

**TECHNOLOGY AND PROBLEMS OF RENDERING ECONOMIC
TERMS ADAPTED FROM ENGLISH TO UZBEK IN GENERAL AND
SECTORAL DICTIONARIES**

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Abstract: in this article, the need to learn the language due to the economy creates the need for the emergence of new terms, the sources of the formation of new economic terms, the scope of their general use, the rules for adding new terms to the dictionary, the shortcomings of this system and their It is reported that there is a need to study a number of issues, such as identifying ways to eliminate them.

Keywords: . Terminosis, terminography, neologism, word acquisition, product exchange.

**ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ И ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПЕРЕДАЧИ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ
ТЕРМИНОВ, АДАПТИРОВАННЫХ С АНГЛИЙСКОГО НА
УЗБЕКСКИЙ ЯЗЫК, В ОБЩИХ И ОТРАСЛЕВЫХ СЛОВАРЯХ**

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Аннотация: в данной статье необходимость изучения языка в связи с экономикой создает потребность в появлении новых терминов, рассматриваются источники образования новых экономических терминов,

сфера их общего употребления, правила добавления новых терминов в словарь, недостатки данной системы и их Сообщается, что существует необходимость изучения ряда вопросов, таких как выявление путей их устранения.

Ключевые слова: Терминозис, терминография, неологизм, приобретение слов, товарообмен.

To date, explanatory dictionaries have been created twice, showing the large vocabulary of the Uzbek language, the literary standards of the language, and the state of use of the Uzbek language (in part). "An explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language" created in 1981 consists of two volumes. In contrast to this dictionary, the 5-volume OTIL, published in a more complete and edited form, is undoubtedly an invaluable resource for the Uzbek language for a wide audience of users. These dictionaries are valuable material not only for language users, but also for linguistics. Because the creation of such a large lexicographic resource in Uzbek lexicography is a unique achievement in lexicology and it can be said that it has started a new stage in the field [1].

It is worth noting that these (2-volume and 5-volume) dictionaries reflect a large part of the Uzbek language of the time when they were created. Along with phrases and expressions, the terms related to different areas of life are included in the dictionary.

Successes achieved in the field of practical lexicography in Uzbekistan have created a number of scientific works devoted to highlighting the rich experience and shortcomings of bilingual dictionaries in solving specific lexicographical issues. Undoubtedly, they were of great importance for explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language.

Economy, like other fields, is one of the most important areas in human life. The various changes occurring over time will definitely be reflected in the

economy. Expression of these changes in general explanatory dictionaries related to various fields is of particular importance in the development of society.

From the beginning of the 19th century, the Uzbek language gradually gave way to the Russian language. All documents are kept in Russian, and the new terms that are in circulation are adopted. This situation gradually weakened the Uzbek scientific language, and subsequently led to the complete withdrawal of Uzbek terms from many areas of the economy. At the same time, the leading directions of the economy: accounting-finance, econometrics, management, marketing, logistics and international economic relations are convenient and different from the previous explanatory dictionaries, the terms existing in the old Uzbek language taking into account the wealth of synonyms of economic terms from the works of the founders of the Uzbek language, Alisher Navoi, Mahmud Kashgari, etc. there is a need to develop an explanatory dictionary that will take a special place on the shelf [2].

In the period of current socio-economic and scientific-technical fundamental changes, unique concepts are emerging. That is, during the high-level scientific and technical revolution, new subjects and concepts began to appear in all fields of production, science and technology. In particular, new terms are appearing in Uzbek economic dictionaries. It should be noted that this terminological system has not been able to find its full expression due to the lack of attention paid to the economic terms coming from the English and Russian languages.

In the present conditions, a new way of thinking is being used in all aspects of social life. In particular, such an approach has fully covered social sciences, because its consequences are related to human life in society, future development, and the world surrounding it. That is why social relations are promoted in the first place in the relations between people, nations and states. The situation in this field has completely changed in our republic. Foreign economic relations have further

developed. A wide path to economic relations with many countries of the world has been opened. These factors caused new economic terms to appear in the Uzbek language. Therefore, at the current stage of the development of science and technology, it is important to study economic terms from an economic point of view. In particular, there is a need to study a number of issues, such as the sources of the formation of new economic terms, the scope of their general application, the shortcomings of this system and the ways to eliminate them. It also includes the collection and systematization of the economic terms used in the current Uzbek language[3].

In fact, although they serve to fully express the content of new economic terms, which have been increasing in quantity in recent years, it is rather inconvenient to use them in practice and remember them. It should be noted that almost all scientists who have dealt with the issue of terms have tried to give their definition. Because every industry and industry has a term that is used within that industry, industry, to be more precise, people who have a certain profession or specialty often use the specific terms of this or that industry. works. This forms the speech of the owner of the profession, creates conditions for the culture of mutual speech and communication. For example, in the written or oral speech of economists, it is natural to use terms that are used only in a narrow circle, such as product exchange (commodity turnover), small ownership, allocation of funds, rent. It is self-evident that such terms are not used in the speech of a professional far away from economics. At the same time, there are a number of economic terms that are used equally in the speech of almost all speakers of a certain language. For example, market, goods, trade, trade, money, buyer, marketer, seller, etc. are among them.

It should also be said that there is a huge difference between economic terms that have been traditionally preserved in the language since ancient times and

modern economic terms. While the quantity of old economic terms is quite limited, the terms related to the field of economy are incomparably richer due to the increasing need for economic terms in the current new era, that is, in the conditions of the market economy.

Terms related to the economy, recognizing the humanity of man, first encountered the concept of "economy". In other words, every person who thought about the future of his life first of all thought about finding something and taking care of it, how to use it, saving - researching and acting on this basis. In fact, it is known to everyone that the basis of the economy is the solution of this issue. Let's take such a simple fact. First of all, instead of thinking about the well-being of his life, a person works tirelessly, worries about the future, the appearance of his children, raising them and making them comfortable, and finally, his connects labor results with the market, etc. [4].

It was at this time that concepts such as "economy" and "economy" began to form in people's minds, and all these were the first buds of "economy", which has become a science today.

Gradually, as the society began to develop, new laws were discovered in the economy, as in other areas. The way to start studying the economy was opened, in the end, the real economy, which formed the basis of our life in the present period, was realized.

Such factors led to the decision of the specific terminological system of the economy. So, the economic terminology has gone through several stages until it reached its current state. Economic terminology has gone through three qualitatively different historical stages.

In fact, since the economy is as big as sports and art, we think that it is appropriate to express the common field in general dictionaries with words that reflect the general field. There is no uniformity in giving the meaning of words as

terms. For example, iqt.pometa, representing the economic term, is given from the first to the fourth place. Also, ml. and buxg. Conditional abbreviations are also given in different order. pometasi - "relating to accounting, calculation" is given as an abbreviation of the Russian word as an alternative to calculation in Uzbek [3].

In addition, although the explanatory dictionary is active as an economic term, terms such as act, treasury, liquidity, macroeconomics, microeconomics, black market, joint venture, subsidy, cryptocurrency are not present in it.

Also, in the general annotated dictionary, as we noted above, there are no terminological explanations of words with a term meaning in the field of economy. In terms of translation, there are problems with the automatic translation of economic terms such as ribo, penya and muzorab through translator programs.

We believe that the comparison with the English language will give many theoretical and practical results in improving the explanations of the terms related to the economic field, giving conditional signs that serve to express them, and improving the explanations based on the requirements and needs of the Uzbek language. In particular, taking into account that economy is an important field, the need for valuable research on the elimination of problems related to the translation of economic terms in English and Uzbek is increasing.

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