

## THE SIGNIFICANCE OF FINANCIAL DISCOURSE IN TRANSLATION

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**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada diskurs tushunchasi mohiyati va tarjimashunoslik bilan bog'liligi hamda moliyaviy diskursning tavsifi yoritilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** nutq, kommunikativ hodisa, ijtimoiy-madaniy, psixologik, pragmatik omil, lingvistik parametrlar.

**Аннотация.** В данной статье раскрыта сущность понятия дискурса и его связь с переводоведением, а также дано описание финансового дискурса.

**Ключевые слова:** дискурс, коммуникативный феномен, социокультурный, психологический, прагматический фактор, лингвистические параметры.

**Abstract.** This article describes the essence of the concept of discourse and its connection with translation studies, as well as the description of financial discourse.

**Keywords:** discourse, a communicative phenomenon, socio-cultural, psychological, pragmatic factor, linguistic parameters.

Linguistic investigation can no longer treat the sentence as the basic unit since language does not occur in words or sentences, but in connective discourse. A discourse may reveal meaning and significance which is not apparent in the isolated sentence. Therefore, linguistics has moved towards the study of aspects of language beyond the sentence through discourse analysis because linguists have realized that language cannot be studied in isolation from the communicative intentions of language users and the context within which they use language.

The study of discourse occupies a central place in linguistic researches since the end of the 20th century. Scholars give numerous interpretations to this phenomenon, study its theoretical and applied problems, the ratio of verbal and extralinguistic ones in it. Despite a large number of scientific works devoted to discourse, the questions of defining discourse and its classification, in particular its species, still remain relevant.

In translation theory, the term "discourse" has recently appeared in a linguistic, cultural and literary discourse. The discourse study, which is of undoubted interest as the knowledge of original discourse, influences directly the creation of a translation product. It helps to comprehend more deeply the object, and the process of translation activity. The analysis of discourse is an important part of translation activities. In translation, discourse - analysis is a way out of the translated text and consideration of its links with other texts.



Financial discourse serves as an object of numerous studies due to the urgency of issues discussed in the international finance arena: globalization of economy, entry of Russia into the world economic space, assistance to underdeveloped countries, etc. In this regard, the study of English financial discourse from the perspective of translation theory is highly relevant. Analysis shows that no attempts have been made to formulate the definition of the concept of "Finance discourse" as a translation object. Only its features as an object of linguistic research are still under study. In addition, the species boundaries of the term in translation theory have not been clearly defined yet. The authors only study the linguistic features of economic discourse from the point of view of relationship to one or another sphere of the economy. In particular, much attention is paid to the study of semantic and syntactic aspects of German economic discourse. So far, the features of English economic discourse as an object of translation activity have not been studied. The article aims to identify its features as a linguistic phenomenon, as well as to reveal its specificity from the point of view of translation activity. English Financial Discourse as Linguistic Phenomenon. As the analysis shows, discourse is a complex object with an indefinitely defined concept in modern linguistics. It is explained by the conditions for the formation and existence of this term, and the uncertainty of discourse place in the system of language categories. In wide sense, discourse is a communicative event occurring between a speaker and an attendant in the process of communicative action at a certain time, space and time context. This communicative action can be verbal, written and non-verbal. In narrow sense, discourse is regarded as a text or a conversation. It should be noted that discourse and text are delineated according to a number of criteria.

Discourse is a complex communicative phenomenon that includes extralinguistic factors: knowledge about the world, opinions, attitudes, goals of the addressee. Discourse is a communicative phenomenon that includes the author, the text and the recipient in the activity of constructing and understanding meanings against the background of the social and cultural context. Unlike discourse, the text is the result of speech activity. It is related to the context and its cognitive evaluation on the part of participants in communication. They determine the content of the text and organize its multi-layered structure. Consequently, the text is a result of participants' communicative activities and an instrument of social interaction. Thus, it is possible to conclude that the difference between discourse and text is that discourse is understood as communicative activity, as a process, while the text is its result. Needless to say, that discourse is a speech immersed in life or the text, immersed in the situation of communication. It means that discourse is relevant in time; the text does not depend on time. Thus, text has significant differences from the discourse. On the other hand, these two concepts have a number of similar characteristics. Both text and discourse have their own users: the author and the reader as well as the author of discourse who performs a certain role (social, communicative, etc.). Thus, the text and discourse

turn out to be related "cause-and-effect relations". At the same time, discourse is a broader concept than text. Extrapolating obtained data to research object, it can be concluded that the economic discourse is a process of communicative activity, and English economic text is its result. In scientific literature, economic discourse is considered as a process of creating texts in conjunction with socio-cultural, psychological and pragmatic factors. It is also a purposeful social action that involves people's interaction and cognitive mechanisms of their consciousness. In addition, it is defined as a set of speech acts in the sphere of economy in the form of oral and written texts reflecting the realities of economic world. Thus, financial discourse is characterized by the presence of certain extralinguistic features, as well as the features of economic text.

Concerning extralinguistic characteristics, it should be noted that the participants of discourse play a special role. E. Benveniste says that the essential feature of discourse is its correlation with specific participants in the communicative act. The participants of economic discourse are also one of its main characteristics. The finance covers a wide range of activities: business, finance and credit, accounting and audit, tax and insurance, and trade. Therefore, the participants of English finance discourse are specialists in different spheres of activity. Finance text has special linguistic parameters. It is characterized by a variety of styles and genres. Finance texts correlate with the texts of official business style. According to the researchers, the official business style constitutes a macro-environment of verbal communication in the sphere of purely formal human relationships. It is possible to refer economy to this area. Commercial documents and correspondence can be called as economic texts of official business style.

The newspaper style covers the texts in which the events and phenomena in the field of economy are reported i.e., newspaper articles on economic subjects. As for the scientific style, the practice shows that economic texts are presented as scientific articles, reports and monographs texts. In addition, financial text is characterized by professionally significant and terminologically expressed industry information. S. Vlasenko points out that any special text is a text, that is difficult for non-specialists to perceive, the text in which the subject knowledge is presented. The text of commercial document below shows the extract from agreement. It demonstrates a lot of brunch information and terms.

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