



TYPOLOGICAL STUDY OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK FINANCIAL TERMINOLOGY

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Abstract: *The article is focused on the development of economic phrases that are actively employed in economic operations in both English and Uzbek. Additionally, this page offers a succinct description of how economic terminology are created and constructed.*

Key words: *economic terms, word change, language, suffixes and prifixes.*

The 21st century is a time when people all over the world are connected and share information easily. In Uzbekistan, since becoming independent, the economy has changed a lot and new words related to business have been created. These words are important for people who work in those fields and for understanding how the economy works. They are different from regular words because they have a specific meaning and are used in a particular way. Terminology is the study of these special words and how they are used. Understanding these words helps people communicate better and do their jobs more effectively.

When people study language, they also look at the words used in business and money. They also pay attention to how these words are used in different ways. Scientists who study language care a lot about these special words because they help people communicate better in certain fields. The word "term" comes from a Greek word that means "limit." These special words are different from normal words because they have only one meaning and are used in specific areas. As a term is a word, it differs from regular words in that it has a tendency to have only one meaning and is clear in its meaning. It is also concise and short. It is the truth that words cannot adequately convey emotion. The terms primarily consist of nouns and adjectives, express certain concepts in particular fields, have a specific purpose within the lexicon of a particular field, and are composed of words and word combinations structurally. There are several linguists' perspectives on terms and words. For instance, G.O. Vinokur said that "terms are not distinct words, but only words that perform distinct tasks." He also suggests that every word, regardless of how unimportant or powerless it may be, can be used as a term.






Any field's words and concepts should be precise, rationally based, and unambiguous. A portion of the terminology is translated and utilised, while other portions are provided with ready-made translations into our own tongue. According to the rules of the Uzbek language, the rest of the terminology are formed and modified.

The term "terminology" refers to the theory of terms and the definition of a group of terms. Understanding and using terminology in a specific field is made possible by doing research on the subject. In reality, the concepts follow a broad lexical-semantic literary pattern that was transmitted to the English language via a particular terminological system. The lexical units of terms and broad words complement one another.

There is no pure language in the world that can only develop its terminology at the expense of its own word components, as demonstrated by the process of language formation. Even when there is no necessity, artificially adding foreign phrases into the language is not always acceptable. There is always a process of gaining terminology from other languages, and it is impossible to retreat from this process. In these circumstances, it is important to make use of linguistic tools and pay attention to preserving the harmony between the key components of the idea that the term should convey. Many times, there are no words in use to express certain notions. Therefore, despite the fact that these ideas are crucial and significant, they are not active. However, most of the economic terms of different language origin in the Uzbek language are used widely. For example; aval, agent, arbitration, assortment, asset, auditor, banker, banco, beta coefficient, stock exchange, boycott, binder, business, bonanzas, bank, penalty, charter, debtor, deficit, debt, devaluation, dumping, denunciation, subsidy, valuation, invoice, factoring, fiscal, collateral, customs tax, hyperinflation, holding, inflation, treasury, mortgage, double exchange rate, import, indenture, importer, creditor, trade commissioner, grant, pawnshop, brand, fraud, exchange rate, neophyte, payment ratio, transfer credit, patent, rent, estimate, tax, tender, transit, turnover, inspection, voucher, guarantee, etc. It is difficult to find an Uzbek alternative to all new terms. Therefore, most of them are used in their original form and this use is convenient for businessmen of the world to exchange information. About 75–80% of the 65,000 words in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" are generated by suffixes, according to the morphological analysis [4; 33]. When updating, altering, and developing the terminological system, it is crucial to follow the rules of language evolution as well as particular objective standards, criteria, scientific measurements, and principles of lexical standardization. A new word enters the





language as a result of the word's semantic growth, which also helps to expand the language's vocabulary. By adding word-forming suffixes to the root, the morphological technique is used to create terms. In Uzbek, creating such a phrase is the most effective method. When forming a term using the morphological method, word-forming suffixes are added to the root. Making such a term is the most productive way in the Uzbek language. There are about 300 word-forming suffixes in the modern Uzbek language, and some of them, such as –ma,-ish,-chilik,-lik,-gar,-dor,- take an active part in forming economic terms in Uzbek language. For example; g'amlama, ustama, birlashma, tuzilma, buyurtma, bo'linma, undirma, xususiylashtirish, barqarorlashtirish, sog'lomlashtirish, himoyalash, aksionerlashtirish, tijoratlashtirish, mahsuldorlik, mulkdorlik, aksiyadorlik, samaradorlik, unumdorlik, taqchilik, tanqislik, mulkchilik, foydalilik, boqimandalik, manfaatdorlik, mahsuldorlik, mulkdorlik, aksiyadorlik, samaradorlik, unumdorlik, mulkdor, xaridor, qarzidor, nasiyador, sarmoyador, hissador.


The suffix -er in English can be expressed in Uzbek through the suffix -chi. For example; Importer-importchi, seller-sotuvchi, treasure-xazinachi, tax payer-soliq to'lovchi, consumeristemolchi, lease owner-ijaraga beruvchi, exporter-eksport qiliuvchi, lender-qarz beruvchi, performer-ijrochi, financier-moliyachi, taxer-soliqchi. The English suffixes -ing, -ment, -tion correspond to the Uzbek suffix -(i)sh. For example; account reconciliation-qayta hisoblash, assertion-tasdiqlash, derogationkamaytirish, pasaytirish, disruption-buzilish, uzilish, establishment-tashkil etish, o'rnatish, privatization-xusisiylashtirish, account reconciliation-hisobni solishtirish financial risk management-moliyaviy tavakkallarni boshqarish, bargaining-sovdalashish, placementjoylashtirish.

The Uzbek suffixes "-li, -tik" are used in place of the English suffixes "-tic, -ial, -al". Preferential-imtiyozli, differential-differensial, and monopolistic-monopolistik are a few examples. As a result, the lexicon of the language is enriched. The terminology of each language consists of creating words based on the lexical fund of this language, changing the lexical meaning of the word, acquiring terms from other languages, and forming compounds based on the laws of the language.

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