



# Organization Of Terms As A Factor for The Improvement of Economic Sciences

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## ABSTRACT

The article discusses the peculiarities of economic terms, emerging economic terms in our language, compound terms in economics, some shortcomings in the construction of compound terms.

## Keywords:

The term, economic term, Uzbek terminology, compound terms, construction of compound terms, economic theory, market economy

It is known that in recent years the unprecedented changes in the social life of our country, science, and technology, culture and art, unprecedented development of the national economy, the process of inventions and discoveries in the field of economic theory have given rise to new concepts and many economic terms. requires his coming. Most of such terms that appear in our language are compound terms. To ensure this, the "Short Uzbek-Russian Dictionary of Economic Terms" (1971), "Short Dictionary of Economic Terms" (1985), "Trade and Economics. It suffices to consider a number of lexicographic sources, such as the English-Russian-Uzbek Dictionary (1992), Market Economy (1997).

The lexical fund of a language is an integral part of a unified language system. Fundamental changes that have occurred in the economy in the XX - early XXI century and seriously affected the vocabulary of the Uzbek language. The vocabulary grew rapidly; after all, for each new concept, a new designation is needed, since the country has undergone great changes in the economy. This could not but be

reflected in the vocabulary. In addition, in the course of linguistic evolution, the content-semantic potential inherent in the vocabulary itself is also used: changing the meanings of words, rethinking, building up new semantics, stylistic reevaluation of words - all this, along with the birth of new words, significantly expands and enriches the vocabulary of the language. enhances its potential. The emergence of new words and phrases in which the phenomena and events of modern reality are reflected.

Semantic transformations in vocabulary, along with the nomination of new realities, contribute to the expansion and enrichment of the vocabulary. Acquisition of new meaning by a word can lead to the birth of a new word, thereby strengthening linguistic homonymy. Among the semantic processes, three main ones stand out: expansion of meaning, narrowing of meaning, and rethinking. Significant changes have taken place with many words known to the language for a long time. For example, the word "market" has clearly expanded its meaning or collocation. We are accustomed to associating

the concept of "market" with the realities of the last century life - collective farm, state farm economy. Today there is a wholesale market, clothing, municipal.

The word "home" has also expanded its scope. Until recently, we knew the formulas "house + clan. NS." - House of Shoes, House of Weavers - i.e. specialized stores. Today the names of trading and commercial firms have appeared: Trading House GUM, Insurance House, Trading House Biblio-Globus.

The economic processes of recent years have led to many linguistic transformations. New forms of social relations most actively manifested themselves in a variety of semantic changes.

The word "stagnation" as a term denoting "time of slowed economic development" also broke away from its primary use (stagnation in blood, stagnation in the lungs) and moved into the sphere of economic life.

The process of depoliticization and de-ideologization of certain groups of words also belongs to the semantic processes in vocabulary. There is a liberation of the semantics of words from the political and ideological connotation of the word: a business, a businessman, an entrepreneur, a private trader has lost the ideological increments of a negative plan. They were usually provided with earlier commentaries relating these concepts to the life of capitalist society.

The processes presented herein Uzbek modern vocabulary illustrate the active social factors in economic terminology - both in the field of semantics and in stylistic shifts, and in the activation of foreign language borrowings. Uzbek modern vocabulary reflects the time of the formation of the new economy. Language dynamics is represented by new words:

*conversion,*

*business,*

*holding,*

*marketing;*

returning old words to an asset:

*privatization,*

*commerce;*

word update:

*profit, deposit, cash.*

Leaving words in the passive language: *super planned, social competition.*

All this gives a sense of movement in the lexical composition of the language.

Word formation is highly mobile, its system contains great potentials, the implementation of which is practically unlimited. Word formation is closely related to phonology, morphology, syntax.

The language of economics, like the language of any other terminological sphere, does not have any special methods of forming terms. The methods of word formation typical for the entire literary language are used.

