

ISSN: 2181-4031

ФУНДАМЕНТАЛ

ТАДҚИҚОТЛАР ИЛМИЙ-АМАЛИЙ ЖУРНАЛИ

2-СОН

ФЕВРАЛЬ, 2023



IMFAKTOR
PAGES



ISSN: 2181-4031
DOI Journal 10.56017/2181-4031

ФУНДАМЕНТАЛ ТАДҚИҚОТЛАР ЖУРНАЛИ

I-ЖИЛД, 2-СОН

ЖУРНАЛ ФУНДАМЕНТАЛЬНЫ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ

ТОМ-I, НОМЕР-2

JOURNAL OF FUNDAMENTAL STUDIES

VOLUME-I, ISSUE-2

ТОШКЕНТ – 2023

ФУНДАМЕНТАЛ ТАДҚИҚОТЛАР ЖУРНАЛИ

ЖУРНАЛ ФУНДАМЕНТАЛЬНЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ | JOURNAL OF FUNDAMENTAL STUDIES

№ 2 (2023) DOI <http://dx.doi.org/10.56017/2181-4031-2023-2>

Бош муҳаррир:

Тураев Б. – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор

Масъул муҳаррир:

Расулова Д. – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент

Таҳририят аъзолари:

Кенжабаев А. – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор

Расулова Д. – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент

Саттаров О. – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент

Исҳоқов М. – тарих фанлари доктори, профессор

Абдуҳалимов Б. – тарих фанлари доктори, профессор

Каримов Б. – тарих фанлари номзоди, доцент

Мадумаров Т. – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор

Қодиров Б. – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент

Қиличев Х. – юридик фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори

Баҳодиров Р. – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор

Саифназаров И. – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор

Идиоров У. – сиёсий фанлар доктори, профессор

Абдуллаев Н. – сиёсий фанлар номзоди, доцент

Сатторов А. – сиёсий фанлар номзоди, доцент

Умаров А. – социология фанлари доктори, профессор

Каюмов К. – социология фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори

“Фундаментал тадқиқотлар” илмий-амалий журнали 2022 йил 22 декабрь куни **№ 054837**-сонли гувоҳнома билан оммавий ахборот воситаси сифатида давлат рўйхатидан ўтказилган.

Мазкур журнал **6 та** халқаро маълумотлар базаларида индексланган бўлиб, жорий йил учун **UIF 2023 = 7.5 “импакт-фактор”** кўрсаткичига эга.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий таълим, фан ва инновациялар вазирлиги ҳузуридаги Олий аттестация комиссиясининг 2023 йил 24 июлдаги 01-02/1199-сонли хатига мувофиқ ушбу журналда чоп этилган мақолалар **хорижий мақолалар сифатида тан олинади.**

Саҳифаловчи\Page Maker\Верстка: Абдурахмон Хасанов

Таҳририят манзили: Тошкент шаҳар, Учтепа тумани, “Ватан” МФЙ, Чилонзор 24-мавзеси, 2/27-уй. Почта индекси 100152. Веб-сайт: www.imfaktor.uz/com

Телефон номер: +99894-410 11 55, E-mail: tahririyat@imfaktor.uz

© “ИМФАКТОР Pages” илмий нашриёти, 2023 йил.

© Муаллифлар жамоаси, 2023 йил.

ФУНДАМЕНТАЛ ТАДҚИҚОТЛАР ЖУРНАЛИ

ЖУРНАЛ ФУНДАМЕНТАЛЬНЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ | JOURNAL OF FUNDAMENTAL STUDIES

*Иқтисодиёт фанлари***Pulatova Dilbar Kholmatjon kizi***Master's student at the National University of Uzbekistan
named after Mirzo Ulugbek Faculty of Foreign Philology**Department of English linguistics**<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7680732>*

