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**Abstract** – *The practical result of this work is to observe how the emergence and quantitative accumulation of economic vocabulary units in English occurs, in which periods and for what reasons quantitative changes in it turn into qualitative changes - systematic generalization of scientific terms, creating a system of economic terminology, creating a dictionary of economic terms, interpreting explanations of economic terms.*

**Key words:** *economic terminology, vocabulary, economic field, terminological process, historical-genetic approach, terminological fund.*

### I. Introduction

The relevance of the study of economic terminology lies in the fact that the term system of this field of knowledge continues to be formed and rapidly develops as a result of reflecting the rapidly changing and developing economic situation in the countries of the world. The rate of growth of the number of terms in economic sciences is faster than the rate of growth of lexical units in the general vocabulary, and the increasing penetration of economic terminology into the common language also explains the relevance of its study.

### II. Literature review

L.L. Nelyubin stated that "a term is a word or phrase adopted to correctly express a special concept in a certain field of knowledge or to designate a special subject.

The main requirements for the term are accuracy and brevity"<sup>1</sup>. According to N. L. Gilchenok, the terms "are, as a rule, unambiguous words, so their use means objectivity, accuracy, clarity, generalization of scientific texts."<sup>2</sup> However, the practice of translating English economic terms shows that this feature is not always confirmed, and there are ambiguous ones as well as unambiguous terms.

### III. Analysis

The English economic term stock is polysemantic and can take on different meanings depending on the context - *акционерный капитал, оборотные производственные фонды, материально-производственные запасы, склад, резерв, денежный фонд, оборотный капитал торговой фирмы, незавершенные готовые изделия, активы* - share capital, working capital, inventories, warehouse, reserve, cash fund, working capital of a trading company, unfinished finished products, assets - *ustav kapitali, aylanma mablag'lar, tovar-moddiy zaxiralar, ombor, zahira, pul fondi, savdo kompaniyasining aylanma mablag'lari, tugallanmagan tayyor mahsulotlar, aktivlar*, etc. For example:

Stock are goods that haven't completed the manufacturing process and haven't yet been sold or distributed to the end user. / Незавершенное производство - это товары, не прошедшие всех

<sup>1</sup> Нелюбин Л. Л. Введение в технику перевода (когнитивный теоретико-прагматический аспект): учеб. пособие. М.: Флинта; Наука, 2016. 108 с.

<sup>2</sup> Гильченко Н. Л. Практикум по переводу научных и публицистических текстов с немецкого языка на русский. СПб.: Каро, 2008. 352 с.

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стадий технологического процесса и еще не доставленные конечному потребителю / Tugallanmagan ishlab chiqarish - texnologik jarayonning barcha bosqichlaridan o'tmagan va hali yakuniy iste'molchiga yetkazib berilmagan tovarlar.

Stock is a store of goods which the company can use when they are needed in production process. / Материально-производственные запасы - это активы, при необходимости используемые предприятием в ходе производственного процесса. / Tovar-moddiy zahiralalar korxonada tomonidan ishlab chiqarish jarayonida zaruratga qarab foydalaniladigan aktivlardir.

Stock is the capital of a company, which is divided into units, giving the shareholder a right to his share in profits. / Уставный капитал компании - это сумма средств, инвестированная в деятельность компании, которая разделена на доли, каждая из которых удостоверяет право акционера на его часть прибыли. / Jamiyatning ustav kapitali - bu jamiyat faoliyatiga qo'yilgan, aksiyalarga bo'lingan mablag'lar miqdori, ularning har biri aksiyadorning foydani o'z qismiga bo'lgan huquqini tasdiqlaydi.

The shop is well stocked with camping supplies. / В магазине большой выбор туристических принадлежностей. / Do'konda sayohat aksessuarlarining katta tanlovi mavjud.

I'm sorry, the suit in your size is completely out of stock. / Я сожалею, но такого костюма Вашего размера больше нет в наличии. / Kechirasiz, lekin sizning o'lchamingizdagi bu kostyum endi mavjud emas.

She has 500 dollars in stocks. / У нее 500 долларов в акциях. / Uning 500 dollarlik aksiyalari bor.

The stock market broke the 10,000 barrier. / Фондовый рынок преодолел десяти тысячную отметку. / Qimmatli qog'ozlar bozori o'n ming chegaradan o'tdi.

Stock prices dropped. / Цены на акции упали. / Qimmatli qog'ozlar narxi tushdi.

It was a busy day on the stock exchange. / Это был напряженный день на фондовой бирже. / Birjada gavjum kun edi.

This item is a stock model. / Этот товар является стоковой моделью, продается со скидкой. / Ushbu element birja modeli bo'lib, chegirma bilan sotiladi.

As we can see, in the context of the English sentence, the term is used, as a rule, in one specific sense for a certain field of reference. The translation of English economic terminology becomes more complicated due to the fact that the same terms are used in a number of disciplines and have different meanings as a result of the use of similar research methods in different fields of knowledge.

Thus, the English term *leakage* (information, money, goods) is also used in the automotive industry, where the spread of magnetic flux, in the aluminum industry - a place of leakage, in nanotechnology - to overcome, in the military field, works - in defense breakthrough, in psychology - release or disclosure of treatment details by the patient, in heat technique - assimilation, in physics - dissipation (fields, flow), in jurisprudence - outgoing payments. In this regard, it should not be forgotten that the presence of interference observed at all levels of the language and in all aspects of speech standardization also leads to a decrease in the quality of translation.

