



FATURES OF BANK-FINANCE TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Atayeva Nilufar

TASHKENT INSTITUTE OF FINANCE

ABSTRACT: *This article covers the history of bank-finance terms in English and Uzbek . It also shows the meanings of the terms studied and their compatibility with other words, as well as other words in different language.*

Key words: terminology, bank, finance, term, translation, scientific, development, acheive

Globalization and integration of financial and economic processes taking place in the world economy have stimulated the country's economic and financial sectors to a qualitatively new level. In the process of deepening reforms aimed at achieving economic growth and achieving financial sustainability, it involves the training of qualified, competitive staff capable of communicating freely in several foreign languages. Comparative analysis of the financial and economic terminology of the banking-finance terms in the world linguistics on the examples of English and Uzbek languages not only develop systemic relationship in the lexicon of the studied language, but also interdisciplinary comparative-typological studies, banking-finance terminology and dictionary of banking-finance terms to identify and analyze the important and distinctive features that are important for creating and the differences in lexical-semantic phenomena.

Lexical-semantic, historical-etymological, structural-functional, comparative and statistical issues of financial - economic tax and customs terminology N.Buyanov, X. Dadabayev, A Proshina, D. Boronov, O. Akhmedov and others. Though there are many studies in the field of terminology , there



are still unexplained problems with the nature of the terminology and their study and resolution suggests a new approach to modern linguistic approach.

Today, the treasury of our country is at the stage of formation and development and financial and economic terminology of the Uzbek language plays an important role in this process, in the context of historical and interconnectedness with the English financial and economic terminology, which is the internationally recognized language of international dialogue. Studying the interaction of languages is one of the priorities of linguistics and it is important to study the structure of the bank- finance of the Uzbek language, to reveal the features of nationality and internationalism in it. Thus, in the preparation of specialists in the field of finance and banking, the system of financial-economic terms of the sector creates wide opportunities for deep studying of the scientific basis, the scale of scientific researches on the general and specific aspects of the Uzbek and English languages, as well as the efficiency increase.

In the process of selecting banking-finance terms used in the economy sphere, contextual unit terms are defined. In the explanatory dictionary of Y. M.Mirkina, 365 terms units are commonly used lexemes and acquire terminological meaning only in special documents.

The most profitable ways of forming banking-finance terms in English is mastering, removal and morphological methods, and the main source of the development of financial and economic terms is Latin. In the research process, it was suggested that classification of banking- finance terms in the economic based on the following basic principles:

According to the social sphere of science or society;

According to the concepts expressing terms;



According to the terminology structure;

According to the terminology;

In the process the translating banking-finance terms from English into Uzbek, it is advisable to take into account grammatical, phonetic, lexical and stylistic differences of languages. In addition, it is necessary that multi component terms are actively used in the English language, the phenomena of terminologization and determinism.

There is a special vocabulary system in various fields: medical, legal, historical, mathematical and so on. As A.C. Gerd points out, special words isolated from common vocabulary require the formation of their own language, thus creating a special vocabulary system for expressing special ideas and ideas[1,2]. Such a special system often consists of two micro systems:

1) special characters, words, phrases, phrases, sentences; 2) a specific system of specific texts.

Gradually such special vocabulary system penetrates into general linguistics and extends the boundaries of linguistics. New words and phrases are created to represent scientific and professional knowledge. They, in turn, are subject to the mechanisms of the language system. The special knowledge system, which is reflected in the terminology, is part of the semantic system of a particular language and thus becomes part of a common language system. According to M V. Marchuk, new words that appear in the language lexicon are terms that often refer to science, technology, politics, or economics [3,4].

In fact, terms make up ninety percent of the new lexical units in dictionaries. Today, the number of terms used in different fields is more than the number of simple, universal units. Therefore, the relevance of research on



terms is increasing day by day. The main way to regulate terminology is to create special dictionaries. These dictionaries are widely used in the preparation of future specialists and they teach students vocational vocabulary of a specific language. This will provide the basis for doing business internationally, financially, economically, banking, stock exchanges and commerce. The semantic, structural, functional aspects of the vocabulary of these areas in linguistics attract the attention of researchers. In addition, the use of bank terms not only in the language system, but also in discourses and literary texts is a very interesting and relevant issue. Therefore, bank terms in English and Uzbek are still not well understood. Determining their typological features by means of comparative and comparative analysis determines the existence of specific banking terms in both countries and the nature of banking processes. In addition, the use of bank terms not only in theory, but also in practice, in word-of-mouth (banking discourse), is another advantage of our research. To do this, we first of all distinguished banking and financial terms from the common vocabulary of English and Uzbek. Bank terminology includes keywords and phrases commonly used in banking. Not only linguists, but specialists in exact sciences were involved in theoretical and practical aspects of terminology. However, to date there is no definitive information on whether the term terminology applies to linguistics or science. Therefore, there is no clear distinction between terms and concepts. It is well known that even a linguistic term can have several meanings. This is because each term is characterized by several linguistic schools and directions. Sometimes we hear different interpretations of the same term. Therefore, before we respond to a linguistic phenomenon, we must rely on its initial interpretation. It is even typical of mathematicians. It follows that in order to regulate terms it is necessary to set clear boundaries of concepts first. Modern structural



mathematical linguistics offers two approaches for terminology and their descriptor regulation. The first proposal is based on the definition of syntax, that is, the statistical and distributive features of the text. The second approach relies on the semantic orientation of linguistics and other semiotic sciences. The first proposal is very well illustrated, and the second proposition is poorly focused. Therefore, in this section, we give more emphasis to the second proposition, because semantic meaning is of great importance and provides the basis for the formation of a particular semantic standard. It is this semantic benchmark modeling concepts within an area and answering many questions about terminology in linguistics. In the process of semantic modeling, there is a generalization of meaning between semantic standards (in other words, thesauruses), which are composed of semantic symbols (descriptors). It should be noted that the concept of "thesaurus" is not merely a semantic reference, it represents a set of human knowledge about the language and the world. In addition, thesaurus is a special dictionary that represents the system of relations between language units and the classification of meaning units. If the dictionary is based on the alphabetical order, thesaurus, by contrast, classifies word units according to spiritual similarity. For example: rate of exchange - exchange rate; rate of profit - rate of return; ratepayer - taxpayer [5]. Thesaurus recommends a set of descriptors to represent one term. The more the term has, the more descriptors are: receipt - 1) input; 2) patta; 3) receipt of goods receipt; 4) receipt. Each descriptor is activated in a particular context or context. In addition, thesaurus plays an important role in solving linguistic and engineer-linguistic problems.

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