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Lexico-Semantic Equivalence in Specialised Discourse: Translating English Economic Terminology into Karakalpak

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A B S T R A C T

This research examines the lexical-semantic problems involved in translating economic terms from English into Karakalpak. The primary objectives of this study are to identify the main types of lexico-semantic difficulties in this domain and to describe how different translational solutions affect the accuracy, transparency, and functional stability of English–Karakalpak economic terminology. A qualitative, corpus-based methodology was applied, wherein empirical data was collected from specialised sources such as textbooks, financial reports, and dictionaries. The analysis involved structural, componential, and contextual examinations to classify the predominant translation strategies. The results demonstrate that terms are typically rendered through full lexico-semantic calques, partial calques, or pairs consisting of borrowed terms and native-based equivalents. Specifically, full calques effectively preserve internal conceptual meanings, while partial calques and borrowings reveal an ongoing tension between internationalisation and nationalisation. The significance of these findings lies in revealing that the translation of economic terms requires a careful balance between precise international comparability and national linguistic identity, as well as an awareness of instances of semantic shift, narrowing, or broadening. This research implies the informed adoption of a context-sensitive approach on the part of translators, terminologists and educators which takes into account their audiences and communicative purposes in order to preserve both professional accuracy as well as didactic accessibility within a developing Karakalpak terminological system.

I. INTRODUCTION

Translation is one of the key mediating mechanisms within modern linguistics that facilitates interaction between various languages and cultures (Amirdabbaghian et al., 2025; Mehrpooya et al., 2018; Mukhtarova et al., 2019). However, translation studies have been marked by increasing interdisciplinarity and the active use of modern technologies, such as machine translation and systems based on artificial

intelligence (Fan & Wang 2023; Gambier 2020; Ghulam et al. 2023; Krishna et al., 2025) in recent decades. Despite improvement in this area, finding suitable equivalents for subtle semantic nuances and culture-specific meanings remains an open challenge, particularly in regards to language and communication information that goes beyond the general domain.

As a subset of translation practice, specialised terminology is one of the most complex. Because

terminological units represent the conceptual kernel of a field, they must be rendered accurately to achieve accurate, consistent and trustworthy specialised texts (Asiri, et al., 2024; Faber, 2009; Faber & Cabezas-García, 2019; Mehrpooya et al., 2018; Qassem & Sahari, 2024). Terms have a high level of precision, systematisation and stability in comparison to general vocabulary because they are part of well-structured conceptual hierarchies and professional discourses. Many translation researches (Faber, 2009; Huang et al., 2020; Marco, 2009; Onipede & Olofin, 2025) stress that when translating terms, translators are not simply looking for a dictionary equivalent, but that the underlying concept extracted in the source language needs to be reconstructed directly based on the standard practice of what counts as a term in the target language.

In recent years, a growing body of research has focused specifically on the translation of economic terminology in different language pairs. Studies related to English-Indonesian (Agung et al., 2022) as well as English-Ukrainian (Ahibalova et al., 2020) and English-Persian (Heshmatifar & Biria, 2015), for instance, demonstrate that translators tend to utilise a mixture of borrowing, calquing, literal translation and other procedures in translating economic terms. These studies highlight that economic translation is more than the pursuit of formal equivalents and involves not only controlling consistency but also attention to collocation specificities in the domain and sensitivity to specialised texts' communicative function. Simultaneously, contrastive studies of economic professionalisms in various national languages highlight the dichotomy between the international nature of economic concepts and the necessity to accommodate them into their own lexical stocks as well as word formation systems in the target language (Ahibalova et al. 2020; Akbarova 2024; Doszhan 2013; Fuertes-Olivera 2017; Zaykova & Shilnikova 2019).

Structuralists of the early school tended towards reductivity, defining equivalence as a one-to-one alignment between units in languages and the target. The first followed functional, communicative and cognitively oriented approaches, which proposed later that equivalence is relative and not absolute in nature, must be addressed at different levels: lexical, semantic, stylistic, functional and pragmatic (Cozma & Jumanca, 2023; Halverson,

1997; Meteab, 2026; Rędzioch-Korkuz, 2023; Trosborg, 2017). However, recent investigations into lexical-semantic equivalence in English-Uzbek translation demonstrate that divergences in conceptual architecture, semantic areas, and cultural background generally preclude straightforward one-to-one correspondence of words and require more versatile models of equivalence (Bekmurodova et al., 2024; Gulzira, 2025; Vozna & Antonyuk, 2021). This is particularly true in the case of economic terminology, where lexico-semantic and functional-pragmatic equivalence are also required; for not only must the translation 'mean the same thing' at least to some extent in a narrow denotational sense, it must also operate within the target-language system in accordance with existing norms under which particular terms are drawn upon (or avoided) with respect to established genres and professional practices.

This means that the socio-political, cultural and cognitive realities encapsulated in its language as well as its historical and cultural context along with the intellectual experience of the community producing it must not only be taken into account, but at times may also replace purely linguistic features when considering both explanation (Bakrim et al., 2023) or description (Tabrizi & House, 2025; Shunnaq et al., 2020). Thus, translators need to handle carefully how they balance form and content by choosing linguistic and stylistic options that keep the source text's artistic duality and cultural identity, whilst rendering its creative principles (Musaev, 2005). In addition, it is possible in the context of translation because it belongs to the people who share the same fundamental logical structure while thinking (Salomov, 1976).

