



THE FORMATION AND USAGE OF ECONOMIC TERMS

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Abstract: *In this given article we analyzed the formation and usage of economic terms in the Uzbek language. We try to learn the need to know foreign languages in economic relations. In this article, It's explained how economic neologisms are used.*

Key words: *economic terms, corruption, credit, export, grant, auditor, currency, manager, license, business, auction, bank, exchange, broker.*

At present, when science and technology are developing all over the world attention to learning foreign languages is increasing day by day. Nowadays, knowledge of foreign languages is not only for philologists, but for all fields is becoming very necessary for representatives.

It is known that economics plays an important role in any society. For this reason, the words and terms related to the economy should be clear, concise and logically based. Rapid development of science and technology also affects the economy will not fail to pass its influence, as a result of which several other economies causes the emergence of new neologisms in the field.

In general, there are a lot of international economic words adopted into the Uzbek language aspects should be taken into account. When the economic term enters the Uzbek language it is necessary to pay attention to the following aspects:

- the Uzbek language of the term compatibility with the sound system;
- there is an Uzbek alternative to it - it doesn't exist;
- to the necessity of translation;
- to the meaning of the economic term;
- it should be simple and fluent;
- to its essence and correctness.

First, economic terms entering the Uzbek language from other languages after the discussion of experts and terminology, and then the Oliy Majlis must be approved by the relevant committee. That's why it's so economical the terms are legally enforceable and can be used freely. The following situations in the use of economic terms in the Uzbek language can be observed:

1. Many terms have been adapted based on the capabilities of our language. In this group of terms is given with ready-made alternatives in Uzbek, a certain part is being translated and used, and a part is the laws of the Uzbek language is being made based on. For example: *auction-kimoshdi, broker-dallol, merchant-tijoratchi, businessman- bizneschi.*

2. Another method which is used in most countries of the world, Uzbek language has its own version of international terms is to be assimilated. At this point, it is necessary to emphasize that a new entry it is difficult to find an Uzbek alternative to all the following terms.



Therefore, most of them are in the languages of most countries of the world in one form is used in its original form, and this use is convenient for the exchange of information among businessmen of the world. For example: *corruption, credit, export, grant, auditor, currency, lease, manager, license, businessman, non-resident.*

There are some terms that are widely used in the field of economics which we bring. Some of them are Uzbek words, and some are from other languages directly entered and used in our language.

ADVERTISING - (fr.reclame) - unbiased about the goods or services provided information, their properties, advantages to buyers in order to sell them more and delivery of purchase terms. Advertising is carried out through special firms and is a source of high income.

AUCTION - (lat.auction) - "auction" sale, open sale. This is a trade service, the buyer who raises the highest price buys the product.

BANK - one of legal entities and individuals, depending on the time of money collection and continuous circulation of treatment, to enterprises and a loan to check for money, made in court, parties performance fee and others intermediary in settlement work, gold is related to foreign currency credit and financial institution performing operations.

BUSINESS- (Eng. business- activity, occupation) wealth, profit gain-oriented work, activity. Depending on the scale of business management, large, divided into medium and small types.

BUSINESSMAN – a man with business.

BROKER - (eng.broker) - sellers of products, securities, currency and official broker between buyers. Agreements by itself or on behalf of clients, a person with the right to enter into contracts.

CURRENCY - (ital. valuta. lat. valere- to be appreciated, value)- of the country payment equal to the currency unit and its type (gold, silver, paper, money) tools.

EXCHANGE - (Goll.beurs, German. Borse-wallet)

1) product, currency and stock exchange, accounting and information services an organization that actively participates in development. Mediation for services rendered collects the fee;

2) a place where stock trading takes place.

INVESTMENT - (gem. investitlion, lat. investire- to dress)- investor capital funds for the implementation of an activity, introduction of investments, spending for the purpose of profit.

MORTGAGE - (greek.hypotheke-garov)- a loan, something to get a loan pledging certain real estate (land, building, etc.).

LICENSE - (lat. licentia-freedom, right)- permission;

1) abroad state bodies for bringing goods from countries or exporting goods abroad permission issued by;

2) from something with light conditions or for free right of use;

PATENT - (lat. patens-certificate, label)- 1) private business certificate, relevant documents allowing to engage in some kind of activity issued by financial authorities on the basis of; 2) to scientific discovery and invention certificate of authorship.

POLICE - (fr.police, ital, pollissa-tilkhat) - personal or property insurance a document on the conclusion of the contract and its conditions.

In conclusion ,as a result of improvement of market economy mechanisms in our country, all forms of private ownership developed and entrepreneurship a wide path is being opened to its activity,



export-import works are being carried out, and in this regard it is very important to know a foreign language. In particular, we need to understand economic neologisms.

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