

LEXICAL FEATURES OF FINANCIAL TERMINOLOGY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Abstract

This study investigates the lexical characteristics of financial terminology in both English and Uzbek languages. The research mainly examines the origin, structural formation, semantic behavior, and functional usage of financial terms within the two linguistic systems. Particular attention is paid to the influence of historical, cultural, and socio-economic factors on the development of financial vocabulary. Since English serves as the dominant language of international finance, many global financial concepts originate from English and later enter Uzbek either through direct borrowing or translation. The paper also discusses the role of word formation, semantic classification, and translation difficulties in shaping financial terminology. The findings may contribute to linguistics, terminology studies, economic translation, and professional financial communication.

Key words: financial terminology, lexical analysis, English language, Uzbek language, economic vocabulary, terminology studies, loanwords, semantic groups, translation issues, linguistic influence.

Introduction

Financial terminology represents a specialized layer of vocabulary used in economic, banking, accounting, investment, and commercial communication. Such terminology plays an essential role in ensuring clarity, precision, and efficiency in professional interaction. Due to the increasing globalization of financial systems, the importance of accurate financial language has significantly expanded in recent years.

The purpose of this research is to analyze the lexical properties of financial terminology in English and Uzbek. The study focuses on the structural organization, semantic peculiarities, etymological origins, and functional usage of financial terms. In addition, the research explores the processes of borrowing, adaptation, and translation that influence the development of financial vocabulary in Uzbek.

Financial language differs from ordinary vocabulary because it contains highly specialized meanings. Many terms are regulated by international financial institutions and legal frameworks, making accuracy extremely important. Expressions such as liquidity, amortization, equity, and derivatives possess precise definitions that cannot easily be replaced by everyday synonyms.

Definition and Importance of Financial Terminology

Financial terminology refers to a system of specialized lexical units used in economic and financial communication. These terms help specialists express complex economic concepts in a concise and understandable manner. The language of finance is necessary for banking operations, accounting procedures, investment activities, taxation systems, insurance, and international trade.

The importance of financial terminology can be observed in several areas. First, it minimizes misunderstanding in professional communication. Confusing terms such as revenue and profit may result in serious business mistakes. Second, standardized terminology allows companies and institutions from different countries to cooperate efficiently. International concepts such as ROI (Return on Investment) and IPO (Initial Public Offering) are recognized globally.

Another important aspect is legal compliance. Financial documents require accurate use of terminology because many expressions carry legal consequences. Incorrect interpretation of terms like fiduciary duty or insider trading may create legal risks and financial penalties. Furthermore, financial vocabulary constantly evolves together with technological progress. Modern innovations have introduced new lexical items such as cryptocurrency, blockchain, and digital finance, which now form an important part of contemporary economic communication.

Lexical Characteristics of Financial Terminology in English

Financial English is considered one of the most developed professional language systems in the modern world. Its primary feature is precision and semantic stability. Unlike ordinary language, where words may possess multiple meanings, financial terminology aims to avoid ambiguity. For example, the word leverage in common speech may refer to influence or advantage, while in finance it specifically describes the use of borrowed capital to increase investment potential. Similarly, amortization strictly denotes the gradual repayment of debt during a fixed period. The lexical structure of English financial terminology consists of several layers. Basic concepts such as capital, equity, debt, and liquidity form the foundation of financial communication. More specialized terms are used in narrower professional fields such as investment banking, securities trading, and insurance.

The etymology of English financial vocabulary reflects historical linguistic interaction. A large proportion of terms originate from Latin and French due to historical influence on legal and commercial language. Examples include dividend, fiduciary, and amortize. Germanic sources contributed simpler words like loan and stock, while Greek roots influenced economic terminology such as economy and monopoly.

Word formation processes also play a crucial role in expanding financial vocabulary. Prefixes and suffixes are frequently used to create new meanings. Terms such as non-performing, repurchase, and transferability demonstrate productive morphological patterns. Compound structures are especially common in financial English, including expressions like risk-adjusted return and debt-to-equity ratio.