ECONOMIC TERMS AND THEIR ORIGIN AND SOME ISSUES OF DESCRIPTIVE TRANSLATION OF THEM

АННОТАЦИЯ

Иқтисодий атамалар лексик-семантик тил тизимининг энг динамик жихатларидан биридир. Турли мамлакатларнинг иқтисодий тизимларининг тузилишидаги сезиларли фарқларни ҳисобга олган ҳолда, иқтисодий атамалар бир тил ичида синчковлик билан тадқиқ қилишни ва икки ёки ундан ортиқ тиллар доирасида кейинги таққослашни талаб қилади. Тадқиқот, биринчи навбатда, иқтисодий терминология тизимини ривожлантириш масалалари, унинг функционаллиги, таркибий-семантик ва лингвистик хусусиятлари Ўзбекистоннинг халқаро алоқаларини кенгайтириш ва такомиллаштиришнинг замонавий жараёнларини ҳисобга олган ҳолда назарий ва амалий жихатдан ниҳоятда муҳим аҳамиятга эга эканлиги билан боғлиқ. Дунёнинг қолган қисми билан, ушбу мақола иқтисодий терминларнинг тарихига ҳам назар солган ҳолда, иқтисодий терминларнинг тарихига ҳам тўхталади.

Калит сўзлар: иқтисодий атамалар, глобаллашув жараёни, таржима, терминология бирлиги, эквивалент, калкуинг, иқтисодий атамаларнинг келиб чиқиши, транслитерация, транскрипция, тавсифий таржима.

АННОТАЦИЯ

Экономические термины являются одним из наиболее динамичных аспектов лексико-семантической системы языка. Учитывая существенные различия в структуре экономических систем разных стран, экономические термины требуют тщательного исследования внутри одного языка и дальнейшего сравнения в рамках двух или более языков. Исследование является своевременным прежде всего потому, что вопросы развития экономической терминосистемы, ее функционирования, структурно-семантических и языковых особенностей чрезвычайно важны как в теоретическом, так и в практическом плане, с учетом современных процессов расширения и совершенствования международных связей Узбекистана. с остальным миром. Эта статья посвящена истории экономических терминов, отмечая историю экономических терминов.

Ключевые слова: экономические термины, процесс глобализации, перевод, терминологическая единица, эквивалент, калькирование, происхождение экономических терминов, транслитерация, транскрипция, описательный перевод.

ANNOTATION

Economic terms are one of the most dynamic aspects of the lexical and semantic language system. Given the significant differences in the structure of the various countries' economic systems, economic terms require careful research inside one language and further comparison within two or more languages. The study is timely first and foremost because the issues of the development of the economic terminology system, it is functioning, structural-semantic, and linguistic features are extremely important both theoretically and practically, taking into account modern processes of Uzbekistan's international relations expansion and enhancement with the rest of the world. This paper demonstrates also historical views of economic terms.

Keywords: economic terms, globalization process, translation, terminology unit, equivalent, calquing, the origin of economic terms, transliteration, transcription, descriptive translation

The beginning of the new century and millennium brings up vast and interesting prospects for global civilization. Within the globalization spread paradigm, it merges into a single holistic world system. As a result, this affects all human living environments, including the economy, politics, security, science, and culture, with direct implications for Uzbekistan as an integral part of the world order that plays a significant role in the new-fashioned international relations forming not only at the Asian level. As a result, the most recent globalization development has set the English language's priority position as a method of communication between different peoples in the United Kingdom and around the world. Nowadays, it is also true that the English language is the primary source of international economic terminology formation. It should be emphasized that economic concepts are usually formulated in English or borrowed through English as an intermediary language. Given the enormous disparities in the structure of different countries' economic systems, economic words require extensive study within one language and further comparison among two or more languages.

Historical views of economic terminology

According to historical sources, the origin of the terms of accounting and economy was a long period, the first shoots of which correspond to the reign of the Ancient Roman Empire. For the development of the country, first of all, special attention was paid to the state treasury and its accounting issues, and according to the historical annals of that time, there were two types of the treasury.

