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**HISTORY OF THE STUDY OF ECONOMIC TERMS**

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Кодирова М.К.  
студент магистратуры  
Навоийский государственного педагогического института  
Узбекистан, Навоий

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**ABSTRACT**

This article highlights the history of the study of economic terms in English and Uzbek. It also shows the meanings of the studied terms and their compatibility with other words, as well as with other words in different languages.

**Keywords:** terminology, terms, economic terms, bank, finance, etymological analysis, translation, search.

**Introduction**

Globalization and integration of financial and economic processes taking place in the world economy have brought the economic and financial spheres of the country to a qualitatively new level. This, in turn, led to the need for a more thorough study of the financial sector, the system of financial and economic terms that are actively used in this area. In the process of deepening reforms aimed at achieving economic growth and achieving financial stability, we are talking about the training of qualified, competitive personnel who are able to communicate fluently in several foreign languages. Therefore, it is extremely important to conduct a study of the scientific and theoretical aspects of the terms used in the field of finance in English and Uzbek.

Today, the treasury of our country is at the stage of formation and development, and an important role in this process is played by the financial and economic terminology of the Russian, Arabic and Persian languages, in the context of historical and interconnectedness with English financial and economic terminology, which is an internationally recognized language of international dialogue. The study of the interaction of languages is one of the priorities of linguistics and it is important to study the structure of the treasury of the Uzbek language, to identify the features of nationality and internationalism in it. Based on development trends, the requirements of modernity, based on the need for "... encouraging research and innovation, building effective mechanisms for the implementation of scientific and innovative achievements", requires students to study various semantic, grammatical, functional and structural aspects. Thus, in the training of specialists in the field of banking finance, the system of financial and economic conditions of the industry creates ample opportunities for in-depth study of the scientific basis, the scale of scientific research on general and specific aspects of the Uzbek and foreign languages, as well as increasing efficiency.

V.V. Vinogradov, G. Vinokur, A.A. Reformatsky, A. Gerd, V. Leychik, R.A. Budagov, D. Lotte, L.Y. Buyanova, L.A. Kapanadze, K. Kageura, D. Sageder, S. Yakobson, M. Munoz,



Ch.S. Abdullaeva, G. Abdurakhmonov, S.A. Azizov, I.Y. Yuldashev, P. Nishonov, H.D. Paluanova, D.Kh. Kadyrbekova and others studied in their works. Although studies of the multi-field of terminology still remain unclear, problems with the nature of terminology and their study and resolution suggest a new approach to modern linguistic approaches.

Lexical-semantic, historical-etymological, structural-functional, comparative-statistical issues of financial, economic, tax and customs terminology N. Buyanov, O.L. Shahbazyan, L.A. Aksyutenkova, N.V. Serbinovskaya, Proshina A.A., Mitireva L., Kasyanov V.V., Dadaboev H.A., Dustmukhammedov Zh., Abdullaeva Ch.S., Musayev G.M., Akhmedov O.A. and others. were studied comparatively typologically, in monographs, especially in English, Uzbek and Russian languages. D.P. Bolanov, D.B. Buranov, M.Y. Markhuzhaev, U. Yusupov, G. Gashimov, M. Yusupov and other scientists who have made a great contribution to the development of comparative linguistics, in the article historical principles and linguistic characteristics of official terms in various system-forming languages, based on the general principles of comparative calculus, as well as criteria defining the features of the language, language principles.

The discovery of similar and distinctive aspects of the financial and economic terminology used in the treasury in English, Uzbek, as well as their derivative-semantic, semantic, methodological and linguistic features indicates a more extensive industry terminology. It is well known that in modern English and Uzbek languages, a change in the meaning of a word, a migration of meaning, a loss of connection between some meanings of a polysemantic word, the formation of a new word through some of them is called semantic or lexical-semantic speech.

One of the urgent problems of linguistics is the dietary study of the derived properties of various structural languages. In this sense, the study of the historical etymology of the terms used in the treasury in English and Uzbek is of great importance today. The Treasury, as a specially authorized financial institution, is historically an integral part of the state financial and economic infrastructure. The treasury terminology of different languages has historically been a trend in the development and development of the state in accordance with the tasks assigned to this organization by historians. In connection with the long-term interaction of the Turkic languages in the course of the historical process, scientific, technical, religious, there is also a large volume of Arabic, especially Persian words. For example: penalty – fine – zharima (arabcha); crisis – crisis – inquisitio (arabcha); Reform – Reform – Islohot (Arabic); finance – finance – moliya (arabcha); property – property – mulk (arabcha); price – price - narkh (forshcha); shortage - shortage - camomad (forshcha).

The most profitable ways of forming treasury terms in English and Russian languages are mastering, removing and morphological methods, and the main source of development of financial and economic terms is the Latin alphabet. Most English-language treasury terms are a Latin word borrowed from Latin, French or French: default (default), capital (capital), budget (budget), tax (salt), commerce (commerce, tijorat), deficit (deficit, camomad). ), finance (molia), deposit (deposit), bureau of exchange. From Latin and Greek to English: audit (audit), analysis (analysis, tahlil), capital (capital), deposit (deposit), deficit (kamomad).



Combining words with the overlay and joining of words and reinforcing the basics with useful words, as well as compiling terms with connecting the basics with the graphic component: budget-price (arzon narkhli); shareholder shareholder; Co-trustee (Birgalikda Vasiylik Kiluvchi Shahs); Accounting (accountant Kitoblarini juritish); Conversion (jumladan, f'llar substantivatsionisi (otlashishi): bargaining (narkh taklif qilmoq), bargaining (kimmatbaxo kogoz yoki boshka commodity), haridor tomonidan taklif kilingan narkh, talab narhi; halarid talabnoma narhi); cut (kesmoq, kiskartirmoq) – cut (kiskartirish).

Terminological compounds are multicomponent, separately composed, semantically integral, combining two, three or more terminological components: tender offer (taklifi tender); Certificate of Fund Trust (Ishonch Asosidagi Aktsiyadorlik Guvonomasi), Treasury Certificate (Hazina Guvonomasi). The process of choosing financial and economic terms used in the treasury sphere determines the contextual units of terms. In the explanatory dictionary of Y.M. Mirkina, 365 terms-units are commonly used lexemes and acquire terminological meaning only in special documentation.

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