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NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MODERN ECONOMIC TERMINOLOGY SYSTEM

In the era of high technology and significant scientific and technological progress, there is a diverse information exchange and cooperation of scientists from different countries of the world in many areas of science and technology, international economic ties are actively developing, cultural and linguistic relations between multilingual societies are deepening, etc. All these important phenomena of modern civilization lead to the fact that in any language of the world regular lexical and semantic processes are constantly taking place in connection with the appearance of a large number of new words in the world linguistic fund. After all, with the growth of human knowledge and the development of ideas, as well as their change, the number of words in the language also increases accordingly.

The language of science operates with concepts and terms, which make up a significant part of the entire lexical composition of the language. According to estimates, about 90% of new words that appear in each language are terms, although at the same time commonly used words are also used. Despite the fact that terminology has a large number of units, it is used by a smaller part of the population, and therefore the terminological lexicon in its majority does not enter the general vocabulary of the language due to the fact that the terms form the so-called "sublanguage" of a certain field of professional communication.

It is also necessary to pay attention to the fact that the largest number of neologisms in recent decades has arisen precisely in the field of economics, which is associated with radical changes in this area, namely: with the transition of many countries to a market economy, with the improvement of economic management and the reorganization of microeconomics, with the introduction of modern information technology and the tendency of the whole world to globalization.

The English economic terminological system is one of the developed and ordered modern terminological systems, which is constantly undergoing changes and replenished with new terminological units. The problem of studying its specifics is especially relevant today, since English has become a single, global language code, the language of leadership, it has acquired the status of the language of international scientific relations, therefore, knowledge of modern English economic terminology is necessary when conducting international scientific conferences, symposiums and debates on economic problems. English is the language of the Internet, without which it is impossible to achieve success in business. The World Wide Web is widely used for advertising, business correspondence, conducting banking and sales transactions, as well as for conducting video and audio conferences.

Knowledge of the lexical, derivational, morphological and syntactic features of modern English economic terminology is necessary for the training of scientific and economic personnel, the publication of economic literature, and the correct design of documentation. At the same time, they are a step towards the systematization of economic terminology. Therefore, the study of the specifics of the modern English economic terminology system has both practical and theoretical significance.

The specificity of economic concepts, which reveal the essence of socio-economic phenomena and processes of human society, determines the nature of the modern English economic terminological fund, which is formed on the basis of commonly used vocabulary. Economic terms are formed according to the usual norms using productive word-forming means and models of the English general literary language. Paradigmatic relations of polysemy, homonymy, synonymy and antonymy become the main trend in the paradigm of semasiological characteristics, but their existence is regulated by a system of corresponding scientific concepts.

A special role in the English economic terminological system is played by basic terms, which express categorical concepts of economics. Basic terms are the initial units for the emergence of derived terms and form a system together with them. An integral concept of any terminology, including economic terminology, is systematicity, which encompasses both the content plan (systematicity of scientific concepts) and the expression plan (systematicity of words that convey these concepts). The connection of terms by word-forming feature based on the identity of the root morpheme, when derivational nests are created, is most characteristic of the economic sublanguage. As it already have been noted in our work, economic terms are characterized by accuracy, conciseness, stylistic neutrality, convenience and ease of creation.

Taking into account all of the above, we can formulate a definition of the concept of the economic term itself. An economic term is an artificially created or taken from

natural language word or expression, that adequately reflects the concept of professional and scientific-theoretical activity of specialists in the field of economics and business, is in interconnection and interaction with other terms, forming together with them an economic term system.

The modern English economic terminology system is formed by a set of terms (single-word and multi-word) of the economic field of activity, which correlate with the conceptual system of the specified science, are interconnected and interact with each other, and are subject to conscious regulation and ordering.

The vast majority of scholars agree that the foundations of English economic terminology began to take shape as early as the 15th century. At the beginning of its formation, economic terminology included a significant number of calques from German and French, as well as borrowings from classical languages: Latin and Greek. However, since the second half of the 19th century, English has transformed from a recipient language into a producer language of economic terminology. According to statistical data, in English at the present stage of its development, the number of borrowings is only 5% of the total number of neologisms, which indicates its purity and the ability of this language to self-enrich [1, p. 120-124]. In the process of researching and systematizing terminological units of the economic terminological system, young linguists rely on a powerful general linguistic and general terminological base, formed by their domestic and foreign colleagues-predecessors. However, given the active processes of term formation that occur in the modern English economic terminological system and are accompanied by significant variability of names and the emergence of a large number of new terms (since at this stage the English language acts as the language-producer of terminological units of the modernized terminological system of the world economy), this specialized metalanguage requires further scientific research and analysis.

Thus, terms constitute a full-fledged part of the general composition of the modern language of economics sphere, therefore it is inappropriate to separate them from the commonly used vocabulary. The term has a dual nature, which determines its stability and variability, as well as certain other characteristics. At all stages of term formation, they are characterized by synonymy. The modern English economic terminological system is in the highest positions among the languages-producers of terminological units and is characterized by significant stability.

References

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