The methods of word formation, types, and formal word-formation means (suffixes) are drawn from the word-formation system itself, in fact, only nominations, units of the name are new.

In these processes, the connection between the lexical level of the language and the grammatical, word-formative level is actively revealed. One can observe the expansion of derivational models derived from words in new meanings. If we take at least the word "shuttle", then we get the following picture: the shuttle in the meaning of "part of the weaving machine" gives only one link in the word-formation chain - shuttle; the new meaning of the word "shuttle" (reseller) in modern vernacular significantly increases the chain, expanding the word-formation possibilities of this motivating basis: shuttle, shuttle, shuttle, blacksmith, nightmare, and the combination possibilities of the adjective "shuttle" are also expanding:

*shuttle business,*

*shuttle route,*

*shuttle operation,*

*shuttle service,*

The word "bank" gave rise to a whole word-formation paradigm:

banker

ATM

Banknote bank

bank - mortgage

bank.

An increase in the productivity of certain word-formation models can also be recognized as a word-formation innovation, which, of

course, is caused by the reasons of the social plan.

Let's give an example, comparing the words "market" and "bazaar", which are close in their meaning - "place of trade". These words also have other meanings: "bazaar" - shouts, noise (colloquial); market - 2. Noisy dispute, hubbub (spacious. Nebr.); 3. The sphere of commodity circulation, commodity circulation (econ.).

In connection with changes in the economy, the word market is updated with economic meanings, and the first meaning remains in use.

Thus, the words "market" and "bazaar" as a result of the actualization of the 3rd meaning seem to bifurcate. Let's compare the newspaper headlines: "Market on the Eve of the Market" (LG, dated 13.06.2001); "School and Market" (September 1, 14.08.200). The economic concept has to defend itself against the market (first meaning) and the bazaar. Journalists deliberately confront these two words: "The market is not a bazaar for you" (True, from 11.09.2000). Thus, changes in the socio-economic phenomena of reality affect the nature of the opposition between the words "market" and "bazaar".

The word-formation potential of the word "market" is increasing. It generates the words

pseudo market;

nonmarket;

quasi-market;

market (a supporter of a market economy, not someone who trades on the market);

anti-market;

pseudo-market;

anti-market.

Among word-building neoplasms, neologisms and potential words are distinguished. Neologisms acquire the characteristics of socially legalized nominations, having appeared in a certain period, they are constantly reproduced and ultimately accepted by the linguistic tradition: business, inflation, firm, stock exchange, concern.

This part of the economic terms is used as an attribute of the capitalist economy. In Soviet times, a large group is made up of foreign language borrowings: management, consulting, dealer, realtor, tender, know-how, etc.

Potential words are unconventional words that are not fixed in the language, but possible words, the appearance of which is explained by the need for an appropriate name. So, it is possible, for example, the word "ATM", when a corresponding situation arose, a ready-made model for the implementation of this potential already existed in the language (automaton).

In particular, 241 out of 538 terms mentioned in the glossary "Market Economy" (1997) are compound terms: balance of payments, the purchasing power of money, anti-competitive practices, turnover, international financial corporations, international financial centers, tax benefits, demand law, organizational legal system, federal reserve system, foreign exchange, contract price, etc. It appears that, as in other areas of the economy today, the creation of compound terms remains the leading method of term creation. But, there are a number of confusions and uncertainties in this area. Therefore, below we would like to make some comments on the issues of identification and regulation of some shortcomings in the development of compound terms related to economics.

1. The following models are mainly considered in the construction of multi-component compound terms in the economic terminology of the Uzbek language: a) model terms "adjective + noun + noun": *федерал захира тизими, халқаро меҳнат ташкилоти, пассив савдо баланси*, etc .; b) model terms "adjective+adjective + noun": *ташкिलий ҳуқуқий тизим, эркин иқтисодий зона, ялпи ижтимоий маҳсулот, ялпи миллий маҳсулот*, etc .; c) "adjective + noun +noun" model terms: *қўшилган қиймат солиғи*, etc .; d) "noun + adjective +noun" model terms: such as *масъулияти чекланган жамият*.

