

DIFFICULTIES IN USING ECONOMIC TERMINOLOGY

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All significant changes in economic processes occur in background of changes in the entire social organism. Such changes are reflected in the language of a given society, keywords appear that characterize a certain historical stage of social development. For example, the economic situation in our state perestroika period the following terms are inherent: default, denomination, voucher, privatization, and in the UK in the 1980s the following terms were relevant: *economic decline, recession, recovery, economic miracle, industrial relations*.

These words and combinations, as a rule, form the basic terminology, and are also included in the terminology as necessary and required elements. On the one hand, they are used by native speakers the purpose of designating the corresponding phenomena and processes, on the other hand sides act as a means of understanding these processes and phenomena.

The system of economic concepts is characterized by unity, integrity, hierarchical organization of elements that are very heterogeneous in content and role they perform.

Heterogeneity of the content of economic concepts directly depends on the special place occupied by the economy as a system. Features of the economy are reflected in economic terminology, in which, together with exclusively economic terms concepts drawn from other terminological systems function (historical, legal, geographical, etc.). This characterizes its position in the language (macro level). But also the internal structure economic terminology is heterogeneous in its own

content (micro level). The specifics of the economy are also reflected in the sphere of functioning.

Unlike other terminological systems, economic terminology has gone far beyond the scope of professional communication and is not used in speech only specialists, but also the general population, since when economic instability and the emergence of new economic realities there is a growing interest in economic issues in society, and

Conversations on economic topics have become commonplace in everyday communication phenomenon.

The media and economic literary sources are aimed at both professionals and the general public. Economic terminology and issues take place in a wide range of range of communicative situations, as well as their corresponding genres and types of speech.

A term is a unit of language (word, phrase, abbreviation, symbol, combination of a word and letter-symbols, combination words and numbers-symbols) having a special meaning that can be expressed in verbal form, or in a certain formalized form and quite fully and accurately reflects the key, significant ones at the current level of development of science, signs of the corresponding concept.

There is an opinion that in the world of terms everything is different from the one being studied language that terminology is a special system, different from the “general language”, which is synonymy, antonymy, homonymy, polysemy, idiomatic, semantic development is inherent only in a common language, that compatibility terms determine only logical relations, etc. Is it so? The answer to this question is important not only from a theoretical position, but also in order to develop principles of practical work in the process of reading and translation of special literary sources, in the process of language training specialists, in the field of a certain science translators, in the field trainings professional communication.

On the one hand, terms are distinguished from other words by their information saturation. They exist not only in language, but also as part of specific terminology, the system of concepts of a given science, which are enshrined in the corresponding verbal expression. If in “in a common language” a word can have multiple meanings, then, penetrating into one or another different terminology, it becomes unambiguous. The term is not needed context, like an ordinary word, since it is part of some terminology, which is a replacement for context; it can be used in isolation, to for example, in the texts of laws or registers, and must be unambiguous in general in the language, but within the framework of this terminology. On the other hand, the term is an integral part of the lexical system of the literary language, entering into complex semantic-syntactic relationships with the rest words.

It is impossible to study economic terminology without studying the theoretical basis of economic science itself. Economic science acts as a methodological and general theoretical basis for all branch economic sciences, as it develops key concepts, terms, definitions, as well as general directions and methods of scientific economics research. The development of the language of economics occurred along with development of the state, its own basic body of terms emerged.

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