

THE USE AND SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF MACROECONOMIC TERMS IN UZBEKISTAN PHILOLOGY

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Abstract: This article explores the interaction between macroeconomics and Uzbek philology through the analysis of economic terms used in the media, scientific texts, and public speeches. The author examines how language is used to enhance economic literacy and how philology adapts complex concepts.

Keywords: macroeconomics, philology, economic terms, inflation, budget deficit, gross domestic product (GDP), currency conversion, monetary policy, privatization, investment, national language, economic literacy.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается взаимодействие макроэкономики и узбекской филологии через анализ экономических терминов, употребляемых в СМИ, научных текстах и публичных выступлениях. Автор исследует, как язык используется для расширения экономической грамотности и как филология адаптирует сложные понятия.

Ключевые слова: макроэкономика, филология, экономические термины, инфляция, дефицит бюджета, валовой внутренний продукт (ВВП), конвертация, валютная политика, приватизация, инвестиции, национальный язык, экономическая грамотность.

Today, global economic processes affect almost all aspects of human life. In particular, the widespread use of macroeconomic concepts in the media, the Internet, education and literature is increasing attention to how these terms are expressed in the language. In this regard, the study of the interrelated aspects of Uzbek philology and macroeconomics is becoming increasingly important.

The level of development of economic consciousness in society can be assessed by studying the active use of economic terms in the Uzbek language, in particular, the translation and spiritual load of such concepts as "inflation", "economic growth", "budget deficit". These terms are finding their place not only among economists, but also in the language of the general public. As the economic literacy of the population increases, the need for these terms is increasing, and it is becoming necessary to express them in semantically clear and simple forms. For this, philological analysis, that is, the study of terms from a lexical-semantic and pragmatic perspective, is of great importance.

At the same time, historical and cultural contexts must be taken into account when correctly translating terms into Uzbek. For example, a direct translation of some terms may not fully reveal their original meaning. In these cases, analogical or contextual translations created by philologists are important.

In addition, the formation of economic discourse in public discourse, its stylistic features and social impact are emerging as a new research direction in Uzbek philology. For example, articles on macroeconomic topics, blogs or discussions on social networks can be analyzed from the perspective of language and meaning. In this way,

processes such as the interaction between language and society, the formation of language norms, and the creation of new expressions are studied.

In conclusion, the expression of macroeconomic concepts in the Uzbek language is important not only for linguists, but also for the general public. Research on this topic, along with increasing economic literacy, also serves to expand the scientific capabilities of the national language. Such research in the field of language has an impact not only on solving linguistic problems, but also on the formation of social stability and information culture.

After independence, the transition to a market economy was identified as the main direction of economic development in the Republic of Uzbekistan. One of the most important steps in this process was the liberalization of the national currency. The currency reform carried out in 2017 ensured the free convertibility of the soum in the market. This not only revitalized foreign economic relations, but also increased transparency in the domestic market.

At the same time, new economic policies began to be widely covered in the media. This increased the demand for understanding economic terms by ordinary citizens. Currently, macroeconomic concepts are being promoted through television programs, social networks, podcasts, and electronic textbooks. In such cases, along with the normative rules of the language, stylistic consistency also plays an important role. Terms in the Uzbek language, thanks to their semantic richness, are becoming an important tool for expressing modern economic thinking. Economic terms, in particular, such as “conversion”, “currency policy”, have come into active use in public discourse and have become firmly established in the public consciousness. As a result of the philological study of these terms, their stylistic features, context of application, and cultural interpretation are more clearly expressed. Another main direction within the framework of economic reforms is the privatization policy. The transfer of state-owned enterprises to the private sector has created a competitive environment in the economy and created the basis for the emergence of entrepreneurial potential. In this

process, terms such as "privatization", "joint-stock company", "form of ownership" have become frequently encountered in language and press discourse.

Also, policies aimed at improving the investment climate serve macroeconomic stability. Concepts such as attracting foreign investment, investment security, and efficient use of land and resources occupy an important place in economic articles, official speeches, and legal documents. These terms are actively promoted in the Uzbek language and are of particular interest for philological analysis.

One of the main terms used in macroeconomic discourse is GDP (i.e. "annual gross domestic product"). This term is translated into Uzbek as "gross domestic product" and represents the total volume of production in the economy. Also, inflation - the process of decreasing the value of money as a result of an increase in the price level - is one of the important economic concepts. When translated into Uzbek, this term can be used without translating the word "devaluation of money" or "inflation".

Linguists are actively involved in these processes not only as translators, but also as communicators. They contribute to the popularization of economic knowledge by simplifying economic terms, adapting them for different audiences, and explaining their meanings. In particular, methodological approaches in the educational process, the quality of textbooks and dictionaries play a major role in this.

Many of these terms passed directly into the Uzbek language through the Russian language and entered the language in the form of *zaimstvovanie* (borrowed words). Some have been actively translated, while others have remained in their original form. For example, words such as "inflation", "deficit", "investment" are used, having become ingrained in the popular consciousness. Lexical and semantic analysis of these terms makes it possible to determine their pragmatic functions and stylistic features.

Such an analysis is relevant both from a philological point of view and from the point of view of increasing economic literacy. In today's era of globalization, economic terms are deeply penetrating all aspects of our lives. However, in order for these terms

to be correctly understood by the public and actively used in everyday language, their meaning and adaptation to the language have become an important task.

In this process, the role of philology, especially the fields of lexicology and translation studies, is invaluable. Philologists serve to increase economic literacy by translating economic concepts and finding understandable and clear expressions for them specific to the national language. For example, when the word "inflation" is translated as "depreciation of money", "investment" - "investment", "budget deficit" - "budget deficit", these terms are more easily absorbed by the population.

Philology also ensures the adaptation of the language to economic discourse, forms new vocabulary, expressions and styles. This serves to enrich the national language, expand its scientific and practical capabilities. In this way, philology acts as a bridge that provides communication between economics and language. Although macroeconomics and philology seem to belong to different fields at first glance, their interdependence is clearly evident. Philology plays a crucial role in conveying economic terms to the public in an understandable way and adapting them to the national language. Philologists analyze the meaning, translation and stylistic features of terms, expanding their practical use in the language. Therefore, the science of philology is becoming a strong bridge between science and the general public. This process enriches the language, increases the economic literacy of society, and develops national consciousness.

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