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Abstract – Political and social transformations in the life of Russia in the early 90s of the 20th century led to certain changes in the lexical system of the Russian language, which quickly responded to the new needs of society. Most key economic terms come out of their narrow sphere of use and are mastered in general literary language. The loss of terminology by terms and the transition to the sphere of general use indicates the increasing involvement of a person in the field of economic interests and his dependence on economic processes.

Key words: economic terms, terminology, economic processes, economy, goods, business, economic documents, economic topics, linguistic units.

I. Introduction

In economics, the terms economics and business were initially distinguished:

Economy - 1) economy, a set of means, objects, processes used by people to ensure life, satisfy needs by creating the goods, conditions and means of subsistence necessary for a person using labor;
2) the science of the economy, the ways in which people conduct it, the relationships between people in the process of production and exchange of goods, the patterns of economic processes;

Business is an initiative economic activity carried out at the expense of one's own or borrowed funds at one's own risk and responsibility, with the main goals of making a profit and developing one's own business.

II. Literature review

Economic terms as special units of the Russian literary language have been the subject and object of study by scientists from different directions in linguistics. The most objective and complete theory of economic terms is covered in the works of scientists: L.G. Aksyutenkova, S.R. Bagoval, E.V. Kinchina, M.V. Kitaigorodskaya, T.S. Kondratyeva, L.P. Krysina, V.V. Nikitina, N.A. Nazarenko, O.A. Smirnova, B.N. Terekhova, K.V. Tomashevskaya and others.

The material for the philological analysis was newspapers and magazines for the period from 1995 to 2007, designed for specialists and a wide range of readers, which occupy stable positions in the ranking in terms of circulation and popularity, which makes it possible to fully reflect the state of the language of the newspaper; works of art by contemporary authors; samples of business economic documents, scientific articles on economic topics; television news programs. The basis for the study was a compiled card index of terms that function in texts, numbering about 1200 units.

III. Analysis

According to the generally accepted point of view, terminological nomination is “the process of naming special concepts of various fields of knowledge and human activity”. Science has a large number of theories of classification and systematization of linguistic units, presented in the form of semantic fields, lexical-semantic, thematic, terminological and other groups (Apresyan Y.D., Shmelev D.N., Vasiliev L.M., Danilenko V. P., Karaulov Y.N., Morkovkin V.V., Shchur S.G., etc.). The classification of language material is based on the following basic principles.

1. The formation of a class of units should be based on the semantics, structure, and meaning of the classified units.

2. The complexity and versatility of semantic units allows for multiple systematizations.

3. Classes of semantic units have a field structure and functional significance.

Terminology as an organization of special linguistic units is systemic in nature; it includes a system of terms created in the course of classification, systematization and definition of scientific concepts, correlated with the system of concepts of the corresponding branch of knowledge.

At the same time, systematicity as a feature manifests itself both at the level of a single term and at the level of sets of terms that form various term systems. The systemic nature of a single term is expressed only in its correlation with a special concept and in the possibility of its specialization through other variable concepts. In addition to conceptual consistency, there is also structural consistency, which is manifested in the fact that each term takes its place in the terminological series.

All linguistic units of economic content are subject to systemic organization, which note the systemic nature of linguistic units in all its subsystems, but this phenomenon is most noticeably reflected in terminology, since “terminology is systemic, first of all, because the world is systemic, individual sections and aspects of which it, terminology, reflects and serves”. V.M. Leichik disagrees with the opinion of this scientist: “in recent years such a statement would have been unacceptable due to the recognition of the importance of the human factor and the anthropological nature of language.”

He proposes to distinguish between the concepts of “terminology” - a spontaneously emerging set of terms and “terminosystem” - a consciously (not artificially) formed (constructed) set of terms. In terminology, systematicity is understood as a reflection of the natural relations of other systems; it is expressed in different types of paradigmatic relations and connections that arise between lexical units of one terminological field, in particular economic terminology. When a term leaves the terminology system, it turns into a commonly used word, since “the term does not exist on its own, but represents a link in the system of scientific concepts”.

IV. Discussion

Economic terminology in this study is represented by a term field with nuclear units: market, economic predicate, subjects of economic activity. The concept of “terminal field” was first developed by A.A. Reformatsky: “the term is semantically paradigmatic, i.e. in each terminology it is correlated with certain concepts. In this sense, each term has its own field within a given terminology. The field (Feld) for a term is a given terminology, outside of which the term loses its characteristic”. Until now, the concept of “field” has been revised by many linguists, who develop this topic in different ways. Thus, some define a term field as a system of connections between terms; there is also an opinion that a semantic field is “a fragment of reality, identified in human experience and having a correspondence in language in the form of an autonomous lexical systems; a visual way of organizing knowledge in a language, some scientists consider a term field as a set of terms united by a common theme and ways of denoting special concepts with terms similar in structure.

