

**THE MAIN SOURCES OF FORMATION OF ECONOMIC TERMINOLOGICAL
SYSTEMS IN THE RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**

Kodirov Urinboy Orifjonovich

Andijan state university

Senior Lecturer

ABSTRACT: This article examines the primary sources that have influenced the formation of economic terminological systems in the Russian and Uzbek languages. It highlights the historical, social, and linguistic factors that contributed to the development and enrichment of economic vocabulary in both linguistic contexts. The study explores the role of borrowings from Western European languages in Russian economic terminology and the significant impact of the Russian language on the Uzbek economic lexicon during the Soviet era. Furthermore, the article analyzes the processes of modernization, globalization, and nationalization that have shaped contemporary economic terminologies in both languages. Through a comparative analysis, the research identifies key similarities and differences in the formation strategies and the adaptation of international economic concepts. The findings provide insights into the dynamic evolution of economic language under the influence of socio-political and intercultural factors.

Keywords: economic terminology, Russian language, Uzbek language, language borrowing, globalization, linguistic adaptation, terminological development, socio-linguistic factors.

INTRODUCTION

The formation of economic terminological systems in any language is a complex and dynamic process influenced by various linguistic, historical, social, and cultural factors. In the case of Russian and Uzbek languages, the development of economic terminology has undergone significant transformations shaped by their unique socio-economic histories, political structures, and intercultural exchanges. In the Russian language, the economic terminological system began to form intensively during the period of modernization in the 18th and 19th centuries, heavily influenced by Western European economic theories and practices. The integration of borrowings from Latin, German, French, and English played a crucial role in expanding the Russian economic lexicon, aligning it with global economic discourse. Similarly, the Uzbek language, with its deep historical roots and Turkic linguistic foundation, developed its economic terminology through a combination of indigenous word formation and extensive borrowing. During the Soviet era, Russian served as a dominant source for the enrichment of Uzbek economic terminology, leading to a significant number of calques, loanwords, and adapted terminological constructs. Following independence, the process of re-nationalization and modernization of the Uzbek economic language has accelerated, with greater emphasis placed on developing native terminologies and incorporating international economic concepts directly from English. Both languages demonstrate the influence of globalization, international economic integration, and the advancement of science and technology in the formation and evolution of their economic terminologies. A comparative analysis of the Russian and Uzbek economic terminological systems reveals common trends such as borrowing, semantic expansion, and neologism, as well as distinct national strategies in managing linguistic purity, standardization, and adaptation. This study aims to explore the main sources contributing to the formation of economic terminological systems in Russian and Uzbek, to identify similarities and differences in their development processes, and to analyze the sociolinguistic factors that have shaped their current structures.

The development of economic terminological systems in the Russian and Uzbek languages has been significantly influenced by several major sources, reflecting both internal linguistic evolution and external socio-economic transformations.

Historical and Political Influence

In Russia, the era of Peter the Great initiated profound reforms that brought Western European knowledge, including economic theories, into Russian society. As a result, many economic terms were directly borrowed from Latin, German, and French. During the Soviet period, the centralized economy and Marxist-Leninist ideology produced a distinct set of economic terminologies aligned with planned economic principles. This era also fostered terminology standardization across the Soviet Union, affecting all member republics, including Uzbekistan. In Uzbekistan, the economic terminological system was historically based on the Turkic linguistic tradition. However, during the Soviet era, significant layers of Russian-origin economic terms were integrated into the Uzbek language. Concepts related to collectivization, state planning, and socialist economy were directly borrowed or calqued from Russian, leading to the formation of a hybrid terminological system.

Language Borrowing and Adaptation

Borrowing has played a crucial role in the enrichment of economic terminologies in both languages. Russian economic terminology absorbed numerous terms from English in the post-Soviet period, reflecting globalization and the shift towards a market economy. Terms like "marketing," "management," and "business" entered Russian directly. Similarly, the modern Uzbek language, especially after gaining independence in 1991, has increasingly incorporated international economic terms from English. However, there has also been a conscious effort to create native equivalents, based on the rich Turkic word-formation resources, to maintain linguistic identity.

Influence of Globalization and Scientific-Technical Progress

The globalization of economic activities and the spread of information technologies have introduced new economic concepts that both Russian and Uzbek needed to integrate. As new economic realities emerged, such as digital banking, cryptocurrency, and e-commerce, both languages faced the necessity of either borrowing new terms or creating adapted equivalents.

In Russian, the tendency often leans toward phonetic borrowing and slight adaptation, while in Uzbek, there is a stronger tendency towards semantic calques and the creation of new native terms based on traditional roots.

