CRITERIA FOR THEMATIC GROUPING OF BANKING/FINANCIAL TERMS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Abstract:

The following article is dedicated to the question of thematic grouping of banking/financial terms, which take a considerable place in the lexical structure of the Uzbek language. The paper presents the criteria for the distribution of terms according to their lexical structure, their original properties, and it provides examples for the substantiation of the hypothesis.

Key words: banking/financial terminology, thematic grouping, criteria for distribution of terms, criterion of relativity under the form, criterion of a semantic relativity.

1. Introduction

In today's globalized world, when the progression of science and technology changes the way of life of the mankind, the shape and essence of language and its lexical structure is equally affected. Terminology, as one of the largest branches of lexicology, rapidly reacts to the social and moral changes in the society. Underlining these changes is the linguistics sphere, which is in each language and field expressed differently. Thus, in Uzbek linguistics, a number of researchers identified the terminology of various branches [1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 7; 8; 9; 10] examining mainly the semantic properties of terms such as synonymy, homonymy, antonymy, and polysemy. It is necessary to underline that the banking/financial terminology of the Uzbek language, which is the object of our research, is labeled as system [11]. However, the existence of the same paradigmatic relations is revealed in it. Due to this, some parameters, which give the chance to confirm specific lexical as terminological system are put forward. These parameters have arisen on the basis of properties of systems and criteria defining terminology as a system. The given parameters are formed based on the analysis of terms of banking/financial terminology of the Uzbek language.

In order to examine special units of any field, such as sciences and the industries, which were considered terminological system, they should answer to requirements of systematization. For this purpose, terms used in a special field should:

a) have a considerable quantity,

b) private value,

c) sources and ways of forming and developing the terminological sphere,

d) serve as a tool for dialogue in the field,

e) unite in lexical sets,

f) enter in paradigmatic relations with other elements of the given system (synonymy, homonymy, antonyms, paronym, polysemy) and in syntagmatic relations with the general language system.

Analyzing the research of terminological systems of different fields of activity in Uzbek linguistics, it is possible to notice that in some dissertations [4; 5; 6; 8; 9; 10] the question of distribution of terms in lexical sets is considered. As it is stated, "the stage of development of system of lexicology is characterized by studying, dividing words on thematic and lexical-semantic groups and meaning on components» [13, P. 47]. In order to correctly carry out the analysis of banking-financial terms, we divided them in lexical sets, given that the field is based on traditional points of view.

The widespread use of banking/financial terms creates certain difficulties when it comes to their classification into lexical sets. In spite of this, we have succeeded in defining the criteria for classification of terms in this field. Initially, we paid attention to the structural system of terms. If in the structures of several terms there is a general component, they are considered as a lexical set. If it is impossible to find similarity between terms based on their structure, then it is necessary to carry out a componential analysis of terms. If the results revealed that in terms of their semantic structure the terms were actively integrated, they were considered as one lexical set, whereas terms that were classified as actively differential were grouped in a variety of lexical sets.

It is known that terms in any field of activity concern different lexical sets. In our opinion division of terms by the above-stated criteria give the chance to define a circle of terms use of this or that terminological system. To elaborate further, we have given more concrete criteria for classification of terms used in a banking/financial system, which are revealed based on dictionaries and sources of expertise.

1. Criterion of relativity under the form: association of terms, with the general component in structural system, under one lexical set.

2. Criterion of a semantic relativity: association of terms under one lexical set which have no similarity under the form, but have active integrated meaning in the semantic structure.

It is necessary to note that in the first case the classification process is easier than in the second. That is because the components uniting terms under one lexical set are expressed in the form of the term. For example, existence of the component "bank" in all terms such as: *банк векси(**the bank** bill), банк операциялари (**banking** operation), **бан**книнг актив операциялари (an active operation of **a bank**), **бан**книнг пассив операциялари (a passive operation of **a bank**),* does obvious their occurrence in a lexical set "банк иши (banking (bank business))", and existence in terms *валюта бозори (**currency** market), валюта конверсияси (**currency** conversion), валюта курси (**currency**course), валюта операцияси (**currency**operation), валюта позицияси (**currency** position), валюта тизими (**currency**system), валюта трансферти (**currency**transfer)* ... A component the currency carries them to a lexical set **negotiable papers**. Also, on the basis of this criterion derivative terms are defined (question, which demands careful research).

Items "dealer" and "broker" in terms of form have no similarity, so they are classified by the second criterion.

ДИЛЕР – *молиявий активлар савдосидаги воситачи*; мижознинг ҳисобига ва унинг топшириғи бўйича, шунингдек, ўз ташаббуси билан ўз ҳисобига битимларни бажарувчи, битим суммаси ва активларни сотиш ва сотиб олишдаги курс фарқланишидан тушган фойдадан мукофот ҳақи олувчи шахс [15, P. 265]. **DEALER** (from English dealer - the dealer, the agent) is a private person or firm, members of the stock exchange *conducting operations on the stock exchange not as simple agents-intermediaries (brokers),* and on their own behalf and account, putting in their own money in operating business, which carry out independent purchases and sales of bonds, currencies, precious metals, etc. Also it can be defined as the participant of business, physical or the legal body buying wholesale products, and trading them at retails or small parties. Usually a dealer is an agent of firms-manufacturers of production, playing the role of a participant in their dealer network [14, with. 131]).

БРОКЕР (маклер, комиссионер, куртье) –*молиявий активлар савдосидаги воситачи (даллол)*; мижоз топшириғига кўра ва унинг ҳисобига олди-сотди битимини амалга оширади. Мижоз билан тузилган шартнома асосида олди-сотдининг маълум бир фоизи миқдорида мукофот олади [15, P. 262]. **BROKER -** a person, an exchange worker, a participant of the market, *the agent of market relations acting in a role of the intermediary* between sellers and buyers of goods, securities, currency. Brokers promote the conclusion of commercial transactions, "connecting" the buyer and seller. Brokers operate on the instructions of the clients and at their

expense, getting payment or compensation in the form of commission fee at the transaction conclusion. The broker can be a separate person, firm, organization [14 can act, with. 59].

The given terms have no similarity in terms of their form, but in their semantic plan, there is the general meaning, like financial activity *set* which correlates terms to a lexical set a financial system and provides them with synonymy.

2. Conclusion:

As A. A. Abdullaevoj states "*Words, expressing own values, within the limits of one lexical-semantic group at the same time appear the relations connected between themselves, not indifferent for their own values. These are relations of synonymy, antonyms, any specifications, differentiation and generalization of close or adjacent values*". Terms are a part of the lexical layer, where one lexical set can be connected to another. To prevent such situations it is necessary to define borders, which are the concrete factor of a relativity of terms. For example, for lexical set differentiation of some we define as the important factor existence in structural or semantic structure of terms a phrase currency or means of the financial reference. Therefore, it is necessary to underline that the distribution of terms in lexical sets allows us to make thematic dictionaries for a specific field, and thus solve the problem of classification of terms. Undoubtedly it is of great importance both for linguistics and for the world of banking and finance.

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