

## **BILDUNG DER WIRTSCHAFTSTERMINOLOGIE – DIE AKTUELLE ENTWICKLUNGSPHASE DER TERMINOLOGIE DER USBEKISCHEN SPRACHE**

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**Abstrakt.** In modernen Terminologiestudien wird die komplexe (heterogene, vielschichtige) Struktur des Begriffs betont, was die Vielseitigkeit und Mehrdimensionalität der terminologischen Analyse impliziert. Gleichzeitig bildete die traditionelle Verbindung der Terminologieforschung mit den Geisteswissenschaften die Grundlage für die aktive Einführung des kognitiven Zugangs zur Terminologie. Ziel des Artikels ist es, systemische Zusammenhänge in dieser Terminologie zu ergründen und wirtschaftswissenschaftliches Vokabular geordnet darzustellen.

**Schlüsselwörter und Phrasen:** Kollektivwirtschaft, Sowchos, Arbeitskooperation, sozialistische Konkurrenz, neue Usbeken, Schocktherapie, Schattenwirtschaft, Geldwäsche, Verbraucherkorb, Mindestlohn

## **FORMATION OF ECONOMIC TERMINOLOGY - THE CURRENT STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERMINOLOGY OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE**

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**Abstract.** In modern terminology studies, the complex (heterogeneous, multilayered) structure of the term is emphasized, which implies the versatility and multidimensionality of terminological analysis. At the same time, the traditional connection of terminological research with the sciences of thought provided the basis for the active introduction of the cognitive approach to terminology. The purpose of the article is to explore systemic connections in this terminology and to present economic vocabulary in an orderly manner.

**Keywords and phrases:** collective farm, state farm, labor cooperation, socialist competition, new Uzbeks, shock therapy, shadow economy, money laundering, consumer basket, minimum wage

The lexical fund of a language is an integral part of a unified language system. The fundamental changes that have taken place in the economy in the XX - beginning of the XXI century. They seriously affected the vocabulary of the Uzbek language. There was a rapid growth of the dictionary; after all, for each new concept, a new designation is needed, since great changes have taken place in the economy in the country.

This could not but be reflected in the vocabulary. In addition, in the course of language evolution, the content-semantic potential inherent in the vocabulary itself is also used: changing the meanings of words, rethinking, building up new semantics, stylistic reassessment of words - all this, along with the birth of new words, significantly expands and enriches the vocabulary of the language, enhances its potential [1].

The emergence of new words and phrases reflects the phenomena and events of modern reality. So, whole layers of vocabulary denoting economic relations under socialism go out of use: collective farm, state farm, labor cooperation, socialist competition, super planned. The words that were in the deep storehouses of the language, which were re-evaluated, are returning to active life: capitalism, entrepreneur, business, firm, merchant, trading, salesman - perceived in previous society with a minus sign, but now they have received a directly opposite assessment.

But in connection with the ideological and material differential society, the same words acquire different evaluative connotations for different groups of people. Deep processes in society operate here - the social stratification of society according to the property principle. For new Uzbeks, these words (business, entrepreneur, etc.) sound undeniably positive; this is an integral part of their image. For those who, as a result of new economic transformations, have suffered and simply become impoverished, these words are perceived sharply negatively. These are those segments of the population that have lost their social security. For example, marketers love privatization, and the people give it an assessment of the corresponding paraphrase - privatization, new thieves (titled RG, 14.08.2001). A new phraseology is being created: new Uzbeks, shock therapy, shadow economy, money laundering, consumer basket, minimum wage. What is new in such clichés is precisely the combination of words, and not the words as such [2].

Each time has a certain set of words, which, due to the prevailing circumstances, become fashionable, widely and variedly used. These are a kind of "sign" words of the era. The mass media play an important role in their dissemination, creating a speech environment in which norm standards are set. The word "collapse" (with the direct meaning "landslide") acquired a figurative meaning and began to be used when referring to economic phenomena: landslide privatization, landslide farming, landslide fall of the ruble. Lexical processes, as a rule, are accompanied by a transformation in the semantics of the word, its compatibility, as well as in his stylistic reorientation. Along with this, the newly created words are also known due to their wide use: lumps (commission tents), hitting (racket), flying away ("instantly" - the goods go flying away).

