

Unification Of Terms Related To Finance And Economics And Lexicographic Issues

Shokhida Abdullaeva

Abstract: The country's rapid development has led to the emergence of new banking finance concepts in diverse fields such as research, technology, business economy and culture. In particular, major terminological changes in the field require the necessary skills to control words, to unify them, to establish linguistic criteria.

Index Terms: economics, English, finance, grammar, issues, language, lexicon.

1 INTRODUCTION

The rapid development of the economic and social development of the country after independence has led to the emergence of new concepts and terminology in the field of banking finance in various fields such as science, technology, market economy and culture. Significant changes in the field terminology, in particular, require the necessary skills to regulate terms, to unify them, to develop linguistic criteria. The emergence of thousands of new terms and concepts from the foreign languages after the 90s of the twentieth century has led to a great diversity in the Uzbek terminology. In other words, there is a wide range of linguistic phenomena that are considered negative in linguistics, such as synonyms, polysemia, and hymns. This happens frequently in all terminology systems related to the field. As we know, such a disadvantage is that data interchange can improve information communication processes. In this regard, we aim to give in-depth reflection on such topical issues of banking finance terminology, such as regulatory regulation and prevention of disorder, the development of vocabulary criteria. The terms have all the features characteristic of the natural language dictionary. However, one of the most important areas of lexicology is the work on identifying, regulating, combining terms and creating terminology for new scientific and technical fields." N.V. Serbinovskaya notes that "Terminological field changes over time, reflecting new scientific achievements; some of its constituents are lost and new ones emerge; within the terminological space there is a movement of terms, transition to other semantic groups, and a new position." Thus, according to Jacobson: "... the absence of standardization in the terminology of social sciences has led to an unlimited increase in new concepts in a number of disciplines"; Regulation and regulation of financial terms in the Bank have always been in the spotlight of terminology scholars. The contribution of our great philosopher scholars in lexicography to the past is invaluable.

Among them are "The Word of the Turkic Words" by the well-known linguist Mahmud Kashghari, "Hibbat ul-Haqoiq" by Ahmad Yugnaki, "Qutadgu bilig" by Yusuf Hos Hajib, "Bado-ul-lughat" by Alisher Sheikh Bukhari and "Khazoyin" by Alisher Navoi. , "Khayratul-abror", "Temur's traps" by Amir Temur, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur's "Boburnoma" and many others are of great importance. In addition, 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, K.M.Musaev, O.Olimjonov, O.Ahmedov, Sh.N.Abdullaeva made a worthy contribution.

2 RESEARCH

It is well-known that the earliest known dictionary was French, and was called the "Epinalsky Glossary", preserved in the name of Epinal City. Similar to other dictionaries of the time, Latin words were few in number and their explanations were explained by popular words. The main content of the Epinal dictionary was ancient English rather than Latin words. For example: alium - garlic «chesnok», sardines - herring and so on. Foreign linguists paraphrase several periods in the history of English lexicography. "Glossarization" of the first period. At this stage, the language is particularly important with its simple approach to the definition of lexical content. This dictionary describes words that are selected at random, and their interpretation is not scientific. The dictionaries also did not contain grammatical and phonetic characteristics of lexical units. The text does not give examples of the use of words. The following dictionaries belong to dictionaries of this period. Promptuarium Parvulorum (Youth Treasury chest «Sokrovishchnica for molodej»), Ortus Vocabulorum word space («Sad slov»), Alvearie («Uley»).The second period in the history of English lexicography may be the period of "complex words". The peculiar tendency of this period was not to focus on the content of daily vocabulary, but only to describe the units that they thought were difficult to comprehend, or to give very brief definitions of each other. The dictionaries of this period are: Table Alphabetical (Alphabetical order) Robert Kodr, An English Expositor John Ballokar, English Dictionary (Gen. Coctrema, The New English Dictionary) World of English Words A New World of English Words ("New world English words") by Edward Phillips and others. The third period of English lexicography can be described as "pre-scientific". The distinctive feature of this period is that the compiler of the dictionary has a tendency to set a certain standard for the use of the pronunciation of the words. Therefore, at this stage, almost all words should be marked as normative. Lexicographers have tried to find out

• Shokhida Abdullaeva, PhD, Senior lecturer at Uzbek state World Languages University

more about lexemia. The emphasis is also on the structure of words rather than on the definitions of words. Contextual lexemes are described by literature citations and etymologies are given. Such dictionaries include: Dictionary of English Language by Samuel Johnson, An American Dictionary of English Language by Noy Webster, and others.

