

**QIYOSIY TILSHUNOSLIKDA IQTISODIY TERMINLARNING  
SEMANTIK TAHLILI**

**Aktam Djuraevich Saparov**

Filologiya fanlari doktori

Xalqaro moliya, texnologiya va fan maktabi

**Shaxridin Vohidovich G'aniyev**

Xalqaro moliya, texnologiya va fan maktabi professori

**СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ТЕРМИНОВ В  
СОПОСТАВИТЕЛЬНОМ ЛИНГВИСТИКЕ**

**Сапаров Актам Джураевич**

доктор филологических наук

Международная школа финансов, технологий и науки

**Ганиев Шахридин Вахидович**

Профессор Международной школы финансов, технологий и науки

**SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC TERMS IN COMPARATIVE  
LINGUISTICS**

**Aktam Djuraevich Saparov**

Doctor of philological Sciences

International School of finance, technology and science

**Shakhrudin Vohidovich Ganiyev**

Professor, School of international finance, technology and science

**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqola iqtisodiy terminologiyaning struktur va semantik tahliliga bag'ishlangan. Unda terminlar turlari va ularni ko'rsatishning asosiy tarkibiy usullari aks ettirilgan. Shuningdek, terminlarning tuzilishi va asosiy leksik birliklari tahlil qilinadi.

**Kalit soʻzlar:** strukturaviy-semantik tahlil, terminologik modellar, bir soʻzli terminlar, semantik hosila, kompozitsion modellar, koʻp komponentli terminlar.

**Аннотация:** Данная статья посвящена структурно-семантическому анализу экономической терминологии. В нем отражены виды терминов и основные структурные способы их обозначения. Также анализируются структура и основные лексические единицы терминов.

**Ключевые слова:** структурно-семантический анализ, терминологические модели, однословные термины, семантическая производная, композиционные модели, многокомпонентные термины

**Abstract:** This article is devoted to the structuralist and semantic analysis of economic terminology. It reflects the types of terms and the main structural methods for their indication. The structure and basic lexical units of terms are also analyzed.

**Keywords:** structural-semantic analysis, terminological models, monosyllabic terms, semantic derivative, compositional models, multicomponent terms

Qiyosiy-tarixiy tilshunoslik, qiyosiy tilshunoslik, komparativistika — tilshunoslikning qarindosh tillarni, yaʼni genetik jihatdan oʻzaro bogʻliq tillarni oʻrganuvchi, ular oʻrtasidagi munosabatlarni aniqlovchi hamda ularning zamon va makon boʻyicha tadrijiy taraqqiyotini tavsiflovchi sohasi; til oilalarining , shu tizimlardagi ayrim tillar va elementlarning kelib chiqishini aniqlash, jumladan, tillar oʻrtasidagi genetik qarindoshlikni — ularning yagona bir manba (bobo til)dan kelib chiqqanligini aniqlash (tillarning genealogik tasnifi) ham Qiyosiy-tarixiy tilshunoslikning maqsadlari doirasiga kiradi. Qiyosiy-tarixiy tilshunoslik tillar tarixini qayta tiklash (rekonstruksiya qilish)da asosiy tadqiqot vositasi sifatida qiyosiytarixiy metoddai foydalanadi; tadqiqotning eng umumiy shakli — (eng

avvalo fonetikani qamrab oladigan) qiyosiy-tarixiy grammatikalar va (leksikani namoyon etuvchi) etimologik lugʻatlar tuzishdan iborat. Qiyosiy-tarixiy tilshunoslik tavsifiy yoki sinxronik tilshunoslik, meʼyoriy va umumiy tilshunoslikka qarshi turib, ularni inkor etadi; shu bilan birga, u bir qancha masalalarda tavsifiy tilshunoslik bilan ham, umumiy tilshunoslik bilan ham oʻzaro aloqada, bogʻliqliqda boʻladi.

Tadqiqotimizda biz iqtisodiy terminni birlik sifatida koʻrib chiqamiz. Leksik birliklar terminlar, professionalizmlar, eponimlar, jargon ("qisqartirilgan uslub leksikasi"), qisqartmalar va umumiy ilmiyotga oid terminlardan tashkil topgan noterminologik leksika bilan ifodalanadi. Iqtisodiyotga oid terminlarni tahlil qilish jarayonida terminlarning quyidagi turlari aniqlandi:

- iqtisodiy terminlar: assets, liabilities, investor capital, accountability, target market, growth cycle, expense, liquidity, financial management, target market, balance sheet, income, treasury securities, credit, stock market, share, trade deficit, corporate management, fund, investment policy, economy system, dividend, clearing bank, tax, gross profit, joint venture, cash flow, stakeholder, value added tax, va boshqalar..
- huquqiy terminlar: plaintiff, lawsuit, litigation matter, sanction, imprisonment, judgment, crime, legislation, pending litigation, fiduciary duty, regulation, pact, copyrights, piracy, intellectual property, va boshqalar.