Word-formation is highly mobile, its system contains great potentialities, the realization of which is practically unlimited. Word formation is closely related to phonology, morphology, and syntax. The language of economics, like the language of any other terminological sphere, does not have any special methods for the formation of terms. The methods of word formation, characteristic of the entire literary language, are used. Methods of word formation, types, and formal word-formation means (suffixes) are scooped up in the word-formation system itself, only

nominations, and denomination units are actually new. In these processes, the connection between the lexical level of the language and the grammatical, and derivational level is actively revealed. One can observe the expansion of word-building patterns derived from words with new meanings.

If we take at least the word "shuttle", we get the following picture: a shuttle in the meaning of "a part of a loom" gives only one link in the word-formation chain - a shuttle; the new meaning of the word "shuttle" (dealer) in modern colloquial speech significantly increases the chain, expanding the word-formation possibilities of this motivating base: shuttle, shuttle, shuttle, shuttle, shuttle, and the associative possibilities of the adjective "shuttle" are also expanding: shuttle business, shuttle route, shuttle operation, shuttle transportation, The word "bank" gave rise to a whole word-formation paradigm: banker ATM Bank banknotes bank - mortgage bank [3].

As a word-building innovation, one can also recognize the increase in the productivity of certain word-building models, which, of course, is caused by social reasons. The intensive exploitation of individual word-formation models in modern periodicals is an indisputable phenomenon. The element of language fashion is evident here. For example, the suffix *ant*, which was little used in the past, became active when forming a person: signer, exploiter, merchant, acceptor, Or, for example, the circle of non-suffix formations is expanding: Cash, non-cash euro opt navar greens (dollars) more often at the level of vernacular. It is quite clear that not immediately, but very soon, prices will follow the "euro".

Modern media turned out to be the focus of those processes that take place in the Uzbek language, including in its word-formation. Moreover, it is the newspaper, which has dramatically changed its appearance and direction, that stimulates these processes. And although the methods, types, and means, in principle, remain the same, the nature of the names that are formed with the help of these methods and means is actively changing. All the main and new lexical material interferes with the known word-formation types. It is also characteristic that functionally this material has expanded significantly - units are used that are on the border of the literary language (colloquial, literary language), and units that go far beyond the limits of the literary language (vernacular, jargons).

According to Zemskaya E.A., attention to keywords of a certain time is important when studying active word-formation processes, since they are widely used as basic stems, giving rise to new groups of cognate words. The activity of keywords affects not only their word-building potential but also their connections with other words, actualizing certain relationships between words in the lexical system of the language. Keywords should be considered words denoting phenomena and concepts that are in the focus of social influence. The keywords of our era include both high-frequency proper names and common nouns. The latter are divided into 2 types [4]:

1) Words that receive high frequency and word-formation activity for a short period of time (month, week, etc.). For example voucher, voucherization, default.

2) Active, high-frequency words for a long time (a year or more); they are more indicative of the economy during the transition to market relations, as they name the phenomena that characterize them more deeply.

For example inflation, stagnation. So for the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century, the keywords are many words related to the sphere of the economy (market, privatization, lobby, inflation), some proper names (Pavlov, Gaidar, Chubais, Pochinok), as well as many jargons (bucks, cash, cash). Let us give an example by comparing the words "market" and "bazaar", which are close in their meaning - "place of trade". These words have other meanings: "bazaar" - screams, noise (colloquial); market - 2. Noisy dispute, hubbub (space. Neglect); 3. The sphere of commodity circulation, commodity circulation (econ.). In connection with changes in the economy, the word market is updated with economic meanings, while the first meaning retains its usage. Thus, the words "market" and "bazaar" as a result of the actualization of the 3rd meaning, as it were, split into two. Let's compare the newspaper headlines: "The market on the eve of the market" (L.G., dated 06/13/2021); "School and Market" (September 1, 08/14/2022). The economic concept has to defend itself against the market (primary meaning) and the bazaar. Journalists intentionally push these two words together: "The market is not a market for you" (True, from 11.09.2021). Thus, changes in the socio-economic phenomena of reality affect the nature of the opposition of the words "market" and "bazaar". The word-building potential of the word "market" is increasing. It gives rise to the words [5]:

