



BORROWED WORDS OF THE ECONOMIC IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Abstract: *The aim of this article is to provide an in-depth analysis of the lexical-semantic features of borrowed economic terms from English into Uzbek. The Uzbek language has borrowed a number of economic terms from other languages, particularly from English. Uzbekistan, located in Central Asia, has a growing economy that has been influenced by various languages and cultures. In recent years, the Uzbek language has borrowed many economic terms from English, a language widely used in international trade and finance. These borrowed words have become integrated into the Uzbek language and are commonly used in economic discussions and publications. This borrowing of economic terms reflects the global nature of the economy and the interconnectedness of different languages and cultures. Borrowed words are commonly used in economic discussions, reports, and publications in Uzbekistan. Understanding these terms can help individuals working in the field of economics effectively communicate with international partners and stay informed about global economic trends.*

Key words: *market, economics, linguistics, terms, meaning, denotation, connotation, connotation, language, lexical, semantic.*

INTRODUCTION

In the context of the economic vocabulary of Uzbek, borrowed words play a crucial role in facilitating communication, promoting understanding of international business practices, and adapting to the changing economic environment. Economic terms are a crucial aspect of the field of economics, which deals with the study of production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services. In order to fully understand these concepts, it is essential to have a firm grasp of the lexical-semantic features that define economic terms. Especially in some cases, when one country signs an economic agreement with another country, or during the establishment of various diplomatic relations and international relations, there is a need for representatives of the field who know foreign languages. It is known that economy plays an important role in any society. Therefore, the words and terms related to the economy should be clear, concise and logically based. The rapid development of science and technology has a small impact on the economic sphere, as a result of which new neologisms appear in several economic spheres. In general, many aspects should be taken into account when adopting international economic words into the Uzbek language. When an economic term enters the Uzbek language, it is necessary to pay attention to its following aspects: compatibility of the term with the sound system of the Uzbek language; whether it has an Uzbek alternative; to the necessity of copying or translation; to the meaning of the economic term; to its simplicity and fluency; to its essence and correctness. Economic terms entering the Uzbek language from other



languages must first be discussed by experts and terminologists, and then approved by the relevant committee of the Oliy Majlis. Only then can such economic terms become legal and can be freely used. After gaining independence, our country is gradually transitioning to a market economy. The laws of the market economy are being introduced in the society. This study used qualitative research methods to investigate the lexical-semantic features of borrowed terms from English into Uzbek. A content analysis was conducted to identify the most frequently used lexical-semantic features associated with each term. The data was analysed using descriptive statistics and interpreted using a qualitative approach. In 1991, Uzbekistan finally gained its independence after the collapse of the Soviet Union. Islam Karimov served as the country's first president from its independence until his death in 2016. The main purpose of this research is to analyze Uzbekistan's economic development model which was designed and implemented by Karimov and to examine the recent economic policies undertaken by the second and current President, Shavkat Mirziyoyev. By thoroughly exploring Uzbekistan's economic development path, we aim to discover inherited problems and identify mistakes of previous decades in the country's economic development. This will allow us to find effective reforms and recommend strategies for contributing to the country's future economic development.

Methodology

Corpus Analysis: The study will begin with a corpus analysis of economic texts in Uzbek to identify the frequency and distribution of borrowed words from English. A large dataset of economic documents, reports, and articles will be compiled for analysis. **Lexical Borrowing Patterns:** The research will focus on identifying the patterns of lexical borrowing in the economic vocabulary of Uzbek. This will involve categorizing borrowed words based on their origin and semantic fields, such as finance, trade, management, and investment. **Semantic Analysis:** The study will conduct a semantic analysis of borrowed words to examine how they have been adapted and integrated into the Uzbek economic discourse. This will involve investigating the nuances of meaning and usage of borrowed terms in different contexts. The research will also consider the sociolinguistic factors influencing the adoption of borrowed words in the economic vocabulary of Uzbek. This will include examining the role of globalization, international trade, cultural exchange, and language policy in shaping linguistic borrowings. **Comparative Analysis:** The study will compare the use of borrowed words in the economic vocabulary of Uzbek with other languages. This comparative analysis will provide insights into the unique linguistic features and borrowing patterns of Uzbek in the economic domain. **Implications for Economic Communication:** The research will discuss the implications of borrowed words in the economic vocabulary of Uzbek for economic communication, cross-cultural understanding, and international business practices. It will also highlight the role of linguistic diversity in promoting economic development and integration into the global economy.