Lexical units and professional vocabulary are usually characterised by high degrees of structural transparency and conceptual accuracy in economic discourse (Karimova, 2021; Krasnova, 2021; Lianos, 2009, Zeng, 2025). However, the translation of such words from English into Karakalpak has a variety of lexico-semantic, functional-semantic and linguopragmatic problems that pose challenges which have been explored only partly in previous studies. Although several works are engaging with the formation and harmonisation of economic vocabulary in Turkic languages in general (Doszhan, 2013; Meteab, 2026), particular lexico-semantic issues that emerge when translating between English and

Karakalpak remain underexplored. A main point of this process is to establish equivalence between linguistic units. The problems arise because in the course of translation practice, translators have difficulty translating words and collocations from English into Karakalpak with full semantic and pragmatic belongingness. Consequently, the reader of the translated text could reach a wrong conclusion or a distorted understanding of the original, be it an emotional–affective mismatch when translations include a word or phrase that changes meaning compared to source terms. It is a linguistic fact that there is no such thing as a ‘pure’ language, capable of finding its entire technical vocabulary in roots native to itself. Although the absorption of foreign terms is a natural aspect of language development, the gratuitous importation of external vocabulary is not always justifiable. The obvious explanation for such instances is the necessity to combat confusion, and a better solution is to express a concept with its native vocabulary unit: one wants to keep exactly how (and what) you can use or create in the largest-defined aspect of this practice (Axmedov & Djumambetova, 2023). This finding is especially pertinent to the fight for Karakalpak economic vocabulary that develops at the intersection of English internationalisms and Turkic lexicon schemes.

In this context, the current article addresses lexico-semantic problems emerging from economic terms translation between English and Karakalpak confronted when inquiring into calquing strategies as well as both imported and native-based equivalent co-occurrences. The research aims to identify and classify the salient types of lexico-semantic difficulties in the given domain and to illustrate how translational solutions impact on accuracy, transparency and functional stability of English–Karakalpak economic terminology.

II. METHODS

Study Design

The present study adopts a qualitative analysis of contemporary translation studies and lexical semantics. The methodological frame that underpins the article incorporates economic terms into interrelated concept- and terminology-deployed systems in both the English and Karakalpak languages, with translation strategies playing a key role in connecting differing semantic constructions. English terms were taken from

textbooks on economics and finance in universities, academic articles, reports on international finances and business, as well as professional media papers.

Data Collection

The actual material is a deliberately formed corpus of English terms related to the economy and their Karakalpak equivalents drawn from diverse specialised references. The corpus was compiled from university economics and finance textbooks, research articles, English business and financial international reports or specialised media publications. The Karakalpak equivalents were identified based on bilateral and explanatory dictionaries, translated economic textbooks, normative and legal-economic documents, and authentic journalistic and academic texts in the Karakalpak language. Related Uzbek usage was considered as and where it was necessary in order to clarify the position of Karakalpak within the broader Turkic terminological space, and also to reveal towards what possible patterns of convergence and divergence have emerged. The selection of terms was informed by a number of criteria. Most importantly, units which signpost key economic meanings and are recurring in specialised discourse were treated first. Secondly, priority was given to terms that have more than one possible translation solution attested, or where the equivalence relation between the English term and the Karakalpak candidate seems problematic or unstable. Third, deliberate use of terms that clearly highlight different translation strategies, including borrowing, full and partial calquing, descriptive translation, generalisation, particularisation and explicitation, was made to ensure that the corpus would represent the main mechanisms shaping Karakalpak economic terminology.

Data Analysis

The data analysis was theoretically grounded in theories of functional and lexico-semantic equivalence, which treat economic terms as elements of interconnected conceptual and terminological systems rather than isolated units. The analytical process was divided into three main stages. The English terms were structurally and componentially analysed to determine the internal semantic organisation, their core meaning components and potential metaphoric extensions. Through this theoretical lens, it was possible to reconstruct the semantic content skeleton of

each term, to ascertain which components are indispensable to establishing genuine lexico-semantic equivalence. Then, the collected Karakalpak equivalents were systematised and analysed in terms of lexico-semantic equivalence, including the degree of commonality, differentiability, some structure and mutual elements of cultural or system-bound components. Following this theoretical basis, it was further marked in which of three main groups the terms were assigned based on their dominant translation strategy, including full lexico-semantic calques, partial lexico-semantic calques and borrowing–native pairs. Finally, to make sure that the analysis represented usage and not just dictionary norms, context-specific analysis was applied. The study spotted typical collocations, syntagmatic patterns and pragmatic marks of the studied terms by tracking them in their natural co-text which made it possible to diagnose when formally equivalent units acted differently in the discourse.

III. RESULTS

The lexico-semantic problems in the rendering of English economic terms into Karakalpak are organised in this study on three common structural illustrations that bear special importance for economic terminology. The data set has English economic terms for which at least one attested or proposed equivalent is available in Karakalpak and that are used in professional, educational or media text. An associated Karakalpak unit was

identified and compared for all terms. Focusing on these three structural patterns and the types of non-equivalence that are associated with them, the analysis demonstrates how different translational solutions adopted by translators and compilers of bilingual dictionaries affect the accuracy, transparency and stability of English–Karakalpak economic terminology.

