

## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

KHALILOVA SHAKHNOZA RAVSHANOVNA

TerSU, MA Student

shakhnozakhilova@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT:

The article examines the problem of the functioning of financial and economic terms in the field of treasury based on the material of the Uzbek language in comparison with English. Analyzes originally national and borrowed terms (interterms) in terms of their equivalence / nonequivalence; an attempt is made to define key and peripheral terms in one synonymous row; it is concluded that in modern Uzbek borrowed terms from European and Eastern (Farsi, Arabic) languages; The carried out comparative analysis of the material of the Uzbek language, with the material of the English language, makes it possible to identify among them the dominantly functioning borrowed financial and economic terms in the field of treasury in the Uzbek language.

**KEYWORDS:** treasury, budget, sphere, term, borrowing, English, Uzbek, Russian.

### INTRODUCTION:

Currently, there is a process of rapid development of special terminology in all spheres of social activity of the individual and society. One of these financial and economic spheres is the sphere of the treasury, which has a long history of development both in the countries of the East and in Europe. The study of the formation and terminology of the treasury is characterized by internationalization, i.e. functioning of a large number interterms in the presence of a certain number and proper national terms. Their compatibility, complementarity is the term

system of the treasury sphere. Exploring Treasury terms as part of a broad the layer of financial and economic terms and professional language is. It is relevant both in terms of general linguistics and in terms of comparative linguistics. "The problem of learning professional languages and industry terminology has always attracted the attention of linguists, but recently it became especially relevant in connection with active research of the specifics of the professional image of the world"[Orlova 2010: 1].

To confirm the concept of the basic term, we give examples from the material

English and Uzbek languages:

English	Uzbek
agreement	шартнома
fee	йиғим
invoice	тўловнома
expense	сарф-харажат
income	даромад
forfeit	жарима
Finance	молия
Tallange	солиқлар
inpayment	тўлаш, тўлов.

Due to the heterogeneity of financial and economic terms of modern of the Uzbek language etymologically due to the influence of similar and different from him languages and cultures throughout the entire length of historical development processes and expanding the vocabulary of the Uzbek language, analyzing the terminology system of the Treasury of Uzbekistan in a comparative aspect, we become witnesses the dynamic stage that the modern Uzbek language passes

through in its development, namely the process of formation and enrichment of the term system. For example, over the past decades, there has been a tendency to change linguistic norms through attempts to abandon terminology borrowed from English or Russian, and replace them with equivalents borrowed in the earlier periods of the development of the language from Persian, Arabic, however not all of them were perceived by native speakers [Kazakbaeva 2012: 16-17]. This fact can be illustrated by the example of borrowed words budget (borrowed through Russian) and its equivalent маблаф (borrowed from Arabic).

These examples show that for some lexemes the process of fixing the language norm is not yet complete: an attempt to replace lexical unit budget on the Arabic equivalent.

Маблаф has not been fully established, but the term mable in the context has acquired the connotative meaning of money, money fund, thereby enriching Uzbek language financial and economic terminology. When studying and analysing such examples, the lack of the inadequacy of semantic analogues, the principle of implementing the cost-saving of speech effort, the semantic saturation of the language unit, and the contextual surroundings of the term. Regarding the importance of the Arabic context linguist Nalif N. Harma, in his work on contextualization and bilingual dictionaries, wrote: "One of the most important characteristics which help us understand lexical item in sentences, passages, etc. is 'context' and, as we shall see later on, 'contextualization' has been significantly made use of in larger dictionaries in particular" (Nayef 1983: 199) ("Context is one of the most important characteristics that help us to get into lexical units in the sentences, passages, etc., and, as we shall see in the future, "contextualization" is significantly more is

used, in particular, in large dictionaries"). Thus, the analysis and streamlining of the most common terms.

Treasury will reveal a kind of language model of this professional sphere of activity, and a comparative study of the terms of the treasury of English, Russian and Uzbek will reveal similarities and the differences between the financial and economic terms studied and the terminology; identify specific features of lexical systems and install general patterns and facts, as well as linguist characteristics, systems.

In modern Uzbek literary language, the terminology of the treasury sphere is characterized by the polylingual origin of the terms - all-Turkic, actually Uzbek, Arab, Persian, European (Latin, Greek, English, etc.). This set of terms is dominated by borrowed terms to be subdivided into the following two series: 1) borrowed interterm, which are used in both Uzbek and many other languages of the world; 2) borrowed terms, but not interterminees, i.e. which are used in Uzbek and usually either in Arabic or Persian, and possibly in some Turkic languages.

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