

THE LINGUISTIC MAP OF GLOBAL FINANCE: ETYMOLOGICAL STRATIFICATION AND TRANSLATION METHODOLOGIES IN UZBEK ECONOMIC DISCOURSE

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Abstract: This research paper explores the etymological stratification, functional evolution, and translation methodologies of borrowed terminology within the Uzbek economic, financial, tax, and trade discourses. The study evaluates the four main translation and adaptation approaches into the Uzbek language: transliteration, calque, descriptive translation, and equivalent substitution. It also methodically divides these borrowed terms into functional dimensions-static structural framework vs. dynamic operational systems. The findings provide localized solutions for translators, lexicographers, and financial analysts striving to balance international terminology standardization with the linguistic integrity of the Uzbek language.

Keywords: Economic discourse, financial terminology, etymological stratification, translation methodologies, Italian banking terms, Anglo-American dynamism, calque, transliteration, fiscal nomenclature.

Annotation: Ushbu tadqiqot ishi o'zbek iqtisodiy, moliyaviy, soliq va savdo diskurslari doirasida o'zlashtirilgan terminologiyaning etimologik tabaqalanishi, funktsional evolyutsiyasi va tarjima metodologiyalarini o'rganadi. Tadqiqotda o'zbek tiliga tarjima va moslashtirishning to'rtta asosiy yondashuvi baholanadi: transliteratsiya, kalk, tavsifli tarjima va ekvivalent almashtirish. Shuningdek, u ushbu o'zlashtirilgan atamalarni funktsional o'lchamlarga - statik strukturaviy asosga va dinamik operatsion tizimlarga metodik jihatdan ajratadi. Tadqiqot natijalari xalqaro terminologiyani standartlashtirishni o'zbek tilining lingvistik yaxlitligi bilan muvozanatlashtirishga intilayotgan tarjimonlar, leksikograflar va moliyaviy tahlilchilar uchun mahalliyashtirilgan yechimlarni taqdim etadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Iqtisodiy diskurs, moliyaviy terminologiya, etimologik tabaqalanish, tarjima metodologiyalari, italyan bank terminlari, Angliya-Amerika dinamizmi, kalk, transliteratsiya, fiskal nomenklatura

Аннотация: В данной исследовательской работе рассматривается этимологическая стратификация, функциональная эволюция и методы перевода заимствованной терминологии в узбекском экономическом, финансовом, налоговом и торговом дискурсах. В исследовании оцениваются четыре основных подхода к переводу и адаптации на узбекский язык: транслитерация, калька, описательный перевод и эквивалентная замена. Также проводится методическое разделение заимствованных терминов на функциональные измерения -статические структурные рамки и динамические операционные системы. Полученные результаты предлагают локализованные решения для переводчиков, лексикографов и финансовых аналитиков, стремящихся сбалансировать международную стандартизацию терминологии с языковой целостностью узбекского языка.

Ключевые слова: экономический дискурс, финансовая терминология, этимологическая стратификация, методы перевода, итальянские банковские термины, англо-американский динамизм, калька, транслитерация, фискальная номенклатура.

The expansion of international economic relations in the era of globalization poses new challenges for linguistics and translation studies. Like every other field, the economy and financial system have their own special terminological base. The importance of international terms in the economic discourse of the Uzbek language is increasing.

Economic language is a live mirror of past geopolitical domination in the age of extreme globalization. From a historical perspective, the modern language of finance has gone through several stages of evolution. As researcher L. Gindan [1, pp. 45-52] notes, any specialized terminology is a product of the culture and economic power that dominated that field. This article compares two major pillars of the financial world - the Italian banking school of the Renaissance and the language of the modern Anglo-Saxon business model - and analyzes their interpretation in the Uzbek language.