Full Lexico-semantic Calques

The investigation reveals that one of the most productive mechanisms for transferring English economic terms into Karakalpak is the use of full lexico-semantic calques. In such cases, the semantic blueprint of the English term is reproduced in full, and each of its meaningful components is rendered by a native Karakalpak item. This strategy allows the maintenance of the source term's internal semantic organisation while integrating it into the lexical and word-formation system of the target language. Table 1 shows detail full lexico-semantic calques of the economic term translation from English into Karakalpak.

In all these cases, the internal relations between the components (e.g. market + economy, income + tax, money + supply) are transparently reproduced in the calqued form. Full calquing offers several advantages. First, it ensures semantic transparency: both specialists and non-specialists can often infer the meaning of the term from its components. Second, it contributes to the systematicity of the terminological network, as structurally parallel

Table 1. Full Lexico-semantic calques of the economic term translation of English to Karakalpak

Lexical items	Translations	Explanation
Debtor	Qarızdar	A person or organization that owes money to another person or institution (creditor).
real estate	Kóshpes múlk	Land and buildings; property that cannot be moved, such as houses, offices, factories.
market economy	Bazar ekanomikası	An economic system where prices and production are mainly determined by supply and demand in the market.
discount rate	shegirme tarifi	The interest rate used by central banks when lending to commercial banks, or the rate used to calculate present value of future cash flows.
financial markets	finans bazarları	Places or systems where financial assets (shares, bonds, currencies, etc.) are bought and sold.
free trade	erkin sawda	International trade without tariffs, quotas or other restrictions imposed by governments.
income tax	dáramat salığı	A tax paid on personal or corporate income, usually calculated as a percentage of earnings.
money supply	pul támiynatı	The total amount of money in circulation in an economy (cash + bank deposits).
primary market	birlemshi bazar	The market where new securities (shares, bonds) are issued and sold for the first time to investors.
raw materials	shiyki zat	Basic natural resources or unprocessed goods used to produce finished products (e.g. cotton, oil, metal ore).

terms can be formed on the same model. Third, full calquing helps maintain a balance between international comparability and national linguistic identity, since the conceptual structure is aligned with English while the lexical material remains predominantly Turkic. At the same time, full calques may conceal subtle divergences between the English concept and its Karakalpak counterpart, particularly where underlying economic or legal systems differ. The following explanation shows detail analysis of the full lexico-semantic claque found on the data.

Data 1. Debtor

English Text “Publicly guaranteed debt is an external obligation of a private debtor that is guaranteed for repayment by a public entity.”

Karakalpak Translation “Mámleket tárepinen kepillik berilgen qarız - jeke **qarızdardıń** mámleketlik subyekt tárepinen tóleniwı kepillik berilgen sırtqı minnetlemesi bolıp esaplanadı.”

The term “debtor”, meaning a person or organization that owes money to another person, in this case an individual or institution, is translated into Karakalpak as “qarızdar” by applying the full lexico-semantic calquing strategy. In fact, this translation is perfectly aligned with the semantic elements of the English source word through the use of native Karakalpak lexical roots, where “qarız” means debt and “-dar” suffix refers to who has or bears the obligation/debt.

This translation strategy preserves the external semantic structure of the English token while incorporating it into the morphological system of the target language by only reproducing its semantic framework with native lexemes. As a lexico-semantic calque in its entirety, “qarızdar” has the unparalleled advantage of allowing for semantic transparency; even if readers are unfamiliar with certain components that require specialized economic knowledge, both expert and general readers alike can understand what is meant by this term simply based on structural features of the word itself. This ultimately establishes a close link between the English and Karakalpak economic terminologies which are conceptually unambiguous in terms of what they translate back to, without sacrificing any necessary of precision of economic definition or apt nationalisation.

Data 2. Real estate

English Text “Real estate plays a pivotal role in the socio-economic development of all countries.”

Karakalpak Translation: **Kóshermes mǘlk** barlıq mámleketlerdiń social-ekonomikalıq rawajlanıwında tiykarǵı rol atqaradı.” (Note: the table also lists “Kóshpes mǘlk” as a variant).

The term “real estate” (land, building or other immovable property) is translated to Karakalpak as “Kóshpes mǘlk” or “Kóshermes mǘlk”. It is a full lexico-semantic calque with native components used to substitute the source meaning: The term ‘kóshpes/kóshermes’ means “immovable”, or something that cannot be moved, and ‘mǘlk’ translates as “property”. This translation strategy succeeds in ensuring semantic transparency by reproducing the full semantic blueprint of the English term. Specialists and non-specialists should be quickly able to extract the precise physical constraints of the asset directly from its native articulated components, thereby accomplishing an exacting equilibrium between neo-classical economic descriptions and national linguistic schemas.

Data 3. Market economy

English Text “The transition from a planned economy to a market economy involves a complex process of institutional, structural, and behavioural change.”

Karakalpak Translation “Rejeli ekonomikadan **bazar ekonomikasına** ótiw — bul institucionallıq, strukturalıq hám minez-qulıq ózgerislerinen ibarat quramalı process.”

A “market economy” is translated as “bazar ekonomikasi.” This is translated through full lexico-semantic calquing, wherein “bazar” corresponds with “market,” and “ekonomika” corresponds with “economy,” a relationship that is cemented using Karakalpak’s domestic morphological possessive suffix. The internal connection between the parts, defining a system governed by market supply and demand, is transparently replicated in the calqued form. Such structural parallelism provides for the systematicity of a terminological network, making it possible for that term to be integrated into the target language without any fracture of the conceptual blueprint of its source.