The modern era of the development of English lexicography can be called "scientific or historical" in linguistics and is formed on the following concepts:

- 1) based on the principle of compiling dictionaries;
- 2) based on the normative principle of compiling dictionaries on a systematic descriptive approach;
- 3) Define a dictionary as one system

The earliest scientific dictionary was Thesaurus Roje. Roget Thesaurus, the original English words and thesaurus of phrases, is one of the earliest ideological dictionaries in history. The Oxford English Dictionary is a rare book that is the pearl of English lexicography and covers these concepts. In the formation of the Uzbek lexicography, the work of Mahmud Kashgari's "Devonu lugotit Turk" is of particular importance. "Devon" is intended to explain the richness and vocabulary of the Turkic tribes of their time, to reveal the meanings of the words, to show characteristic phonetic and morphological differences between different tribal languages. In this regard, the dictionary is not only an explanatory dictionary, as S. Mutallibov rightly acknowledged, but also the phonetics and grammar of the twelfth century. A peculiarity of the dictionary is that its words are explained in two, namely, names and verbs. Names are given first, then verbs. In both names and verbs, the words that begin with the letters of hamza are then interpreted as lexemes, beginning with the letters in a special alphabetical order. In the "Devon", the first few words are given first, and the many letters are given later. The author of the dictionary shows that the lowest case name is two, the letter with the most letters is seven letters. See also A. Navoi's Badoe ul-Glogat is a type of bilingual dictionaries. At this time, there was a unique experience of compiling bilingual dictionaries. The Arabic-Persian, Persian-Turkish, Turkish-Arabic dictionaries have been compiled. The work contains 854 words. The structure of these dictionary articles consists of:

1. Glossary is the key word of the article - it can be verbs, nouns, adjectives, numbers, diamonds, adjectives, adjectives, consonants, downloads and suffixes.
2. Phonetic notes on the writing and reading of the word.
3. Persian translation or extended interpretation of the word that is to say, the etymology and use of the word.
4. Grammatical notes by word form.
5. The meaning of each keyword and the words it uses There are poetic excerpts to explain.

Even today dictionaries are important in our modern society. They contribute to the development of communication among people who speak different languages, and can enrich the work in a variety of fields. That is why the need for a confusing method for our research is explained by the study of language universals through a typological approach. There is a need to study, classify and present the financial and economic terminology of the modern Uzbek language and to translate it into English and Uzbek terminology. In the development of financial and economic relations, the creation of dictionaries of

special lexical terms, financial and economic terms, because of the division of the terminological space in the banking and financial sector, based on the peculiarities of inter-sectoral banking, tax law, trade, marketing, foreign economic activity, to create bilingual dictionaries in polygraphic and electronic formats. Comparative study of the terms of banking and finance is more practical. The problem of creating and improving scientifically sound, qualitative, meaningful, monolingual, bilingual and even trilingual dictionaries (English-Uzbek, Uzbek-English, Russian-Uzbek, Uzbek-Russian, English-Russian-Uzbek) is relevant. As a result of the analyzed examples, the following criteria have been developed and proved in our research based on the number of financial and economic terms:

- 1) motivational terms
- 2) non-motivated terms
- 3) root lexemes
- 4) Acquisitions
- 5) Phonetic and grammatical terms
- 6) Bags (Semantic and Structural)
- 7) Metonymic terms
- 8) Terms of an international character
- 9) Multi-component terms

Such linguistic units (horse-makers) -specific-owning, -black (adjective), -black (adjective), -black (adjective) adjectives, are used as motivating agents in the word-making structure.) prefix and -mount (horse-carpenter). consumer, tax, supplier, contractor, industrialist, depositor, competitor, customer, guarantor; Stockholder, proprietor, buyer, borrower, shareholder, Letter of guarantee, contract, pardon, act, contract, record, instruction, permit, request, inquiry; - Treasury, profitability, crediting, stability, instability, priority, deficit, accounts receivable, deficit.