For the Uzbek language, which is currently undergoing a profound phase of rapid modernization, lexical enrichment, and structural adaptation in institutional discourses, the influx of international economic and financial terminology presents both unprecedented conceptual growth and severe translational challenges. Translators, financial journalists, academic researchers, and policymakers constantly grapple with the dilemma of maintaining international standardization while preserving the structural and phonological

integrity of the national language. The primary objective of this study is to dissect the etymological layers of the Uzbek financial vocabulary-specifically isolating Italian, English, French, Arabic, and Dutch borrowings-and to map their functional roles within modern banking, tax systems, and international trade. Furthermore, this paper provides a robust methodological framework for translating these complex, multi-layered concepts into Uzbek, moving past arbitrary mechanical adaptation toward scientifically grounded linguistic equivalence. This study utilizes a qualitative and comparative linguistic approach, combined with functional-semantic analysis of specialized texts. The theoretical backbone relies heavily on the principles of economic lexicography established by T. Sodiqov [4, pp. 112-120], who emphasized the structural stratification of Uzbek economic terms.

The research categorizes economic vocabulary based on two primary dimensions:

- **Etymological Origin:** Tracking the historical and linguistic roots of the terminology back to its geographical and cultural cradle.
- **Functional Nature (Static vs. Dynamic):** Evaluating whether a term describes a static structural state (assets, structures, final balances) or a dynamic operational flow (processes, velocities, risk management).

To address the translational aspect, the methodology adapts R. Karimov's (2, pp. 78-84) matrix of technical and structural translation, which divides linguistic localization into four core mechanisms: transliteration/transcription, structural calquing, descriptive exposition, and direct equivalent substitution. The contemporary economic vocabulary utilized in the Uzbek scientific and corporate environments is not homogeneous; it is a complex, multi-tiered linguistic tapestry composed of distinct historical waves.

The Italian Layer: The Architectural Backbone of Banking (14th–16th Centuries)

During the Renaissance, the independent city-states of northern Italy-primarily Venice, Florence, and Genoa-pioneered international mercantile banking, double-entry bookkeeping, and maritime bills of exchange. Consequently, Italian became the undisputed *lingua franca* of medieval European finance.

- **Bank (*Banco*):** Originally referring to the physical wooden counter or bench where money-changers (*sarrofs*) sat in public squares. In modern Uzbek, it has evolved via Russian to mean the core institutional framework of credit and monetary circulation.

- **Bankrot (*Banca Rotta*):** Literally translating to "broken bench." When a Venetian banker could no longer meet his financial obligations, his physical counter was publicly smashed to pieces, visually symbolizing insolvency.
- **Saldo (*Saldo*):** Rooted in the concept of making something solid or final, it represents the net mathematical balance remaining in an account at the close of an accounting period.
- **Valyuta (*Valuta*):** Derived from *valere* (to be worth), it originally signified the purchasing power or established value of a specific coin, now designating national currency units.

The French Layer: Public Finance, Taxation, and State Administration (17th–19th Centuries)

As France centralized its state apparatus under absolute monarchies and later through the Napoleonic Code, it became the global standard for state bureaucracy, fiscal administration, and public macroeconomics.

- **Budjet (*Bougette*):** Originally a Norman-French term for a small leather pouch or briefcase. It was adapted by the British treasury to describe the leather bag containing the government's annual financial plan, eventually returning to global discourse as the definitive term for state or corporate revenue-and-expenditure structures.
- **Tarif (*Tarif*):** Entering French from Arabic (*ta'rif* - notification/inventory), it represents a systematic schedule of duties, taxes, or fees imposed on imported goods or services.
- **Avanse (*Avance*):** Derived from *avancer* (to push forward), meaning a preliminary payment made before contractual obligations are fully executed (bo'nak).
- **Fiskal (*Fiscal*):** Traced through French back to the Latin *fiscus* (the state treasury basket), specifically denoting matters relating to public revenues, government spending, and taxation.

The English Layer: Anglo-American Dynamic Capitalism (20th–21st Centuries)

Following the Industrial Revolution in Great Britain and the post-WWII economic ascendancy of the United States, English re-engineered the financial landscape. The Anglo-American paradigm introduced terms that accommodate volatile capital markets, equity trading, corporate management, and technological disruption.

