

TERMS RELATED TO FINANCE AND ECONOMIC LIFE USED IN ABDULLA QADIRI'S WORKS (IN THE EXAMPLE OF NOVELS)

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Annotation: this article talks about the terms related to economy, finance and economy used in the works of Abdulla Qadiri during the Khanate period and their meanings.

Keywords: term, text, finance, economy, novel, socio-political.

The development of the state in any period is determined by the attitude of the government to the financial and economic life. If you pay attention to the social and political life of the khanate period during which Abdulla Qadiri lived and before that, you can witness that many financial and tax terms were created on the basis of Islam. The semasiological and etymological study of such words not only contributes a great deal to the development of our vocabulary, but also serves to reveal the social, political, and economic landscape of the life of that time. These lexical units can be classified as follows:

1. General economic terms: mahr, naqdina, mohona, etc.

Mahr (Arabic) - permanent personal money allocated by the groom to the bride at the time of marriage. For example: "After a lot of discussion, the following funds are determined as dowry..."

Cash (Arabic) - cash. For example: "The more happy Makhdum was when he got the seven gold coins, the more worried he was."

Mohona (Persian-Tajik) - wage, salary, monthly, i.e. monthly salary. At that time, this fee was not necessarily in the form of money. For example: "From the second year, the salary of seven gold mohonas was transferred to the ranks of mirzas".

2. Tax terms: khiroj, financial beklar, zakatchi, scorpion tax, darkhanlik.

Khiroj (Arabic) - a tax collected from farmers after the Arab invasion. This type of tax should not be considered as a type of tax introduced after the Arabs established rule over our ancestors, because this type of tax actually existed in the Arab state. For example: "He killed the devan begs sent by the khan for khiraj (zakat, tax)." After the Arab invasion, the Jizya tax was introduced as a tax on foreigners, but during the Khanate period, there was no need to introduce this tax because the government was completely controlled by local rulers.

Scorpion tax (general Turkish) is a tax imposed to torture a certain citizen. For example: "Who was it that took pity on your dagger and imposed a scorpion tax on the neighborhoods and killed our elders with scorpion poison?" This type of tax meant for

citizens not only the seizure of their last saving possessions, but also torture in the real sense with scorpion venom.

Finance beklar (Arabic + general Turkish) are tax collectors who circulate within the government.

For example: "Because the zakat collectors are in part financial managers under the chief munshi."

Zakatchi (Arabic + Uzbek) is an official who collects the tax of the same name. For example: "Including our Shahidbek zakatchi, he lost almost a quarter of his meat in these few days."

This tax collector's profession has become a historicism today, but the word zakat is among the words that have been resurrected as a type of non-compulsory tax.

Darkhanlik//tarkhanlik (general Turkish) - exempted from tax obligations, tax exemption. Among the mentioned lexical units, only this word is used in the meaning of "privileged bek" in Mahmud Koshgari's work "Devonu lug'otit turk". For example: "In addition to the monthly salary, he also received exemption from taxes."

3. Terms related to money: dastmoya, aqcha, tanga, majjonan, golden money, aqta, etc.

Gold coin (Turkish + Persian-Tajik) - money minted from this metal. This monetary unit is used side by side with the Arabic words dinar and dirham, depending on the amount of gold. For example: "... three hundred gold coins, under the condition that they will be delivered from Margilan to Ordabek yard, cows for milking, equipment for subsistence..."

Dastmoya (Persian+Tajik) is the main means of income in trade. For example: "... he told Haji and opened a grocery store in Guzar with a few handkerchiefs."

Aqta//white coin (Turkish) - silver coin. For example: "When Qalandar saw this work, the watermelon fell from his armpit and he returned the five aqts?!"

Mablag' (Arabic) - a certain amount of money, investment. In fact, this word is cognate with the word "bulug" and means more than the standard, higher than the quantity. For example: "If Anvar enters the service of the Horde, if he earns five gold or ten gold in cash per month, these funds..." It can also be seen from this place that money is not simply an income sufficient for daily needs, but a large amount of money.

Aqcha (Turkish) - white coin, silver coin, money. For example: "...after sending people away and calm down, he goes inside with a bang..."

Majjonan (Arabic) - to serve for free, without money or other income. For example: "...he served diligently."

The above-mentioned words and terms belonging to a specific field are not all the lexical units used by Abdulla Qadiri. These lexical expressions can be the basis for drawing some conclusions about the history of economic terms.

In conclusion, it can be said that almost all the words of the relevant field used in the works of Abdulla Qadiri are now considered historical words and served as an important methodological tool in the individualization of the characters' speech.

List of used literature:

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