Data 4. Discount rate

English Text “The social discount rate is a key element in calculating the present value of net benefits in economic analyses of World Bank investment projects.”

Karakalpak Translation “Sociallıq **shegirme tarifi** – Dúnya bankiniń investiciyalıq joybarların ekonomikalıq analizlewde sap paydaniń házirgi qunın esaplawdıń tiykarǵı elementi bolıp tabıladı.”

The financial concept of “discount rate” in

English translates to Karakalpak as “shegirime tarifi”. The native word “shegirime” closely expresses with sufficient flexibility the concept of discount/ deduction while sheltering a full calquing regime, and similarly for rate meaning evidencing translated by tarifi. Here, the internal semantic organisation of the central banking and financial concept is preserved due to the one-to-one mapping to a specific word in our target language, which can then apply its native lexical material for what is ultimately a highly specialised mathematical application (in this case, determining present value when solving for future cash flows). For this reason, it has been taken as the best compromise between being comparable internationally on the one hand and developing a national language on the other.

Data 5. Financial markets

English Text “Hence, financial markets are essential for the efficiency and solvency of financial systems and for the effectiveness of management of liquidity and money in the economy.”

Karakalpak Translation “Sonlıqtan, finans bazarları finanslıq sistemalardıń nátiyjeliligi hám tólemge qábilettiligi ushın, sonday-aq ekonomikada likvidlik penen puldı basqarıwdıń tásirtiligi ushın zárúrli esaplanadı.”

The term “financial markets” is translated as “finans bazarları”, which is a fully transparent lexico-semantic calque. The translation keeps structural consistency with English by combining “finans” (short for finansal, financial) with the pluralised form of market: “bazarları.” Since both components closely replicate the concept of a place or system in which financial assets are traded, the term becomes instantly intelligible. On this basis, structurally parallel terms can be created using the same model within the emerging Karakalpak economic terminological network.

Data 6. Free trade

English Text “A free-trade area shall be understood to mean a group of two or more customs territories in which the duties and other restrictive regulations of commerce... are eliminated...”

Karakalpak Translation “Erkin sawda aymağı» dep, quramına kiriwshi ayaqlardan shıqqan ónimlerge baylanıshlı olar arasındağı tiykarınan pútkil sawdağa qatnaslı bajılar... biykar etilgen... eki yamasa onnan artıq bajıxana ayaqları toparı túsiniledi.”

The macroeconomic notion of “free trade” is literally translated as “erkin sawda”. “Erkin” in its native tongue means “free” (unencumbered), while “sawda” translates to “trade,” or “commerce.” This full calquing method retains everything meaningful

literally and completely employs native vocabulary. That makes the fundamental denotational meaning of trade between nations, free of tariffs and government restrictions, extremely easy to understand, making it very accessible to ordinary people while maintaining its expert accuracy.

Data 7. Income tax

English Text “Where any Central Act enacts that income-tax shall be charged for any assessment year at any rate or rates...”

Karakalpak Translation “Qaysı da bir Oraylıq nızamda belgili bir esaplaw jılı ushın **dáramat salıgınıń** qanday da bir stavka yamasa stavkalar boyınsha alinatugını názerde tutılsa...”

“Income tax” is translated as “dáramat salığı”. This is hapless full lexico-semantic calque, transparently reproducing the internal relations holding within the components: “income” perfectly matches to “dáramat”, and “tax” to “salığı”. It maps the term to a percentage of revenues instead of creating leftover borrowed term. Furthermore, the native components have integrated the fiscal concept into Karakalpak’s word-formation system easily without any ambiguity.

Data 8. Money supply

English Text “Money supply, which is the responsibility of the Federal Reserve, has expanded during recent years.”

Karakalpak Translation “Sońgi jılları Federal Rezervtıń juwapkershiligi bolǵan **pul támiynatı** keńeydi.”

Here, “money supply” translates to “pul támiynatı”. “Pul” means “money”, and the word “támiynatı” takes up the role of “supply” which represents the full calquing. The internal linkage between the quantity of currency in circulation and its creation was perfectly mirrored. This transfer maintains semantic transparency, allowing both economic specialists concerned with the total money supply and Joe Average literate to glimpse the fundamental semantic blueprint of a given jargon.

Data 9. Primary market

English Text “Primary market: the market for new issues of securities.”

Karakalpak Translation “**Birlemshi bazar**: bahalı qaǵazlardıń jańa shıǵarılımları ushın bazar.”

“Primary market” is translated as “birlemshi bazar”. “Birlemshi” uses native roots to denote the ordinal “primary” or “first” and “bazar,” the “market.” This literal translation appropriately confines the meaning of the term to its original

issue. This is because the term retains a known form and simple meaning while making use of purely native elements with which to construct all of the systematicity required in Karakalpak finance discourse.

Data 10. Raw materials

English Text “This paper reviews movements in raw materials consumption over the past 30 years.”

Karakalpak Translation “Bul maqalada sońǵı 30 jıldıǵı shiyki zat tutınıwındaǵı ózgerisler kórip shıǵıladı.”

The phrase “raw materials” is translated as “shiyki zat”. This complete lexico-semantic calque renders “raw” natively as “shiyki” (unprocessed) and render “materials” to “zat” (goods/items). This translation works remarkably well because it is ideally suited to the semantic schema of basic natural resources. The high level of structural clarity allowed readers to swiftly derive the economic sense, virtually bridging the gulf which lies between sophisticated theories of economic production and standard linguistic understanding.