Native lexemes: price - cost— цена; солиқ – tax – налог; улуш – quota – доля, квота; бож – dues— пошлина; маблағ – budget – бюджет; пул- money.

Acquisitions: For example, most banking and financial terms are Latin, French, or derivative Latin words: tranche (транш), capital (капитал), budget (бюджет), tax (налог) commerce, (коммерция, тижорат), deficit (дефицит, камомад). From Latin and Greek to English: auction (аукцион) coalition (коалиция), segregation (мижоз операциялари буйича бўлиниш), commision (коммисия), capital (капитал), deposit (депозит), deficit (камомад), deflation (дефляция), dividend (дивидент) debit (дебит), emission (эмиссия).

Hats: cashbook - cash register; interconvertible reciprocity; extra-budgetary - extra-budgetary amounts; low price - low price;

Metonymic terms: clearance (registration of bank securities); levy (money collected); mechanism (financial mechanism); circulation (money circulation, currency circulation); hidden (hidden income, hidden number); balance (budget balance); growth (debt growth); curve (income curve, curve showing interest rate change depending on debt term); fast (fast money transfers); rolling inflation (rolling inflation); alternative (alternative coin price); move (move account, account). Terms of international character; The second component of the Russian-international terms is replaced by the same

proportion in Uzbek, or translated by hats. Even in the current state of banking and finance terminology, we can see that parallel parallels are used side by side. This process between the norm in the old terminology system and the new lexical unit indicates the opposite. Of course, time will tell which of these is a worthy place in the Uzbek terminology system. There are currently two options: stock - stock, cashier, cashier, deposit, accountant - accountant, accountant, credit-debt, loan, embargo - embargo, ban, denunciation, denunciation, economist - economist is being introduced. Since independence, it is certainly a priority to use Uzbek translation as much as possible. Certain groups of mastered terms adhere to the phonetic and grammatical peculiarities of Uzbek language. In the terminological layer of dictionaries in the financial and economic sphere, the terminology is most productive. Confusion is the supreme form of word learning, its language it has already been discovered that the vocabulary of today's dictionary is very active in expanding and enriching. According to the large dictionaries analyzed in our study, the English-Uzbek financial-banking dictionaries are largely structurally based and dominated by two types: semantic and structural backbones. However, many lexemes that come from a foreign language are not in the dictionary. It is currently used by industry experts without translation. As an example, we can cite the following. For example: import, inflation, subvention, restriction, dotation, ultimo, obligation. Such international terms are very large, i.e. the process of mastering ready-made terms in the banking and financial sector is still active. It is understood only by a narrow circle, that is, only by industry experts. For ordinary language users, however, it is a challenge because they do not have the relevant field knowledge. At the same time, Uzbek terminology of financial and economic spheres uses a large number of Russian-international terminology, subject to the laws of the Uzbek language. In the course of word learning, very few bank-financial terms are used together with word suffixes (banker-банкир, creditor-кредитор, debtor - дебитор, cashier-кассир). Market economy of our country is rapidly developing in foreign economic relations, including in the financial and banking sector. As a result, thousands of concepts have been opened or opened up. And there are no dictionary units to name them, formed from the base, the joining of the base with the maker, or the combination of two or more bases. As a result, syntactic methods combine two, three or more financial and economic terminological units, and the emergence of compound terms is reflected in modern dictionaries. The results of the analysis of dictionaries in the field of finance and economics were based on our study that suffixes, suffixes, joints, compound terms are more indicative. The analysis of the financial and banking terms of the object of our research has shown that they are different in terms of design rather than combination of terms. Also, the analysis of the collected materials shows that in terms of structure, banking and financial terms are dominated by two-, three-, four-, and five-component combinations of two-component English and two- and three-component in English.