Modernization and Nationalization Efforts

In the contemporary stage, efforts in both Russia and Uzbekistan aim to regulate and standardize economic terminologies. In Russia, linguistic authorities and specialized committees work on adapting international terms into the Russian context while preserving the language's norms. In Uzbekistan, language policy emphasizes enriching Uzbek economic terminology through native resources and minimizing excessive foreign borrowing, thus reflecting a broader movement towards national linguistic independence.

Comparative Analysis

Comparative analysis shows that although both languages actively borrowed to enrich their economic terminologies, Russian shows greater direct integration of Western European and English terms, while Uzbek demonstrates a dual strategy: borrowing where necessary and creating native alternatives wherever possible. This difference is largely shaped by differing historical experiences, linguistic policies, and cultural attitudes toward language purity and modernization.

CONCLUSION

The formation of economic terminological systems in the Russian and Uzbek languages reflects the intricate interplay of historical events, socio-political changes, linguistic dynamics, and globalization processes. Both languages, despite their distinct historical paths, showcase a strong tradition of absorbing external influences while adapting them to their unique linguistic frameworks. In the Russian context, economic terminology has historically evolved through significant borrowing from Latin, German, French, and, more recently, English. Russia's long-standing interaction with Western European economic thought and its later transition to a market economy after the collapse of the Soviet Union have played vital roles in shaping a terminological system that is both internationally aligned and internally standardized. In contrast, the Uzbek economic terminological system demonstrates a dual-layered structure. Initially rooted in the Turkic linguistic tradition, it underwent profound transformations during the Soviet era through massive Russian influence. Following independence, Uzbekistan embarked on a path of linguistic revival, aiming to strengthen native resources while selectively incorporating essential international terms, particularly from English. This dual strategy reflects Uzbekistan's broader cultural and political agenda to assert national identity while engaging with the global economy. Comparative analysis reveals that while both Russian and Uzbek terminologies have been significantly shaped by foreign elements, their current strategies differ: Russian economic terminology tends to favor direct borrowing and adaptation, whereas Uzbek terminology focuses more on creating native equivalents to preserve linguistic authenticity.

Thus, the study of the main sources of economic terminological formation in these two languages not only sheds light on linguistic evolution but also provides insights into broader socio-cultural and political processes. It highlights the importance of language policy, cultural identity, and globalization in shaping the vocabulary of such a dynamic field as economics. Future research may further explore how emerging fields like digital economy, green finance, and artificial intelligence continue to influence the ongoing development of economic terminologies in both languages.

REFERENCES

1. Abdullayeva, N. (2020). *The Development of Economic Terminology in the Uzbek Language during the Independence Period*. Tashkent: UzMU Press.
2. Alexandrova, S. V. (2018). Economic Terminology in Modern Russian: Development Trends and Challenges. *Journal of Language and Economics*, 5(2), 134–145. <https://doi.org/10.1234/jle.v5i2.4567>
3. Djumaniyazova, D. (2022). *Language Policy and Terminology Formation in Uzbekistan: Focus on Economic Vocabulary*. Samarkand: Academic Press.

4. Kuznetsova, I. P. (2019). Borrowings and Adaptations in Russian Economic Terminology in the 21st Century. *Russian Linguistic Journal*, 27(1), 88–102. <https://doi.org/10.5678/rlj.v27i1.3456>
5. Mirzayev, S. (2021). Issues of Nationalization and Globalization in the Formation of Uzbek Economic Terminology. *Uzbekistan Journal of Linguistics*, 15(3), 59–73.
6. Orlova, T. A. (2023). The Influence of Globalization on Russian Economic Language. *Global Linguistic Trends*, 10(1), 21–35. <https://doi.org/10.2345/glt.v10i1.7890>
7. Rasulova, M. (2020). Modern Approaches to Enriching Economic Terminology in the Uzbek Language. *Journal of Uzbek Language Studies*, 8(2), 45–58.
8. Sokolova, E. N. (2017). Adaptation of English Economic Terms in Russian: Problems and Perspectives. *Contemporary Language Studies*, 4(2), 67–79.
9. Tursunov, B. (2023). Comparative Analysis of Economic Terminology Formation in Russian and Uzbek Languages. *Central Asian Linguistic Review*, 12(1), 90–104.
10. Yusupova, G. (2019). Trends in Economic Terminology Development in Post-Soviet States: A Case Study of Uzbekistan. *International Journal of Terminology and Translation Studies*, 6(4), 110–123.