Partial Lexico-semantic Calques

Partial calques are also productive in the formation and translation of economic terms. In partial calquing, one component of the term is preserved as an international or borrowed form, while another component is translated using native resources. This hybrid strategy allows the term to remain recognisable in international discourse while at the same time integrating it into the morphological and semantic system of the target language.

Table 2 provide detail partial lexico-semantic calques in translating economic terms from English to Karakalpak. In these pairs, bank, intellectual, balance, and sector function as internationally established components, whereas

“jeke”, “múlk”, and “birlemshi” anchor the term in the native lexical system. From a lexico-semantic perspective, partial calques raise several issues. On the one hand, the retention of international components facilitates intertextual and interlingual coherence: a Karakalpak reader with some knowledge of English can easily recognise the connection between bank, balans, sektor and their English counterparts. On the other hand, such hybrid formations may lead to asymmetries in semantic integration: the borrowed component may carry additional connotations or technical associations that are not (yet) fully present in Karakalpak usage. In such cases, additional contextual clarification or explication may be required, especially in didactic or popularising texts.

Data 11. Private banks

English Text “The 2020 banking sector strategy aimed to increase the role of private banks and improve the operations of the remaining SOCBs, including by shifting their lending to market terms, strengthening risk management, and preparing selected banks for privatisation.”

Karakalpak Translation “2020-jıl bank sektori strategiyasında jeke menshik banklerdiń rolin arttırıw hám qalǵan mámleketlik kommerciyalıq banklerdiń jumısın jetilistiriw, sonıń ishinde, olardı kreditlewdi bazar shártlerine ótkeriw, qáwip-qáterlerdi basqarıwdı kúsheytiw, tańlap alınǵan banklerdi menshiklestiriwge tayarlaw maqset etilgen edi.”

The phrase “private banks” is translated as “jeke menshik bankler” using a partial lexico-semantic calquing strategy. In this construction, the core institutional noun “bankler” has been retained as an international borrowing, while the indigenous component “jeke menshik” is used to convey the meaning of individuals’ exclusive ownership. This mechanism keeps the term easily identifiable to those who occasionally engage with international economic news but deftly translates it according to the target language’s semantic and morphological

Table 2. Partial lexico-semantic calques in English–Karakalpak economic terminology

English term	Karakalpak equivalent	Borrowed terms	Native component(s)	Comment
private banks	jeke menshik bankler	Bank	jeke menshik	‘bank’ preserved as international term, ownership calqued.
central bank	oraylıq bank	Bank	oraylıq	‘central’ rendered by native element.
intellectual property	intellektual múlk	Intellektual	múlk	Adjective borrowed, head noun native.
online trade	onlayn sawda	Onlayn	sawda	‘online’ borrowed, ‘trade’ calqued.
primary balance	birlemshi balans	Balans	birlemshi	Hybrid formation combining native ordinal with borrowing.
private sector	jeke sektor	Sektor	jeke	‘sector’ borrowed, ‘private’ rendered natively.

structure, achieving a balance between the universal and particular in its form.

Data 12. Central bank

English Text “On 1 June 1998 the European Central Bank started operating as the central bank for the euro area with a clear mandate to maintain price stability.”

Karakalpak Translation “1998-jılı 1-iyunde Evropa Oraylıq Bankı bahalardıń turaqlılıǵın saqlaw boyınsha anıq mandatqa iye bolǵan evro aymaǵınıń **oraylıq bankı** sıpatında jumıs basladı.”

A partial calque is used for “central bank,” which is translated as “oraylıq bank.” As with “private banks”, here again the term “bank” is borrowed as part of a loan translation, while the translating element “oraylıq” is native to Kazakh. Such a hybrid strategy generates interlingual coherence, given that the readers with some English knowledge would effortlessly identify the term “bank,” while the native descriptor effectively embeds it in Karakalpak lexicon.

Data 13. Intellectual property

English Text “Intellectual property, very broadly, means the legal rights which result from intellectual activity in the industrial, scientific, literary and artistic fields.”

Karakalpak Translation “**Intellektual múlk** keń túrde sanaat, ilim, ádebiyat hám kórkem óner tarawlarındagı intellektual jumıs nátiyjesinde payda bolatuǵın nızamlı huqıqlardı ańlatadı.”

In “intellektual múlk” the first part is rendered as a partially calqued direct borrowing, while the head noun “múlk” (property) draws exclusively from native vocabulary. Although this link connects the Karakalpak legal term with international norms easily, the adjective “intellektual” in the borrowed component has its specific technical associations that might not be fully conventionalized in everyday usage and possibly needs additional contextual clarification for non-specialist audience.

Data 14. Online trade

English Text “Online trade is made possible through services that enable access to the Internet, including broadband Internet access service providers or search engines (so called “interactive computer services”).”

Karakalpak Translation “**Onlayn sawda** Internetke kiriw imkaniyatın beretuǵın xızmetler, sonday-aq, keń polosalı Internetke kiriw xızmetin kórsetiwshiler yaki izlew sistemaları (“interaktiv kompyuter xızmetleri” dep atalıwshı) arqalı ámelge asırıladı.”

