

## The Structure of Complex Terms in the Economic Field in English and Uzbek in the Example of Terms Related to Real Estate Activity

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### ABSTRACT

*This article is devoted to the structural analysis of complex terms related to real estate activity in English and Uzbek languages. In this article the examples of the terms related to real estate activity are analysed by distributing them into several groups according to their structural features. In the article, there are analyzes of complex terms that exist in English, whether they exist in English or not, or complex real estate terms in Uzbek are compared with the language of terms in English.*

**Keywords:** Complex terms, morphological structure, syntactic structure, affixes, preprefixes, compound terms, economic terminology, real estate activity.

### INTRODUCTION

A compound word is always formed as a whole, and "the grammatical structure of the first component is not important, which plays a very important role, especially in written speech." According to Benveniste, "compound names should not be considered as morphological types, but as syntactic structures..." "Most of the compound words appeared on the basis of phrases, but some of them were formed by adding a stem by analogy with already existing complex terms. A complex term is formed from the bases of terms that have a certain structural-

semantic relationship with each other, similar to the relations of language formation of phrases or sentences. By complex terms, we understand the terms formed by compounding. In terms of nomination, the term complex appears to be "more flexible, able to denote a greater number of varieties of different phenomena". In the formation of complex terms, the process of selection and clarification takes place; or indicating the signs of an object or event, whereas a complex term belongs to a specific semantic term group, such as a derivative.

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS

Today's development and lifestyle are the cause of increasing interest in theoretical and practical issues of the economic system, in studying the development of this system at different historical stages. Economic issues of real estate activity, its regulation, theoretical and practical issues of economic management, development processes of the economic system from the economists of the CIS countries A. V. Anikin, G. N. Anulova, P. Yu. Voronov, I. R. Gindin, G. M. Gamidov, E. F. Zhukov, O. I. Lavrushin, U. Timotti, V. M. Usoskin, A. N. Sharov and studied and analyzed in the scientific works of others. Economists and practitioners are paying serious attention to the problems of economic system development in Uzbekistan. The socio-economic essence of the banking system in Uzbekistan, and the history of its formation and development was systematically researched by Sh. Kh. Toshmatov

It is known that in the terminological aspect, it makes the boundaries of the classification of field terms more clear by separating them into thematic framework based on the integral and differential factors in their semantics. Relying on this site, the structural and semantic features of terms related to the field of real estate were developed based on the scope of application, relying on several large and small thematic products:\

1. **The criterion of formal affiliation** is to unite the terms that have a formal commonality, that is, that have a common component in the structure, into one thematic group.

2. **Criterion of semantic affiliation:** Combining terms that do not have a formal commonality, i.e., do not have the same component in their structure, into one thematic group based on their common semantic structure.

It should be noted that in both English and Uzbek terms related to the field of real estate can be grouped based on both criteria.

#### ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this article, complex terms were analyzed according to 10 structural models as follows: *N + N*, *N + A*, *V + prep*, *prep + V*, *N- + prep + N*, *Prep + N*, *N + prep*, *N + A + prep + N*, *A + prep + A + prep*, *N + Ving*.

1. The most productive group of terms related to real estate activity in the English language consists of terms formed according to the *noun + noun (N + N)* model, where the concretization or clarification of the meaning can occur not only in the second component, but also in the first. For some complex nouns of this model, the first component can be determined by the second.

**benchmark** – a standard measure that is the basis for comparison; **clapboards** - long, narrow boards with one edge thicker than the other, horizontally glued together to cover the walls of frame houses, type of seats; **counteroffer** – rejection of an offer to buy or sell with a replacement offer at the same time; **creditworthiness** – a measure of a person's ability to receive and pay a loan; **cropland** - property intended for growing annual agricultural products; **fireproof** – all open surfaces made of non-combustible materials or protected by such materials; **homestead** - the status given to the main residence of the owner of the house by some state status;

In Uzbek, the terms of this model are *ot + ot (noun + noun)*, but when translated into Uzbek, these terms are translated as *adjective + noun*, for example, *counter offer* is translated as *qarshi taklif* in Uzbek. However, in the Uzbek language there are

also terms related to the field of real estate in the form of *noun + noun*, for example,

**boshshartnoma** - a contract concluded for a period until the end of the period of general work or delivery of goods; **budjetnoma** - a forecast (predictive) assessment of the main results of the country's economic and social development last year and the current year's main results of the country's socio-economic development and the current year's results of the country's socio-economic development; **garovxona** - an institution that pledges valuables or real estate for a certain period of time at a certain interest rate and lends cash; **register** - primary document or account register. The document can also be a summary document. The record is used in all forms of accounting.

2. In English the next most productive group is formed with a preposition, where the noun takes a preposition as a prefix (**Prep +N**) and consists of integrally formatted terms because they are written together or with a hyphen. These terms are termed complex because the preposition carries the semantic load and is an independent unit.

