

Banking and Financial Terms in English and Uzbek Languages

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Abstract:

Extralinguistic, interlinguistic and linguistic factors in the development process in various spheres, such as science and technology, market economy and culture, as a result of lead to the emergence of many new terms in banking and finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan. One of the French dictionary is called “Epinal Glossary” which based on old English words.

Keywords: lexicography, banking and finance, dictionary, international terms, word combination, glossary, vocabulary, linguistics, international terms, comparision.

Introduction

The issues of regulation and standardization of banking and financial terms have always been in the focus of terminologists. The contributions of our famous linguists in ancient times to lexicography are invaluable. In particular, “Devonu lug’atit turk” compiled by the famous poet and lexicographer Mahmud Kashgari, “Devonu lug’atit turk”, “Hibbat ul-Haqoyiq” by Ahmad Yughnaki, “Qutadgu bilig” by Yusuf Khas Hajib, “Bado-ul-lug” by Sheikh Suleiman Bukhari. It is significant that in the works of Alisher Navoi “Khazoinul-maoni”, “Khayratul-abrор”, Amir Temur’s “Temur tuzuklari”, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur’s “Baburnama” and many other thinkers the terms of the field are reflected to a certain extent. Also in this direction V.V. Vinogradov, G.O. Vinokur, A.A. Reformatsky, O.S. Akhmanova, A.S. Gerd, R.A. Budagov, S. Usmanov, P. Nishonov, Ch. S. Abdullaeva, H.A. Dadabaev, Q.M. Musaev, O.O. Olimjanov, O. Akhmedov, Sh.N. Abdullaeva also made their worthy contributions. It is known that one of the first recognized dictionaries abroad was the French dictionary, which is directly related to the name of the city of Epinal. It is called the Epinal Glossary. Although this dictionary is similar to other dictionaries of that period, the weight of Latin words in the dictionary is much smaller, their interpretation being explained by popular words. It should be noted that the main component of the epinal glossary dictionary is not Latin words, but Old English words. For example: alium - garleac «garlic», sardines - herringas, etc.

Foreign linguists conditionally divide the history of the development of English lexicography into several periods. The first period is called "glossarization". At this stage, a simple approach to the description of the lexical structure of the language has acquired a special significance. In this case, the dictionary included randomly selected words, the interpretation of which was not of a scientific nature. Dictionaries also do not provide information on the grammatical and phonetic features of lexical units. There are also no practical examples of the use of words in the text (contextual). The following dictionaries belong to the dictionaries of this period. *Promptuarium Parvulorum* (Treasure chest for young people - «Sokrovishchitsa dlya molodeji»), *Ortus Vocabulorum* is a place of words («Sad slov»), *Alvearie* («Uley»). The second period in the history of English lexicography can be considered as the period of "complex dictionaries". The peculiarity of this period is that it focuses mainly on the content of the everyday dictionary (set of words), which is explained by giving language units that are difficult to understand or very short definitions that do not differ from each other. Dictionaries created during this period include: *Table Alphabetical* Robert Codr, *An English Expositor* John Ballocar, *English Dictionarie English Dictionary*) Henry Cochrema, *The New World of English Words* -“ *New World of English Words* ”(“ *New World of English Words* ”) Edward Phillips . The third period of English lexicography can be described as "pre-scientific (do nauchnyy)." A distinctive feature of this period with other periods is the tendency of lexicographers to pronounce words, to introduce certain norms in the process of their phonetic-phonological pronunciation. Therefore, at this stage, almost all the words had to be normatively defined and the above-mentioned principles had to be proved in practice. Some lexicographers try to give more information about a lexeme when creating dictionaries. Also, in this process, more attention was paid to the morphological structure, that is, the grammatical structure, than to the lexical-semantic definition of words. It should be noted that in some dictionaries contextual (applied to the situation) lexemes are interpreted by quoting from the literature, and their etymology is given only. Such dictionaries include: *Dictionary of English Language* by Samuel Johnson, *An American Dictionary of English Language* by Noya Webster, and others.