The phrase “online trade” is translated into Karakalpak as “onlayn sawda”. This partial lexico-

semantic calque takes the existing digital modifier “onlayn” (online), which is widespread globally without modification; and combines it with the autochthonous lexeme “sawda”, thus leads to naturally concreting of this new relevant concept into traditional notion about trade. Retaining the technical identifier creates a seamless path for globalization while allowing economic action to be comprehensively understood depending on native resources.

Data 15. Primary balance

English Text “Despite the rise in primary expenditures, the primary balance registered a surplus in this period, as total revenues increased.”

Karakalpak Translation “Birlemshi qárejetlerdiń ósiwine qaramastan, bul dáwirde **birlemshi balans** artıqmashlıqtı kórsetti, sebebi ulıwma túsimler kóbeydi.”

“Primary balance” translates as “birlemshi balans”. This is a hybrid formation that uses the native ordinal “birlemshi” (primary) and combines it with the internationally borrowed accounting term “balans”. Whereas this partial calque keeps a transparent connection between the English source term, the borrowed accounting component “balans” may convey specialist technical meanings that require a degree of economic literacy, especially in education or popular texts.

Data 16. Private sector

English Text “The promotion of the private sector can complement efforts to alleviate poverty by increasing the productivity of the poor, expanding their employment, and improving the quality of life through better delivery of services.”

Karakalpak Translation “**Jeke menshik sektordı** rawajlandırıw kámbaǵallardıń nátiyjeliligin artırıw, olardıń bántligin keńeytiw hám xızmetlerdi jaqsılaw arqalı turmıs sapasın jaqsılaw arqalı kámbaǵallıqtı jeńilletiwge qaratılǵan háreketlerdi tolıqtırırıw múmkin.”

The term “private sector” is directly rendered through the partial calque “jeke sektor” (to be seen in the specific text translation as “jeke menshik setor”). The term “sektor” functions as an internationally recognized unit of measure, distinguishing off an economic division in the collective economy, while “jeke” (private) localizes the architecture of a descriptor into the native lexicon. Retention of the structural blueprint can guide to a partial calquing that balances between integration into Karakalpak grammar and the demands of interlingual economic discourse.

Table 3. Coexistence of borrowed terms and native-based equivalents

English term	Borrowed form in Karakalpak	Native-based equivalent	Semantic focus / notes
broker	Broker	Dáldalshı	Native term highlights the intermediary role.
businessman	biznesmen	Isbilermen	Native form emphasises practical enterprise.
Limit	Limit	Shegara (satıp alıw shegarası),	Native equivalent foregrounds the idea of ‘border’.
Barter	Barter	Almasıw	Native term focuses on mutual exchange.
Deficit	Deficit	jetispewshilik	Native form foregrounds ‘shortage’ or ‘lack’.

Borrowed terms and native-based equivalents

A particularly revealing pattern observed in the corpus is the coexistence of direct borrowings from English and semantically motivated native equivalents. Table 3 shows the borrowed form in Karakalpak. In these cases, the borrowed form (broker, biznesmen, deficit, kapital) functions as part of an international economic lexicon and tends to dominate in expert discourse, academic writing and official documents. The native-based equivalents (dáldalshı, isbilermen, jetispewshilik), by contrast, are more transparent for the general public and are often preferred in media texts, popular science and explanatory materials. From a lexico-semantic viewpoint, such doublets highlight the tension between internationalisation and nationalisation in Karakalpak terminological development. The borrowing preserves the formal and, to a large extent, conceptual similarity with English, but may remain opaque for non-specialists. The native-based equivalent, on the other hand, tends to foreground a particular semantic feature of the concept and may therefore shift the focus of interpretation. In some contexts, the two variants can be used interchangeably; in others, they develop functional differentiation, with the borrowed form being reserved for more technical contexts and the native term for explanatory or stylistically neutral usage. The coexistence of these doublets points to a transitional stage in the stabilisation of economic terminology in Karakalpak. Normative dictionaries and institutional language policies will eventually influence which variant becomes dominant, but at present translators must be aware of both options and of their communicative implications when working with English–Karakalpak economic texts.

Data 17. Broker

English Text “Broker—An individual who acts as an intermediary between a buyer and seller, usually charging a commission to execute trades.”

Karakalpak Translation “**Broker** - satıp alıwshı hám satıwshı arasında dáldalshılıq etiwshi, ádette sawdaldardı ámelge asırıw ushın komissiya óndiriwshi shaxs.”

Translating the role of a “broker” reveals a functional distinction between direct borrowing ‘Broker’ and native-based equivalent ‘Dáldalshı’. The borrowed form partly works like a term in an international economic lexicon and tends to prevail in expert discourses and official documents, retaining some conceptual similarity with the English term. But the native version “Dáldalshı” specifically emphasises that the profession acts as an “intermediary”. The native term’s high transparency and intuitiveness to the layman, enabled by foregrounding this specific semantic facet, causes the framework of interpretation to shift from a general professional name to the functional act of being an intercessor.

Data 18. Businessman

English Text “Our four speakers today are each businessmen of great stature in their own right, and, as businessmen, they are industrialists and financial men.”

Karakalpak Translation “Biziń búgingi tórt dokladshımızdıń hár qaysısı óz aldına úlken **biznesmen**, al biznesmen sıpatında olar sanaachılar hám finans adamları.”

