



ECONOMIC TERMS LEARNED FROM GERMAN INTO UZBEK

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Annotation

The history of formation is briefly considered and the relationship between the conceptual sphere and the terminology of the economy in the Uzbek and German languages is analyzed, their characteristic features are identified and compared.

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Introduction

The history of formation is briefly considered and the relationship between the conceptual sphere and the terminology of the economy in the Uzbek and German languages is analyzed, their characteristic features are identified and compared. The conceptual sphere of a certain field of knowledge is the totality of all the concepts of this field of knowledge. The set of terms of a certain branch of knowledge is called termsphere. The termsphere does not represent a single terminological system, its units function in the corresponding sublanguage (CLS), in the national sublanguage, as well as in various scientific fields. This term is quite applicable to economic terminology, since economics is an extremely heterogeneous phenomenon, which is a combination of many industries, theories, scientific schools and trends.

The termsphere is a linguistic expression of the conceptual sphere. Each conceptual sphere behind this or that terminological sphere has its own specific features, its own nominative dominants, due to the very nature of the designated object. The breadth of concepts covered by economic terminology is reflected in the semantic structure, the ambiguity of the word "economy" itself. According to the definition given in the Big Dictionary of Economics, economics is:

- 1) the economy, a set of means, objects, processes used by people to ensure life, satisfy needs by creating the benefits, conditions and means of subsistence necessary for a person with the use of labor;
- 2) the science of the economy, the ways of its management by people, the relations between people in the process of production, exchange and consumption of limited goods, the laws of the flow of economic processes”.





Along with the objective perception of the economy as an economic system and the idea of the economy as a body of knowledge about the economic system, some authors tend to see the third meaning in the word "economy". They characterize the economy as relations that arise between people in connection with the processes of production, distribution, exchange, consumption of goods and in the course of these processes. So, in general, the economy is the economy, the science of the economy and management, and the relationship between people in the process of managing. Thus, there is an internal heterogeneity and versatility of the concept of "economy".

These models reflect some discrepancy between the scope of the concept of "economy" in the Uzbek and German languages, but emphasize the heterogeneity of this concept. What is common in both languages is that the term "economics" denotes the concepts of economics as a way of economic activity and as an economic science. Economics itself is also not something homogeneous, and at present economic terminology serves various branches and sections of economic science (in the German tradition of economic sciences - Wirtschaftswissenschaften): international, national economics, enterprise economics, finance and many others, that is, it carries interdisciplinary character. Thus, the concept of economic terminology is general in relation to the terminologies of various highly specialized sections of the economy, which are in a complex relationship and intersect with each other. Moreover, it is sometimes very difficult or impossible to draw boundaries in the use of terms that are at the junction of various disciplines. For example, many controversial economic issues are resolved at the legal level. The economics of finance is unthinkable without the involvement of mathematics, statistics and a number of other sciences. Management as an activity related to the management of an enterprise includes the management of people, which is associated with psychology, sociology, ethics, cultural studies. These schemes clearly show the complex, interdisciplinary nature of economics as a science in the Uzbek and German languages. The conceptual apparatus of the sphere of economics is complex and complex, and economic vocabulary can be considered as a number of completely independent and autonomously functioning terminological systems. In addition, despite the approximate coincidence of the number of conceptual subspheres in both languages and their composition, the relations in them differ: the conceptual sphere of economics in German is more structured, elaborated, the conceptual sphere of economics in Russian is more amorphous, blurred Terminology, being the metalanguage of science , reflects the specifics of its development and the current state. Economic science, and with it economic terminology, began its formation in ancient times with an understanding of practical problems. The word economy (from other Greek ο (kouo | lkt |) meant "the art of housekeeping." It was





first used by the ancient Greek philosopher Xenophon (4th century BC). The formation of economic terminology is uneven. Researchers note periods as gradual, and spasmodic, spontaneous development. This is directly related to the economic development of the country, since "it is the type and nature of social activity that determines the semantic system of terms and significantly affects their grammatical organization"

The ideologization of economic thought is reflected in the terminology. Many terms had a double interpretation, functioning in opposition to their own and someone else's, ideological assessments of the meaning were fixed in the linguistic consciousness, for example:

- Profit: "capitalist profit is a transformed form of surplus value, acting as a surplus of revenue over capital expenditures and appropriated free of charge by the capitalist"; "The profit of socialist enterprises is one of the forms of the net income of a socialist society";

- A bank: "a) in the socialist countries: a state institution that, in accordance with the national economic plan, lends to the current activities of enterprises and finances capital investments, organizes non-cash cash settlements between enterprises and centralized circulation of cash; b) in the capitalist countries: an enterprise that concentrates loan capital and puts it at the disposal of the capitalists for profit and superprofits". The processes taking place in our time in the Russian language are put by linguists on a par with those observed in the Petrine era and in the post-revolutionary period. Rapid linguistic change is driven by economic, political and social change. "Fundamental changes in the economy have given rise to many processes and structures that require a completely different approach to their study and application. Naturally, there was a need to use the appropriate terminology to describe these phenomena." At present, in the LSC of the economy, "the fundamental principles have changed, the very paradigm of communication has been transformed", which requires the transformation and significant reorientation of fundamental concepts, the revision and transformation of the entire terminological apparatus of economic science.

In connection with the ongoing changes in economic terminology, the following phenomena are observed: the absence of clear, unambiguous and universally recognized definitions of the terms of economic science, including the basic ones; pronounced redundancy of many terms; lack of a unified terminological base due to confusion in basic concepts; the presence of a large number of verbose terms and various kinds of descriptive expressions that replace terms; the presence of a large number of synonyms, homonyms and borrowings from other languages. The





economic vocabulary of the Uzbek language is also characterized by some specific processes: part of the economic vocabulary related to the realities of the planned economy is disappearing from use; there are changes in the semantics of many terms, there is a process of de-ideologization of terms.

So, the specificity of the economic terminology lies in the fact that in it, along with economic terms (related, as already mentioned, to various branches of economic science), there are also terms drawn from other terminological systems. Economic vocabulary is a complex, multifaceted, heterogeneous formation. The conceptual sphere of economics and the economic terminology of the German language is quite stable and mature, while the conceptual sphere of the Uzbek language economy and the terminology serving it are in the process of formation.

List of Used Literature

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