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Akhmedov Oybek Saporbayevich (Doctor of Science in philology (DSc), professor of UzSWLU) ENGLISH AND UZBEK ECONOMICAL TERMINOLOGICAL SYSTEM AS AN OBJECT OF LINGUISTIC RESEARCH

Annotation. This article emphasizes the study of the economical terminological system in English and Uzbek languages as an object of linguistic research. As well as, the processes of formation and improvement of economic lexical units of English and Uzbek languages based on linguistic and extralinguistic factors are highlighted. The author summarizes the new theoretical ideas and views expressed by a number of linguists on the concept of “term” and “terminology” in the article, focusing on specific connotative and denotative features of economic lexical units.

Key words: term, terminology, economic terms, lexical-semantic relations, formation of terms, translation and terminological features, structural-semantic, functional-semantic features.

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INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDAGI IQTISODIYOT TERMINOLOGIK TIZIMI LINGVISTIK TADQIQOT OBYEKTI SIFATIDA

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi iqtisodiyot terminologik tizimi lingvistik tadqiqot obyekti sifatida o‘rganilishiga urg‘u berilgan. Shuningdek, ingliz va o‘zbek tillari iqtisodiyot leksik birliklarining lingvistik va ekstralingvistik omillar asosida hosil bo‘lishi hamda takomillashuv jarayonlari yoritilgan. Maqolada muallif bir qator tilshunos olimlarning “termin” va “terminologiya” tushunchasiga bildirgan yangi nazariy fikr va qarashlarini umumlashtirgan holda, iqtisodiyot leksik birliklarining o‘ziga xos konnotativ va denotativ xususiyatlariga alohida to‘xtalib o‘tadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: termin, terminologiya, iqtisodiyot terminlari, leksik-semantik munosabatlar, terminlarning yasalishi, tarjima va terminologik xususiyat, struktur-semantik, funksional-semantik xususiyatlar.

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АНГЛИЙСКАЯ И УЗБЕКСКАЯ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ СИСТЕМА КАК ОБЪЕКТ ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКОГО ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ

Аннотация. В данной статье особое внимание уделяется изучению экономической терминологической системы английского и узбекского языков как объекта лингвистического исследования. Также выделены процессы формирования и совершенствования экономических лексических единиц английского и узбекского языков на основе лингвистических и экстралингвистических факторов. В статье автор обобщает новые теоретические идеи и взгляды, высказанные рядом лингвистов по поводу понятий «термин» и «терминология», акцентируя внимание на специфических коннотативных и денотативных особенностях экономических лексических единиц.

Ключевые слова: термин, терминология, экономические термины, лексико-семантические отношения, терминообразование, переводно и терминологические особенности, структурно-семантические, функционально-семантические особенности.

Introduction. It should be accentuated that every phenomenon in nature and society has its origin and development history. Therefore, when a specific event is studied or surveyed as an object in a particular study, it begins with the study of the history of that event, its origin. After all, the formation and development of each terminological system is inextricably linked with the formation and development of this

particular field, and it acquires its specificity in the field. In this meaning, the composition, formation and development of the economical terminology which is a structural layer of the physical lexicon of the English and Uzbek languages has its own path of development and genetic basis.

It is known that economy is one of the main factors determining the financial influence, fiscal situation and social development of each country. Today, the history of the formation and composition of economy and tax types, duties, levies and their types, how they were in the past. Life itself confirms the importance of scientific research through linguistic designations by studying the term names based on scientific sources. Views on the types, forms, payment systems, and social-financial importance of economy in Central Asia go back to the long periods of the history of countries such as ancient Egypt, Rome, China, and India. If we look at the history and theory of statehood, we understand that the history of the formation of economical terminology is also related to the fiscal system and duty collection activities of a person in the state and its authorized structures.

Historical sources testify that the emergence of the concept of economy in one form or another dates back to the first millennium BC. For example, it is well known from world history that 3,760 years ago, the notion of finance and economy were introduced in the Babylonian state with the laws of Hamurapi. In Central Asia, in particular, in Uzbekistan, the first political associations of tribes appeared at that time.