That borrowed term is quite similar to the English source, and it appears most often in formal/technical contexts. On the other hand, the native form “isbilermen” has a more direct semantic highlighting on “practical enterprise”. Much more in the realm of maintaining cultural embeddedness and accessibility, making this a highly applicable option for note- or illustrative-type texts. This doublet is a great example of the tension that exists between internationalisation and nationalisation, while the native equivalent works to root this concept in Karakalpak lexical resources by understanding getting by as a practical capability rather than purely economic formalities.

Data 19. Limit

English Text “Therefore, the debt limit is state dependent and evolves with the behaviour of the government, monetary policy, market reactions and growth prospects.”

Karakalpak Translation “Sol sebepli qarız **shegarası** mámleketke baylanıslı bolıp, húkimettiń minez-qulqı, pul-

kredit siyasatı, bazar reaksiyaları hám ósiw perspektivaları menen ózgerip baradı.

The coexistence of borrowed “Limit” with native “Shegara” (or “satıp alıw shegarası”) represents this notion. Limit remains closely cognate with the English term and is almost exclusively used in technical or expert economic discussions where international comparability is of the essence. The native equivalent, “Shegara,” on the other hand foregrounds a notion of “border.” Employing “Shegara” improves understanding among non-specialist audiences by connecting an abstract economic limitation to a tangible or spatial line. This is indeed a transitional phase in the terminology system, where the native term may have so much explanatory power it comes at expense of strict technical precision.

Data 20. Barter

English Text “Barter is the exchange of goods or services between two parties.”

Karakalpak Translation “Barter bul eki tárep ortasında tovar yaki xizmetlerdi almastırıw.”

This use of the direct borrowing “Barter” in combination with its native equivalent “Almasıw” is used according to Fiiqal’s translation of “barter”. “Barter” is a technically strict, globally recognized economic denotation of an exact trading system. Whereas the native term “Almasıw” basically conceptualizes that action, very heavily hinging on “mutual exchange”. For the general population, this natively represents the core action of a trade and produces an intuitively simple concept that is not filtered through foreign lexical models.

21. Deficit

English Text “A deficit potentially spurs faster output growth and economic development—although recent research does not indicate that developing economies with current account deficits grow faster.”

Karakalpak Translation “Deficit ónimniń tez ósiwin hám ekonomikalıq rawajlanıwdı xoshametlewi múmkin, biraq sońğı izertlewler házirgi esap betinde **jetispewshiligi** bar rawajlanıp atırǵan ekonomikalar tez ósiwin kórsetpeydi.”

The notion of a deficit is built on the duality need - international debt “Deficit” and its domestic analogue “jetispewshilik”. “Deficit” slots easily into global macroeconomic lexicon, lending itself to academic and official financial statements. In contrast, the native form “jetispewshilik” foregrounds so-called “shortage/alk”. This native-based choice shows that a core semantic feature of the term is being invoked here; the complex

accounting concept is boiled down to an everyday understanding of scarcity. Although this has a major impact on transparency for members of the general public consuming popular science or media texts, the wording may be slightly modified in terms of accounting shortfall financial training skews, parallel to the yet-norm-forming stage we find ourselves within Karakalpak economic terminology.

IV. DISCUSSION

The study results demonstrate that lexicosemantic transfer issues in the translation of economic lexicon between English and Karakalpak are not dichotomous, in a simplistic sense of “right vs. wrong. Instead, they are the outcome of a dynamic interaction among several competing and complementary strategies: full and partial calquing, direct borrowing, and the creation or revival of native-based equivalents. All these strategies to go for have their own advantages and involve certain risks, both in terms of semantic transparency, the degree of integration into the Karakalpak lexical system, cross-linguistic comparability, as well as functional adequacy when used in the specialised types of discourse.

As the material demonstrates, full lexicosemantic calques play an essential role in structural transparency as well as towards internal systematisation of Karakalpak economic terminology. They help to conceptualise such new units in relation to already existing morphological and semantic models by reproducing the internal form of English terms (Khrystiuk, 2019; Krasnova, 2021; Panferova & Kim, 2021). However, this apparent clarity may obscure the subtle differences between the economic realities and institutional practices of both source and target cultures. In those cases, the form of putative parallels may imply more conceptual equivalence than exists, a phenomenon especially apropos for terms involving taxation, fiscal regulation or market institutions. Partial calques, in their turn, feature an unchanged or slightly modified component that guarantees international recognisability and a translated component anchoring the term in the native system. In expert communication, which requires interlingual coherence and alignment with international usage (Nefedova & Krasnopeyeva, 2020; Slaba et al., 2021), this hybrid character can be an asset. While partial calques can also

eliminate interpretative vagueness, when they trigger technical associations that are not yet fully established in Karakalpak, their use may sometimes require extra explication in didactic or popularising contexts to assure comprehension by a non-specialised audience.

