THE CONCEPTUAL MODEL OF ECONOMIC TERMS AND THEIR CROSS-LINGUISTIC COMPATIBILITY: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Abstract: This article analyzes the conceptual structure of economic terms in Uzbek and English and examines their cross-linguistic compatibility features. The study investigates 15 economic terms based on frame semantics and comparative analysis. The translation relations of the terms are evaluated according to the categories of complete, partial, and variant correspondence. The findings demonstrate that the majority of economic terms share a common conceptual foundation; however, certain units reveal institutional and contextual differences.

Keywords: economic concept, terminological system, frame semantics, cross-linguistic correspondence, translation process, economic discourse, conceptual analysis.

Introduction. As a result of globalization and the expansion of international economic relations, accurate and adequate translation of economic terms across different languages has become one of the significant issues in modern linguistics. Economic terms not only represent specific concepts but also reflect a society's economic experience, institutional structure, and conceptual knowledge. Therefore, in the process of translating such terms, identifying only lexical correspondence is insufficient; it is necessary to consider their semantic and cognitive characteristics.

Within the framework of modern cognitive linguistics, the meaning of a term is regarded not as an isolated unit but as a manifestation of a particular knowledge structure. In particular, frame semantics enables researchers to identify the conceptual organization of terms and the situations and relationships represented through them. From this perspective, the comparative study of economic terms contributes to a deeper analysis of their translation equivalence.

Although there are many common features between economic terms in Uzbek and English, certain units demonstrate differences related to semantic scope, institutional meaning, and usage context. These differences create specific challenges in the translation process.

The aim of this study is to identify the conceptual structure of economic terms in Uzbek and English and to analyze their cross-linguistic representation. The research focuses on the conceptual structure of terms, frame components, and translation correspondence as the main analytical criteria.

Main Part. Within the framework of the study, the selected 15 economic terms were not considered as statistical material for a large-scale corpus investigation; rather, they were purposefully selected as qualitative analytical material aimed at revealing the cognitive-semantic features of economic concepts. The main criteria for selecting the terms included their representation of fundamental concepts related to market relations, public finance, and economic management systems, as well as their potential to create certain equivalence problems during the translation process.

In the research methodology, it is important to distinguish between the criteria for selecting terms and the criteria for analyzing them. At the first stage, the reasons for including the terms in the research material were considered, including their belonging to the economic domain, conceptual significance, structural characteristics, and problematic aspects in translation. At the second stage, the semantic core, conceptual structure, frame elements, grammatical model, and relationship with their English equivalents were analyzed. This approach made it possible to methodologically separate the process of term selection from their linguistic analysis.

Table 1.

Conceptual Correspondence and Degree of Cross-Linguistic Representation of Economic Terms in Uzbek and English

No.	Uzbek term	English term	Conceptual domain	Correspondence
1	Bozor narxi	Market price	Market	Complete
2	Bozor qiymati	Market value	Market	Complete
3	Bozor segmenti	Market segment	Market	Complete
4	Bozor talabi	Market demand	Market	Complete
5	Bozor muvozanati	Market equilibrium	Market	Complete
6	Davlat qarzi	Public debt	Public finance	Variant
7	Davlat qarz majburiyati	Government debt obligation	Public finance	Partial
8	Davlat qimmatli qog‘ozlari	Government securities	Public finance	Complete
9	Davlat moliyaviy nazorati	Public financial control	Public finance	Partial
10	Davlat monopoliyasi	State monopoly	Public policy	Complete
11	Iqtisodiyotning ochiqligi	Economic openness	System	Complete
12	Iqtisodiyotni erkinlashtirish	Economic liberalization	System	Complete
13	Iqtisodiyotning real sektori	Real sector of the economy	System	Partial
14	Islom iqtisodiyoti	Islamic economy	System	Complete
15	Iqtisodiy o‘sish	Economic growth	System	Complete

According to the analytical results based on the selected terms, complete equivalence was identified in **73.3%** of the 15 economic terms, partial equivalence in **20%**, and variant correspondence in **6.7%**. These results indicate that the majority of economic terms in Uzbek and English share a common conceptual foundation. At the same time, formal similarity does not always imply semantic equality. Particularly in terms related to public finance, economic governance, and regulation, institutional and functional differences directly influence the selection of appropriate translation equivalents.

