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Lexical semantic features of banking and finance terms in English and Uzbek

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Anotation: In modern English, one of such methods is the so-called word-building, when words are intertwined. In some literature, the term "make a word with a lexical – syntactic method" is used, in some cases, when it is given as "make a word with a morphological – syntactic method", in others the term "make a word with a lexical-syntactic method". In Uzbek linguistics, the creation of a new term by this method is referred to as "constructing a term by syntactic method".

Key words: semantic syntactic method, a suffix, international terms

Construct a new term by changing the meaning of simple words in many languages, it allows to increase dictionary wealth in international areas. The vast amount of international terms is enriched by changing the meanings of common language words, terms derived from social and economic networks.

This method of constructing terms differs from others in that in other cases, in order to represent a new concept, a new Form m is created again (that is, the glue is a new merged word), where the new content is placed in the old form of the meaning (that is, the ready word that existed before is obtained).

The peculiarity of constructing a term by changing the meaning is that the object being terminated (that is, phenomenon to which it is necessary to give a name) always has some kind of generality with the perdmet or phenomenon to which the name is applied as a term. This commonality can be the stubbornness between their appearance or the function they perform. The name of the existing subject can be transferred to a new one only in a situation where the concepts in the births of these things are clear, having a general aspect that interacts with them, otherwise it can not be done. Therefore, when making terms, it is necessary to pay attention to their meaning structure.

In the semantic syntactic method, the term construction is widely used in social and economic spheres in relation to other branches of terminology. The main reason for this is the fact that the terms of both spheres have appeared in the past on the basis of the people's language and have a strong connection with the language of live speech.

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Therefore, more than one metographic application, characteristic of the people's language, that is, the transfer of the meaning of lexemas, is relatively threeraydi in the system of terms in the international sphere.

Although the legalization of international terms by the method of conjugation is less important than the legalization by the syntactic method, it is important from a diachronic point of view. In English, many linguistic tools are used in the international sphere,in particular, word-building. Consequently, in English, it is possible to use several words or combinations of words for the purpose of constructing terms (prefix, suffix). Below we cite the derivative terms and methods of pronouns in English: with the help of a prefix, the terms are formed, in principle, in English, through the prepositional word suffixes (pre,inter, im, re, de, com, con, dis, ex) and can denote the preposition or the fulfillment of an action by something.

Pre-this prefix denotes the pre-execution state of the pre-execution state of the action:

Precivilization-before civilization

preannounce-before the announcement

precalculation-before counting

before pre-Code-coding

predeposit-before putting money in the bank

deselect,delicate,desertification, deformation exchange,export, express ensure,entitled discrepancy, discrete, discussion,dispute restructure, revisit, reappear, rebuild, refinance interact, intermix, interface

Also in the spelling of economic terms in English, morphological factors related to a number of other prefixes are considered significant.

With the help of a suffix, it is possible to construct in English a sentence a term that acts as a noun, adverb or verb. For example,- er, -or, - a person performing a certain action by means of antkabisoffices, mechanism can be expressed;

minister,administer, superior, ambassador, physicist, philologist Drier, cutter, computer

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Addition to the end of the word-ion, -tion, -ment, -ure, - age, through suffixes it is possible to form terms that denote certain concepts that turn from verbs into a horse. For example:

collaboration, documentation, resolution, identification mission, expression, admission development, punishment, achievement advantage, baggage, plumage

Thanks to the quality and nouns made within the above-mentioned translation models, it becomes easier to understand. For example, understanding that the "less"and "ful" ort suffixes are synonymous against each other does not pose a problem for the translator and allows the translation to come out correctly.

relentless respectful, peaceful, careful

When translating political texts from Uzbek to English, special attention is paid to the legalization of certain political terms, other similar words can be understood even without looking in the dictionary. For example, now, if we consider the English-language alternatives to the criteria of Priority Development in the policy of our state, then such words as democratization, modernization (modernization), globalization are formed by the addition of the word form-conjugation of a complex proportion. This supplement is compatible with the English-zation supplement. And so, as we translators know the English Meaning of the basis of these words-zation with the addition of the suffix

democratization,

modernization,

globalization

The semantic development of the word causes the emergence of a new word in the language and serves to enrich its util terminology. When making a term with a morphological method, word-building suffixes are added to the predicate. Making such a term is the most productive method in the Uzbek language.

In the terminology of the Uzbek language, the terms used by the syntactic method in relation to single-word terms are much more significant. This is due to the fact that the terms used by the syntactic method are considered to be an important nominative source in Uzbek, as in all languages.

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The synonym of the original Uzbek, forstojic, Arabic lexemes, which form the basis of the dictionary composition of the Uzbek language, can be found in textbooks and manuals, dictionaries and other sources. For example:

agreement

Department-Court

income

profitable-speculator

criterion-measure-sign

controller

money

debtor

cost-output

customer-customer

customer-customer

Master-additional

Association

capital investment

cost-output

Synonyms of some English-language economic terms consist of word combinations:

sovereignty – supreme authority

authority – person in command

commitee – a group of parsons

referendum-a direct popular vote

larlaration-in common law

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costitution – a legal document

republic-a state with on monarchy

prisedent-hade of state

In the process of transition to a market economy in our country, many terms (terms) are entering our language. A certain part of this is being uzbek on the basis of the possibilities of our native language, and a certain part is being used as an international mastering.

The economic terms entering into the Uzbek language from other languages should first be passed through the discussion of specialists and terminology, and then approved by the Supreme Assembly. Those after this, such economic terms come into legal force, and they can be applied freely.

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