Blended forms have also become widespread in recent decades. For instance, fintech combines the words financial and technology, while stagflation merges stagnation and inflation. Semantically, English financial terminology covers several conceptual domains, including valuation, risk management, investment activity, accounting operations, and legal-financial relations. Terms are carefully categorized according to their professional function. Another important lexical feature is register variation. Official financial reports employ formal and standardized expressions, whereas market slang introduces informal vocabulary such as blue chips or dead cat bounce. Academic financial discourse also contains theoretical terminology associated with economic models and analytical frameworks.

Abbreviations and acronyms are highly productive in financial English. Examples include EBITDA, SEC, LIBOR, and SWIFT. Such shortened forms increase communicative efficiency and reduce repetition in professional texts.

The language of finance also demonstrates high lexical density. Financial documents often contain numerous technical expressions within a single sentence, creating compact but information-rich communication. Passive constructions and nominalization are especially common because they contribute to objectivity and formality.

Modern financial terminology continues to evolve rapidly. Technological innovations constantly generate new lexical units related to online banking, digital assets, and decentralized

finance. Terms like DeFi, blockchain, and cryptocurrency illustrate how financial language adapts to economic transformation.

Lexical Features of Uzbek Financial Terminology

Uzbek financial terminology has developed under the influence of historical, political, and economic changes. The transition from a Soviet economic system to a market economy significantly transformed the financial vocabulary of the Uzbek language.

One of the defining characteristics of Uzbek financial terminology is its multilingual composition. Native Turkic vocabulary exists alongside borrowings from Russian, English, Arabic, and Persian languages. Words such as *pul*, *foyda*, and *qarz* belong to the native lexical layer, while terms like *kredit*, *depozit*, and *valyuta* entered Uzbek through Russian influence.

In recent years, globalization has accelerated the adoption of English financial vocabulary. Terms such as *bank*, *leasing*, and *investitsiya* are increasingly common in business communication and professional education.

Arabic and Persian elements remain important in Islamic finance terminology. Expressions like *mudoraba*, *ijara*, *takaful*, and *zakat* carry both economic and religious meanings. These terms are especially relevant as interest in Islamic banking continues to grow in Uzbekistan.

Word formation in Uzbek financial terminology largely depends on agglutination. Suffixes are attached to roots to create new lexical forms. For example, the term *bankchi* is formed from the borrowed base *bank* and the Uzbek suffix *-chi*, indicating profession.

Calque translation is another important mechanism in the formation of Uzbek financial vocabulary. Many concepts are translated directly from Russian or English models. In some cases, native Uzbek words acquire additional financial meanings through semantic expansion. Foreign terms entering Uzbek often undergo phonetic and grammatical adaptation. For instance, the English word *inflation* becomes *inflyatsiya*, while plural forms are modified according to Uzbek grammar rules, such as *dividendlar*.

Register differences are also visible in Uzbek financial communication. Official documents frequently retain Russian-influenced terminology because of institutional tradition. Everyday speech, however, tends to rely more heavily on simpler Uzbek expressions. English borrowings dominate in international business and academic contexts.

Despite active development, Uzbek financial terminology still faces several challenges. One of the major issues is the absence of complete standardization. Different terms are sometimes used to describe the same concept, creating inconsistency and confusion. Rapid technological innovation also requires the creation of new lexical equivalents for modern financial concepts. Government institutions and academic organizations are currently working toward the modernization and standardization of Uzbek economic terminology. At the same time, globalization continues to encourage direct borrowing from English.

Conclusion

Financial terminology represents an important linguistic subsystem that reflects economic development, professional communication, and globalization processes. English financial vocabulary demonstrates a highly organized structure characterized by precision, lexical density, and terminological stability. Its development has been influenced by historical borrowing, morphological productivity, and technological innovation.

Uzbek financial terminology, meanwhile, displays a hybrid and evolving character shaped by native linguistic traditions, Russian influence, English globalization, and Islamic financial concepts.

The language continues to develop through borrowing, semantic adaptation, and standardization efforts.

Both English and Uzbek financial lexicons reveal the close relationship between language and socio-economic transformation. As global financial communication expands further, the study of financial terminology will remain significant for linguistics, translation studies, and professional economic practice.