

Main Characteristics of Finance, Art and Sport and Their Terminology

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Abstract: *The increasing importance of finance, art and sport translation as a way of sharing and disseminating information in the world scientific community. The terminology of financial, art and sport which are of interest in the aspect of identifying lexical and grammatical peculiarities of translation of them.*

Key words: art, finance, sport, terminology, communication.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Human beings have always made an effort to take advantage of various methods of communication with the intention of utilizing the knowledge of other nations and endeavoring to preserve this knowledge for the coming generations. As the most effective methods of conversation, language has been employed to satisfy the very need of communication. The predicament that may emerge as an obstacle in the way of communication seems to be the fact of dissimilarity of languages throughout the world. In today's world, communication between different nations with different languages is feasible through translation.

One of the most important realities of translation is the situation regarding the results of the translation process, the solving of problem of equivalence in relation to each specific text.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS:

In relation to the practice of translation of scientific texts notion of equivalence is actual and understandable, and relies mainly on L.K. Latyshev's concept that considers the specifics of translation of texts of different styles. A complex problem associated with the translation of scientific texts, is the problem of transferring of original content with the help of another terminological system.

What is terminology?

The first meaning of the word terminology is "the set of special words belonging to a science, an art, an author, or a social entity," for example, the terminology of medicine or the terminology of computer specialists. The same term, in a more restrictive sense, means "the language discipline dedicated to the scientific study of the concepts and terms used in specialized languages." General language is that used in daily life, while a specialized language is used to facilitate unambiguous communication in a particular area of knowledge, based on a vocabulary and language usage specific to that area.

3. RESULTS:

Difficulties in term translation are one of the main obstacles for science communication.

It is believed that terminological language system of translation is essentially unique, as well as lexical system as a whole. This is due to the following reasons:

- Terminological lexical system is a part of the national language; hence, it reflects its cultural identity to some extent.

- Terminological system reflects conceptual subject area of knowledge in a particular disciplinary field, which may also be different in different cultures.

- Terminological system is always dynamic; it is constantly changing in the system between units, and in respect of the content of separate terminological units.

These factors often lead to the fact that the terms are considered as non-equivalent or partially equivalent units. The concept of nonequivalence is studied and described at the lexical level. Its reasons are:

1) the lack of an object or a phenomenon in the life of people;

2) the absence of an identical notion;

3) the difference of lexical grammar characteristics.

The first two reasons are more common with respect to the terminology, particularly, the lack of identical notions. Meanwhile, most of terminological units are created on the basis of international lexicon and international morphemes and therefore an illusion of terminological identity can often occur, but in fact it is not so. An attempt to recreate the semantic structure of the term on the basis of the meaning of its constituent morphemes is not justified. Such situations often lead to inaccurate or even serious errors in translation.

4. DISCUSSION:

Hence follows an urgent need for comparative studies of terminological systems both in relation to semantic description of their meanings, and in relation to research methods of nomination, which can be productive in particular knowledge systems, as well as the need to develop methods of translation of non-equivalent terms. In translation practice, transliteration and transcription are often used to translate terminological units. This method of translation can be considered as acceptable one, when only the further explanatory translation will follow. It should be mentioned that this method, on the one hand, leads to internationalization of terminology systems, on the other hand, a groundless borrowing may result, which leads to changes in the term system as a whole. Consequently, the development of specific translation methods in the translation of terminological units of another language is required.

Finance is a broad term that describes activities associated with banking, leverage or debt, credit, capital markets, money, and investments. Basically, finance represents money management and the process of acquiring needed funds. Finance also encompasses the oversight, creation, and study of money, banking, credit, investments, assets, and liabilities that make up financial systems. Many of the basic concepts in finance originate from micro and macroeconomic theories. Since individuals, businesses, and government entities all need funding to operate, the finance field includes three main sub-categories: personal finance, corporate finance, and public (government) finance. The whole aim of accounting is to keep systematic records of financial transactions so they can be communicated to the various stakeholders. And the main way this information is communicated to the relevant parties is through financial statements. So let us take a look at the features and the utmost importance of a financial statement. A financial statement is an organized and systematic representation of a collection of financial data. These statements represent the financial performance of the entity and its current fiscal position as well. The term financial statements generally refer to three important statements. They are the balance sheet (position statement), the profit and loss account (income statement), and cash flow statement. Financial statements are prepared for a period of time, which is arbitrarily one year. We call this the accounting year/period. Therefore, these statements will reflect the monetary transactions for the said period.

Art is the expression or application of human creative skill and imagination, typically in a visual form such as painting or sculpture, producing works to be appreciated primarily for their beauty or emotional power. The elements of art are the building blocks of all art. Every piece of art ever created includes one or more of these elements. They are line, color, shape, form, value, space, and texture. All art,

whether two-dimensional like a painting or three-dimensional like a sculpture, contains one or more of the seven elements of art.

Sport is an outdoor or indoor game, competition, or activity needing physical effort and skill and usually carried on according to rules. Some people say that sport is a physical activity governed by rules and played by individuals seeking to outperform opponents, while others can understand sport as organized spontaneous exercises or games, or as a competitive or non-competitive process through which an individual obtains physical skills, mental relaxation and bodily fitness. Sport can be categorized from various standpoints. Physical Education (PE) was derived from the Latin words “physica”, physics, and “educatio”, education, meaning the training of the bodily organs and powers.

5. CONCLUSION:

To sum up, the theory of translation as an independent scientific discipline, and the translation practice have largely transformed into a wider, global discipline - the theory of intercultural communication. Translation as a particular kind of speech activity is one of the basic and common means of intercultural communication, as very often the translator becomes an intermediary in the exchange of scientific information.

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