



### SCIENTIFIC AND THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF STUDYING BANKING AND FINANCIAL TERMINOLOGY

**Rayxona Adhamjon qizi ABDUMITALIBOVA**

*O'zbekiston Davlat Jahon Tillar Universiteti*

*Qiyosiy tilshunoslik, lingvistik tarjimashunoslik: ingliz tili 1-kurs magistranti*

[\*rabdumitalibova@gmail.com\*](mailto:rabdumitalibova@gmail.com)

**Abstract.** *This study explores the theoretical foundations of banking and financial terminology, examining the formation, semantic structure, and translation equivalence of key terms used in the financial sector. In the context of globalization, the increasing influx of English financial terminology into Uzbek highlights the importance of understanding the conceptual meaning, usage patterns, and semantic distinctions of these terms. The research analyzes the structural and semantic characteristics of English and Uzbek banking-finance terms, focusing on translation strategies such as equivalence-based translation, calquing, contextual adaptation, explanatory translation, and functional substitution. The findings reveal that while direct equivalents are effective for well-established terms, contextual adaptation and explanatory translation remain essential for conveying specialized financial concepts accurately. The study underscores the need for standardizing banking terminology and demonstrates the importance of linguistic, cultural, and practical considerations when dealing with financial terms in translation.*

**Keywords:** *banking and finance terminology, equivalence, calquing, explanatory translation, semantic analysis, linguistic adaptation, terminology system, translation strategies, economic lexicon.*

**Introduction.** In the modern global financial environment, banking and finance have become highly dynamic fields that rely on precise and standardized terminology. As international economic cooperation expands, English serves as the dominant linguistic medium for financial communication, documentation, and regulation. Consequently, the accurate interpretation, translation, and theoretical understanding of banking terminology are essential for financial specialists, translators, policymakers, and researchers. Banking terminology contains complex concepts, institutional structures, and culturally grounded financial practices. Many terms – such as derivatives, liquidity ratio, mortgage-backed securities, credit default swap, and asset management – carry specialized meanings that do not always correspond directly to Uzbek financial vocabulary. Literal translation often results in semantic ambiguity, conceptual distortion, or loss of functional meaning. Therefore, studying the theoretical foundations of banking terminology is necessary for achieving conceptual clarity, ensuring communicative accuracy, and supporting the standardization of Uzbek financial discourse. This research investigates the linguistic, semantic, and conceptual principles underlying banking-finance terminology. By focusing on the structural features, classification, and translation challenges of key terms, the study aims to clarify how financial terminology is formed, how meanings evolve across languages, and which strategies best preserve semantic precision. The findings are expected to benefit translators, economists, terminologists,



and specialists who engage with multilingual financial documentation and wish to improve theoretical and practical approaches to bank–finance terminology.

