

DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION OF FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC TERMS IN A SEMANTIC WAY

Khusanov Nishobiy Abdusattarovich

Tashkent Financial Institute

Doctor of philology

An urgent issue of scientific and practical significance for today is the study of the lexicon, terminology of the financial and economic sphere. As a result of the development of Economics and science and technology, new words, terminological units are emerging. In linguistics, the change in the meaning of a word, the migration of meaning, the connection between some meanings of polysemantic words is interrupted, and the formation of a new word through the specialization of some of them is referred to as by the semantic method. As you know, the meanings of words in a language can migrate in different ways: change in Word semantics, metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, taskariness. The application of the term depends on its meaning and function, and in the terminology of the Uzbek language, the main role in the formation of a term by the semantic method is played by metaphors. The semantic use of the economic terms of the Uzbek language consists in the use of purely Uzbek or pre-used Arabic and Persian-Tajik words in a new, economic sense. In linguistics, the formation of terms in a semantic way occurs through the terminalization of words, transterminization and word assimilation. In transterminization, the terms of the fields cross each other. In Ch. Abdullaeva's dissertation on the topic "Russian-Uzbek parallels in the terminology of the current economy", methods such as terminology, biatherminization, rethinking of the formation of terms are covered [1]. G'. Ismailov's dissertation on the topic "the formation of a term in a semantic way in the terminological systems of the Uzbek language" investigated the issues of the activity of transtermination in the terminology of the Uzbek language [2]. V.A. Tatarinov notes in his work the application of the word general abuse in a special terminological sense (terminology), or the application of the terms of another terminological system in another terminological system

(transterminization) [3]. These manifestations of the semantic method are characterized by the following features: terminology - the transformation of the common - use lexicon into a term; transterminization-the application of the term of one sphere as a term of another. If terminology and transterminization do not produce changes in the form of the word pure terminology and pure transterminization is called. For example, the combination of Humo cards, introduced into the Uzbek language from 2020, formed metonymy (money fell on "Humo"). The word Humo has a new meaning of the type of plastic card, the meaning of which "legendary bird" fell into second place. As a result of this word terminology, the term finance and economics began to function: syntactic construction-the word terminus on the card "Humo", and a method of pure terminology arose without the use of the word card. In the Uzbek language, "maturity" is made from the word "mature". This word means "full physical development, maturity, knowledge, science." In economics, however, maturity as a special term has the following deferencing: "a period of gradual decline in the pace of sales of goods." The terms that make up pure terminology in Uzbek are a small amount.

When terms occur in a semantic way through syntactic changes in the structure of terms, it is known as syntactic structured terminology and transterminization.

Terms and general terms develop in inextricable connection with each other as linguistic units of the national language, despite the fact that there are certain differences in terms of application between them, all linguistic units are equally subject to universal laws

Analyzing the examples collected from textbooks on economics, teaching aids, terminological and explanatory dictionaries and other sources published in Uzbek, we will witness that lexical units derived from a number of layers of the Uzbek language lexicon have become economic terms, that is, transtermination with syntactic structure[4]. In this place, the meaning of this word has changed or is used in a portable sense. For example: *capital, income, inflation, inflation*

escalation, inflation escalation, speculators, financing, inflation financing, inflation financing, stock market, t and others. Such compound terms, which form a certain part of Uzbek economic terms, are of great importance in the logical, content and grammatically correct expression of concepts, as in other areas, the second part of the compound, which is subjected to semantic transformation. When approached from a grammatical point of view, it is noticed that these terms consist of a pointed construction. From the collected materials, it becomes clear that in the terminology of the economy there are fewer terms denoting unin parts than terms denoting the whole name. For example: curve taxes and direct taxes. When taxes are levied on goods for sale, such taxes are referred to as curve taxes. Indirect taxes are income that comes to the state treasury with the help of placing goods, property at a price more expensive .

It is known that while a certain terminological system or lexemes, the meaning of which is copied in general terms, become the property of another sphere, it is able to express concepts related to this sphere, both in the case of *icka* and surrounded by certain words (that is, in the composition of the compound). For example, let's take such a comprehensible: *“exchange speculators who take advantage of the decline in the price of precious paper, currency, goods”*. This concept is called bears in the language of economists

A lexeme, the component of which is the "property" of another sphere, can also consist, figuratively speaking, of words that "seven sleep does not enter a dream." "A branch of the main Joint-Stock enterprise, which is under the control of the mother Society". This definition, taken from the "Business Dictionary", was applied as a girl society. It seems that in economics, firstly, there are terms Mother society, and secondly, daughter society, in which mother and daughter lexemes are absolutely not related to this science and economy. At the same time, these compounds acquired an economic content in the vicinity of the lexemes belonging to them, that is, in the composition of the compounds. In the sentence of such specific "outstanding" combination terms, one can again cite such examples as risk capital, floating interest, Gold siege, currency siege, shield credit, economic

leverage, pinhony market, dubious credit. The pinhonian market is understood as the sale or activity of goods and services prohibited by law. Shubkhali loans are said to be loans in which the sum of interest in the 3 payment period is not paid and the sum of the principal debt in 1 time is not paid.