The borrowing process is the main way to replenish the terminology system with new units

Research devoted to the analysis of economic terminology mainly concerned individual aspects of this terminology and is concentrated in two areas: in the field of fixation and in the field of functioning. In our research, we give preference to the second direction, since in the field of functioning, in our opinion, wide opportunities open up for solving theoretical and practical problems of terminology. The number of studies on economic terminology is increasing every year, but there are still many unresolved problems.

In this review, we consider only those works that have a direct impact on our research. General linguistic and general terminological regularities of the economic term system in the Russian language are discussed in the dissertation of B.N. Terekhov. The novelty of the study lies in the use of the dynamics of real conditions of speech functioning and is based on the material of texts on economic topics.

The work shows that when studying terms in the process of functioning, new essential patterns of their creation and use are revealed. The latter, according to the author, is due to extralinguistic and linguistic reasons, which entailed changes in the structure of lexical ways of disclosing an economic topic. B.N. Terekhov believes that one of the consequences of this process was borrowing, making up for the lack of special designations in the economic sphere. The author notes that economic nominations in the form of borrowings find different scopes of application, in particular they are included in the sociocultural aspect.

In the study by E.V. Kinchina analyzes the economic terminology of English and Russian languages.

As a result of comparing the terminological units of both languages, the author reveals their semantic identification and the commonality of logical-semantic relations between terms in English and Russian.

As an example of mastering foreign language vocabulary in Russian, the author demonstrated the path of semantic development of the one-word term manager.

The formation and development of the terminosphere “Economics - Market - Law” in the Russian language was reflected in the dissertation of T.S. Kondratieva. The terminosphere under study is shown in movement and development; the author notes that its replenishment occurs due to the borrowing of English economic terms and connects this linguistic phenomenon directly with the influence of extralinguistic factors that contribute to the literal borrowing of terms of English origin into a similar terminosphere of the Russian language. According to the author, the emerging financial and market terminology is characterized by the polysemy of the semantics of terms and the phenomena of homonymy.

For the first time in Russian terminology, the author analyzes a new structural-semantic type of term - a term in quotation marks, in which quotation marks are special linguistic markers indicating the unstable, mobile nature of the semantic presentation of a new term.

The study of N.V. Buyanova is devoted to the study of terminological units in the new terminosphere “Taxes and Tax Law” for the Russian language. This terminosphere is presented in the work with a “non-rigid” dynamic structure, which, according to the author, causes changes in concepts as a result of the scientific cognitive process and leads to the mobility of semantic connections of many terminological units.

The current state and development of the Russian language is largely determined by the processes of terminology and determinology occurring in it, between which there is a close connection. On the one hand, terminological vocabulary is commonly used words that have gone through the path of semantic changes, specification, clarification, obtaining definitions and consolidation in certain term systems. On the other hand, terminological vocabulary, having become entrenched and gaining independence, influences the vocabulary in common use. That is, along with terminology, there is also a reverse process - the mastery of special units by the general literary language, their determinologization, this is precisely the goal of our research. In linguistic works there is no common understanding of the process of migration of terminological vocabulary, which is primarily explained by the ambiguous interpretation of the term “determinologization”.

V. Conclusion

As a linguistic phenomenon, determinologization is a transition to a literary language and the development of terms in it. The development of the problem of determinologization proceeds in two main directions. The “usual” approach to the phenomenon under consideration is that a number of scientists (O.I. Revutsky, N.A. Sokolov, etc.) associate this phenomenon with the loss of the fundamental property of terms - to designate and express a special concept. This view goes back to the point of view of A.A. Reformatsky, according to which special words that have become widely used in the general literary language change semantics and cease to be terms. Supporters of the

“occasional” tendency (L.A. Kapanadze, E.N. Tolikina, M.I. Fomina, etc.) believe that the term is such only in a highly specialized area, and consider all the facts of the emergence of special words beyond the terminospheres as their determinologization.

However, in this case, lexical units of the special and literary spheres are considered as the results of different subsystems, which is unacceptable. We cannot agree that the semantic process of determinologization leads to the loss of connections between a term and the concepts of a certain terminological system. When special vocabulary moves into a literary language, qualitative changes actually occur in the conceptual core of terms, but their specificity does not disappear, since the same lexeme functions in parallel in special and general literary speech. “During determinologization, in addition to functional, semantic and formal changes can occur in a lexical unit: it acquires a vague meaning and begins to form derivative and complex words... it can remain in the function of a term and at the same time fall out of the terminology system - become determinologized”.

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