



FORMATION OF ECONOMIC TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: *This article is devoted to the study of morphological analysis of economic terms in Uzbek and English languages. Researching the terminological system units of the Uzbek and English language related to the field of economy shows that it is urgent problems which are facing linguists in current time. The main reason is that the rapid development of science and technology, it does not remain without its influence, as a result of which new neologisms, terms are appearing in the field of economy.*

Key words: *economic terms, formation, Uzbek and English languages, suffixes*

Introduction

It is known that economy plays an important role in any society. For this reason, the words and terms related to the economy should be clear and concise. The rapid development of science and technology, production, globalization and integration processes in the countries of the world lead to the intensive development of world languages and the emergence of new terms. It should be noted separately that as a result of the effective use of the rich experience gained in world linguistics, it is still essential to research economic terms.

In recent years, the word «term» has become the most important object of research in Uzbek and world linguistics. The well-known Uzbek linguist S.Usmanov defines the term as follows; «A term is a word or phrase in a stable state that conveys a specific meaning even when taken outside of a sentence.» A group of scientists analyze the features of the term within the framework of the function of the lexical unit. The results of scientific analyzes in the field of linguistics show that all real and non-real realities in the world are continuously interacting. This law of natural processes asserts that there is always a correlation from the smallest to the largest. The relationship between humanity and the nature that surrounds it is so natural that one of them cannot develop without the other. Through the results of our analysis, we should note that although the linguistic units that have emerged in the field of linguistics are used separately, individually or independently according to their specific form, they are syntagmatically and paradigmatically related to each other. Regardless of whether the lexical units in the field of linguistics are large or small, simple or complex, together they form the basis of a whole, i.e. integrated lexical system and interact within this system.

Radical changes, reforms and innovations have been observed in all aspects of social life in the years of independence in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Especially, implementation of five basic principles of transition to a socially-oriented free market economy during reforms has enabled the country to achieve desired results, provide sustainable economic growth and improve national welfare in a short historical period. Undoubtedly, these processes show that more neologisms that serve the market economy is increasing. A certain part of them is based on the capabilities of our mother tongue-



Uzbek language and a certain part of it is internationalized is being used. When we study the English and Uzbek economic terms, it is obvious that there are many economic terms formed and appeared by different ways. Many terms have been based on the capabilities of Uzbek language. Here is a group of terms with ready-made alternatives in Uzbek is being given, and a certain part is being translated and used, and a part is being made based on the laws of the Uzbek language. Another way is that international terms are assimilated into Uzbek language. At this point, it is necessary to emphasize that it is difficult to find an Uzbek alternative to all the terms. Therefore, most of them are used in its original form in one form, and this usage is universal and convenient for businessmen to exchange information. For example: corruption-korrupsiya, credit-kredit, export-eksport, grant-grant, auditor-auditor, leasing-lizing, manager-menedjer, license-litsenziya, businessman-biznesmen, non-resident-norezident.

In comparison with English language, affixation is a productive linguistic phenomenon in creating lexical units. English economic terms are not an exception of this linguistic process, on the contrary, the affixation method became more active. In addition to the word-forming method of affixation in the formation of English terms related to the field of economy, there are various linguistic elements in determining the frame of terms. In English, there are several types of formation of economic terms, one of them is affixation. It is the morphological process by which bound morphemes are attached to a roots or stems to mark changes in meaning, part of speech, or grammatical relationships. Affixes take on several forms and serve different functions. In English language, suffixes -ing, -ment, -tion, er are active which form economic terms. For example, **-ing** suffix; counseiling, accounting, banking, buying, pricing **-ment** suffix; payment, abatement, requirement, adjustment, prepayment, procurement **-tion** suffix; inflation, privitazation, accretion, accumulation, addition, adulteration, agglomeration, counterbonification, accumulation, reflation **-er** suffix; counter, banker, buyer, bargainer, lender, exporter, evader, bearer, payer.

The suffixes -ing, -ment, -tion in English language correspond to the suffix -(i)sh which forms the name of the action in Uzbek. These suffixes play active role in order to form terms related to the economy in the Uzbek language. For example; Financing-mablag' ajratish, note circulation-banknotlar aylanishi, examination-tekshirish, listing-ro'yxat tuzish, accounting-hisobga olish. The suffix **-iy(-viy)** may correspond to the suffix **-al**, in English language. For example; financial-moliyaviy, economical-iqtisodiy, local-mahalliy.

In the process of comparing English economic terms with Uzbek, special attention was paid to the lexical-semantic features of the terms, and their isomorphic-allomorphic aspects were determined. For example, English economic terms contain the prefixes -non, -un, -in, -dis, -re which are prefixes that create a grammatical form, express negation and the antonym of the concept understood from the base word. For example; non-profit, non-interest, non-tariff, ineffective, untaxable, unaltered, unpayable, non-permissive, unpaid, undelivered, undurable, uncleared, disbalance, dissolution, disorder, disproportion, disinflation. These affixes correspond to the Uzbek suffixes -siz, -mas, -maydigan, which express the sign of the existence of quantity, process, or reality. The differential sign of these suffixes in the Uzbek language is not at the beginning of the word, but at the end. For example; foydasiz (chora, jarima), foyizsiz (kredit), tarifsiz(



to'siqlar), o'zgarmaydigan(narx), to'lay olmaydigan(soliq to'lovchi), nazoratsiz, inflyatsasiz, to'lovsiz etc.

The preposition –of also participates actively in the English language using model N+of+N. For example; merger of equals, method of payment, span of control, inflation of money, price of product, value of currency, cost of goods, deposit of money. By adding the suffix -ning to the first component of the compound terms in the Uzbek language can be an alternative to the compound terms, which are, used the preposition -of in the English language. For exemplar; inflation **of** money- **pulning** qadirsizlanishi, cost **of** goods- **tovarning** qiymati, reduction **of** price- **narxning** pasayishi, value **of** currency- **valyutaning** qiymati, return **of** debt- **qarzning** qaytarilishq. Additionally, in uzbek language, the affix –**noma** is used in text, letters in the economic terminological system; omonatnoma, shartnoma, yo'riqnoma, ruxsatnoma, so'rovnoma, topshiriqnoma.

Suffixes such as –ma,-ish,-chilik,-lik,-gar,-dor,- take an active part in forming economic terms in Uzbek language. For example; g'amlama, ustama, birlashma, tuzilma, buyurtma, bo'linma, undirma, xususiylashtirish, barqarorlashtirish, sog'lomlashtirish, himoyalash, aksionerlashtirish, tijoratlashtirish, mahsuldorlik, mulkdorlik, aksiyadorlik, samaradorlik, unumdorlik, taqchilik, tanqislik, mulkchilik, foydalilik, boqimandalik, manfaatdorlik, mahsuldorlik, mulkdorlik, aksiyadorlik, samaradorlik, unumdorlik, mulkdor, xaridor, qarzdor, nasiyador, sarmoyador, hissador etc.

To conclude, all forms of private ownership, market economy are developing in the world, as a result of which trade among countries is developing rapidly. Export and import works are being carried out which requires the knowledge of foreign languages. It is also vital to understand economic terms, neologisms in order to be aware of modern systems in this regard. Moreover, analysis shows that in any era, in any society, consequence of discoveries and the improvement of new information technologies may cause the development of terms.



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