
THE USE OF ECONOMIC TERMS AMONG WORD COMBINATIONS IN UZBEK

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Abstract:	Keywords
This article provides information on the formation, formation and development of terms related to money, accounting-based Financial Relations, Finance-Budget, Treasury sectors, which are among the economic spheres in Uzbek. The specificity of the terms of the economy acquired in the formation and development of the terminological system of economics is highlighted using examples of its formation and progress.	Terminology, terminology, economic terms, Finance-Budget, intermediary language, word acquisition. .

Introduction

A cross-typological study of the terminosystems of sister and non-sister languages, that is, the modern stage of the development of cross-language learning, is connected with linguistics by chambatchas. Research in recent years is not limited to in-depth research of economic terminological systems in English, but also involves Romano-Germanic languages, as well as Slavic, Turkic languages with different structures, in a non-linear analysis. This analyzes linguistic phenomena of an ethnic nature and the composition of terminosystems and the elements of the redundant term present in them from a linguistic point of view.

The correct acquisition and literate application of knowledge in the field of terminology by a specialist is one of the important factors in the development of linguistics. The Advanced Study of special Base terms used in the field of Economics in English and Russian languages reveals the product of thinking of non-fraternal peoples. This clarifies an interesting identity marker that has been expressed in modern English.

In Uzbek, we can see the use of economic terms among word combinations in the following examples. In doing so, we can study them by being in suitable groups:

Transaction: significant valuation, securities, shareholding Society, real income, active capital, accented credit, traditional economy, precision labor, basic fund, basic capital, mixed property, basic services, revolving capital, balanced value, primary income, curve taxes, accounting credit, economic growth, quoted prices, financial statements, financial

market, desperate debt, general market, general income, common property, hidden agreement, hidden tax, closed economy, variable price, etc.

Adaptation: income of the population, income growth, price of the stock, value of the stock, documents of the audit, liability of the organization, circulation of funds, balance sheet, bank deposits, percentage of the bank, balance of income rates of duties, market structure, budget validity, formation of income, competitiveness of the economy, cash orders, bankruptcy of the enterprise, depreciation of money, change in demand, grouping of expenses,

Management: audit planning, disclosure of information, data formation, Business Financing, Market Segmentation, budget allocation, budget financing, budget sorting, Income Declaration, income indexing, spending of funds, Deposit Insurance, Fund provision, subsidy for imports, renta for mining, detrust, income for property, demand assessment, export of goods, etc.

In conclusion, the formation of terms in the Uzbek language and the formation of the terminological system of Economics, in particular the field of Economics, has a specificity that differs from the formation of the term in Russian and English. These are:

1. The intermediary language is terms that are usually borrowed through Russian from Latin, old Greek, Romano-Germanic, Russian, or acquired directly after independence. For example: import (import), inflation (inflation), option (option), pension (pension), subvention (subvention). Terms borrowed from Russian, Arabic or Persian: e.g.: finance, financier, Economics, economist, disinflation.

2. Translation terms. For example from English to Uzbek, in which:

a) only the terms related to the Uzbek language are valid; local budget, revolving cash register, level of budgets, special treasury bill.

b) the acquired term and the Uzbek term for economy are jointly valid as synonyms; budget deficit-budget deficit, finance-finance, treasure account-Treasury Account Number.

Acquired understanding refers to terms that have previously borrowed into Uzbek from Arabic or Persian, and at the same time have a stable place from the dictionary system of the Uzbek language, adapting to the phonetic, graphic, morphological characteristics of the recipient language. Property-Property; price-Price; shaotage-deficit.

3. Translation of terms from European languages is often done in the form of a verbal conjunction, i.e., by annotating a word. Such multi-composition units are actively used in the Uzbek language, like single-composition units.

In the 20th century, significant work was carried out on the study of the terminology of the Uzbek economy, and consequently we can see that it is the Russian language that has a significantly higher influence on the formation of Uzbek terminology. Chunoichi, there are no analogical terminological concepts in the areas of activity under consideration.

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