Therefore, the emergence, formation and development of the terminological system of economy is directly connected with the history of ancient times, in particular, the Middle Ages. As S.P. Tolstov correctly stated: "In ancient times, in the conditions of Central Asia, the improvement of socio-economical relations in the society, the first land ownership, forms of ownership, the composition of the first farming and production structures, the economical system and their structural structures, in general research, Undoubtedly, the role of archaeological, ethnographic, paleoanthropological, as well as linguistic data is incomparable. Economy as fiscal notion and social category have attracted the attention of many foreign and local scholars. This process is still the cause of many disputes and debates.

Literature review. R. Campbell, K. McConnell, G. Menkiw, A. Laffer, Lorentz, D. Chernik, A. Voznesensky, V. Glukhov, E. Tait, V. Tverdokhlebov, V. Galkin, S. Fisher, A. Shenk, Scientists such as Y. Abdullaev, D. Gozibekov, E. Gadoev, J. R. Zaynalov, T. Malikov, H. Sobirov and Sh. Toshmatov studied economy as fiscal category. H. Dadaboev, R. G. Mukminova, D. Shaulov, U. T. Kan, F. Tolipov, A. P. Grigorev, A. A. Molchanov, B. G. Gafurov, R. Nuriev and other researchers like T. Islamov approach them as a social category. Social field studies connect the emergence of economy and duties with the emergence of the state, the division of society into classes (primitive, slavery, serfdom, feudalism). Already, as T. F. Yutkina rightly noted, "Economy is an element of culture in society". We also paid special attention to the social aspects of economical terms in the research, particularly the linguistic aspect [1; 66-b.].

F. A. Sitkina who emphasized the importance of scientific study of the terms of two or more languages in a comparative way, writes: "With the development of the linguistic theory of scientific and technical translation, the role of comparative terminology will increase". Despite the fact that there are many studies on the study of the terminological systems of different languages in our country and abroad, there are relatively few works on comparing them with other languages in a comparative-typological way. If Ch. S. Abdullaeva studied financial terms in a monographic way using the Russian and Uzbek languages, A. A. Abdullaeva's candidate's dissertation was devoted to the comparative analysis of the lexicon of the field of international relations based on the Russian and Uzbek languages, P. P. Nishonov's legal terminology of the French and Uzbek languages. There are scientific works on the subject of comparative-typological research. H. Dadaboev is one of the scientists who made a significant contribution to the development of the lexicon of socio-political spheres in our country. In almost all scientific works of the scientist, terminological problems are being widely studied. The problems of translation of terms were thoroughly studied scientifically in G. Terry's doctoral work. In his dissertation, he tries to study the French and German examples of legal terms. In the above studies, financial terms are given in a general way. International relations and legal terms are mainly compared with Russian-Uzbek, French-Uzbek, French-German languages in a comparative-typological aspect. However, in none of these studies, economical terms have been specifically studied in the aspect of translation studies based on English-Uzbek languages. In fact, these studies did not set themselves the goal of studying the terminological system of economy.

Research Methodology. This study differs from the above studies in that it analyzes the lexical-semantic features of the economy and duty and taxes terms in two languages from a semantic-functional and historical-genetic point of view in diachronic and synchronic aspects.

Therefore, the economical terms are explained by the fact that they arise due to intralinguistic and extralinguistic factors. We will consider the extralinguistic factors of the emergence and development of economical terms below. Today, it is observed that the fund of the terminological system is regularly

expanding and replenishing as a result of the emergence of new terms in the Uzbek economical terminology which are not expressed through a purely Uzbek alternative and are being learned from foreign languages, in particular, from English. In linguistics, the term “qalque” was introduced by Sh.Balli at the end of the 19th - beginning of the 20th century and he expressed his opinion as follows: “Words and phrases borrowed from foreign languages are involuntarily used and expressed through “qalque” in our speech. The scientist emphasizes that the process of “implantation in translation” is a process. D.S.Lotte writes that the creation of terms in the calque method gives them the opportunity to motivate them nationally in form and international in content.