pseudo-market;

undermarket;

quasi-market;

a marketer (a supporter of a market economy, and not one who trades in the market); antimarketer;

market;

anti-market.

From the collection of T.V. Shmeleva, one can add: market-free, ultra-market, adverb - market (22.35): "Under the anti-marketist Ryzhkov, it was easier for an entrepreneur" (Today, from 11/27/2013) a good school during the period of the breakup of the old and the formation of a new economy in Uzbekistan (The Economist, 01/20/2022). The noun "lobby" (from the English. Lobby - corridor, corridors), in the early 90s, becomes widely used, ceasing to be a highly specialized word, used only in relation to Western reality.

This word is included in the explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language. So the Big Economic Dictionary gives the following meaning: "The action of state bodies, legislative, executive, judicial authorities, aimed at supporting certain sectors and areas of the regional economy, enterprises." Now this word can be found in almost every newspaper, it also sounds in television programs. They talk and write about the agrarian and military lobby. A whole nest of vocabulary is being created [3]:

lobbyist

lobby

lobbyism

Here are few examples from the newspaper the Economist (20.01.2022): "The essence of the prepared bill is to cut off natural monopolies from the umbilical cord

of the ministries that are lobbying them today ...”, “The only compromise with the lobbyists was the enshrinement in the bill ...”. The most productive word-formation types. In the system of word formation in different periods of the life of a language, word-formation types, and methods, also acquire a different degree of activity. The formation of words according to previously productive models may fade for a number of reasons, and, conversely, models that were not productive in the past may be involved in the active word-formation process. The reasons for such shifts in emphasis are the needs of the language itself - the insufficiency or redundancy of certain formations. For example, with the strengthening of analytical methods, the development of new facts of reality increases the craving for abstract, collective and abstract names. The suffixes *awn*, *stvo*, are used when creating nouns from roots that previously did not allow such formations: requisition, transfer, sponsorship, mortgage.

A verb is also formed from other classes of words, for example, from terms with a highly specialized meaning, in particular the word "tonix" - a special price index of funds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, calculated for options and futures. The word adapted to the Uzbek system turned out to be able to form the Uzbek verb “tonix”: “We are trying to tone on the stock exchange” (Seg., 18.03.2001). Neologisms and potential words are distinguished among word-formation neoplasms [4].

Neologisms acquire the characteristics of socially legalized nominations, having appeared in a certain period; they are constantly reproduced and eventually accepted by the linguistic tradition: business, inflation, firm, stock exchange, concern. This part of the economic terms is used as attributes of the capitalist economy. In Soviet times, a large group consists of foreign borrowings: management, consulting, dealer, realtor, tender, know-how, etc. Potential words are non-traditional 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 the corresponding situation arose, a ready-made model for the implementation of this potency already existed in the language (machine).

In conclusion, consideration of the specifics in the word-formation processes of economic terms revealed a noticeable intensity of their flow. Despite the stability and traditional character of the main methods of word formation, the results of word-formation processes in terms of the number of economic new formations obtained turned out to be significant. Particularly active is the introduction of abstract names differentiated by the type of activity (realtor, auditor, manager). Words associated with the development of market relations (business, bank, entrepreneur), and stratification of the population in material terms (state employees, payers, oligarchs) are active as a base for word production. High productivity is revealed by word-building elements of a foreign language origin.



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