

Lexico-Typological Reflection of English Economic Terms in The Uzbek Language

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Abstract: The article deals with the field of terminology in Uzbek languages, namely, creation of economic terms that actively used in economic activities their lexical and typological relations, in particular, in the process of borrowing terms.

Key words: economic terms, word change, scientific term, technical terms.

One of the ways in which economic terms have come into being is the use of general words in everyday life as economic terms. As these ordinary words change to words that have a specific semantic function, scientific descriptive terms that express scientific-theoretical concepts are formed. From this, this or that lexical unit acquires new scientific and economic concepts that are common and qualitative.

However, any common word cannot be expressed as an economic term, in fact, everyday words with general economic concepts are mostly borrowed from Arabic and Persian etymology and are part of the basic vocabulary of the Uzbek language. became part of it. For example, the simple word *money* in the vernacular is used as the name of the same object, but they are consciously different from each other. Money is a lexical unit of money used to buy or own something. When it comes as a term, *money* is defined as follows: "*Money is a commonly used means of payment that facilitates the purchase and sale of goods and services that meet human needs and is universally accepted and protected by law*". From the above examples, it can be seen that words in everyday use do not lose their former subjective function even when used as scientific terms. The meaning of the term in everyday and economic terms is as parallel as the two different meanings of the same word. It follows that each word as a term has many meanings, but each word is very close to each other. They differ from each other only in their "concept." In this regard, R. A. Budagov concludes: "*The invariance of the same central meaning allows us to accept only additional subtle differences of this word.*"

The examples show that the additional scientific and technical meaning of the economic term arises in the case of the expansion or contraction of the meaning of the word in everyday circulation. There are also everyday words that have a very different economic meaning attached to them. For example, the word commonly used is used to describe the relationship between people in everyday life. As a term in the field of economics, it has a new scientific and economic meaning and means "*trade, exchange of goods in money.*" Words such as consumption, distribution, accumulation, value, etc. the term has meaning.

As a result of the emergence of other more effective ways, methods and techniques of creating terms in the Uzbek language, the above method has become much more obscure. The emergence of new concepts in science is always ensured by the creation of new scientific terms. In a country where a new concept was first created through the efforts of scientists and scholars, the term used to describe that concept also appears in the language of that country. New terms, along with the new concepts they express, are rapidly entering other languages.

V. G. Belinsky writes: "It is very difficult to create new terms that explain concepts to others in the native language, and in general, this is rarely the case. Therefore, in addition to the new concept that is accepted from others, there is a new term that expresses that concept. This is justified by the fact that as a reward for a nation that invents a new concept, the word that expresses that concept in their language is also accepted by other nations."

However, it should be noted that mastering means not without a waterfall, but with all aspects in mind and in accordance with the norms of mastery.

A. Assimilation of economic terms without change.

A morphological study of assimilated economic terms shows that many of the assimilated terms in modern Uzbek have been adopted without modification from a foreign language. Many of the terms learned in English etymology belong to the noun phrase. They are, as a rule, assimilated together with word-formative affixes. For example, re-export - re-export, dumping - dumping, re-import - reimport and others.

Some complex economic terms are also mastered without any changes:

strike-breaker – shtreybreyker

land-lease – lend-liz

landlord – lendlord

B. Alteration of economic terms.

A certain number of learned economic terms are subject to partial changes, with the omission of suffixes or the use of appropriate suffixes in Uzbek instead of suffixes in English and Russian. Such assimilation of terms differs from assimilation without modification in that we show creativity, and finally a new term is formed.

The Uzbek suffix "-chi" and sometimes the suffix "-dor" are used instead of the mastered suffix "-er":

Importer - importchi

Banker – bankchi

Abbreviated suffixes "-lik, -chilik" are used to learn the following terms:

Innovaton – novatorlik

Bankruptcy – bankrotlik

Terms with the plural form are mastered in the singular. In the plural form, the suffix "-s" is added to the end of the term to form the plural form.

Out-siders – autsayderlar

Consignations – konsignatsiyalar

Mottos – devizlar

As can be seen from the above examples, in most cases, the mastered terms that are part of economic terminology are represented by indicators of the morphology of the Uzbek language. As a result of mastering the terms, not only the vocabulary of the Uzbek language will be enriched, but also the method of using the word-formation factors of the Uzbek language will be developed.

Examining the complex assimilated terms, it can be noted that there are many assimilated compound terms that are based on Russian-international elements and are not translated and are ready to assimilate. , only the quality rod attachment is removed or replaced with the Uzbek equivalent. The first method of removing quality rods and other additives is based on international adoption standards. For example:

Commodity capital – tovar kapitali

Amortization norm – amortizatsiya normasi

bank monopoly – bank monopoliyasi

abstract labor – abstrakt mehnat

loan capital – ssuda kapitali

In the second method, the English suffixes "-tic, -ial, -al" are replaced by the Uzbek suffixes "-li, -tik".

differential – differensial

monopolistic – monopolistik

morizontal – gorizontal

We call such terms that have been translated and here are some more examples:

absolute rent - absolut renta

export quota - export kvota

natural rent - natural renta

credit contract – kredit kontrakt (yoki shartnomasi)

The acquisition of economic terminology in this way is an integral part of the Uzbek language dictionary. They are assimilated together with the concept they represent as a term accordingly.