- **Investitsiya (*Investment*):** Historically derived from Latin *investire* (to clothe/endow with power), but popularized by English to mean the active deployment of capital into ventures or assets with the explicit expectation of future profit.
- **Kesh-flou (*Cash Flow*):** A compounding of "cash" and "flow," capturing the continuous, fluid movement of cash entering and leaving a commercial enterprise over a designated timeline.
- **Diversifikatsiya (*Diversification*):** The strategic allocation of capital across various asset classes or industries to systematically mitigate risk exposure.

Alternative Contributions: Arabic and Dutch Influences

To achieve a holistic view, one must recognize minor yet pivotal etymological streams:

- **Arabic Layer:** Deeply embedded in Central Asian trade history via the Silk Road. Terms like **Mulk** (property/estate), **Qarz** (debt/loan), and **Sarrof** (money changer- pul almashtiruvchi) represent an early, native layer of financial vocabulary that predates European borrowings (*o'zlashma* terms like *bank*, *kredit*, *investitsiya*, *moliya*).

The native layer of **Uzbek financial and economic vocabulary** that predates European borrowings (*o'zlashma* terms like *bank*, *kredit*, *investitsiya*, *moliya*) consists of two main historic layers: **Old Turkic words** and deeply integrated **Arabic and Persian loans** that entered the language centuries ago through the Silk Road trade and Islamic jurisprudence (*fiqh*). These terms formed the foundation of Central Asian commerce, taxation, and monetary systems long before the Tsarist Russian and Soviet eras introduced European terminology.

Currency and Wealth

- **Pul:** Originally a Persian word referring to a small copper coin, now the universal Uzbek word for money.
- **Tanga:** A historical silver coin used across Central Asia. The word originates from a Turkic root meaning "sign" or "seal" and is the ancestor of the Kazakh *tenge* and Russian *dengu* (money).
- **Mablag':** An Arabic loan meaning an amount of money or capital.
- **Boylik / Davlat:** *Boylik* is a native Turkic term for wealth (from *boy* - rich), while *davlat* is an Arabic loan that historically meant fortune, wealth, or empire, and now means "state."

Commerce and Trade

Bozor: A Persian word for market, the absolute center of historical Central Asian economic life.

Savdo: A Persian term meaning trade, commerce, or bargaining (*savdo-sotiq* combines it with the native Turkic verb *sotmoq* - to sell).

Mulk: An Arabic loan referring to property, real estate, or possession.

Sarmoya: A Persian compound (*sar* = head + *moya* = capital/matter) traditionally used for core capital or investment funds.

Sheriklik / Shirkat: *Sheriklik* (Turkic/Arabic hybrid) and *shirkat* (Arabic) refer to business partnerships or cooperatives.

Debt, Credit, and Obligations

- **Qarz:** An Arabic term for debt or a loan.
- **Nasiya:** An Arabic trade term meaning credit, specifically buying or selling goods with a promise of delayed payment.
- **Garov:** A Persian word for collateral, pledge, or mortgage.
- **Omonat:** An Arabic loan meaning a trust or deposit. Historically, it referred to valuable goods left with someone for safekeeping, now used for bank deposits.

Taxes, Fees, and Accounting

- **Soliq:** A native Turkic word derived from the root *salmoq* (to lay/impose upon), meaning tax.
- **Bojsiz / Bojxona:** *Boj* is an ancient term (with roots in Middle Persian/Sogdian) for customs duties or tolls. *Bojxona* is the customs house.
- **Hisob-kitob:** A compound linking the Arabic *hisob* (calculation/account) and *kitob* (book), used traditionally for bookkeeping and settling accounts.
- **Dutch Layer:** Tied to 17th-century maritime trade supremacy. The term **Aksiya** (*Actie* / *Action*) emerged from the Dutch East India Company, the world's first public corporation to issue shares of stock to open investors.

