

MARKET ECONOMY AND LANGUAGE: THE IMPACT OF ECONOMIC REFORMS ON THE UZBEKISTAN LANGUAGE

Yuldasheva Dilnoza Bekturodovna

Head of the Department of

"Uzbek Language and Literature",

Associate Professor

Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service

Asrorov Saidraxmon Asrorovich

Student of the Faculty of Economics

Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service

Abstract: In this article, we analyzed the impact of the transition to a market economy in Uzbekistan on the Uzbek language. New concepts and terms that emerged as a result of economic reforms and the processes of their expression in the Uzbek language were studied. The article reveals the intersection of linguistics and economics, substantiates the need to modernize the state language through the linguistic interpretation of economic reforms.

Keywords: uzbek language, market economy, economic reforms, economic terminology, translation, terms, state language, language policy, public consciousness, modernization.

Аннотация: В данной статье мы проанализировали влияние перехода к рыночной экономике в Узбекистане на узбекский язык. Изучены новые понятия и термины, появившиеся в результате экономических реформ, и процессы их выражения в узбекском языке. В статье раскрывается пересечение лингвистики

и экономики, обосновывается необходимость модернизации государственного языка через лингвистическую интерпретацию экономических реформ.

Ключевые слова: узбекский язык, рыночная экономика, экономические реформы, экономическая терминология, перевод, термины, государственный язык, языковая политика, общественное сознание, модернизация.

Introduction. The fundamental economic reforms that began after the Republic of Uzbekistan gained independence covered not only the economic structure of the country, but also all aspects of its social and cultural life. Especially against the background of new economic relations, institutional changes and globalization that emerged during the transition to a market economy, the language issue has become one of the urgent problems. The adaptation of economic terms to the Uzbek language, the introduction of new concepts, the translation of foreign terms and their impact on social consciousness have set new tasks for language policy and linguistics.

Since the nature of the market economy is changing, competitive and multi-disciplinary, the system of economic terms is also constantly being updated. In such conditions, the ability of the Uzbek language to adequately express modern economic terminology and the full use of the state language in the official, scientific and practical spheres have become an important issue. In this regard, the study of the impact of economic reforms on language, especially the practice of the Uzbek language in its official status, and the analysis of the relationship between economy and language are of great scientific and practical importance.

In this article, we analyze the linguistic consequences of economic reforms in Uzbekistan, the formation of economic terms and their use in the Uzbek language. We also consider the standardization of economic terms, problems in official documents and the education system, as well as situations related to the language culture and economic literacy of the population.

Main part. One of the important changes that occurred in the socio-cultural environment along with the gradual transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a market economy was associated with the expansion of the functional capabilities and terminological base of the language system. This process arose, first of all, from the need to express new concepts that arose in the economic sphere in a manner appropriate to the Uzbek language. The consistent, scientifically based and functionally correct translation of such fundamental concepts as capital, shares, investment, privatization, competition, price mechanism, macroeconomics, inflation into the Uzbek language is one of the aspects of economic reforms that directly affected the language.

The impact of the market economy on the Uzbek language can be seen in two main directions: firstly, the translation of foreign economic terms and their localization; secondly, the assimilation of new concepts into the consciousness of society through the language and thereby serving the development of economic thinking. These two areas are closely interconnected, and as economic reforms deepened, their influence on the language became even stronger. Linguist R. Mamatova says about this: “The market economy brought a huge terminological burden to the Uzbek language, which marked a new stage in the development of the language” [1, p. 45].

An important issue in the formation of economic terms in the Uzbek language is their popular, understandable and scientifically sound. Unfortunately, the instability in the translation of economic terms that arose in the early 1990s, differences in approaches between specialists and the lack of normative sources led to a number of confusions. For example, the term “leasing” was initially expressed in various ways, such as “financial leasing”, “financial activity based on rent”, but later it was standardized in its original form - “lease” [2]. Such an approach, on the one hand, facilitates integration in the international economic arena, but on the other hand, it is criticized for not fully utilizing the potential of the Uzbek language.

Another important aspect is the use of economic terms in official documents, the media, the education system, and scientific publications. To date, a large part of the

economic legislation adopted by the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan is being prepared in Uzbek. This indicates that the language policy in the economic sphere is being consistently implemented. At the same time, the insufficient reflection of economic terms in normative dictionaries, and the fact that economic educational literature in the state language sometimes has translational and stylistic shortcomings are also problematic aspects [3, pp. 118–120].