3 CONCLUSION

In recent years, English lexicography has seen a clear tendency to reflect language events in direct relation to cultural elements, and the impact of culture on language formation. As a striking example of our opinion, we can cite the following dictionaries. Longman English Dictionary of Language and

Culture, Macmillan Dictionary. Our English banking and financial lexicography, by analyzing the results of vocabulary research by professionals in this field and supporting their approaches, is as follows:

- the tendency to have a full description of the banking and financial terms (that is, not only allows them to be understood in the context of a specialty, but also allow the use of speeches by experts in the field)
- the desire to get rid of the traditional grammatical description of the banking and financial terms, mainly in the field dictionaries;
- Update lexicographic techniques and tools: the need for drawing descriptions, manuals, content tables;
- development taking into account different meanings in different inter-industry situations (explaining each situation)
- the need to create dictionaries that reflect the banking and financial terms not only in annotated or bilingual dictionaries, but with the diachronicity of each term;
- The need to develop clear, concise definitions (i.e. the definition of some banking financial terms is complex and unclear).

The issues raised in this paragraph are of paramount importance, and deeper study of linguistics is essential. The theoretical and practical significance of such dictionaries is unlimited.

4 REFERENCES

- [1] G.P. Melnikov Basics of terminology. - M.: Publishing House of the University of Friendship of Peoples, 1991. - S. 3.
- [2] N.V. Serbinovskaya Formation and development of the terminological field "marketing" in Russian: Abstract. diss. ... cand. filol. sciences. - Rostov-on-Don, 2008 .. - C 11.
- [3] Sven Jacobson. Three types of Terminologies, 1984. - Euralex. P.357. <http://www.euralex.org/search-results/?q=Sven%20Jacobson>
- [4] V.V. Vinogradov The main stages of the history of the Russian language // Selected Works. History of the Russian literary language. - M., 1978. - S. 10-64;
- [5] Vinokur G.O. On some phenomena of word formation in Russian technical terminology // Tr. Mosk. Institute of History, Philosophy and Literature. Philosophical Faculty - M., 1939. - 61c ;
- [6] G.O. Vinokur History of the Russian literary language. - M.: Librocom, 2010. -- 192 s.;
- [7] A.A. Reformatsky In the conduct of linguistics - M., 1967, Reformed A.A. How to work on terminology. Basics and methods. - M., 1968. - 138p., Reformed
- [8] A.A. Thoughts on terminology // Modern problems of Russian terminology. - M., 1986, - 198 s;
- [9] O.S. Akhmanova Dictionary of linguistic terms. - M.: Soviet Encyclopedia, 1969. - 607s ;
- [10] O. Akhmanova, G. Agapova Terminology. Theory and Method. - M., 1974. - 206 p. ; Gerd A.S. Once again on the meaning of the term // Linguistic aspects of terminology. - Voronezh, 1980. -- 70 s. ;
- [11] R.A. Budagov Introduction to the science of language. - M. : Dobrosvet, 2003. -- 544 p. ;
- [12] S. Usmanov. Problems of Uzbek terminology. - Tashkent., 1968; P. Nishonov Frenchman Uzbek Studies Law terminology syllabus lawyer terminology

- sy. Nomz.disser ... abstract - Tashkent, 2009;
- [13] O.S. Akhmedov Problems of linguists' analysis and interpretation in the terminology of customs and customs in English and Uzbek: Filol.fan.d-ri. ... diss. – T., 2016;
- [14] B. Bafoev Navoi Works lexicas. Tashkent, 1983
- [15] N. Serbinovskaya An approach to creating a dictionary of marketing terms // Problems of economics, organization and management of enterprises, industries, complexes in different areas of the national economy: Materials of the V Intern. scientific-practical conf. Novochoerkassk, March 31, 2006: At 3 p.m. / South.-Ros. state tech. University (NPI). - Novochoerkassk: LLC NPO TEMP, 2006. - Part 2. - P. 67–70.
- [16] The D.O. Kasanova Arabic version of the nominative and derivative system of the Uzbek language of dictionary definitions // Filol. science. name diss. ... autoref. - Tashkent: 2011 .-- p. 15