Lexicographic Study of Socio-Economic Terms in English and Uzbek

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Abstract

This article provides a structural-semantic and lexicographical study of sociological words in the socio-economic sphere and their broad interpretation.

Keywords: economic - social, vocabulary, terminology, structure.

As a result of peoples living in different natural, economic, socio-political conditions, their consciousness, worldview and various special concepts, norms and principles are determined, all of which are reflected in language. However, it is also possible that in the development of technical progress, assimilated neologisms, which represent concepts that have emerged in another country, do not have an alternative in another language.

Because every living language is constantly changing and evolving. One of its moving components is a dictionary. Compared to other aspects of language, first of all, its expansion and change and development have been proved through the great lexical dynamics.

Vocabulary with an alternative is a word or phrase that means things, processes and beings that appear in the stages of language development, and they do not have an alternative in translation. Examples of lexicons that do not have an alternative are the "economic and social terms" that form the basis of our article.

When translating economic texts, the following translation methods are used, mainly to find alternatives in Uzbek or, if no alternative is found:

1. Transcription.
2. Transliteration.
3. Calving.
4. Descriptive or descriptive expression.

Transcription - The most widely used method of transcription in the practice of translation today is the one that can give the phonetics of a word, rather than giving it a spelling. Due to the significant differences in the phonetic system of the Uzbek and English languages, such a transmission produces some conditions and some similarities and differences of some English sounds.

In general, the translator cannot bypass the elements of transliteration when using transcription. All in all, the elements of transliteration and transcription in general are reflected in the following.

1. Transliteration of unpronounced sounds.
2. Transliteration of reduced sounds.
3. Transliteration of double consonants.
4. Some of the available options, ie the closest to the graph. Examples of transliteration of neologisms in economic assimilation.

Agency - Agency, Antique - Antique (antique), Auditor - Auditor, Audit - Audit (inspection), Attestation - Attestation, Cargo (cargo insurance) - Cargo (cargo insurance), Clause - Klauzula – (law, contract, part of a will, condition, reprimand), Consignor - Consignant (owner of goods crossing the border through intermediaries) and others.

Transliteration. The reason for this naming is that in the use of these methods in the translation movement, instead of the sound movement or by giving a graphical form of the content of words
in the native language from the translated foreign language. However, this method seems to be without translation, but based on the evidence, it is used here only as a substitute for each other, as an important basis for its revival. The substitute becomes the proof of the language being translated, and therefore the appearance is used in the same language as the equivalent.

In general, this approach is widespread and one of the oldest in the field of natural language problems, but it continues to be important today. Indeed, the use of this method is currently associated with a number of boundaries (language policy, customs, etc.).

The method of transliteration is a method of giving letters that make up an English word with Uzbek letters. For example: Subsidy - Dotation - (organization, state subsidies to enterprises, financial assistance, surcharges. Mainly used for compensation and other purposes).

Dealer - a businessman who is engaged in stock exchange or trade intermediation at his own expense. Transliteration was widely used by translators until the end of the twentieth century. This did not require the translator to know the pronunciation of the English language, which could be limited by the ability to see. Currently, transliteration is used by almost all translators.

Kalkalash. In particular, kalkala has a special place among the methods of translation, it occupies a place between fully translated and non-translated lexicons. The invariance of the shielding is reflected in the fact that the internal shape remains unchanged. Elements in internally reciprocal languages that correspond between two languages are based on lexical units. The same lexical units are used as a building material to restore the mastered internal form or the word being translated. Kalkalash - involves the replacement of original lexical units with lexical units in the target language and leads to the creation of new words and phrases in the target language: superpower - the dominant state; mass culture - mass culture; green revolution - green revolution; transnational - transnational. Or as a method of creating a relative equivalent to a literal translation - the equivalent integrity is created by the simple addition of equivalents from the parts that make it up. It follows that kalkalash is often found in compound words.

For example, the word "Copyright" consists of two parts, "copy" and "right", which means "copy", (copyright) "right". By summarizing the meaning of these words, Copyright conveys the meaning of copyright.

Examples of kalkalash are the reconstruction of the content of the Uzbek language by means or the morphological form of a phrase.

For example, "Foreign capital" - Foreign funds.

Explication is also widely used in the translation of assimilated neologisms. In this case, the original lexical unit is translated into the language of translation by explanation, interpretation and is usually widely used in the translation of non-equivalent lexicons: Autarky - (Greek.autarkeia- self-sufficient) - it is self-sufficient, etc. is a rare contact with. Mainly natural economy.

Auction - (lat.auction) - "auction", open auction. During this sale, the product is purchased by the buyer who raised the price at the highest price.

Dumping - the sale of products for less than the selling price in order to capture the market and squeeze out competitors.

In the 1930s and 1940s and the first half of the 1950s, the terminology of the Uzbek economy began to take shape, mainly on the basis of the language of economics textbooks and manuals translated from Russian. At the same time, some shortcomings in the terminology of the industry have been corrected in line with the above-mentioned stability.

The second half of the 1950s marked the beginning of a new era in the development of economic terminology. This period is characterized by the intensification of the work of economists in the regulation of economics, the activation of the Uzbek language word-formation tools, the creation
of new terms and their introduction into consumption. Of course, there are specific reasons for this development process. In particular, in the field of economics, it has become an important task to train local staff who can independently create textbooks, manuals and dictionaries on the basis of the native language, and who can deal with the regulation of industry terms. Thanks to such measures, Uzbekistan has the opportunity to regulate the science of economics and economic terminology, to improve the quality of teaching economics.

In general, economic words and terms are lexemes created over a long period of time. It is well known that the economy plays an important role in any society. Therefore, words and terms related to economics should be clear, concise and logical

In Uzbek economic terminology, the issue of nationality and internationality is a complex one, as it is not sufficiently addressed not only in Uzbek but also in other languages.

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