As A.V.Superanskaya rightly stated: “From the point of view of modern scientific-theoretical principles of terminology, the formation of terms and term combinations through the calque method is considered the “dominant” method, and its importance in terminology is incomparable”. Therefore, the terminological composition of the language has a strong relationship with the ongoing socio- economical events and processes [3;p.38]. Observations show that in the pre-independence period, the Uzbek language took the “leadership” in terms of creating economical terminological units using the calque method, but now, when the process of physical integration is accelerating, the English language is “seeking to take over” the “leadership”.

As mentioned above, the view that the assimilation of terms from the English language into the terminological system of the economy can be realized only through a certain intermediate language is no longer justified. The traces of the policy of the former union can be clearly felt in the views of scientists such as V.M.Leychik: “In the process of mastering words using the calque method, the Russian language fulfills the task of a general “substrate” and shows its signs in the expression of concrete and abstract concepts”. When the time comes, it should also be noted that already in the 60s of the last century, some linguists understood the specifics of science in a non-political way. In particular, the views of D.S. Lotte fully confirm our opinion. The scientist divides the definition of terms and terminological units into the following three groups [1;p.89].

- 1) literal (exact) translation of acquired lexical units;
- 2) semantic mapping (in content). In this case, the lexical structure of the word is replaced by an alternative existing in the national language, but the content of the acquired word is preserved.
- 3) phraseology. In this case, the interpretation of the phrase through unchanging (stable) word combinations is understood.

Analysis and results. The ideas and views put forward above show that the dynamic of continuous development of the lexicon is changing and improving. Most terminology is related to “transformationally translated terms”, which are explained by the radical change of word order or the addition or omission of a certain element to the words during the translation process using the calque method. In this sense, there are certain tools in the formation and emergence of terms, which are important. In addition, it is observed that the lexical units that have gone out of the scope of consumption as archaic lexemes in the field terminology are currently undergoing the process of determination and at the same time some terms are being reterminized. One of the main reasons for this is explained by the fact that the importance of dictionaries created in different periods is incomparable.

The main complex aspect of this lexical layer is that they are structurally different and cover several chronological stages. A diachronic study of economical terminology allows us to distinguish system-specific features. The improvement of this terminological layer on the basis of socio-political changes, extralinguistic and linguistic factors is a proof that it is characterized by a subjective temporal feature.

In our opinion, the modern economical terminology has not stopped forming, on the contrary, it is systematically developing based on extralinguistic factors. Therefore, the process of activation is characteristic for the process of formation of financial – related terminological units. Any terminological system is an integral part of the lexical layer of the universal language. The question of the role of the special lexicon in the universal language has not been widely analyzed as a whole system in linguistics. According to most linguists, there is a regular relationship between the general lexicon and the special lexicon of a language. Sometimes it is observed that the term in the terminology is transferred to the universal language, and sometimes, on the contrary, the lexeme from the universal language is transferred to the special lexical layer. So, “they complement and enrich each other”. These two phenomena are referred to in linguistics with the concepts of determinologization and terminologization.

The economical terminological system of the English language is composed of several complex linguistic phenomena, it is a legal matter that terminological units require clarification of their definitions and explanations in translation, and it is the main function of any term. This rule also applies to English economical terms. As noted by I.V.Arnold, the unique aspect of word formation from terminological units

is that a word formation system is developed based on the internal system and functions of the elements of the lexicon of the field. Therefore, it is observed that the morphological method is very productive in English. The process of creating English economical terminological units relies on 4 main linguistic methods:

- 1) morphological method;
- 2) syntactic method;
- 3) semantic method;
- 4) word acquisition.

English economical terms are structurally divided as follows:

- 1) single component terms;
- 2) compound terms:
 - a) terms consisting of many components;
 - b) terms with following components, consisting of many lexemes.
- 3) metaphorical terms;
- 4) terms in the form of abbreviations.

In the terminological system of economy, customs and duties, single-component terms do not constitute a majority in terms of quantity. At the same time, they perform a semantic-functional function in other sectors of the economy, outside the scope of specialization.

Therefore, as a result of the above-mentioned word formation methods, the lexical-semantic composition of the lexical units of a special field in English is transformed from a simple form to a complex form through an evolutionary path.