"Some linguists expand the concept of mixing to include a cultural component"<sup>3</sup>. In order to carry out an adequate translation of English economic terminology, the translator must take into account the true meaning of the term in a certain context, he must know not only English terms, but also relevant Russian concepts. In addition, as L.L. Nelyubin noted, the lack of basic knowledge about the economic system of another country, ignorance of the reality existing there can lead to a misunderstanding of the concepts included in the terms and, as a result, a poor translation.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Овчинникова И. Г., Павлова А. В. Переводческий билингвизм. По материалам ошибок письменного перевода. М.: Флинта; Наука, 2016. 73 с.

<sup>4</sup> Нелюбин Л. Л. Введение в технику перевода (когнитивный теоретико-прагматический аспект): учеб. пособие. М.: Флинта; Наука, 2016. 216 с.

Another difficulty in the translation of English terminology is the presence of terms denoting the realities of foreign reality and which do not exist in Russian reality, but have generally accepted Russian terminological equivalents, for example: capital gains tax - налог на прирост капитала - kapital daromad solig‘i, estate tax - налог на наследование - mulk solig‘i.

#### IV. Discussion

As we can see, the process of translating terminology is a complex type of communicative and psycholinguistic activity carried out in a bilingual situation, where the translator "simultaneously encodes and decodes information processed in the codes of different sign systems".<sup>5</sup>

The key to successful translation is a thorough analysis of the form of the term and the relationship between its form and meaning, because understanding the meaning of the concept being translated allows the translator to choose an appropriate equivalent in the target language. M. Y. Tswilling says about the importance of basic knowledge in the work of a translator: "Development of professional skills as a translator presupposes rapid, rapid development of language personality. Increasing the wealth of vocabulary (including in the native language), filling the cognitive thesaurus, mastering various models of receptive, effective, interactive speech behavior should be carried out with an intensity higher than the speed of linguistic development at a comparable stage of personality formation.

Completing this task is possible only if there is a strong motivational attitude. Personal qualities such as the desire to improve skills and knowledge play an important role in this. During his professional activity, the translator comes into contact with many areas of social and industrial activity of people. This forces him to constantly expand his extra-linguistic, therefore linguistic knowledge<sup>6</sup>.

The study of terms is always related to the determination of their degree of equivalence, which is the basis of the translation process. The essence of translation as a process is the correct selection of equivalent units in the content of the target language. Therefore, it can be said that in the process of translation, as well as in the process of typological comparison, unique linguistic tools are identified that are equivalent to the specific content of the language in which the text is being translated.

The term is a complex phenomenon both in the common language system and in the field terminology system. In this work, the working definition of the term is as follows: "a word or phrase in a special language created to clearly express special concepts and designate special objects."

Due to the inflectional features of the English language, the formation of economic terms in this language occurs mainly through root changes, affixes and prefixes, or addition of suffixes.

*Simple lexemes.* By simple (or non-derivative or stem) terms we usually understand one-word terms, the basis of which is the same as the stem. The main requirement for simple terms is to match the word-formation models of the literary language, in particular, to the models adopted in the given terminological system, to combine the form of terms of the same classification level.

The terms of simple assimilation are expressed in a large number in the materials related to the field of economics that we have analyzed, which indicates the creation of the core of this terminology, which served as the basis for the formation of specific terms. One-word English terms are represented by lexemes of different morphemic structures. Lexemes consisting of a single root, without artificial word-forming suffixes, include many lexical units, including:

*staff* — *непроизводственный персонал – xodimlar;*  
*bonus* - *премия, надбавка, бонус - bonus, mukofot;*

<sup>5</sup> Пашкеева И. Ю. Сложные слова в англоязычных художественных текстах и их перевод на русский язык: монография. Казань: Изд-во КНИТУ, 2014. 102 с.

<sup>6</sup> Цвиллинг М. Я. О переводе и переводчиках: сб. науч. ст. М.: Восточная книга, 2009. 175-176 с.

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*boss - босс, глава, начальник, руководитель, главный, хозяин, шеф - boshliq, rahbar; draft - отбор, набор – qoralama, tanlash, ishga olish.*

*Affixal derived lexemes.* When making simple terms, the base of the word can be filled with inflectional elements through affixes. But affixes can not only change the form of the term, but also give it one or another grammatical meaning (grammatical meaning of number, grammatical meaning of case, etc.). Affixes can add new meaning to the meaning of a word or change the root itself. Such affixes are word builders. Among the affix derivatives in the English language material there is a small group of prefix derivatives formed from the same constituent base: *motion - amotion - demotion; person - foreperson; sign - assign.*

### V. Conclusion

In terminology, consubstantial terms are usually called lexemes that exist simultaneously in the general language and in the language for special purposes, that is, in the professional language.

As a rule, such lexemes have a polysemantic structure of their meaning, realize one of their meanings in professional language, complete it.

We also consider consubstantial terms as special lexemes that serve simultaneously in different fields. Therefore, the analyzed material includes consubstantial lexemes such as "hire", "employer", "evaluation", "liberation", etc., which operate not only in general language, but also in fields of knowledge such as law, trade, economy, law, etc.

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