

## LEXICO-SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF CURRENCY AND CREDIT TERMS

**Alina Avdeeva**

VSU named after P.M. Masherov, Vitebsk, Belarus

The article centers round the study of lexico-semantic analysis of currency and credit terms. The relevance of the study stems from the fact that spheres of currency and credit are of paramount importance in the modern world. A person needs to stay in tune with the changing world, in particular with the economic realm. Erudition in exchange transactions and credit arrangements makes it simple how to hold the purse strings and to succeed in it.

The purpose of the study is to examine different currency and credit terms and to single out certain categories based on the lexico-semantic analysis.

**Material and methods.** Due to the essentiality of currency and credit operations in the modern world, data for this study are provided by A Dictionary of Finance and Banking, by Cambridge International Dictionary of English and by Oxford Learner's Dictionary of Academic English.

The methods for division on the following term groups regarded as descriptive and comparative as well as sampling enabled to carry out detailed analysis concerning different layers of currency and credit terminology.

**Findings and their discussion.** First of all, we define what term means. It makes sense to rest upon the notions of terms in well-proven Cambridge International Dictionary of English and Oxford Learner's Dictionary of Academic English:

Term is a word or expression used in relation to a particular subject, often to describe something official or technical [2].

Term is a word or phrase used as the name of something, especially one connected with a particular type of language [3].

Owing to these notions we can outline the following markings of the terms: complexity, monosemy within one field of application, precise definition, certainty, neutral connotation. All these marking correspond to the following classification of currency and credit terms.

According to the lexico-semantic analysis, we classify currency and credit terms into eight groups: 1) participants of currency and credit transactions; 2) lending transactions; 3) exchange transactions involved in civil law relations; 4) terms connected with international money transfers; 5) terms involved in adjustment of currency and credit matters; 6) payment product; 7) documents and objects of currency and credit matters; 8) paper holdings and financial assets.

1. Participants of currency and credit transactions.

We can refer *a dealer, a broker, a market maker and banks (commercial banks, state banks), etc.* to this group. They all conduct financial transactions,

have specialized knowledge of stock markets and receive payments on behalf of their customers, e.g., *banks* – ‘concerned mainly with making and receiving payments on behalf of their customers’ [1]; *brokers* – ‘have specialized knowledge of certain markets’ [1].

2. Lending transactions.

The group is represented by *leasing, factoring, forfeiting, credit, credit line, overdraft, etc.* Their common features are accepting the credit risk and they are forms of debt, e.g., *factoring* – ‘the buying of the trade debts accepting the credit risk’ [2]; *forfeiting* – ‘a form of debt discounting for exporters’ [1].

3. Exchange transactions involved in civil law relations.

The third group concludes in *mortgage, appropriation, taxation, loan, bond, duty, etc.* All of them are connected with civil law relations and mark regulations between government and citizenry, e.g., *appropriation* – ‘such normal trade expenses as wages and salaries of employees, motor running expenses, light and heat, and most interest payments on external finance’ [1]; *taxation* – ‘a levy on individuals or corporate bodies by central or local government’ [1].

4. Terms connected with international money transfers.

Terms introduce *electronic transfer of funds (ETF), foreign exchange (FX; FOREX), rate of exchange (exchange rate), etc.* Common to them is the usage of e-commerce platform and a vector on external financial transactions, e.g., *ETF* – ‘the transfer of money from one bank account to another by means of computers and communications links’ [1]; *FOREX* – ‘the currencies of foreign countries’ [1].

5. Terms involved in adjustment of currency and credit matters.

There are *trust, stock market, offshore financial centres, collection, liquidity, surcharge liability notice, bank guarantee, etc.* These terms deal with engagement of banks’ customers in the currency and credit system, e.g., *offshore financial centres* – ‘centres that provide advantageous deposit and lending rates to non-residents’ [1]; *bank guarantee* – ‘an undertaking given by a bank to settle a debt should the debtor fail to do so’ [1].

6. Payment product.

*Cash card, chip card, smart card, currency, cash, etc.* belong to the group named payment product. Their main function is to pay for services, products, etc., e.g., *cash card* – ‘a plastic card enabling customers of banks and building societies to obtain cash from automated teller machines’ [1]; *currency* – ‘any kind of money that is in circulation in an economy’ [1].

7. Documents and objects of currency and credit matters.

They fall into terms like *account, accounts receivable (trade debtors), savings account, statement of financial position, balance sheet, interest, ATM, amortization, risk (speculative risk, pure risk), etc.* They contain both financial information and system components, e.g., *balance sheet* – ‘a statement of the total assets and liabilities of an organization’ [1]; *the interest rate* – ‘the charge

made, expressed as a percentage of the total sum loaned, for a stated period of time (usually one year)' [1].

8. Paper holdings and financial assets.

This group includes *bond, promissory note, cheque, certificate of deposit, share, investment, deposit: demand deposit, time deposit, portfolio, etc.* They are connected with creditability and financial standing of companies, e.g., *share* – ‘one of a number of titles of ownership in a company’ [1]; *portfolio* – ‘a list of the loans made by an organization’ [1].

**Conclusion.** The result of the study based on lexico-semantic analysis of currency and credit terms proves that their classifications are essential to get them straight and to use them in a proper way. Finding of the common traits and positions for one or other classification let us make up following conclusion: currency and credit system is regarded as complex system due to the following identifying features:

a) subjects (investment entities), b) objects (business ventures), c) finance documents, d) means of paying, e) transactions, f) the main vectors: domestic financial system and international finances.

The classification of currency and credit terms has shown that their learning enhances understanding of native speakers, their currency and credit matters and transactions in all their multiplicity.

1. A Dictionary of Finance and Banking [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: <https://www.oxfordreference.com/view/10.1093/acref/9780199229741.001.0001/acref-9780199229741>. – Date of access: 01.11.2019.
2. Cambridge International Dictionary of English [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/> – Date of access: 03.11.2019.
3. Oxford Learner's Dictionary of Academic English [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: <https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/academic/> – Date of access: 03.11.2019.

## SOCIOCULTURAL AND EDUCATION POTENTIAL OF NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

**Anastasiya Beresneva**

VSU named after P.M. Masherov, Vitebsk, Belarus

In the context of expanding contacts and integration into the world community, background knowledge and understanding of political, economic, and social trends acquire special significance. Each society has a specific view of the world that is typical only for this definite society, which meets physical, spiritual, technological, aesthetic, ethical and other needs. Language is one of the means that forms the global picture.