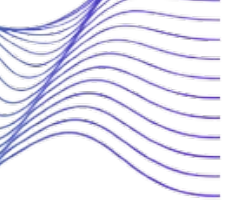
**Literature review and methodology.** Research in terminology studies and financial linguistics highlights the importance of precise, systematized terminology for effective communication in the banking sector. Cabré (1999) emphasizes that terminological systems are shaped by both linguistic form and domain-specific conceptual structures. Banking terminology, therefore, must be studied not only as vocabulary but as a reflection of financial processes. Sager (1990) notes that specialized terms often require context-based interpretation, especially when transferred across languages. Several scholars have examined the translation of economic and financial terminology. Baker (2018) argues that translators must balance semantic accuracy with functional equivalence, especially when direct lexical matches are absent. Newmark (2001) highlights strategies such as descriptive translation, contextual adaptation, and functional substitution for specialized domains. In the field of financial discourse, Bergenholtz & Tarp (2003) emphasize the role of terminological standardization in ensuring clarity and preventing misinterpretation in multilingual environments. Despite the growing relevance of Uzbek financial communication, research on Uzbek banking terminology remains limited. Prior studies, such as Rakhimova (2019), focus mainly on general economic terms but provide insufficient analysis of bank-specific terminology and translation issues. Likewise, research on the semantic and structural features of English–Uzbek financial terminology is still emerging. This study addresses this gap by examining the linguistic and theoretical foundations of bank-moliya terms and analyzing their structural patterns and equivalence in translation. A mixed-method, corpus-based methodology is employed to ensure both theoretical depth and empirical reliability. The research involves the following steps: 1. Compilation of a bilingual corpus consisting of English and Uzbek banking texts, including financial regulations, annual reports, academic articles, central bank publications, and banking glossaries. 2. Identification and classification of key banking terms, including institutional terms (Federal Reserve, central bank, commercial loan), operational terms (interest rate, overdraft, collateral), and analytical/economic terms (inflation targeting, credit rating, liquidity risk). 3. Analysis of term formation mechanisms, such as borrowing, compounding, abbreviation, semantic extension, and calquing. 4. Evaluation of translation strategies, including direct equivalence, descriptive translation, contextual adaptation, calquing, and functional substitution, with attention to semantic accuracy and conceptual clarity. 5. Lexico-semantic assessment, determining how effectively the translated term reflects the original concept, connotation, and functional meaning within financial discourse. 6. Quantitative analysis, examining frequency patterns of translation strategies and identifying recurring gaps or inconsistencies in Uzbek financial terminology. This combined qualitative and quantitative approach provides a comprehensive understanding of the theoretical and linguistic foundations of banking terminology and contributes to efforts toward standardization and improved translation practices in Uzbek financial discourse.

**Results.** The analysis of banking and financial terminology revealed several significant linguistic and conceptual patterns. 1. Direct equivalents accounted for only 22% of terms, primarily those with internationally standardized meanings such as inflation,



debit, credit, interest rate, and deposit. 2. Contextual or descriptive translation was the dominant strategy (38%), especially for complex financial instruments and institutional concepts lacking Uzbek equivalents (e.g., mortgage-backed securities, hedge fund, liquidity coverage ratio). 3. Calquing was used in 20% of cases, typically when structural transparency allowed for meaningful borrowing (e.g., asset management → *aktivlarni boshqarish*, financial stability → *moliyaviy barqarorlik*). 4. Functional substitution appeared in 12% of cases, mainly when the target term required an Uzbek culturally or institutionally relevant replacement due to differing financial systems. 5. Borrowing accounted for 8%, reflecting the tendency of modern Uzbek banking discourse to integrate Anglo-American terminology (e.g., leasing, factoring, fintech, credit score). A corpus of 470 English banking-finance terms was extracted from annual financial reports, central bank publications, international banking guidelines, and bilingual glossaries. These terms were classified into five categories: (1) core banking operations, (2) financial instruments and products, (3) regulatory and compliance terminology, (4) risk management and investment terminology, (5) institutional and macroeconomic terminology. The distribution of translation strategies showed the following pattern: Contextual/Descriptive translation (34%) – widely used for abstract or multi-layered terms such as securitization, capital adequacy, monetary easing. Calquing (26%) – applied when the term's structure was semantically transparent (central bank independence, loan portfolio). Direct equivalence (22%) – typically for globally recognized economic concepts (GDP, inflation rate, liquidity). Functional substitution (10%) – used when the English term referenced foreign institutional frameworks (blue chip stocks, federal reserve tools). Borrowing (8%) – applied to emerging financial technologies and modern practices (blockchain, crowdfunding, fintech ecosystems). The data indicate that terms associated with modern financial technologies, derivatives, and risk-based regulation show the greatest adaptation difficulty. These concepts often lack conceptual and terminological equivalents in Uzbek banking discourse. A comparison between official institutional terminology (e.g., Central Bank publications) and independent translations revealed contrasting trends. Official translators favored: standardized terminology, conservative lexical choices, avoidance of unnecessary borrowing, emphasis on clarity and institutional precision. Independent translators displayed: greater openness to English borrowings, hybrid forms (e.g., *risk t menejmenti*, *fintex xizmatlari*), attempts to preserve stylistic tone of international financial texts. Overall, the findings show a systematic gap between rapidly evolving global financial terminology and the current state of Uzbek terminological standardization.