It seems that in the termination the word of abuse becomes semantic special as a result of its use in a special text before it becomes a term [5]. The process of terminology is expressed in a number of manifestations, based on the peculiarities of the life of society [6]. In the terminology of Finance and economics, the terminology process can be considered in the combination "money circulation". Although the treatment in the "5-roof Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" is interpreted as "reciprocity, communication", the third explanation of the word gives an economic concept: Money in circulation - money that is currently walking, used and circulating [7]. The Russian term *denezhnoe obratshenie* was translated into Uzbek as money circulation in the kalka method and began to understand the economic concept. has become a Termini. Although the universal function of this word is preserved, in the field of finance-economics it is possible to meet a number of terms formed with the participation of this component (8,822): circulation (in the economy) - exchange in the means of buying and selling Labor products. Time of circulation - the time of stay within the framework of the circulation of capital. Treatment costs - total costs associated with the process of commodity circulation. Treatment costs are divided in essence into net and additional costs.

As a result of the analysis of the collected materials, it becomes clear that the scope of term making in a semantic-syntactic way (transterminization with syntactic structure) based on metaphorical analogy is wider. In this process, the following Llectic layers of the Uzbek language are used, more precisely, the "wealth" of terminological systems, that is, they become the "property" of economic terminology, surrounded by other lexemes:

1. Mathematical terms can serve as the term economics: quarter plan, normative value, differential rent, aggregate indicator, salary level, income

balance, economic integration, market size, relative level, price level, amount of profit, value measure, division, value tax. Example: the collateral value determined by the bank and the client may differ from the balance value of that property.

2. Terms denoting technical means and their parts and attributes: depreciation fund, machined account, financial mechanism, market mechanism. Example: the financial mechanism is a homogeneous sphere, and the joints are a component of one whole integrity. Another of the financial instruments is the depreciation fund.

3. Words related to physical terms can serve as the term economics: market equilibrium, labor capacity, capital capacity, relative level, money supply, oscillating demand, variable cost, fixed cost, variable price, absolute level, elasticity of demand, Stock capacity. Examples: the change in the quantitative level of demand in response to a change in price characterizes the elasticity of demand. The money supply determines the price of goods and Services released to the market on the market.

4. Terms denoting rural agriculture and its attributes: agrarian crisis, entrepreneurship, value growth, commodity economy, growth, debt growth, levied money, money recovery, unproductive output, unproductive cost, levable tax, economic growth, demand growth, agribusiness, agro-industry. Examples: the tax system is understood as a set of types of taxes levied on the state budget, the organization of ways and methods of their collection. A concrete analysis of the conditions of economic growth is necessary.

5. Terms denoting the social sciences and their attributes: financial oligarchy, valuable funds, specialized investment, autonomous budget, absolute rent, constituent shares, absolute profit, free trade, commodity material values, insolvency, leading currency, commodity category, market elements, income effect, voluntary unemployment, severe inflation, substitute goods, Charitable Foundation, Endowment, economic crisis, economic recession, depreciation of money, circulation funds. Examples: each enterprise has circulation production funds as well as circulation funds. A significant impact on the change in demand is the presence or absence of substitute goods.

6. Zoology terms can also serve as an economy term: creeping inflation, floating inflation, running inflation. Examples: creeping, inflation in EVI. In doing so, the price starts to increase slowly, creeping. Floating inflation. In doing so, the price starts to grow faster. Runner inflation or hyperinflation. It is characterized by excessive inflation, a rapid increase in price, an incredibly rapid decrease in monetary value, the arrival of the desire to earn money to a minimum. Let's look at floating interest rates using the example of loans with euros.

As can be seen from the above, the semantic method is that many terms related to the economy have been formed through the process of transformation of other industry terms into financial economy terms - transterminization.

At the same time, in the terminology of economics, there is also a process of determinization, which is opposite to the process of terminalization. Determinism is a change and expansion of word semantics. Finance is an economic term, there is also a publishing house and a magazine, also known as finance.

In general, in the terminology of Finance and economics, the semantics and application of terms-metaphors, terminology, determinization, transterminization processes – have a characteristic feature.

REFERENCES

1. Abdullayeva Ch.S. Russian-Uzbek parallels in modern economic terminology: diss. cand... philol. sciences. – Tashkent, 2000. – P. 194.
2. Ismailov G'M. Formation of the term in the semantic way in the terminological systems of the Uzbek language: Philol.science.name... diss. - Tashkent, 2011.
3. Tatarinov V.A. Theory of terminovision: In 3 volumes – Vol. 1. Theory of the term: history and current state. – Moscow: Moscow Lyceum, 1996.
4. Husanov N., Mirakhmedova Z. Economics terms and stationery. Tashkent, 2005.
5. Kaitukova E. G. Ways of education and ways of development of Turkish economic terminology: 60-90 years. XX century: diss... Candidate of Philological Sciences. – Moscow, 2007. – p.95.

6. Kosova M.V. Terminologization as a process of rethinking the Russian common vocabulary: dis... doc.philol.sciences. – Volgograd, 2004.

7. 5-Tom Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language. 2-complete. P.643.
<url>Ziyauz.som library

8. National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. Letter M.B. 822. <url>Ziyauz.som library