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ROLE OF ECONOMIC TERMS IN LINGUISTICS

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Annotation: This paper gives overall overview of different aspects of comprehension and translation of modern economic terms.

Key words: Economics, terms, linguistics, usage, translation.

Linguistics entered into the world of sciences in the first quarter of XIX century (1816th ear). Undoubtedly like other sciences it has its own study object and investigations methods which developed as a result of studies, experiments, ideas and observations.

It can be definitely stated that the subject of world linguistics has passed long historical development stage until achieving present development stage. It was effected by various schools, ideology, evidenced numerous literature created about language and placed itself firmly among other global sciences.

The initial ancient literature and linguistic schools were born in ancient India, Rome, China and Greece. In medieval and new era the new science about languages developed in Europe, UAE and Central Asia.

Economic terminology is a product of historical development. It reflects all stages of changes in human society. The evolution of economic knowledge is connected with imaginations, observations, process of globalization and undoubtedly with conceptual generalization. This represents cumulative character of economic knowledge. The unique linguistic feature which hinders the achievement of unity of terminology is that the word "economics" itself has several meanings (this feature is not observed in any other science): economy as a science (macro economy, microeconomic), economy - the system of organizing household (farm economy), economics as an aspect of any sphere of activity (economics of education, agricultural economy), economy as a direction of politics (economy of free entrepreneurship).

The terminological variation in the current economic texts is primarily conditioned by the evolution of companies, and the economic press of wide circulation is forced to reflect the dynamics of changes, which happen before our eyes, and are not et reflected in the strictly scientific texts since they develop slower. The strict extra-linguistic determination entails a more rigorous use of the economic terms, with definitions and inter-conceptual relations manifested at the level of the terminological density, which are rather high in texts of wider circulation. The analysis of the terminological variation is based on the common idea that it has similar forms to the linguistic variation, in general. The causes of variation are diverse and can be studied from at least two perspectives: on one hand the type of terminology is investigated: more a terminology is recent or emerging, more the conceptual-semantic and denominative inconsistencies are frequent and, therefore, the variation is present at all levels: cognitive (conceptual),

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linguistic and situational, on the other hand, in terms of communication, in certain contexts, a lexical variant is preferred over the term that appears in the specialized dictionary. Adopting several unitary analysis methods leads to a linguistic and descriptive subject, which according to its goals, falls into a lexical terminology and a textual/discursive terminology. The achievements of the terminological research, in accordance with the connection between dictionaries and texts are unimaginable. Current terminology studies show the importance of using real terms in texts and contexts, differentiating the term – label from lists, dictionaries, etc. from terms in use. Objective criteria are proposed to distinguish texts depending on the density of specialist terms in context or their dissolution by using common words. A preliminary analysis of terms in texts and contexts concerns the relation between the lexicographic definition, that must be a natural definition (and therefore accessible) and the terminology, reproducing the scientific definition and which is conventional. Specifically, these distinctions are not rigid, because there are other types of classification of definitions which take account of conceptual-semantic aspects (the ability to describe the referent in substantial definitions or to appoint phenomena, concepts and abstract relations in relational definitions.

The specifics of economic terminology are that it is widely used not only during the speech of specialists, but also by general citizens. Any sphere where people communicate with each other has its own terms and names. Business words are different in each sphere. The main difficulty in translation and interpretation is their alternative meaning. The same terms in different sciences may mean totally different things. These are two stages in business discussion: the first stage – identifying the meaning of an individual word in the context, the second stage is translation of that meaning into mother language, correlation of the term with context is the defining factor in accurate translation.

In business, in order to effectively communicate with foreign partners it is not sufficient to merely know the translation of words. It is also essential to be aware of when and where to use any economic term.

There are international terms also known as adapted words. In linguistics international word is an adapted word which can be met in different languages having the same meaning. These words are present in different languages and were adopted from the initial source simultaneously or chronologically. The reason why these words can be understood in several languages is that their pronunciation and spelling are the same. When translated into Uzbek language these words can adopt suffixes (biznesning) or prepositions (nalogdan).

There are also equivalent words and these national words match with the meaning of a foreign word. They serve as orientations in the text and help define the meaning of other words, for example, management, balance and investor.

One of the most widely used methods of linguistic understanding of economic terms is descriptive translation for interpretation. This approach is applied for well-known economic terms. Understanding of such terms is only possible after explanation of new

terminological chapters. Sometimes in Uzbek or Russian languages it is necessary to replace a word with another English word having wide range of meanings. This style of replacing includes search for synonymous equivalent of a word and can only be applied when the whole meaning of context is well understood.

In business correspondence, letters might contain complex sentences with specific economic terms and significant information. Comprehending or translating them inaccurately means missing of an important piece of information.

Economists usually study and learn directly in the original language of publication and comply with it in their everyday use, conferences and written articles. There is a constant need for updating their knowledge. Besides deep learning of markets, solving economic and legal problems, a successful businessman must not disdain linguistic aspects, either written or verbal.

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