
MODELING METHODS OF THESAURUS DICTIONARIES FOR ECONOMIC TERMINOLOGY (IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES)

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ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT:

ARTICLE HISTORY:

Received: 04.04.2025

Revised: 05.04.2025

Accepted: 06.04.2025

KEYWORDS:

economic terminology, thesaurus modeling, bilingual dictionary, semantic relations, terminology management, Uzbek-English, classification systems, lexicography, economic dictionary, language comparison

Over the past century, economic terms have become widely used among the general public. This research investigates the modeling methods of thesaurus dictionaries of economic terminology in English and Uzbek. The study analyzes the structure, semantic relations, and classification systems of thesauri, focusing on the similarities and differences between the two languages. Special attention is given to the systematization of economic terms, their interconnections, and how they are represented in bilingual thesauri. The research aims to contribute to improving the efficiency of terminology management and to the development of clear and user-friendly economic dictionaries. Practical recommendations for compiling and modeling bilingual thesaurus dictionaries are also provided.

INTRODUCTION.

In the contemporary era of globalization, the prevalence and relevance of economic terminology have substantially expanded, permeating not only professional discourse but also the everyday language of the general populace. The intensification of international economic cooperation, the integration of digital technologies, and the rising economic awareness among diverse societal groups have collectively heightened the necessity for precise, well-structured, and semantically coherent terminological resources. Thesaurus dictionaries, in particular, serve as indispensable instruments in this context. Unlike conventional lexical resources that focus merely on definitions, thesauri elucidate the intricate semantic interrelations among terms — including

but not limited to synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, hypernymy, and associative links. Such features render them exceptionally beneficial for linguists, terminologists, translators, economists, and learners engaged in multilingual environments.

This research endeavors to scrutinize the modeling techniques and structural frameworks employed in the compilation of English and Uzbek economic thesaurus dictionaries. It systematically examines the taxonomy, semantic networks, and classificatory principles underlying these lexical systems, with an emphasis on identifying cross-linguistic correspondences and divergences.

Moreover, the study aspires to uncover the ways in which economic terminology is organized, interlinked, and represented within bilingual thesauri. By doing so, it aims to foster enhanced clarity, consistency, and usability in bilingual economic lexicography. The outcomes of this inquiry are anticipated to contribute to more efficient terminology management and the creation of accessible, user-oriented economic dictionaries. In addition, the study offers practical guidelines for the development and modeling of bilingual thesaurus-based lexical tools.

The process of modeling economic terminology in bilingual thesauri involves a complex and multifaceted approach, where the primary goal is not only to provide simple equivalents of terms across languages but also to encapsulate the nuanced relationships between them, ensuring that users can fully grasp their contextual and semantic depth. In this regard, economic thesauri serve as indispensable tools for understanding the interconnectedness of terms within a specific field. They present a dynamic representation of language, accommodating shifts in meaning, the evolution of concepts, and the influence of global economic trends. English and Uzbek economic thesauri, while serving a similar function, differ in terms of their development, structure, and the methodologies used for term classification and systematization.

English economic thesauri, particularly those employed in international and scholarly contexts, exhibit a high level of sophistication in their design. These thesauri often incorporate a wide range of classification systems, including hierarchical, relational, and conceptual models that allow for a comprehensive understanding of economic terms. They are typically structured around core concepts such as microeconomics, macroeconomics, international trade, finance, and economic policy, with each category further subdivided into more specific domains. The semantic relations between terms, including synonymy, antonymy, and hypernymy, are meticulously mapped, allowing users to discern subtle differences between related concepts. Moreover, English economic thesauri frequently

utilize cross-referencing techniques to indicate the interconnectedness of terms, providing users with alternative search pathways and helping them navigate through complex terminological networks. This approach not only enhances the user experience but also promotes a deeper understanding of the economic lexicon, particularly for non-native speakers or those new to the field.