Borrowing words contributes to continuity with global economic discourse and facilitates the harmonisation of Karakalpak vocabulary within the international terminology system, especially in financial, banking and macroeconomic policy areas. On the other hand, semantically transparent words in one language might be comprehended and shared based on the sound of a lexical item from another tongue that may potentially undermine semantic transparency for speakers unacquainted with foreign-language lexicons or result in weaker ratings of specific vocabulary access to attribute from a native dictionary (Gilyeva, 2023; Gulyaeva et al., 2021; Sperti, 2023). On the other hand, native-based counterparts are often more accessible and culture-specific, but they can differ from naming conventions elsewhere in the world and so present hurdles to trans-linguistic communication as well as comparative analysis. Thus, the co-occurrence of borrowings with their native equivalents underlines a deeper tension between internationalisation and nationalisation in Karakalpak economic vocabulary development (Gilyeva, 2023; Karimova, 2021; Makhamatdinovna et al., 2023). On the whole, the tendencies described in data collected from English–Karakalpak economic texts appear to be consistent with what has been reported in other language pairs studies devoted to economic term translation mechanisms which show an underlying trade-off between borrowing versus calquing versus formation of new native terms (Agung et al., 2022; Heshmatifar & Biria, 2015). In parallel, the Karakalpak materials show particularities of this Turkic language with an emerging, still norm-forming economic terminological system. In this regard, the patterns identified here complement wider discourses on the reciprocal enrichment and harmonisation of terminological resources in Turkic languages (Asilova et al., 2023; Doszhan, 2013; Karimova, 2021; Yazar et al., 2024).

Moreover, the research implies that the choice of strategy needs to be purposeful and contextually relevant rather than mechanical for translators, terminologists and textbook authors who engage with English–Karakalpak economic terminology

(Khrystiuk, 2019; Meaton & Medina, 2023). It must consider the communicative role of the text, standard specialist knowledge relevant to the target audience and ongoing consensus regarding terminological norms in Karakalpak. For specialist readerships, it may be more appropriate to comprise those full calques or native based equivalents in highly intralinguistic documents where interlingual comparability is not relevant, while wider materials read by students or the general public may prefer full calques for their transparency and didactic value (Ramos & Guzmán, 2023; Slaba et al., 2021; Vozna & Antonyuk, 2021). The study also indicates the necessity for further corpus-based and domain-specific research in subspecialties, including but not limited to the fields of banking, taxation, trade and monetary policy, for more precise criteria for strategy selection as well as developing more cohesive principles in attaining lexico-semantic equivalence within the economic field. A wider empirical basis, e.g. with larger corpora and other genres, as well as a systematic monitoring of use in normative dictionaries and institutional documents, would make it possible to pinpoint the stabilisation of English–Karakalpak economic terminology more accurately and to formulate clearer recommendations for future terminological planning.

However, this research is based only on a qualitative corpus of the selected terms, but not an exhaustive data set. This study offers representative insights into certain translation strategies, rather than a comprehensive statistical measure of the use of all terms in the economic lexicon, because it focuses on those units which are hampered by troublesome equivalence relations or have multiple solutions for their translation. These are limitations that future research must overcome, which will include a broader empirical basis drawing on larger corpora and more genres. A systematic approach to keeping records of the occurrence/usage of these terms in normative dictionaries and various institutional documents would help trace the stabilisation process of English–Karakalpak economic terminology more accurately and develop a clearer recommendation for further terminological planning. It is also suggested that more corpus-based and area-specific studies, especially in areas like banking, taxation, trading, and monetary policy sectors, should be carried out to deepen the criteria for tactical choice-making as

well as design coherent principles aimed at reaching lexico-semantic equivalence within the economy.

V. CONCLUSION

The research focuses on lexico-semantic difficulties in translating economic terminology from English into Karakalpak and discusses three general lexico-semantic phenomena: full lexico-semantic calques, partial calques, and pairs of borrowed items or equivalents created by native-based word-formation. The study shows that full calques are frequently adopted to render the internal structure of English economic terms through native elements, which deepens semantic transparency but at times obscures conceptual differences delineated between different economic and legal systems. Moreover, the existence of both partial calques and borrowing-equivalent pairs highlights a conflict between internationalisation and nationalisation that underlines the transitional, norm-forming stage of Karakalpak economic terminology, where translational selections have a primacy in shaping emerging standards. In this way, these findings suggest that lexico-semantic issues in the domain of concern are multi-level phenomena and that attempts to remedy such problems need to be carried out from both a personal practice, group-wide usage or situational level perspective. In practice, the decision to calque or borrow or use a native equivalent must be consciously steered by consideration of three chief factors: semantic transparency, consistency with the internal system and communicative intention of the text. In addition, practising translators and terminologists, as well as educators who work solely on translation literacy, explicitly should remain systematically aware of these strategies in order to help safeguard against misleading equivalences and further inform the compilation of bilingual dictionaries, the construction of terminological standards, as well as the design of materials for specialised instruction.

Among the limitations of this study is that it draws on a deliberately curated, qualitative compilation of limited terminology instead of an all-inclusive data set. Although this demonstrates both how to use translations and their undesirable isomorphism, it does not give more than an impressionistic or qualitative view rather than a

quantitative sense of the entire economy in terms of usage. Future studies should build on this work using larger, more diverse goals to systematically map out terms' evolution. In particular, it would be possible to observe the dynamics of fixedness of certain variants more closely and track the process in the formation of terms in specialised subdomains such as finance, banking, taxation, monetary policy, currency regulation and law. The contribution of other languages also serves to move the Karakalpak economy terminology towards a dynamic process that offers many choices for translational constructions. Ongoing efforts to consider contextual factors in translation will further aid the processing of terms with ephemeral or blurring meanings between economic disciplines, leading linguists to develop stronger systems of translational equivalency and ultimately moving towards greater homogenization of relevant economic terminology across the Turkic lexicon.

ETHICS STATEMENT

The authors have read and followed the ethical requirements for publication in *JournalArbitrer*. The current work does not involve human subjects, animal experiments, or any data collected from social media platforms.

CREDIT AUTHOR STATEMENT

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