The results presented in the table demonstrate that most economic terms in Uzbek and English have a shared conceptual basis. Especially in terms widely used in international economic theory, semantic and functional correspondence is observed at a high level.

The study employed comparative-descriptive, conceptual analysis, component analysis, and frame-semantic analysis methods. According to the frame theory developed by **Charles J. Fillmore**, meaning is not formed merely through the combination of individual lexical units but through a system

of knowledge associated with a particular situation. From this perspective, the meaning of economic terms was revealed through such conceptual components as **participants, objects, processes, conditions, instruments, and outcomes**.

For example, the term **"bozor muvozanati – market equilibrium"** represents a knowledge structure describing the adaptation of supply and demand within an economic system at a certain price level. The frame activated by this term includes elements such as buyers, sellers, demand, supply, price, and the state of equilibrium. The English term **market equilibrium** fully reflects this conceptual structure. Since the semantic core and economic function of the terms in both languages are identical, their relationship is evaluated as complete correspondence.

Similarly, the terms **"bozor narxi – market price"** demonstrate complete equivalence. The conceptual basis of these terms is formed by the process of determining the value of goods or services under the influence of supply and demand. The main components of this frame include the seller, buyer, product, service, competition, and the mechanism of price formation.

However, complete equivalence is not observed in some terms due to semantic and institutional differences. For instance, the terms **"davlat qarzi – public debt/government debt"** are used in different economic contexts. The term **public debt** refers to the overall debt obligations of the public sector, whereas **government debt** emphasizes the direct debt obligations of the government. Therefore, the relationship between these terms is evaluated as variant correspondence.

Institutional factors also play an important role in translating the term **"davlat moliyaviy nazorati – public financial control."** The selection of an appropriate equivalent requires consideration not only of lexical correspondence but also of the organization responsible for control, its authorities, and its position within the administrative system.

The terms **"davlat qimmatli qog'ozlari – government securities"** demonstrate complete correspondence at the general conceptual level. However, when a specific type of security is intended, further clarification is required. For example, the term **Treasury bill** is used for short-term government obligations, while **government bond** refers to long-term government securities.

The study did not make any definitive conclusions regarding the frequency of term usage, since obtaining such results would require a specialized parallel corpus and statistical analysis. Therefore, the main criterion of this research was not the frequency activity of terms, but rather their cognitive and semantic significance in representing economic concepts.

Typological differences also play an important role in the formation of economic terminology in Uzbek and English. Due to the agglutinative nature of the Uzbek language, terms are often formed through affixation and word combinations, whereas English widely uses multi-component terms based on an analytical linguistic model. These differences require structural adaptation of terms during the translation process.

Furthermore, the development of Uzbek economic terminology faces certain challenges due to insufficient standardization, limited electronic dictionaries, and the lack of fully developed corpus resources. Therefore, translating economic terms requires consideration not only of linguistic factors but also of cognitive and institutional aspects.

Thus, economic term translation is not merely a process of lexical substitution; rather, it is a complex cognitive process based on comparing conceptual systems of two languages, identifying their frame structures, and considering their communicative functions.

Scientific Novelty of the Research. Based on the results of the analysis, the following scientific contributions of the study were identified:

The scientific novelty of the research lies in the comprehensive analysis of cross-linguistic correspondence of economic terms in Uzbek and English from a cognitive-semantic perspective. In this approach, the equivalence of economic terms was evaluated not only on the basis of lexical

correspondence but also through their conceptual models, frame structures, semantic cores, and institutional meanings.

Within the framework of the study, translation relations of economic terms were classified into three categories: **complete, partial, and variant correspondence**. The factors determining the occurrence of these categories were explained from conceptual and functional perspectives. In addition, the necessity of considering cognitive models and communicative contexts in the translation of economic terms was scientifically substantiated.

The obtained results have theoretical and practical significance for comparative studies of economic terminology, the development of bilingual terminological dictionaries, and improving the quality of economic translation.

Conclusion. The results of the study demonstrate that cross-linguistic relations of economic terms are not determined solely by formal equivalence. Adequate translation of terms requires consideration of their conceptual structures, frame components, and institutional meanings.

The identified cases of complete, partial, and variant correspondence reveal the coexistence of universal and national features within economic terminology. This approach has practical significance for the development of economic translation theory and for improving bilingual terminological dictionaries.

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