The first scientifically based dictionary was *Thesaurus Roje*. *Roget Thesaurus*, a thesaurus of English words and phrases of original origin, is one of the first dictionaries in history. To date, this dictionary has become quite popular. The dictionary was compiled in 1805 by the English lexicographer Peter Mark Roger and published in 1852. It encompasses words and concepts that are considered to be the jewels of English lexicography and are widely and actively used. Also noteworthy is *The Oxford English Dictionary*. Mahmud Kashgari's work "Devonu lug'otit turk" plays a special role in the formation of lexicography of the Uzbek language. *Devonu Lug'atit Turk* is a unique work designed to explain the vocabulary and vocabulary of the Turkic peoples, to reveal the unique, delicate meanings of words, to show the unique phonetic and morphological differences between the languages of different nations. As S. Mutallibov rightly admits, his statement that this dictionary is not only an explanatory dictionary, but also a phonetic and grammatical "richness" of the language of the XI century is much closer to the truth .Even today, such dictionaries are important in our society. They help to develop communication between citizens who speak different languages and to carry out significant work in various fields.

There is a need to study the banking and financial terminology of modern Uzbek, to classify it scientifically, to compare it in English and Uzbek. "Creation of dictionaries of terms of special lexicons in the development of relations between the banking and financial system due to the division of the terminological field of the banking and financial sector into components based on the specifics

of interdisciplinary banking, finance, tax law, trade, marketing, foreign economic activity" [5], there is a need to create bilingual dictionaries of banking and financial terms in polygraphic and electronic formats. A comparative study of banking and financial terms is of more practical importance. At present, the problem of creating and improving monologue, bilingual and even trilingual (English-Uzbek, Uzbek-English, Russian-Uzbek, Uzbek-Russian, English-Russian-Uzbek) terminological dictionaries that are scientifically based, high-quality, understandable, able to meet the requirements of the time remains relevant. Once Uzbek has been given the status of the state language, it is clear that the use of Uzbek alternatives to most terms is a priority. A certain group of assimilated terms adapts to the phonetic and grammatical features of the Uzbek language, subject to its laws. However, in the dictionaries of the banking and financial sector, official documents and literature in the field, there are many terminological units. A specific form of word acquisition is kalkalash, which has been found to be more active in expanding and enriching the vocabulary of a language. According to the examples taken from the largest dictionaries, English-Uzbek and financial-banking terminology are dominated by two types, namely, semantic and structural. However, dictionaries related to the field have borrowed from other foreign languages, some of which currently have no translation, ie terms that are used in their original form. These terms are used today without translation by experts in the field and linguists. As a confirmation of our opinion, we give the following examples. For example: import, inflation, restriction, restriction, ultimo, deflation. Such international terms play an important role in banking and financial terminology. It should be noted that the process of assimilation of international terms into our language remains active. This process is explained by the fact that the banking and financial sector is an integral part of the economy. The economic sector, in direct harmony with the world economy, is constantly evolving. At the same time, a certain part of the banking and financial terminology units in the Uzbek language was replaced by word-forming affixes in accordance with the laws of the national language, and Russian-international terms emerged. In fact, mastering words with word-forming suffixes is significantly more productive in the calming process. Examples of the following industry terms are: Banker - banker, creditor - creditor, debtor - debtor, depositor - depositor, cashier - cashier. In short, in the process of our country's transition to an international market economy, mutually beneficial relations in the financial and banking spheres with developed foreign countries are improving day by day. As a result, thousands of new terms and concepts are emerging in the Uzbek language. In order to name them, a number of terms were formed in a compositional (syntactic) way from the root, from the interaction of the root with the word-forming affixes.

In recent years, there has been a tendency in English lexicography to reflect language phenomena in relation to lingvoculturological principles and factors. There is a peculiar positive influence of culture on the formation of language, its improvement and enrichment. It is no exaggeration to say that the publication of dictionaries such as the Longman English Dictionary of Language and Culture, Macmillan Dictionary is one of the most productive results of linguoculturology.

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