RESULTS

As noted above, there are several ways to borrow. As a result of the research, it turned out that direct borrowing and tracing are active in the economic terminological system.



Next, we will analyze the activity of the above methods of borrowing in economic terminology. In the economic terminology of the Uzbek language, one can find such commonly used words as *aktiv* (assets), *ehtiyoj* (need), *transfert* (transfer), *kapital* (capital), which separately or in the structure of a multicomponent term, have undergone terminology. *Budjet* (Budget) (minimum item) – *budjet oluvchi* (budget recipient), *budjet tasnifi* (budget classification), *budjet jarayoni* (budget process), *budjetlararo munosabatlar* (inter- budget relations), *budjet yoyilmasi* (budget spread or letter), *budjet dotatsiyasi* (budget subsidy), *budjetdan mablag' ajratish* (allocation of funds from the budget), *budjet profitsiti* (budget surplus), *budjet ssudasi* (budget loan), *budjet subvensiyasi* (budget subsidy), *budjet so'rovi* (budget request), *budjet taqchilligi* (budget deficit), *budjet transferti* (budget transfer), *budjet tashkiloti* (budget organization), *budjetni rejalashtirish* (budget planning), *budjet ijrosi* (budget implementation), *budjet vakolatlari* (budgetary powers), *budjet federalizmi* (federalism of budget). *Moliya* (Finance) (minimum item) – *moliya vazirligi* (finance ministry), *moliya vositalari* (financial instruments), *moliya inqirozi* (financial crisis), *moliya yili* (financial year), *moliya obyekti* (financial object), *moliya subyekti* (financial subject), *moliya tizimi* (financial system), *moliyani boshqarish* (financial management).. There are borrowed and international units in almost all specific terminologies and in the composition of common vocabulary. A large number of economic terms are international in nature, because the cradle of the emergence of the banking and financial system and, accordingly, the terms of this specialty are European countries..

DISCUSSION

The form of borrowed economic terms from English into Uzbek is different from the traditional Uzbek words. They are often formed using Latin characters and are often longer than traditional Uzbek words. For example, the term "market" is borrowed as "markaz," which is a longer word than the traditional Uzbek word for market, "bozor." The use of borrowed terms in Uzbek can make it difficult for native Uzbek speakers to understand the meaning of the term. The term "subsidy" is often associated with positive connotations, such as support for small businesses and industries. However, the term may also be associated with negative connotations, such as increased government debt and reduced competitiveness. Understanding the connotations of borrow Borrowed economic terms from English into Uzbek can have different meanings depending on their usage in a specific context. For example, the term "market" can refer to a physical location where goods are sold or a system of buyers and sellers that interact to determine prices. Similarly, the term "debt" can refer to money owed by an individual or organization or to the total amount owed by a country. Borrowed economic terms is essential for their proper interpretation and usage.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the incorporation of borrowed words from various languages into the economic vocabulary of Uzbekistan reflects the country's ongoing economic transformation and integration into the global marketplace. By embracing foreign terms and concepts, Uzbek speakers are able to communicate more effectively in a rapidly changing economic environment and adapt to new trends and technologies. The lexical-semantic features of



economic terms are complex and technical. Understanding these features is essential for interpreting economic data and making informed decisions. The form, morphological structure, and syntactic behavior of economic terms can influence their usage and interpretation. By understanding these features, economists can better communicate their ideas and theories, and work towards a more comprehensive understanding of the economic world. As Uzbekistan continues to modernize its economy and attract foreign investment, the use of borrowed words will likely continue to evolve, reflecting the dynamic nature of language and its role in shaping economic development.

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