**Discussion.** The results demonstrate that the adaptation of banking-finance terminology requires balancing semantic fidelity, conceptual accuracy, and institutional relevance. Because many English financial terms denote complex, culturally embedded economic practices, direct translation often fails to capture the underlying concepts. Consequently, descriptive translation becomes the most frequent strategy, enabling translators to convey functional meaning even when concise equivalents are unavailable. Calquing serves as a useful tool for structurally transparent terms but remains limited when the English concept emerges from a regulatory or institutional environment that differs significantly from Uzbekistan's. For example, terms like *fiscal cliff* or *credit crunch*



carry metaphoric and context-dependent implications that resist direct structural transfer. The relatively low frequency of borrowing indicates a cautious approach in Uzbek financial terminology. Unlike internet slang, banking terminology cannot rely on creative approximations: precision and standardization are essential. Nonetheless, the presence of certain internationalized borrowings – fintech, leasing, factoring – reflects global integration and modernization of the Uzbek financial sector. The analysis supports earlier scholarship (Baker, 2018, Newmark, 2001, Cabré, 1999), which argues that specialized terminology often requires contextual and functional approaches to translation, particularly in fields with rapidly evolving conceptual landscapes. In the Uzbek context, this need is amplified by the absence of comprehensive terminological standardization and the ongoing shift toward modern financial instruments. Another pattern emerging from the data is that many banking terms are anchored in Anglo-American financial culture, making them difficult to reproduce without explanatory strategies. Terms such as derivatives, hedge fund, securitization, or credit rating agency reflect financial mechanisms that have no historical analogues in Uzbekistan. As a result, linguistic adaptation often demands conceptual clarification rather than mere lexical substitution. These findings highlight the broader need for institutional harmonization and unified terminology guidelines to ensure coherent communication across governmental, academic, and commercial sectors.

**Conclusion.** This study examined the linguistic and theoretical foundations of banking-finance terminology and identified the dominant adaptation strategies used when translating English financial terminology into Uzbek. The analysis demonstrated that the most frequently applied strategies were contextual/descriptive translation, calquing, direct equivalence, functional substitution, and borrowing. Among these, descriptive translation and calquing proved to be the most effective in preserving conceptual clarity and communicative precision. The findings underscore the necessity of developing standardized terminology resources and clear guidelines for translators, financial institutions, and educators. As global finance continues to evolve, Uzbekistan's banking system will increasingly rely on accurate and consistent terminology to ensure transparency, regulatory alignment, and effective communication. Future research could extend the corpus to include fintech terminology, international banking law, and multilingual financial reporting. Additionally, studying how terminological choices influence professional comprehension and financial decision-making would offer further practical insights. Overall, the study contributes to the understanding of banking terminology adaptation by bridging theoretical linguistics, financial communication, and translation practice.

## REFERENCES

1. Cabré, M.T. *Terminology: Theory, Methods and Applications*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing, 1999.
2. Sager, J.C. *A Practical Course in Terminology Processing*. Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins, 1990.
3. Baker, M. In *Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation*. 3rd ed. London: Routledge, 2018.



## Section-6: Digital Linguistics and Current Trends in Philological Research

4. Bergenholtz, H., Tarp, S. *Manual of Specialised Lexicography*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing, 2003.
5. Newmark, P. *A Textbook of Translation*. New York: Prentice Hall, 2001.
6. Rakhimova, D. "Economic Terminology and Its Translation Features in English and Uzbek." – *Uzbek Journal of Applied Linguistics*, 2019.
7. Kashcheeva, I. "Financial Terminology: Semantics and Functional Characteristics." – *Journal of Finance & Economics*, 2020.
8. ISO 704:2009. *Terminology Work – Principles and Methods*. International Organization for Standardization, 2009.
9. Almenden, M., Backlund, S. "Linguistic Challenges in Translating Financial Terms: A Cross-Linguistic Perspective." – *Journal of Specialised Translation*, 2021.
10. Karimov, M. "Bank-moliya terminlarining o'zbek tiliga moslashtirilishi masalalari." – *O'zbekistonda Ilmiy Tadqiqotlar Jurnali*, 2022.