Linguistically, the terminological system of economy is a) semantic; b) structural; c) is characterized by signs of attachment to the general literary language and is formed under the influence of the lexical layer of the general literary language and performs a specific task. It is an undeniable axiom that the majority of terminological units are formed on the basis of extralinguistic factors. V.P.Danilenko writes: "The reflection of any process that takes place in society is first manifested in terminology or as a result of transformational changes of certain terms [4;p.98].

The semantic accuracy of emerging new terms is directly related to the acquired language source. So, the degree to which England's economy has developed determines the level of semantic precision of English fiscal system terms.

Terminology is an "affective" aspect of the general literary language, so it clearly and clearly reflects that the terminological system of a particular language is "susceptible" to external socio-physical changes. Economical terminology is characterized by a dynamic structure, as a result of the movement and change of the dynamics of development, changes in the semantics of these terminological units occur in an evolutionary form and are correlated with several terminological units.

The principle proposed by A.S.Gerd regarding the terms that should be included in the dictionaries is more reasonable for the correct solution of this issue. According to it, first of all, the level of use of terms in special texts then the semantic integrity of terms, and thirdly, the level of validity of terms is meant. The Uzbek lexicographer A.Hojiev who emphasized that it is important to select the quality and quantity aspects of the terms in order to include them in the explanatory dictionary, emphasizes that the main word and related materials make up the dictionary article [10;p.56–57]. According to it, the components that make up a dictionary article are as follows:

Vocabulary units:

- 1) Main word,
- 2) Stylized compounds,
- 3) Etymological information,
- 4) Determining and recording the meaning of vocabulary units,
- 5) Explanation,
- 6) Confirming example,
- 7) Grammatical and stylistic characteristics (signs that record it).

Conclusion/Recommendations. Based on the above, it should be noted that the main word and the explanation given to its meaning are a permanent component of any dictionary article. So, it must be. The remaining components may or may not be present in the dictionary article. The terms do not necessarily have a sign that records the grammatical characteristics, because the terms are nominative. They are mainly represented by lexemes in the noun category or with nouns. Therefore, there is no need to record the grammatical description marks in the dictionary article for the specific terms.

As a conclusion, the most optimal way to organize information contained in economical texts is to achieve unification of economical terms in translation. Therefore, the development of scientifically based criteria for achieving uniformity of field terms is considered a very urgent issue. It should be noted that the terms confirmed in the dictionaries are directly transferred to the written speech, textbooks, training manuals, press pages, as well as scientific and fiction literature. Therefore, any term requires a clear and correct expression of this or that concept.

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LEXICAL-SEMANTIC PECULIARITIES OF SUBSTANDARD SUFFIXATION IN COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH

Annotation. This scientific article aims to structurize and classify the English substandard word-formation process, namely affixation. We all know that a large amount of educational material has been written on this issue, but this scientific research places special emphasis on the informal, or rather colloquial system of language in its grammatical space.

Key words: vocabulary, substandard, lexical, affixation, derivatives, producing stems, adjective, valence.

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ЛЕКСИКО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ СУБСТАНДАРТНОЙ СУФФИКСАЦИИ В РАЗГОВОРНОМ АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Аннотация. Данная научная статья нацелена на структуризацию и классификацию английского субстандартного словообразовательного процесса, а именно аффиксации. Мы все знаем, что написано большое количество учебного материала по данной проблеме, однако данное научное исследование делает особый акцент на неформальную, а точнее коллоквиальную систему языка в её грамматическом пространстве.

Ключевые слова: словарный состав, субстандарт, лексический, аффиксация, дериваты, производящие основы, прилагательное, валентность.

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OG'ZAKI INGLIZ TILIDA NOSTANDART SUFFIKSATSIYANING LEKSIK-SEMANTIK XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotation. Ushbu ilmiy maqola ingliz tilidagi nostandart so'z yasash jarayonini, ya'ni affiksatsiyani tuzish va tasniflashga qaratilgan. Hammamizga ma'lumki, bu masala bo'yicha katta hajmdagi o'quv materiallari yozilgan, ammo bu ilmiy tadqiqot tilning grammatik makonida norasmiy, to'g'rirog'i, so'zlashuv tizimiga alohida urg'u beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: lug'at, nostandart, leksik, affiksatsiya, hosilalar, hosil qiluvchi o'zak, sifatdosh, valentlik.