Ijtimoiy sohaga oid terminlar: interpersonal communication, population, culture, public, social system, demography, birthrate, labor units, strike, behavior, survival rate, gender gap, va boshqalar.

- Texnologiyaga sohaga oid terminlar: machine, tool, engine, equipment, semiconductor, trailer-mounted system, va boshqalar.

– Siyosatshunoslik terminlari: democracy, socialism, communism, 21st century capitalism, political contest, democracy, seismic political change, va boshqalar..

- Taʼlim sohasiga oid terminlar: graduate, student, profession, education, preparatory school, mid-level institution, faculty, nurse-educator, tuition, mathematics, diploma, school, faculty, va boshqalar.

Affiksial soʻz yasaliş modellari:

- prefiksatsiya modellari: reconciliation, reassignment, reimbursement, restatement, unavailability, unfunded, unbalance, undiscounted, underpayment,

multibuyer, multicurrency, inpayment, inconvertibility, co-creditor, co-debtor, cooperation, ex-dividend, exchange, hypermarket, hyperinflation va boshqalar

Tahlillar derivatsion oilaga tegishli terminlarni ko'rsatadi: manage, manager, management, managerial; invest, investor, investment; account, accountant, accountability, accounting, va boshqalar. Bunday hosilalar va qo'shma atamalarning semantikasi kompozit bo'lib, turli kasbiy toifalarni aks ettiradi, masalan: manage – category of management process, manager – category of the subject, management – category of economic area. Composition models: cross-marketing, marketplace, world-changing, stakeholder, risk-management, salespeople, headquarter, trademark, businessman, union-management, community-based organization, home-based business, va boshqalar.

Asosiy tarkibi mustaqil so'zga teng bo'lgan kompozit modellar termin hosil qilishning samarali usuli bo'lib, u turli xil bilim sohalari tushunchalarini bitta matnda birlashtirishga imkon beradi. Iqtisodiy terminologiyadagi iboralar quyidagi modellar bo'yicha tuzilgan: N+N; Adj+N; Ving +N; (Adj, V-ing)+N. Iqtisodiy nutqdagi terminlarning ko'p sonini ikkilik terminli iboralar tashkil qiladi (1126 birlik): institutional investor, financial management, financial state, consumer loyalty, consumer acquisition, consumer detention, selling innovations, practice of business relations, selling skills, the target market, the control tool, management institution, market statistic, junk bond, multinational corporation, economic forces, entrepreneurial leader, economic world, national economy, economic power, economic game, service sales, commercial risk, letter of credit, transparent export, international trade, corporate entity, balance of payment, annual growth, market research, primary business, specific market, manufacturing transfer, joint venture, offshore partner, labor shortage, independent business, leading firm, trading firm, economic development, business community, economic motivation, entrepreneurial institution, export strategy, treatment management, organizational management, export opportunity, consume resources, benefit package, deal breaker, supplier partnership, contract fulfillment, purchasing departments, manufacturing/delivery process, marketing opportunity, development costs, non-competitive plant, product line, financial image, brokerage house, financial foundation, fiscal year, cash leaks, business formation, va boshqalar.

Tahlil bir qancha leksik birliklarni ko'rsatdiki, ular qo'llanilayotgan kommunikativ muhitga va u erda o'ynashi kerak bo'lgan rolga qarab, turli xil bo'lishi mumkin. Tahlil shuni ko'rsatdiki, forumlarning iqtisodiy nutqi shartlarining eng katta qismi asosiy tushunchalar va kategoriyalarni aks ettiruvchi iqtisodiy atamalarga tegishli (iqtisod, menagement, , buxgalteriya hisobi va boshqalar). Xulosa o'rnida shuni ta'kidlash joizki, noterminologik leksika turli ilmiy sohalar atamaları bilan bir qatorda iqtisodiy nutqda ham muhim o'rin tutadi. Terminologik bo'lmagan birliklar manzil shakli sifatida nutq, funktsiyani yaratishga yordam beradi (siz e'tibor berganingizdek va hokazo), nutqning mantiqiy tuzilishini shakllantirishga yordam beradi. Bunday birliklar shartlar bo'yicha erishib bo'lmaydigan, lekin muvaffaqiyatli kommunikativ harakatni shakllantirish va rivojlantirish uchun zarur bo'lgan vazifalarni bajaradi, nutqda so'z bilan ifodalanadi.

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