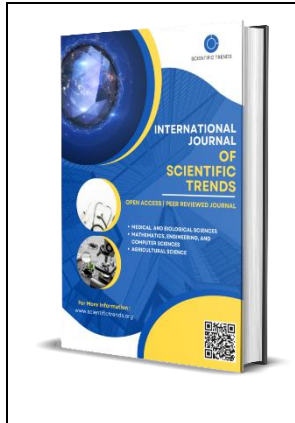


Linguistic Analysis of English and Uzbek Economical Lexical Units

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Abstract

The article examines the topicality of studying English and Uzbek proverbs, idioms on economy. We studied proverbs through a comparative analysis of both languages in order to distinguish economic concepts, which play an important role in people's daily life and society. In addition, special attention is paid to the main aspects of the use of idioms, meaning "economy," which may reflect the linguistic richness and cultural paradigms of the speakers of a particular language.

Keywords: Economic terms, formation, Uzbek and English languages, suffixes.

Introduction

The linguistic analysis of economical lexical units in English and Uzbek reveals fascinating insights into the evolution, borrowing, and adaptation of terminologies in these languages. Both languages have rich and dynamic terminological systems that reflect their respective socio-economic histories, cultural exchanges, and linguistic strategies for accommodating new concepts in the field of economics.

In English, the development of economic terminology is deeply rooted in Latin and Greek influences, with substantial contributions from Old French during the Middle Ages. Terms like treasury, commerce, and economy trace their origins to Latin or Greek, illustrating the impact of classical languages on English lexicon development. Over time, these terms evolved to accommodate the complexities of modern economics, integrating influences from various languages through global trade and financial interactions.

In contrast, Uzbek economic terminology has developed under different historical and linguistic conditions. During the Soviet era, many economic terms were borrowed from Russian, which often served as an intermediary for introducing Western concepts. Terms like moliyaviy (financial) and byudjet (budget) are examples of such borrowings. The incorporation of these terms reflects not only linguistic but also political and cultural influences on the Uzbek language.

Result and Discussion

One of the most prominent processes in the evolution of economic terminology in both languages is borrowing. In English, borrowing often occurs through direct integration, retaining much of the original word's phonetic and semantic properties. In Uzbek, however, borrowing frequently involves adaptation to the phonetic, morphological, and syntactic norms of the language.

For instance, English terms like inflation and investment are used almost universally without significant modification, even in translations to other languages. In Uzbek, these terms are borrowed as *inflyatsiya* and *investitsiya*, undergoing phonological adjustments to align with Uzbek pronunciation and orthographic standards.

Moreover, Uzbek often employs semantic calquing, translating foreign terms word-for-word to create native equivalents. For example, the Uzbek term *to'lov balansi* (balance of payments) is a semantic calque of the English phrase, reflecting a preference for preserving meaning while adapting to local linguistic norms.

Morphologically, English economic terms frequently derive from classical roots using affixes like *-tion*, *-ment*, and *-al*. These affixes facilitate the creation of abstract nouns essential for economic discourse. For example, *globalization* and *capitalization* illustrate the productive use of suffixes in English to form technical terms.

In Uzbek, morphological processes often rely on agglutination, where suffixes are added to root words to form new terms. For instance, the term *iqtisodiyot* (economy) derives from the root *iqtisod* (economics) with the addition of the suffix *-iyot*, denoting an abstract concept. This morphological flexibility enables the language to accommodate new terminologies effectively.

The semantics of economic terms in both languages reflects their cultural and historical contexts. English terms often carry nuanced meanings influenced by centuries of economic theorization and globalization. For example, *capital* can refer to financial assets, physical goods, or even human skills, depending on the context.

In Uzbek, economic terms tend to have more straightforward, context-specific meanings, shaped by the relatively recent introduction of many concepts. However, as Uzbekistan integrates further into the global economy, the semantic range of these terms is expanding to include more complex interpretations.

One of the challenges in analyzing Uzbek economic terminology is the lack of standardized translations for many global economic terms. This has led to a mix of borrowed terms, calques, and indigenous coinages, sometimes causing inconsistencies in usage.

In English, the primary challenge lies in the proliferation of jargon and neologisms, particularly in fields like *fintech* and *cryptocurrency*. These terms, while innovative, can create barriers to understanding for non-specialists.

Despite these challenges, both languages are evolving to meet the demands of a globalized economy. Uzbek, in particular, is increasingly influenced by English as a dominant global *lingua franca*, leading to a growing presence of English loanwords in Uzbek economic discourse.

Conclusion

The linguistic analysis of English and Uzbek economic lexical units underscores the interplay between language, culture, and globalization. While English reflects centuries of lexical evolution influenced by diverse linguistic sources, Uzbek demonstrates a more recent yet dynamic process of borrowing and adaptation. Together, these languages highlight the importance of linguistic flexibility in addressing the needs of modern economic communication.

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