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LEXICO-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF TERMS IN THE FIELD OF ECONOMICS FROM ENGLISH TO UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Abstract

The heterogeneity of the content of economic concepts directly depends on the special place occupied by the economy as a system. The peculiarities of economics are reflected in economic terminology, in which, together with exclusively economic terms, concepts drawn from other terminological systems function.

Keywords: *lexico-semantic features, economic terminology, internal structure, economic realities*

The specifics of the economy are also reflected in the sphere of functioning. Unlike other terminological systems, economic terminology has gone far beyond professional communication and is used in the speech not only of specialists, but also of the general population, since with economic instability and the emergence of new economic realities, there is an increase in interest in economic issues in society, and conversations on the economic topic in everyday communication have become commonplace. Mass media, economic literary sources are aimed at both professionals and the mass addressee. Economic terminology and problems take place in a wide range of communicative situations, as well as corresponding genres and types of speech.

A term is a unit of language (a word, a phrase, an abbreviation, a symbol, a combination of words and letters-symbols, a combination of words and numbers-symbols) having a special meaning that can be expressed in verbal form, or in a certain formalized form and fairly fully and accurately reflects the key, essential at the current the level of development of science signs of the corresponding concept. There is an opinion that in the world of terms everything is not the same as in the studied language, that terminology is a special system, different from the "general language", that synonymy, antonymy, homonymy, polysemy, idiomatics, semantic development are inherent only in a common language, that the compatibility of terms is determined only by logical relationships, etc. Is it so? The answer to this question is important not only from a theoretical point of view, but also in order to develop principles of practical work in the process of reading and translation of special literary sources, in the process of language training of specialists in the field of a certain science, translators in the field of professional communication³

On the one hand, terms are distinguished from other words by their information saturation. They exist not only in the language, but also as part of a specific terminology, a system of concepts of this science, which are fixed in the corresponding verbal expression. If a word can have multiple meanings in a "common language", then, penetrating into one or another terminology, it becomes unambiguous. The term does not need context, as an ordinary word, since it is part of some terminology, which is a substitute for context; it can be used in isolation, for example, in the texts of laws or registers, and should have unambiguity not in the whole language, but within the framework of this terminology. On the other hand, the term is an integral part of the lexical system of the literary language, which enters into complex semantic and syntactic relations with other words. Economic terms in English carry great difficulties for non-philology students. To overcome these difficulties, it is advisable to pay attention to several features of the terms.

1) Many economic terms are international words (economist, broker, inflation, deficit, corporation).

2) In some cases, borrowed terms are etymological doublets. Etymological doublets are words that etymologically go back to the same base, but have different meanings, pronunciation and spelling in the language. The appearance of etymological doublets explains that the same word could have appeared in the language at different periods or from different sources. K for example, the Latin *canalis* "channel" got into English through the dialect of central France in the form of *channel*, one of the meanings of which is "source" (income, information, etc.) and through the dialect of northern France in the form of *canal* - a word that does not have a similar meaning.

3) New words are often formed using the prefix (*sure* - *ensure*, *insure*), suffixes (*competes* *competitor*, *competitive*, *competitiveness*). Common is the word composition (*book-keeper*, *cost-price*), conversion (noun *deposit* – *deposit*, *deposit* (in a bank) and verb *to deposit* - *to deposit*, *deposit*, *put in the bank*). There is also a reverse word formation, when a word loses a part that looks like a suffix, but is not (*auditor-audit*)

4) Economic texts have definitions that are expressed by a noun - "chains of nouns" (*brand name*, *monopoly control*, *market structure*, *free market economy*, *mass production techniques*).

5) Abbreviations are often found in economic texts: *ARR* (accounting rate of return - estimated rate of return), *CMV* (current market value - current market value), etc.

6) All types of compatibility and combinations are characteristic of economic terms: *synthetic* (*idiomatic*), *analytical*, *stable*, as well as *non-free*, *single*, etc. The compatibility of economic terms is determined not only by logical and material combinations. So according to all the criteria once formulated synthetically (*idiomatically*) a combination of *letter of credit* (*letter of credit* is a form of settlement), *unstable* - *substitute goods* (*related products*), *analytically stable* at the formal level (excluding the meanings of the reference word) - *float a loan* (*issue a loan*), at the content level - *free enterprise* (*private enterprise*), etc. Some terms may have limited lexical compatibility (*deferred payment* - *deferred payment*, however, the synonyms *suspended*, *contracted* are not used instead of *deferred* as economic terms combined with the word *payment*). Terms are words of language, so nothing linguistic is alien to them.

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