

SYNCHRONIC APPROACH IN LEXICAL-SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC TERMS IN THE BASIS OF THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT:

The article deals with the field of terminology in Uzbek linguistics, namely, formation of economic terms that actively used in economic activities, their lexical-semantic (integral and differential) relations, in particular, in the phenomena of synonymy and polysemy.

KEYWORDS: terminology, economic terms, semantic and lexical analysis.

INTRODUCTION:

Language and society are interrelated, and it is true that changes in the life of society are necessarily reflected in language. One of the important tasks of linguistics is to reflect scientifically the changes taking place in the language in a timely manner.

Today, the Republic of Uzbekistan is rapidly implementing political, economic, spiritual and educational reforms. The huge progress achieved in our country as a result of economic reforms is a good example of this. In particular, the importance of the development of science and technology on the basis of these processes is significant. The expansion of lexical content of a language including massive terms of different fields of science and technology plays an important role in the development of the language. The coherence and solidity of scientific concepts requires that the means by which they express themselves have the same characteristics. It means that linguists and specialists in other fields of science have a great passion and effort to study

the linguistic units used in the expression of scientific concepts in the existing language, as well as in the study of scientific terminology. Issues of comparative terminology are studied not only semantically and logically but also from a linguistic point of view.

Analysis of the created works on the sphere of terminology shows that though a huge number of researches have been carried out referring to terminology of various fields of science and technology, specialized dictionaries of terminology of particular branches of science have been created, applied, and developed, some confusing features still requires to be investigated. Although a lot of work has been done in the field of terminology in our country and abroad, their comparative study with other languages is relatively small. One of them is economic terminology which includes general peculiarities of scientific terminology and has its own particular features as well. S.Ch. Abdullayeva has elaborated on economic terms in Russian and Uzbek.

Economic terms, in addition to expressing scientific concepts, in contrast to other scientific terms, are characterized by the capability of expressing scientific concepts that derive from a particular group of abstract concepts of scientific theory, namely from the laws of social production. Economic terms are characterized by expressing concepts that do not apply to the technical aspects. The difference between economic terms and other word categories is that they are defined logically in accordance with the concept. According to this feature most economic terms

are closer to common lexicology of the language.

Many terminology textbooks and studies state that there is no need for synonyms in terminology. In the study of any field, it is necessary to get acquainted not only with a large number of concepts, but also with a large number of terms that express these concepts. It is clear that redundant terms make it difficult to study, and that "economics" in the system of terms interferes with the necessary conditions of terminology. In addition, there are often certain difficulties in the use of synonymous terms appropriately. Although the synonymy of words is one of the main means of increasing the vocabulary of a language, the synonymy of terms is considered an undesirable phenomenon.

One of the reasons for the existence of synonyms for economic terms in the Uzbek language is the use of English and Russian words in the field of economics along with existing terms in the Uzbek language. This view is often considered to be completely correct, but it leads to the expression of the same term in several forms in the Uzbek language. For example:

Bankruptcy – bankrotlik, inqirozga uchrash, sinish

Integration – integratsiya, birlashish, uyusish

Currency intervention – valyuta intervensiyasi, valyuta bosqini

Another linguistic requirements of the term in some previous studies is its unambiguousness and of being monosemantic words. Although English and Uzbek economic terms have synonyms, antonyms, and polysemy, this is not accepted as abnormal phenomenon in terminology. Ignoring this leads to inaccuracy in the practice of translation, prevents the occurrence of adequacy/ However, term, particularly, the polysemy of economic terms can be observed

in the scope of economic sciences of when a single term indicates a number of general economic concepts. The following are examples of some of the terms borrowed from English to Uzbek that have ambiguity in the language: aktiv, amortizatsiya, aksiya, indeks, valyuta, sanksiya, bank.

The term "aktiv" (Uzb.) – "asset" (Eng.) in the economy means "a part of the balance sheet, which includes all tangible savings belonging to an enterprise, organization, etc.", and "the funds and materials owed to a third person" while as a socio-political term it is defined as "the most active progressive part of an organization, institution or a team".

The term "amortization" in the economic sphere of the Uzbek language has the following meanings:

-To reduce the price of machinery, property, equipment, building, etc., depending on their obsolescence, to deduct from the price, to put on the product or to allocate funds to cover the cost of repairing worn-out parts, or to pay a corresponding fee; (-mashina, mulk, asbob-uskuna, inshoot va hokazolarning eskirib, to'zib borishiga qarab, ularning bahosini kamaytira borishi, bahosidan chegirib, mahsulot ustiga qo'yish yoki ularning eskirgan to'zgan qisminitklash harajatini qoplash uchun mablag' ajratish yoki shunga loyiq haq to'lash)

-The action or process of gradually reducing or writing off the initial cost of an asset (aktivning dastlabki qiymatini bosqichma-bosqich tushirish yoki hisobdan chiqarish harakati yoki jarayoni) When used as a scientific and technical term, it means to reduce the impact of cars, planes, etc. on the ground.

In economics, the term "index" means: - a numerical indicator showing the gradual changes in an economic event as a percentage; In mathematics, it is understood as a letter or number index that is underlined, for example A2 XII.

In a local usage it refers to the following meaning: an alphabetical list of names, subjects, etc., with references to the places where they occur, typically found at the end of a book;

The term “ekvivalent” – “equivalent” means the same thing: ekvivalent so’zlar - equivalent words. However, as an economic term, it means a second commodity that represents the value of a good.

In both the lexical and terminological sense of the same concept, for example, in the lexical sense, “kapital” – “capital” means the principal: “kapital remont” (capital repair) - major overhaul; “kapital qurilish” (-capital construction) – major, general construction. And in the English language this word means: the main official city of the state, upper case letter, money, funds, punishment of death;

As a scientific and economic term. “Capital” means production and services, means of production, goods and money that bring income to their owners.

The polysemy of the terms is connected to the context in which they are used, and it is said that context is a condition for their polysemy, and, in general, this phenomenon depends on the context. It means that a particular term can refer to different meanings according to the context where it is utilized. Usage of terms in a lingvocultural context makes them more adaptable to the main lexical system of the language.

The study of the connections of lexemes and lexemes should be based on their

paradigmatic and syntagmatic relationships. This theory may be adopted to the studies of economic terms. Paradigmatic relationships creates an opportunity for being aware of the communication of lexemes and terms in a particular parts of a statement. Syntagmatic relationship, in its turn, refers to make clear the communications of lexemes and terms in various parts of a statement. Both of these relationships creates a way to study structural-semantic features. Structural-semantic relationship gives a chance for a deep study of their conceptions and semantics between their components.

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