An essential finding of this study is the presence of a distinct functional polarization between etymological layers. As demonstrated by J. Robinson [3, pp. 18-25] in analyses of corporate finance, modern business requires tools that measure both structural stability and kinetic velocity. Analysis reveals that **Italian and French terms form the Static/Structural Framework** of the economic discourse. They describe physical institutions (*Bank, Kassa*), administrative frameworks (*Budjet, Tarif*), and past, immovable accounting facts (*Saldo*). They answer the question: *What is the current state of the architecture?* Conversely,

English terms dictate the Dynamic/Operational Reality. They focus on speed, velocity, future projection, and abstract market behaviors (*Cash Flow, Hedging, Leasing, ROI*). They do not look at what the enterprise possesses in a static vault; they calculate how fast those assets are moving to generate value. They answer the question: *How fast is the capital circulating?* Translators and linguists face serious methodological problems in translating financial terms into Uzbek. Based on R. Karimov's terminological translation studies [2, pp. 78-84], it is possible to systematize 4 main methods of mastering and translating economic terms:

1. Transliteration and Phonetic Transcription

This method involves adopting the international word directly, altering it slightly to comply with Uzbek orthographic and phonological rules.

- *Pros:* Ensures seamless integration into global financial reporting and prevents misunderstandings in international contracts.
- *Cons:* Over-reliance can clutter the native syntax and alienate the general public.

Examples: Inflyatsiya (Inflation), *Devalvatsiya* (Devaluation), *Tranzaksiya* (Transaction), *Broker* (Broker).

2. Structural Calquing (Loan Translation)

Calquing translates the compound components of an international term phrase-by-phrase or word-for-word into Uzbek. This method is highly effective for modern English business expressions. **Cash flow - Naqd pul oqimi** (*Cash* - naqd pul, *Flow* - oqim).

Example: Break-even point - Zararsizlik nuqtasi

Example: Banca rotta - Singan stol (However, this term was directly adopted in the form of "Bankruptcy" as a historical reality, without being copied).

3. Descriptive (Expository) Translation

When a term represents a highly specific financial mechanism that cannot be encapsulated in a single Uzbek word, the translator expands it into an explanatory phrase.

Pros: Guarantees complete conceptual clarity for the target audience.

Cons: Destroys the brevity required of technical nomenclature.

Examples: ROI (Return on Investment) - Kiritilgan sarmoyaning qaytimi (foydalilik darajasi);

Inkasso (derived from the Italian incasso - receipt, collection) has two main meanings depending on the context: debt collection and a banking settlement operation. - (italyancha incasso - kvitansiya, undirish)

kontekstga qarab ikkita asosiy ma'noga ega: qarzlarni undirish va bank hisob-kitob operatsiyasi.

4. Equivalent Direct Substitution

This process matches an international term with an existing, well-established word within the traditional Uzbek lexical store (often of native Turkic or historical Arabic origin).

- *Pros:* Keeps the language natural, organic, and accessible to the general public.
- *Cons:* Risk of losing precise modern technical nuances if the historical word carries broader connotations.
- *Examples:* *Avans* - *Bo'nak*; *Kredit* - *Qarz*; *Customs Duties* - *Boj*.

The etymological mapping of economic terms in the Uzbek language proves that financial nomenclature is a living historical artifact. While Italian terms provide the structural skeleton of the banking sector, and French terms establish the administrative fiscal framework, English terms drive the operational velocity (the blood flow) of modern markets. For translators, linguists, and financial practitioners, the optimal path forward does not lie in choosing one method exclusively, but in maintaining a balanced equilibrium. International concepts that require global standardization should be systematically transliterated. Compound operational strategies are best served by precise calquing, whereas public-facing operational terms should favor native equivalent substitutions. This approach ensures that the Uzbek economic discourse remains globally collaborative yet linguistically authentic.

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