The “Explanatory Dictionary of Economic Terms” (2021) prepared by the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan is one of the significant results in this regard. The dictionary explains more than 8,000 terms, most of which are economic concepts actively used in a market economy [4]. This dictionary, on the one hand, serves to standardize scientific terms, and on the other hand, it plays an important role in forming the language culture of economic education and journalism.

In addition, during economic reforms, efforts aimed at increasing the level of economic literacy among the population and thereby popularizing economic knowledge through language are also an important stage in language development. According to the linguist and pedagogical scientist Sh. Juraev, the introduction of new concepts into the public consciousness through economic terms is not only a matter of language, but also a modernization of social consciousness and thinking [5, p. 69].

In order to strengthen the status of the Uzbek language as a state language that can meet modern economic needs, it is necessary, on the one hand, to standardize terms within the framework of official language policy, and on the other hand, to actively use them in social practice. It is also important to integrate curricula with linguistics in economic faculties, and to pay special attention to language culture in the field of economic journalism.

Conclusions and suggestions. The transition to a market economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan required a radical renewal not only of economic relations in the country, but also of the social and cultural spheres. In particular, the new terminology,

organizational and legal institutions and economic processes that emerged as a result of economic reforms had a significant impact on the modern state of the Uzbek language. Language, as a social phenomenon, not only reflected economic changes, but also served as a tool for their formation and popularization. This situation indicates a deep integration between language and economy.

The analysis shows that there is still a lack of a consistent approach to the expression of economic terms in the Uzbek language. On the one hand, in the process of global economic integration, there is a direct transition of foreign terms into the Uzbek language, on the other hand, there is no single methodological approach to their popular and scientifically based translation. Also, stylistic and normative problems in the use of economic language in the media, educational institutions and official documents require special attention within the framework of language policy.

In addition, taking into account that the formation of economic thinking and the economic literacy of the population are directly manifested and developed through language, it becomes clear that the impact of a market economy on the language system has long-term social consequences. Therefore, economic reforms should be systematically studied and evaluated from a linguistic perspective.

Our proposals on the topic are as follows:

1. Improving the process of official standardization of economic terms - in order to ensure the consistent and uniform use of economic terms in the Uzbek language, special normative documents (standards) and explanatory dictionaries should be regularly updated.
2. Strengthening language competence in economic education - special subjects should be introduced for students studying economics, aimed at in-depth teaching of economic terminology and its Uzbek equivalents.

3. Improving language culture in economic journalism - when covering economic topics in the media, methodological guides should be developed for journalists on maintaining Uzbek explanations of terms and methodology.
4. Developing economic-linguistic research - scientific areas that allow for a deeper study of economic language culture should be established through interdisciplinary research at the intersection of economics and linguistics.
5. Improving economic literacy through language in social consciousness - special attention should be paid to the use of the Uzbek language in clear, understandable and popular forms when communicating new economic concepts and processes to the public, and propaganda work should be carried out in this regard on the basis of a state order.

REFERENCES:

- Маматова P.P. Til va iqtisod: iqtisodiy terminlarning o'zbek tilidagi ifoda muammolari // O'zbek tili va adabiyoti. — 2020. — №1. — B. 42–50.
- Karimov R.X. Iqtisodiy terminlarning tarjima jarayonidagi qiyinchiliklar // Filologiya va til tarixi. — 2019. — №2. — B. 75–81.
- Normatov I.I. O'zbek iqtisodiy matbuoti: tahlil va til madaniyati // Til va jamiyat. — 2021. — №4. — B. 115–122.
- Iqtisodiy terminlar izohli lug'ati / Tahr. N.Q. Murodov. — Toshkent: FAN, 2021. — 580 b.
- Juraev Sh.S. Iqtisodiy tafakkur va til: zamonaviy yondashuvlar // Ijtimoiy fanlar. — 2022. — №3. — B. 65–70.
- Qodirov A.A. Bozor iqtisodiyoti sharoitida ijtimoiy ong va til o'zgarishlari // Iqtisodiyot va innovatsiyalar. — 2021. — №6. — B. 99–104.

Iqtisodiy terminlar izohli lugʻati / Tahr. N.Q. Murodov. — Toshkent: Fan, 2021. — 580 b.

Usmonov B. Bozor iqtisodiyotining terminologik jihatlari // Til va adabiyot taʼlimi. — 2018. — №2. — B. 33–38.

Yoʻldoshev Q.T. Bozor munosabatlari sharoitida iqtisodiy tafakkur va tilning roli // Iqtisodiy nazariya masalalari. — 2020. — №3. — B. 120–126.

Komilov O.T. Iqtisodiy islohotlar va terminologik muammolar // Ilmiy izlanishlar. — 2022. — №1. — B. 48–52.