlights the importance of understanding both the international and local customs systems in order to produce translations that are both accurate and culturally sensitive.

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