

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract

Financial terms are an integral part of economic activity. They play an important role in representing finance, banking, investment and other economic processes. English is the main language in global finance, and many terms are being transferred from English to Uzbek. New terms are emerging in modern finance. In English, terms such as "digital banking" (digital bank) and "e-wallet" (electronic wallet) are common. In Uzbek, these terms are translated as "digital bank" and "electronic wallet". This process contributes to the development of the Uzbek language and the formation of specific terminology in the field of banking and finance. Financial terms also depend on cultural and social context. The development of the financial system and economic changes in Uzbekistan affect the change of terms. For example, new economic policies and programs may lead to the introduction of new terms. In English, news and innovations in the field of finance cause changes in terms. Financial terms also affect the education system. Institutions providing education in the Uzbek language in the field of finance and banking are introducing new terms into their programs. This is important for students and professionals in acquiring new knowledge. And in English, financial education is based on many international standards, which ensures global acceptance of terms.

The emergence of new terms in the field of modern finance is due to a number of factors. Innovations in the field of financial technology (fintech) give rise to new terms. For example, terms such as "robo-advisor" and "peer-to-peer lending" are related to the provision of financial services on digital platforms. Blockchain technology introduced new terms such as "smart contract" and "cryptocurrency". The development of global financial markets and the expansion of international trade give rise to new terms. For example, terms such as "emerging markets" (developing markets) and "foreign direct investment" (direct foreign investment) are common. Economic changes, such as pandemics or financial crises, lead to the introduction of new terms. Terms such as "quantitative easing" (quantitative easing) and "negative



interest rates" (negative interest rates) appeared as a result of such changes. Demands for social responsibility and sustainability give rise to new terms. For example, concepts such as "sustainable finance" and "impact investing" focus on social and environmental issues. New programs and courses in financial education lead to the introduction of new terms. For example, terms such as "financial literacy" (financial literacy) and "behavioral finance" (behavioral finance) are widely used in the educational process. Digital banking and mobile apps are transforming financial services. Terms such as "digital wallet" and "contactless payment" are appearing in this process.

The emergence of new terms in the field of modern finance is associated with changes in the technological, economic, social and educational spheres. These terms reflect the development and global integration of the financial sector, and also create new opportunities and challenges.

The main differences between financial terms in English and Uzbek are related to a number of factors. Many financial terms are coined in English and used globally. For example, terms like "equity", "debt", "asset", "liability". In the Uzbek language, these terms are often translated or Uzbek equivalents are created. For example, "equity", "debt", "asset", "liability". Some English terms may not be translated correctly in Uzbek or their meaning may not be clear. For example, the term "hedging" in Uzbek is translated as "reducing risk", but the meaning of this term in the financial context is not fully reflected. Financial terms often depend on cultural context. While the English terms are more based on the global financial system, the Uzbek terms can be adapted to local economic conditions. English terms are often widely used and accepted in the financial sector. In the Uzbek language, some terms are still new and the process of their adoption continues. Every language has its own financial terms.

For example, the term "microfinance" (micro finance) is widely used in English, and in Uzbek it translates as "micro finance", but this field may still be developing. English terms in the field of digital finance (for example, "blockchain", "cryptocurrency") are also widely used in Uzbek, but their Uzbek equivalents are still being formed. Differences between financial terms in English and Uzbek related to factors such as terminology, translation difficulties, cultural context, level of adoption, specific terms and digital transformation. These differences are important in the acquisition and practice of knowledge in the field of finance.



Conclusion

The differences and similarities between financial terms in English and Uzbek are related to the global integration of finance and the development of the Uzbek language. While English terms are widely used in many fields, their translation and adaptation in Uzbek is important. These processes are necessary for effective operation in the financial sector. Development and renewal of financial terms in the Uzbek language should be carried out in accordance with economic changes.

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