



LEXICOGRAPHIC CRITERIA OF BANKING AND FINANCIAL TERMS

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-----ANNOTATION-----

This article is about in detail the lexicographic criteria of banking and financial terminology. In fact that today the introduction of new terms and concepts are differences in the terminology from foreign languages into Uzbek. We have considered the stages of formation of the history of lexicography in English and Uzbek. It is important to create of terminological dictionaries in various fields.

KEY WORDS: *banking, financial, terminology, glossary, lexicography, history, various fields, create, native, foreign language.* -----

INTRODUCTION

Extralinguistic, intralinguistic and linguistic factors in the development process in various spheres, such as science and technology, market economy and culture, which are taking place in the Republic of Uzbekistan as a result of economic reforms, are giving rise to many new concepts and terms in banking and finance. Significant changes in the terminology of the field, in particular, require the necessary skills in the regulation of terms, harmonization, development of lexical criteria [1].

The influx of thousands of new terms and concepts from foreign languages into Uzbek in the late 1990s has led to differences in the terminology of the national language. That is, a broad path has been opened to linguistic phenomena that are considered negative in linguistics - synonymy, polysemy, and homonymy. This negative, unfavorable situation complicates the information-communication processes in data exchange. Therefore, the main purpose of this article is to reflect on current issues such as regulation of banking and financial terminology, its standardization and prevention of clutter, the development of lexical criteria.

THE ESSENCE OF THE MATTER

“Terms actually have all the characteristics of linguistic lexical units. However, one of the important directions of lexicology is the work on determining the lexical-semantic, morphological structure of terms related to a particular field of science, their arrangement, unification of terms and the creation of terms for new scientific and technical fields” [2].

N.V. Serbinovskaya notes that “over time, the terminological field changes, reflecting the achievements of new knowledge, some units disappear and new ones appear, there is a shift of terms within the terminological field, the transition to other semantic groups and a new position” [3].

According to Sven Jacobson, “... the lack of standardization in the terminology of the social sciences has led to an unlimited increase in new concepts in a number of disciplines” [4].

The issues of regulation and standardization of banking and financial terms have always been in the focus of terminologists. The contribution of our famous and great linguists to lexicography in ancient times is invaluable. In particular, the “Turkish words dictionary” compiled by the famous poet and lexicographer Mahmud Kashgari (Devonu lug'atit turk), “Hibbatul-Haqoyiq” by Ahmad Yugnaki, “Qutadgu bilig” by Yusuf KhasHajib, “Bado-ul-lug” by Sheikh Suleiman Bukhari, It is of great importance that AlisherNavoi is reflected in the works of Khazoinul-maoniy, Khayratul-abror, Amir Temur's Statutes, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur's Boburnoma and many others. Also V.V.Vinogradov, G.O.Vinokur, A.A.Reformatskiy, O.S.Akhmanova, A.S.Gerd, R.A.Budagov, S.Usmonov, P.Nishonov, Ch.S. Abdullaeva, H.A. Dadabaev, Q.M.Musaev, O.O.Olimjanov, O.Akhmedov, Sh.N.Abdullaeva also made their worthy contributions in this field.

It is known that the first recognized dictionary abroad was French, associated with the name of the city Epinal, called “Epinal Glossary”. Although this dictionary is similar to other dictionaries of that period, but



there are very few Latin words in the dictionary, their interpretation is explained by popular words. The main content of the Epinal glossary dictionary is not Latin words, but Old English words. For example: alium - garlic «garlic», sardines - herring as and so on.

Foreign linguists conditionally divide the history of the development of English lexicography into several periods.

The first period is called “glossarization”. At this stage, a simple approach to the description of the lexical structure of the language was of particular importance. In this case, the dictionary included specially selected words, the interpretation of which was not of a scientific nature. Dictionaries do not provide information on the grammatical and phonetic features of lexical units [5]. There are also no practical examples in terms of the use of words (contextual) in the text. The following dictionaries belong to the dictionaries of this period. Promptuarium Parvulorum (Treasure chest for young people – “Sokrovishchnitsa dlya molodezhi”), OrtusVocabulorum is called the space of words (“Sad slov”), Alvearie (“Uley”) [6].

The second period in the history of English lexicography can be recognized as the period of “complex dictionaries”. The peculiarity of this period is that it focuses mainly on the content of the everyday dictionary (set of words), which is explained by giving units that are difficult to understand or very short definitions that do not differ from each other. Dictionaries created during this period include: Table Alphabetical by Robert Codr, “An English translator” by John Balloca, “English Dictionary” by Henry Cochrema, The New World of English Words by Edward Phillips and etc.

The third period of English lexicography can be described as “re-scientific.” The distinguishing feature of this period is the tendency of lexicographers to introduce certain norms in the process of pronunciation of words, their phonetic-phonological pronunciation. Therefore, at this stage, almost all words should be normatively defined and the above-mentioned principles should be proved in practice. Some lexicographers try to give more information about a lexeme when creating dictionaries. Also, in this process, more attention was paid to the morphological structure, ie the grammatical structure, than to the lexical-semantic definition of words.

It should be noted that in some dictionaries contextual (applied to the situation) lexemes are interpreted through quotations from the literature, and their etymology is given only. Such dictionaries include: Dictionary of English Language by Samuel Johnson, An American Dictionary of English Language by Noya Webster, and others.

The first scientifically based dictionary was “Thesaurus Roje”. “Roget Thesaurus”, a thesaurus of English words and phrases in origin, is one of the first dictionaries in history. Today, this dictionary has become quite popular. The dictionary was compiled in 1805 by the English lexicographer Peter Mark Roger and published in 1852.

“The Oxford English Dictionary” is a notable dictionary of words and concepts that is a jewel of English lexicography and is widely and actively used. [8]

Mahmud Kashgari's work “Devonu lug'otit turk” plays a special role in the formation of lexicography of the Uzbek language. Devonu Lug'atit Turk is intended to explain the vocabulary of the Turkic peoples of its time, to reveal the meanings of words, to show the unique phonetic and morphological differences between the languages of different nations. As S. Mutallibov rightly admits, this dictionary is not only an explanatory dictionary, but also a phonetic and grammatical “richness” of the language of the XI century.

CONCLUSION

Even today, such dictionaries are important in our society. They help to develop communication between citizens who speak different languages and to carry out significant work in various fields.

There is a need to study the banking and financial terminology of the modern Uzbek language, to classify it scientifically, to compare it in English and Uzbek languages. “Creation of dictionaries of terms of special lexicons in the development of inter-sectoral banking, tax law, trade, marketing, foreign economic activity, due to the division of the terminological field of the banking and financial sector into components” - creates the need to form bilingual dictionaries of financial terms in polygraphic and electronic formats [9].

A comparative study of banking and financial terms is of more practical importance. In conclusion, the monolingual, bilingual and even trilingual (English-Uzbek, Uzbek-English, Russian-Uzbek, Uzbek-Russian, English-Russian-Uzbek) terminology is scientifically based, high-quality, understandable, able to meet the requirements of the time, and today problem of creating and improving dictionaries remains relevant [10].

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