Since some of these economic terms are multi-component, there are certain difficulties in their practical application. They are not able to accurately and clearly express the concepts of

economics in our language. For example, in addition to material production, four- to five-component economic terms such as industry, privatization of means of production are difficult to pronounce, the meaning of which the reader does not quickly understand.

2. The economic term should be as short and concise as possible. Otherwise, such multi-component terms become a simple, clumsy statement, rather than an expression of any concept. In the field of economics, too, many awkward, elongated terms, created without taking into account the peculiarities of our language, still exist. For example, a bank acting as a dealer is a type of commercial bank that can simply be called a dealer bank.

3. The term economics of any composition must be made in a single definite form, that is, on the basis of a concrete model. Otherwise, in one or another field of economics there are different variants, doublets of a common term, which creates a number of confusions in the interaction of workers in the field of economics. For example: *соф хизматлар соҳасидаги капитал – соф хизматлар капитали – соф хизмат капитали; Ўзбекистонда бозор муносабатлари – Ўзбекистоннинг бозорли муносабатлари – Ўзбекистонда бозорий муносабатлар – Ўзбекистонда бозорли муносабатлар; бутун жаҳон иқтисодиёт тизими – бутун жаҳон иқтисодий тизими – бутунжаҳон иқтисод системаси*

4. Abbreviations for structurally long, complex economic terms are often done by creating abbreviations. The number of such abbreviated terms is increasing day by day in the field of economic terminology as well. For example: *ХВФ (МВФ) – халқаро валюта фонди // международный валютный фонд, ХТРБ (МБРР) – халқаро таъмирлаш ва ривожлантириш банки // международный банк реставрации и развития, ТСКБ (ГАТТ) – тарифлар ва савдо бўйича бош келишув // главный арбитраж по тарифам и торговли, ИМУК (КОКОМ) – НАТОнинг иқтисодий масалаларни уйғунлаштирувчи қўмитаси // комитет НАТО по урегулированию экономических вопросов, ИХРО (ОЭСР) – иқтисодий ҳамкорлик ва ривожланиш*

*ташкилоти // организация экономического сотрудничества и развития, ХРУ (МАР) – халқаро ривожланиш уюшмаси // международная ассоциация развития, ХМК (МФК) – халқаро молиявий корпорация // международная финансовая корпорация.*

It seems that the main part of the abbreviations in the terminology in the field of economics, which is currently used in the Uzbek language, is based on the models of the Russian language, and the Uzbek language is thus assimilated through the Kalka. Now, based on the internal potential of the Uzbek language, the Turkic linguistic nature, we believe that the issue of simplification of economic terms, their short variants - the creation of pure Uzbek abbreviations related to economics should also be on the agenda.

5. As the research in the field of Uzbek terminology rightly points out, the existence of the phenomenon of synonymy in any field of scientific terminology often does not justify itself, that is, any terminological system, including economic terminology, must be free of meaning. However, at present, the peculiarities of economic terms in the form of compounds, the complexity of their structure require a different approach to this issue. Because the analysis of the facts shows that in terms of the combined economy, which is often created on the basis of an attributive relationship, the tendency to semantics is strong. For example: *бозор иқтисодиётининг субъектлари – бозорли иқтисодиёт субъектлари; бозор механизмининг камчиликлари – бозорли механизм камчиликлари; кафолат берувчи банк – кафолатли банк; ривожланишнинг экстенсив йўли – экстенсив ривожланиш йўли.*

In general, the process of exchanging any information, especially scientific information, becomes more difficult when the number of components in the compound terms of economics exceeds two. Accordingly, there is now a strong need to replace the full variants of economic terms with three, four or more components with shortened (elliptical) variants. Typically, any abbreviated term (abbreviation) in the language is based on thrift. Thrift is one of the main principles of language

development, including the development of the terminological system in any science. This situation is fully related to the economic terminology of the Uzbek language today.

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