

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS AND FEATURES OF RUSSIAN AND FOREIGN LINGUISTIC TERMS

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Abstract: This article discusses the study of general and specific terms in Russian and foreign linguistics, as well as comments on the comparative study of investment and credit terms.

Keywords: term, terminology, dictionary fund, investment, credit, internal source, external source, education.

1. Introduction

It is known that in recent years, our country has carried out large-scale reforms in the economic sphere. Investments have been attracted in tourism development and other areas, and the scope of cooperation has expanded. However, the terminology of these areas has not been studied in a comparative aspect. In this sense, one of the most important issues is the comparative and comparative lexicographical coverage of the terms investment and credit in Russian and Uzbek. As there is no special study of investment and credit terminology in Uzbekistan, the analysis of investment and credit terms serves to expand the use of the Uzbek language. With the development of innovative ideas, the terminology of new areas is also evolving. Accordingly, based on the principles of development, "first of all, the expansion of the use of our native language, in-depth study of its historical roots and comprehensive development on a scientific basis is becoming a very important issue today". At the same time, on the basis of a comparative analysis of investment and credit terms in Uzbekistan, it is important to show the worldview of the two nations, the uniqueness of the terms, the ability to translate many international terms in Uzbek. This indicates the relevance of the topic.

The main symbol of national spiritual culture is the national language. Generally, language has two meanings: the first is a historical and cultural phenomenon specific to a particular people, ethnos, and the second is the degree of mastery of the national spiritual culture. Language as a symbol of a nation is formed in the process of long historical development and has always existed as a characteristic feature of a particular ethnos and as a historical and cultural phenomenon reflects the realities of social life of the nation.

2. Main part

Communication is the exchange of ideas by communicators in the form of a message, question, or command. The existence of language is related to the way people perform speaking or writing actions. In the process of performing these actions, linguistic units (primarily speech) demonstrate the ability to express content such as affirmation, command, warning, promise, in addition to the original meaning. These meanings are the result of the speech activity performed by the speaker. Thus, a speech act is a linguistic

appeal of a speaker to a listener in a certain environment, for a specific purpose. Depending on the nature and nature of the goal, the speaker processes the existing linguistic units in relation to the speech situation and the state, mood of the participants, more precisely, the audience - selects, gives a certain meaning. The linguistic means of communication is not linguistic gestures, linguistic units, in other words, phonemes, morphemes, words, phrases or sentences, even gestures are not just conditional signs in words and phrases, but linguistic units and relationships that work in the speech process. More precisely, the speech act is formed as a result of adaptation and application of the sign (language units) which are the basis of speech creation to certain speech conditions, situation, each speech act is the smallest constituent unit of communication. In world linguistics, the anthropocentric paradigm aimed at the study of national languages in connection with the culture, history, spiritual values, national thinking and traditions of the people is gaining popularity. It is therefore natural that the manifestation of the spiritual values, national way of thinking and customs of each nation, first of all, in the language of this people requires the enrichment and expansion of the scope of traditional linguistics in new directions. Therefore, new directions such as cognitive linguistics, pragmatic linguistics, psycholinguistics, lingvoculturology, ethnolinguistics are entering general linguistics, and the new paradigm of language is used not only in the study of one language, but also in interlinguistic research and translation studies. In this regard, the study and identification of commonalities and peculiarities of sister languages, the analysis of the differences and similarities between language units in the variants are of great theoretical and practical importance for linguistics.

Changes in the life of society lead to the emergence of new definitions and new concepts, all of which, in turn, find expression in language, and at the same time new words, new stable phrases appear, the meanings of some lexical units change, the amount of their use, , these changes occur naturally. Language also changes and evolves under the influence of changes in society and people's lifestyles. Manufacturing, agriculture, economics, industry, science and technology, changes in culture, growth and development affect the vocabulary of the language. Because change, growth and development require a self-defining, descriptive word. As a result, new words, new phrases are formed in the language. The meaning of the use of the same words changes and is used in a new sense, the same words become obsolete and obsolete. Changes from abroad bring words from foreign languages.

At the present stage of world linguistics, the study of the principles of development of the individual at each stage of education, scientific research on vital needs, preservation of national and spiritual values and the quality of business and diplomacy for the next generation In particular, the study of adjectives is of paramount importance. In this regard, UNESCO, the Council of Europe, the European Commission for Education and Culture have established various organizations, committees, associations, research institutes, using the recommendations of CEFR (Common European Framework of References). At each stage, scientific research is being conducted to improve the quality of language acquisition [1, 2015].

It is no coincidence that the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev spoke about the current and future priorities of our country: “We consider it our primary task to improve the functioning of all segments of the education system on the basis of modern requirements” [Халқ сўзи, 2017, 16].

The role of the education system as one of the most important sectors of the service sector is in its impact on social production and its sectors. Because, on the one hand, the main object and the subject of the

education system, education implementors and users of services. On the other hand, the labor force is one of the important elements of the productive forces of society. One of the strategic directions in the education system, the education system, science, a foreign language as a key factor in increasing the role and effectiveness of the training will be given. It is important for every future specialist to understand the need to reform the education system, its essence and, most importantly, to master the innovations in the field of education.

Observations show that in recent years, the country has carried out large-scale reforms in the economic sphere. The development of tourism and other sectors to attract investment, cooperation expanded. However, the terminology of these areas has not been studied in a comparative aspect. In this sense, one of the most important issues is the comparative and comparative lexicographical coverage of the terms investment and credit in Russian and Uzbek. As there is no special study of investment and credit terminology in Uzbekistan, the analysis of investment and credit terms serves to expand the use of the Uzbek language. A number of studies on general and specific terminology in foreign languages and Russian linguistics have been conducted. Jamal Mohamed Giaber, MTCabre, V.V. Antimirova, V.I. Gataulina, E.A. Kolesnikova, I.S. Kulakova, D.S. Salmina, N.N. Lantyuxova, O.V. Zagorovskaya, T. A. In the works of such scientists as Litvinova, LN Utkina studied various issues of the sector. Terminological systems of the Uzbek language are reflected in the researches of M.E. Umarhodjaev, H. Dadaboev, T. Urunov, A. Kasimov, K. Khurramov, K. Sapaev, A. Madvaliev, I. Yuldashev, N. Usmanov, Z. Mirahmedova, N. Mamatov, M. Saidova, G. Gulamov, I.X. Sadikova, S.H. Nurmatova, O. Tursunova, P.P. Nishonov, O.S. Akhmedov, D.H. Kadirbekova, H.V. Mirzakhmedova and S.T. Mustafaeva.

3. Conclusion

According to the available scientific literature, the term is derived from the Latin word "terminus" - a border, a sign of the border, which means a check [3, 503]. VN Shevchuk defines the term as follows "The term is a word that in the Middle Ages meant 'to determine', 'to express', and the lexeme 'term', which existed in ancient French, meant 'word'" [5, 6]. According to A.A. Reformatsky, a term is a word, which is limited by its separate and special features, the terms are unambiguous, clear words in the fields of science, technology, economics, politics and diplomacy [4, 110].

According to VP Danilenko, "Terms are part of the vocabulary and are a determinant of the subject of science and industry" [2, 15]. In general, it should be noted that the comparative analysis of the terms of different languages is based on language features, structure, national mentality and tradition. The comparative study of *investment and credit* terminology on the basis of Russian and Uzbek materials is especially relevant today in terms of the development of international cooperation and the creation of certain benefits for participants in foreign economic activity.

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