**bylaws** - a set of rules that regulate the activities of a condominium or neighborhood housing association; invoice — account - invoice; downturn decrease in business activity; fall; **overissue** — 1. issuing shares in excess of the amount specified in the charter of the company; 2. excessive issuance of banknotes; **overhead** - regular cost of current business; **uptrend** — upward trend of price action.

3. The *verb + preposition (V + prep)* model is made from the variant of the previous model.

**buyout** - an agreement with the owner of the building to buy the remaining lease term of the tenant in another building; **charge-off** - part of the principal and interest charged as a loss when the loan is deemed uncollectible; **holdback** - money that is not paid until the occurrence of certain events, for example, obtaining a debt obligation or withholding under a construction contract; **holdout** - the owner of the land on the road to the meeting who, refusing to sell at the initial stage of the meeting, tries to realize the highest

price; **kickback** – a payment or discount paid to an agent or other party to a transaction as an incentive to refer customers to a particular seller.

4. We will also consider *Verb + ing + preposition (Ving + prep)* model as a variant of the previous model.

writing - off - general write-off; falling - off trading - off - exchange; holding-up — extortion.

5. The next model is a *preposition + Verb + ing (prep + -Ving)*, in which the preposition can also take the present form of the verb.

overheating, — economic growth, excessive acceleration of economic development, "overheating" of the economy; overdrawing — excess bank balance; overtrading — excessive expansion of the trading volume beyond the available working capital.

In the Uzbek language, such language structures exist only in the inflectional layer, for example,

**forfeiting** - obtaining the right to make demands for the delivery of goods (goods) and providing services, performing operations related to this demand and accepting the risk of its collection;

6. The next group of complex terms is structured according to the *preposition + verb (Prep + V)* model, e.g

**overrun** — excess cost; **mismatch** - (disparity) in terms of payment for assets and liabilities; **offset** — compensation, premium (the final transaction related to the purchase or sale of an option with the same amount as the previous option).

7. A special group includes complex terms in the form of *adjective + noun (A + N)*.

blueprint – a set of detailed plans used as a guide for the construction of a building; brownfield – a site associated with

hazardous materials from previous use; goodwill - reputation of companies, business reputation, customers, employees and other intangible assets, gaining market value in the process of acquisition and merger of enterprises; highflyers — securities sold at a speculative price; wholesale — wholesale, wholesale trade.

In the Uzbek language, the first component of the name of the complex term in this model is expressed from the original adjective. These include:

**Aylanma mablag`lar** - funds that make up the circulating funds and circulating funds of business entities; **bevosita lizing** - in this case, the leasing company buys machines and equipment for the customer from enterprises that produce them based on his order; **birlamchi bozor** - the primary market includes operations on primary placement by the issuer of securities, that is, a private or state institution (organization) that issues securities for free sale to investors; **bo`linmas xarajatlar** - costs up to the point of division. The break-even point refers to the production of a product, and the break-even point occurs in the unsold (unusable, semi-finished) part of the finished product; **bosh daftar** is an account register designated for synthetic accounting. The account is used in the journal-order form. The general ledger is designed to keep records throughout the year. It opens all synthetic accounts used in this enterprise.

8. The next group is formed by the model *noun + V+ing* (*N + V+ing*), for example:

**price - nursing** — ensuring the stability of the price of securities through market operations; **asset-stripping** — ownership of a bankrupt enterprise for the purpose of making a profit; **stockholding** — 1. shareholding; 2. share package; **bookkeeping** — accounting.

The Uzbek language does not have terms related to real estate in the form of *noun+verb*, but there are terms made in the structure of *adj+verb+ing* that came directly from the English language, for example,

direkt-kostingis a system of management accounting that summarizes direct costs by products or items. A method of calculating the partial cost of a product-item, when using this method, only variable costs are added to the cost of the product. As a result, indirect costs are included in the financial results of the reporting period (sum of expenses); makro-marketing is a system that combines activities and institutions involved in the process of creating products and moving them to the final consumer on the scale of the country's total economy.

9. The subgroup of complex terms includes terms of the following example, which are formed according to the structure *noun + preposition + noun (N + prep. + N)*.

**stock-in-trade** — inventory; **cash-and-carry** — cash sale without delivery; **examiner-in-chief** — chief expert

10. Complex terms include the following terms according to the structural models: *N+N+N*, *N+A*, *Prep+prep+N*, *N+N+Ving+prep+N*, *A+prep*, *A+V+ed*. Each of these models includes one or more terms from the general pattern of economic terminology

**salesmanship** - selling; **cost-effective** - at the lowest price; **fire-resistive** – able to withstand exposure to flame of a specified intensity or for a specified time; **rent - free** – free rent; **out-of-the-money** - without money; **self-interest-seeking-with-guile** - "seeking self-interest to the point of betrayal"; **roundabout** - multi-stage production stages; **outright** - urgent exchange rate; **slowdown** - slow down; **able - bodied** - able to work.

## CONCLUSIONS

As can be seen from the examples given above, there are several different aspects in the structural structure of the terms related to real estate activities in English and Uzbek, in particular, in Uzbek, the terms formed with prepositions do not exist in their own layer, but in English There are terms that have entered the native language directly from the language.

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