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THE FORMATION OF TERMS IN ENGLISH AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMIC TERMINOLOGICAL SYSTEM

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Abstract. *By the authors of the paper analyzing several properties of the economic terminology of the Uzbek language. In particular, data are given on the research of terms in various fields in Uzbek and world linguistics, interpretations of special terms in the works of linguists, and also considers the systemic characteristics, sources and ways of developing the economic terminology of the Uzbek language*

Keywords: *Substantiated the role of borrowing in the development of the language in general and in the enrichment of economic terminology in particular. Considered the views of linguists from different countries on this issue. The opinions of the authors are substantiated by examples, which analyzed during the study.*

ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ТЕРМИНОВ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ И РАЗВИТИЕ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ СИСТЕМЫ

Аннотация. *Авторами статьи анализируются некоторые свойства экономической терминологии узбекского языка. В частности, приводятся данные об исследовании терминов различных направлений в узбекской и мировой лингвистике, толкования специальных терминов в трудах лингвистов, а также рассматриваются системные характеристики, источники и пути развития экономической терминологии узбекского языка*

Ключевые слова: *Обоснована роль заимствований в развитии языка в целом и в обогащении экономической терминологии в частности. Рассмотрены мнения лингвистов разных стран по данному вопросу. Мнения авторов подкреплены примерами, которые были проанализированы в ходе исследования.*

The formation of terms in English and the development of the economic terminological system involve a dynamic process that reflects the evolution of economic concepts, advancements in the field, and linguistic trends. Here is an overview: formation of terms in English.

A term is a word or expression denoting a concept in a particular activity, job, or profession.

Terms are frequently associated with professionalisms. Terms can be single words: *psychology, function, equity;* or they may consist of several words: *computer aided design system.* Terms are considered to have one meaning in one field. Contrary to this belief, terms may have more than one meaning.

Different fields of knowledge ascribe different meanings to one and the same term. For example, *a sheet* in the publishing field corresponds to the term *sheet (author's sheet)*; in biology, it is a *leaf*; in technique, it is a *plate*; in geology, it is *lamina.* Also, terms of one field are borrowed by other fields, like *variant* and *invariant* were borrowed into linguistics from mathematics. Such term homonymy challenges translation. A translator must know the exact meaning of term in this or that field, as well as its combinability. To do accurate translation, it is necessary not only to know the meaning of the terms but also to link them with other words in speech.

For example, the word combination can not be rendered by its calque *to ring through the line.* Its equivalent is *to test the line.* Term translation may also depend on the regional character of the language. *Windscreen* (British English), *windshield* (American English); The origin of term shows several main channels, 3 of them are characteristic for terminology.1. Formation of term phrases with subsequent clipping, blending, abbreviation: *television text – teletext; ecological architecture – ecotechture; extremely low frequency – ELF*.2. Use of combined forms from Latin and Greek: *aerodrome, aerodynamic, telegraph, thermonuclear, supersonic.* This process is common for terminology in many languages. 3. Borrowing from another terminological system within the same language whenever there is affinity between respective fields. Terms can be formed by affixation: prefixes: *co-, counter-, cross-, dis-, ex-, extra-, mis-, multi-, non-, over-, para-, poly-, post-, pro-, quasi-, sub-, under-;* suffixes:*-er/or, -free, -ism, -less, -like, -oid, -ologist, -worthy;* combining of different parts of speech: N1+N2, N+Part.I; N+Part.II; Adj.+Part.I; Adj.+Part.II; Num.+ Part.II;.

Word formation processes:

Affixation: adding prefixes or suffixes to existing words (e.g., "recession," "deindustrialization").

Compounding: combining two or more words (e.g., "venture capital," "market research").

Acronyms and abbreviations: creating terms from the initial letters of other words (e.g., "GDP" for Gross Domestic Product).

Blending: combining parts of two words to create a new one (e.g., "infomercial," "bitcom" for bitcoin commerce).

Borrowing: adopting terms from other languages (e.g., "entrepreneur" from French, "kapital" from German).

Semantic Shift: changes in the meaning of existing words to adapt to new economic contexts (e.g., "capital" transitioning from a physical entity to financial assets).

Development of the economic terminological system: As economic theories and practices evolve, new concepts emerge, requiring the development of corresponding terminology. Economic globalization leads to the adoption of international economic terms and the integration of concepts from various cultures and languages.

The rise of technology and digitalization introduces new economic activities, prompting the creation of terms related to e-commerce, fintech, etc.

Changes in economic policies, regulations, and laws contribute to the development of specialized economic terms. Economic concepts often intersect with other disciplines, such as sociology, psychology, and environmental science, leading to the incorporation of interdisciplinary terminology.

Economic reporting and media play a role in popularizing new economic terms and concepts, influencing public understanding. International bodies and institutions may contribute to standardizing economic terminology to ensure consistency in communication across borders.

Understanding the historical context, linguistic influences, and the interdisciplinary nature of economics provides insights into the formation and development of economic terms in English.

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