The treasury managed by the emperor was called *fiscus*, *fisk*, and the treasury managed by the Senate was called *errarium*. *Fisk* (treasury, treasury) Lot. basket, (treasury, treasury) - Latin. *aes*: copper, bronze; coin, money; valuable, high value; award means meanings.

Financial and economic terms, like lexical units, are formed as a result of two processes: semantic derivation and word formation. L. Yu. According to Buyanova, there are morphological, lexical-semantic, and lexical-syntactic methods of term formation as one of the important aspects of derivation; each element of terminology has its own characteristics and participates in the formation of the term.

In her research, S.V. Shvetsova analyzes English terms from the point of view of formation methods and frequency of use. As one of the most common methods, he notes that the morphological method of term formation using suffixes is active.

English financial terminology is based on its own and acquired layers. For example, I.Yu. Bulgakova describes the process of introduction of the words "contract" and "agreement" into English and other Romance-Germanic languages. "According to its dominant meaning, the term contract is an agreement, a transaction that reflects the bilateral obligations of the contracting parties," the author writes. It was implemented in the 14th century due to the need to reflect the conditions in writing in order to avoid evasion of obligations or their misinterpretation, and has become increasingly common in world practice from the time of Ancient Rome to the present day. The lexeme "Sontract" was formed on the basis of the verbs *contractus*, *contrahere* - to combine, agree, to make a contract with someone, with the prefix *con* - and the verb *trahere* - to take, stretch (extend), to interest, and later served as a nucleus for the creation of a group of terms. . Given that in the Middle Ages Latin served as a functional language for priests, doctors, scientists, and lawyers, it is natural that there are many Latin adaptations for English and European languages.

As a clear proof of our opinion, we can cite the international term "contract", almost unchanged in pronunciation and writing: contract - in Uzbek and Russian languages, contract - in German, contract - in English, *contratto* - in Italian. The term "Agreement" means "agreement, promise of the parties to do something", Latin *ad + gre* (will, desire, pleasure) from Latin *gratus* (pleasant) on the basis of *gratum agreeer*, *agre* (according to the will) appeared in the 15th century through the French language is also synonymous with the term contract [39;-B.21-24].

At this point, it should be noted that unlike the term agreement, there are a number of terminological combinations that are actively used in the field of finance and economics, based on the term contract.

For example, contract awarded – tuzilgan shartnoma; contract bond – shartnoma kafolati; contract buyer – shartnoma haridori; contract by deed – muhr bilan tasdiqlangan bitim; contract debt – shartnomaviy qarz; [192;-B.482-491].

Economic terminology.

Economic terminology, defined as a system of economic phenomena and concepts that operate in the economic arenas of legislation, business paperwork, and economics, is a large and crucial layer of every national language lexicon. Attention to terminology and its evolution on a linguistic foundation, the level and depth of scientific study, and the degree of elaboration and compilation are indications of state progress and national and economic consciousness.

One of the fundamental characteristics of economic terminology is its practical grasp by all members of the linguistic community, as long as economic terms do not remain within the vocabulary created for specialized tasks.

A term (Latin terminus - borderline, boundary) is an emotionally neutral word or phrase that implies a well-defined particular concept of any discipline of science, technology, art, social life, etc., and is distinguished not only stylistically, but also lexically.

Its key characteristics include specific nature, denomination, systematic character, monosemy, synonymy, and homonymy, stylistic neutrality, precision, conciseness, international character, sonority, and ease of use with derivative terms. Thus, term context interaction is critical for word meaning in scientific economic literature conveyed from English into Uzbek.

We all agree that we need to pay more attention to the terminology used in research and education. We disagree that a well-defined scientific language exists and is just ready to be employed. As Lewis and Linn (1996) point out, an attentive reader may discover a varied spectrum of ways to discuss scientific concepts and processes in science and physics textbooks. Even if we acquire a high level of consensus on scientific truth, the cognitive adequacy of such terminology, or should we? For example, the terminology's cognitive insufficiency could still obstruct its usage in learning.