1. The emergence of economic terms by the method of calculus.

One of the main ways in which economic terms appear in the modern Uzbek language is to cover their English version. Unlike other methods, in emphasizing the effectiveness and usefulness of this method in the formation of terms, it should also be noted that overuse of this method has led to the creation of redundant terms, which makes it difficult to understand their meaning. Such terms are quickly rejected in practice. They are, of course,

fully “ready” to be mastered without any modifications, or one of the two matching words in the foreign and native language is chosen to more fully express the concept.

At the same time, it should be noted that the terms, which are often based on the rules and resources of the Uzbek language, initially appear to be fake, but they are successful and popular. Of course, any new term may seem fake at first, but if they are created based on language norms, terminological requirements and rules, they will quickly become clear and assimilate into the language. This means that if it is possible to create a new term that expresses a new concept based on the lexical and grammatical resources and factors of the Uzbek language, there is no need to learn a term in a foreign language. This is the main purpose of the calcification method.

In the emergence of economic terms by the method of calcation, the Uzbek language seems to have mastered both the form and the meaning of the term in a foreign language, and expresses this meaning in part or in full through its linguistic factors and resources. As a result, a new word or phrase meaning a scientific and economic term in the Uzbek language is formed.

From this it can be said that the method of calculating terms occupies one of the places between the method of assimilation of words and methods of using internal resources, ie complex complex terms and combinations mastered in the Uzbek language without any translation. In addition to the occurrence of terms, there are variants of one or more stem terms in many foreign languages that are partially or completely translated into our language.

The economic terms that have entered our language through English are classified as follows:

A. Full shading. - a method based on Uzbek language tools and lexical resources. In this case, each term in English has its own equivalent and is expressed in these language units.

B. Semi-calcation is a method based on Uzbek lexical materials and words. In them, the order of the words is not determined by whether they belong to a language or not. For example:

monitory reform – pul reformasi

agrarian state – agrar mamlakat

export agreement – eksport bitimi

leasing property – lizing mulki

off-set agreement – offset bitimi

Economic terms created by the method of calculus are divided into two types according to the semantic and lexical-structural relationship with the sample terms:

a) A logical way is a translation from a foreign language that reveals the meaning of an existing term, not literally; For example:

unemployment - ishsizlik

employer – ishchi

entrepreneur - tadbirkor

b) Structural-logical calcation, in which the exact translation of the elements of the phrase, expressing not only the content, but sometimes the form of the terms; For example:

abstract labor - abstract mehnat

basis capital - asosiy kapital

Grammatical factors role in the development of new word morphemes created in the Uzbek language in the logical-structural subdivision of economic terms a word-specific copy is created. Depending on the structure of the terms formed by the method of calculus, we can divide them into the following types:

1. Monosyllabic terms. Such terms are not common in Uzbek. As a rule, they are called spiritual alka. Some stem terms are semicolons, which are formed by the addition of the stem and plural suffixes of the stem and the Uzbek language:

Innovation - innovation

Importer – importer

. complex stem terms. complex stem economic terms formed by the method of calculus have the concept of a single lexical unit and correspond to its grammatical function soda terms. . They are formed in accordance with the structural laws and lexical resources of the Uzbek language. For example:

agrobusiness - agrobiznes

customhouse - bojxona

In most cases, complex root terms in Uzbek are formed by the exact translation (kalkalash) of the original or artificial terms in English. For example, the Uzbek term customs is the English translation of the term customhouse.

Conjunctive terms in English are translated into Uzbek in the form of phrases (not as compound words).

superprofit – ustama foyda

loan-holder – zayom egasi

short-term – qisqa muddatli (kredit)

The analysis of complex economic terms in the Uzbek language shows that their parts mainly belong to the noun phrase. The verb group is almost infrequent and most of the verbs are fired.

According to their structural structure, the most complex root terms in the Uzbek language consist of the following categories:

a). noun + noun

customs - bojxona, cost - tannarx, contract - shartnoma;

b). numeral + noun

semi-finished- yarimfabrikat, five-day;

c). adjective + noun

macroeconomics - makroiqtisodiyot, agrobusiness - agrobiznes;

2. Term-phrases. As mentioned above, most of the economic terms in the Uzbek language are formed by the method of calcation. In turn, a phrase is a semantic unit made up of a syntactic combination of two or more words with independent meanings that represent a single concept. However, a simple phrase should be distinguished from a term-phrase, i.e. a phrase is a complex linguistic material as a term, which is a whole even if they are separate parts of the phraseological unit in terms of the combination of their components and grammatically. If we separate its components, each of them may have separate grammatical features, but this only happens when we study them as a separate unit of speech. When they are studied as a whole as a whole, they are considered as a single linguistic unit.

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