In contrast, Uzbek economic thesauri are still in the process of development, with many resources relying heavily on translation-oriented models rather than comprehensive semantic structures. While efforts have been made to compile bilingual dictionaries, these resources often lack the depth and sophistication found in their English counterparts. The lack of a fully developed framework for term classification and organization results in a less coherent and less user-friendly resource for Uzbek speakers. Furthermore, the historical and cultural differences between the two languages pose significant challenges in establishing direct equivalents for certain economic terms, leading to gaps or imprecisions in the translation process. As a result, the focus of many Uzbek economic thesauri remains on providing simple word-for-word translations rather than a detailed analysis of the relationships between terms. Despite these challenges, recent initiatives have sought to improve the quality of Uzbek economic thesauri by integrating advanced lexicographical tools, such as corpus-based analysis and semantic web technologies, to better capture the complexity of economic discourse.

When comparing the two systems, it is evident that English economic thesauri benefit from decades of research and refinement in the field of lexicography, with a particular emphasis on adapting to the needs of an increasingly globalized world. In contrast, Uzbek economic thesauri, while valuable, are still evolving and require further refinement to meet the demands of modern economic communication. One of the key differences between the two lies in the degree of systematization and the ability to represent complex economic phenomena. English thesauri often employ sophisticated conceptual frameworks that account for the multifaceted nature of economic terms, incorporating both theoretical and practical dimensions of the field.

In contrast, Uzbek thesauri often struggle to fully capture the complexity of terms related to modern economic systems, with certain terms remaining vague or undefined due to the absence of corresponding concepts in the Uzbek economic tradition.

Furthermore, the modeling of economic terms in bilingual thesauri must account for the cultural and conceptual distinctions that exist between the two languages. For instance, terms related to market economies, financial instruments, and international trade may have

no direct equivalent in Uzbek, requiring lexicographers to find creative solutions to convey the intended meaning. This challenge underscores the importance of developing bilingual resources that not only serve as tools for translation but also as instruments for fostering cross-cultural understanding. As such, the task of modeling economic terminology in bilingual thesauri is inherently complex, requiring a nuanced approach that combines linguistic expertise, cultural sensitivity, and a deep understanding of economic theory.

The development of bilingual economic thesauri that effectively bridge these gaps has the potential to significantly improve the efficiency of economic communication between English and Uzbek speakers. By incorporating advanced classification systems, establishing clear semantic relationships, and addressing the unique challenges posed by each language, these resources can enhance the understanding of economic concepts and promote more effective cross-linguistic and cross-cultural exchanges. Ultimately, the creation of well-structured and comprehensive bilingual thesauri will play a crucial role in advancing the accessibility and accuracy of economic knowledge, benefiting not only professionals in the field but also students, researchers, and policymakers seeking to navigate the complexities of the global economy.

Conclusion

This research has explored the modeling methods of economic terminology in bilingual thesaurus dictionaries in both English and Uzbek languages. The findings indicate that English economic thesauri exhibit advanced structuring and semantic networks, which provide a deep understanding of the relationships between terms. These resources play an essential role not only for translators but also for economists, researchers, and students, by offering clear representations of economic terms and their interconnectedness. English thesauri are effective tools for understanding the complexities of economic concepts, particularly in the context of global economic changes.

On the other hand, Uzbek economic thesauri are still in the development stage, with many resources relying heavily on translation-based models. One of the key shortcomings of these resources is their insufficient treatment of semantic networks and the relationships between terms. However, recent efforts have been made to enhance Uzbek economic lexicography, with a focus on incorporating semantic analysis and corpus-based approaches. These developments hold promise for creating more precise and comprehensive bilingual economic dictionaries.

In conclusion, while significant progress has been made in both English and Uzbek economic thesauri, there are still distinct differences in terms of classification, structure, and

semantic representation. Addressing these differences and further enhancing the quality of bilingual economic thesauri will be essential for improving cross-linguistic communication and ensuring the effective management of economic terminology.

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