Descriptive translation.

Linguistics experts are continually investigating language as a living phenomenon. It necessitates growth. Global advances in technology, medicine, and science have a tremendous impact on language. Globalization, as we know, is the alteration of people's living conditions in all parts of life. As a result of globalization, economic terminology from other languages was also imported into English. With the introduction of new terms, the Uzbek language underwent various alterations. Uzbek linguistics sought different methods for correctly introducing new words into the language. Linguistics attempts to employ descriptive translation since it is based on using a description to characterize a term or phrase in the source rather than just translating it.

In the process of translating financial and economic terms from English to Russian or Uzbek, it is necessary to take into account the origin of difficulties such as ambiguity, doublets, and variants, which arise as a result of the tendencies of euphemization and contextualization in the language due to the difference in the grammatical and morphological characteristics of the languages. In addition, it is necessary not to ignore the issues of translation of acronyms and abbreviations developed in English, or processes related to the shortening of terms. It should be noted that the tendency to shorten English abbreviations, acronyms, and terms is becoming a characteristic of Uzbek and Russian languages.

International cooperation, intercultural and interlinguistic relations, and the result of integration, and globalization will be an important impetus for the development of the field. This, in turn, leads to the expansion of the range of communication, and the improvement of special lexical layers.

The comparative analysis of financial and economic terminologies through the prism of sociolinguistic, linguistic, historical, and cultural realities shows the importance of researching the common and specific points at the intersection of different structural languages, such as English, Russian and Uzbek languages, as well as linguistic features.

Through these points of intersection or specific features, first of all, it is possible to observe the level of development of treasury services in the English, Russian and Uzbek financial and economic spheres and what control management existed. The treasury lexicon is explained by the presence of ancient international and interlingual terms formed during the historical processes experienced by state and non-state commercial and financial structures.

REFERENCES

1. Abdurahmonov G'. Terminologiya Muammolari // O'zbek tili terminologiyasi va taraqqiyot uning perespektivlari..-Toshkent: Fan, 1986.-139 b.
2. Akhmedov O.S. Ingliz va O'zbek tillarida soliq va iqtisodiy terminlarning lingvistik taxlili va tarjima muammolari: Toshkent. 2016.
3. Croft W., D. Alan. Cognitive Linguistics. – UK: Cambridge University Press, 2004.
4. Langacker R. Foundations of Cognitive Grammar. Volume I. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 1987.
5. Буянов Н.В. Функциональность терминов и понятий терминосферы «Налоги и налоговое право»: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Краснодар: 2001. – 20 с.
6. Булгакова И.Ю. Формирование терминологии английского документоведения в донаучную эпоху //Вестник Иркутского государственного лингвистического университета Выпуск № 1 (9), 2010. – С.20-26.
7. Шафиков С.Г. Лингвистическая типология в комментариях и извлечениях. – Уфа: РИЦ БашГУ, 2008. – 174 с.

ISSN: 2181-4031
DOI Journal 10.56017/2181-4031

ФУНДАМЕНТАЛ ТАДҚИҚОТЛАР ЖУРНАЛИ

I-ЖИЛД, 2-СОН

ЖУРНАЛ ФУНДАМЕНТАЛЬНЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ

ТОМ-I, НОМЕР-2

JOURNAL OF FUNDAMENTAL STUDIES

VOLUME-I, ISSUE-2

«Фундаментал тадқиқотлар» электрон журнали 2022 йил 22 декабрь куни № 054837-сонли гувоҳнома билан оммавий ахборот воситаси сифатида давлат рўйхатидан ўтказилган.

Муассис: «IMFAKTOR Pages» масъулияти чекланган жамияти.

Таҳририят манзили: 100152, Тошкент шаҳри, Учтепа тумани, “Ватан” МФЙ, Чилонзор 24-мавзеси, 2-уй.

Телефон номер: +99894-410 11 55

Эл. почта: tahririyat@imfaktor.uz

Веб-сайт: www.imfaktor.uz

