



FACTORS INFLUENCING THE FORMATION OF ECONOMIC TERMS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Abstract. *This abstract examines the primary factors contributing to the development and formation of economic terminology in the English language. The study focuses on how financial language evolves through historical, social, and technological changes. Special attention is paid to the ways new terms emerge, such as the adaptation of everyday words into specialized economic contexts and the influence of international globalization. The research analyzes the linguistic mechanisms involved in creating these terms, including word formation, borrowing from other languages, and the role of metaphorical shifts in meaning. By looking at modern financial discourse, the article explores how the rapid growth of digital markets and global trade continues to reshape the English economic vocabulary. The findings suggest that the formation of these terms is not just a linguistic process but a reflection of changing global economic realities. This study serves to help translators and linguists better understand the logic behind the growth of professional English terminology in the modern world.*

Keywords: *English language, economic terminology, word formation, linguistic factors, globalization, financial discourse, terminological growth.*

Introduction

In the modern world, the role of English as a global language of trade is widely recognized. Because of this, a vast system of professional words is constantly being built to describe new financial activities. The study of how these economic terms are formed is considered essential for understanding both language and the global market.

Economic vocabulary is shaped by many different forces. It is observed that historical events, social changes, and the rise of new technologies all leave a mark on the way people talk about money. In many cases, simple words from daily life are borrowed and given a specialized meaning. In other instances, entirely new terms are created to describe inventions like digital currencies or global banking systems.

This article is designed to look at the specific ways these words come into existence. The focus is placed on the methods of word formation and the impact of international cooperation on the English language. It is believed that by looking at these factors, a clearer picture of how professional language grows can be seen.

Ultimately, this research is intended to provide a better understanding of the link between linguistic evolution and the reality of the modern economic world.

Main part. The growth of economic terms in English is driven by several natural processes. Each factor shows how the language adapts to describe the complex world of finance and trade.

One of the most common ways new terms are created is through semantic shift, where existing words are given a completely new meaning. This happens because it is often easier to use a familiar word than to invent a new one. For instance, the word “market” originally meant a physical place where people bought food. Now, it describes a global system of abstract trade. Similarly, a “bull” and a “bear” are no longer just animals; they are used to describe the behavior of investors who are either optimistic or cautious. A “bubble” is another great example; in economics, it refers to a situation where prices rise far beyond their real value before suddenly bursting, just like a soap bubble.

Another major factor is morphological word formation. This involves combining existing words or adding prefixes and suffixes to create something specific. “Microeconomics” and “macroeconomics” were formed by adding Greek prefixes to show the scale of study. “Crowdfunding” is a modern example where two separate ideas a crowd of people and the act of funding were merged to describe a new way of raising money online. Terms like “non-profit,” “underemployment,” and “overvaluation” are also built this way to give precise descriptions of financial states.

Borrowing from other languages is also a historical factor that shaped the English economic vocabulary. English has always been open to taking words from cultures that led the way in trade at different times. The word “bank” was taken from the Italian word *banca*, meaning a bench or counter. From French, terms like “revenue,” “budget,” and “entrepreneur” were adopted. Even the word “tariff” was borrowed from Arabic through trade routes. These borrowings show that the language of money has always been international.

Finally, shortening and abbreviations play a huge role in the speed of modern business. In high-speed financial environments, long phrases are often cut down to save time. This is how terms like “GDP” (Gross Domestic Product), “CEO” (Chief Executive Officer), and “ROI” (Return on Investment) became standard. In the digital age, this has evolved further with terms like “FinTech” (Financial Technology) and “E-commerce”. These shortened forms are now used more often than the full names they represent.

In many foundational texts, such as those by Adam Smith or David Ricardo, the term “capital” is frequently analyzed. Originally, this word comes from the Latin *capitalis*, meaning “of the head.” In an economic context, it was adapted through semantic shift to mean the “head” or main sum of money used for investment. Instead

of describing a physical part of a person, it began to describe the “head” of a business's wealth.

Similarly, the word “interest” is explored in early banking studies. It is a product of borrowing and semantic evolution. Derived from the Latin *interesse*, which meant “to be between” or “to make a difference,” it was reshaped in the English language to describe the compensation paid for the “difference” in time between borrowing and returning money. In literature, this term shifted from a general feeling of concern to a specific financial obligation.

Modern economic books often focus on the structural changes in global markets, leading to terms formed through morphological combination. The term “outsourcing” is a perfect example of a compound word created by joining “out” and “sourcing.” This term was formed to describe the act of obtaining goods or services from an outside supplier. It is a logical construction that allows complex business strategies to be described in a single word.

“Privatization” is another term frequently analyzed in studies of government and economy. It is formed through suffixation, where the suffix *-ization* is added to the adjective “private.” This morphological factor allows for the description of a process the act of turning a public entity into a private one. In academic texts, this pattern is used to turn simple descriptions into professional concepts.

Table 1. Factors in the formation of English economic terms (by author)

Factor	Description	Key Examples
Semantic shift	Giving an old, everyday word a new, specialized financial meaning.	<i>Market, Bull, Bear, Bubble, Stock</i>
Morphological Isormation	Creating new words by combining parts or adding prefixes and suffixes.	<i>Microeconomics, Crowdfunding, Privatization, Outsourcing</i>
Borrowing	Taking words from other languages to fill gaps in English vocabulary.	<i>Bank (Italian), Budget (French), Tariff (Arabic), Laissez-faire (French)</i>
Metaphorical shift	Using physical images to explain abstract economic ideas.	<i>Liquidity, Invisible Hand, Frozen Assets, Cash Flow</i>
Abbreviation	Shortening long phrases into quick, efficient letter codes.	<i>GDP, CEO, ROI, FinTech, E-commerce</i>

Many economic textbooks discuss the term “laissez-faire” when explaining market theories. This is a direct borrowing from the French language, meaning “let it be” or “allow to do.” This term was kept in its original form because it perfectly captured a

specific philosophy of non-interference by the government that English words at the time could not describe as elegantly. It shows how the factor of international influence brings ready-made concepts into the English economic system to fill a gap in meaning.

In Adam Smith's "The Wealth of Nations", the "invisible hand" is a famous metaphorical term. While not a single word, it became a standard economic concept. This is an example of metaphorical shift, where a physical image is used to explain an abstract market force.

Furthermore, the term "liquidity" is analyzed in modern banking literature. This is based on a physical metaphor the idea that money can flow easily like water. An asset that is "liquid" is one that can be turned into cash quickly without losing value. This factor of using physical properties to describe financial states helps the human brain understand complex, intangible economic ideas through familiar concepts.

Together, these factors show that economic English is not a static list of words. It is a living system that constantly changes as the way people trade, invest, and think about wealth continues to evolve.

Conclusion. In conclusion, the way English economic terms are built is a natural and ongoing process. This research shows that language is not just a list of set rules, but a living tool that changes as the world of business grows. By looking at the different factors, it becomes clear that new words are created whenever society develops a new way to trade or invest. Understanding these formation factors is very helpful for anyone working with the English language, including students, translators, and financial experts. It shows that there is a deep logic behind the vocabulary of economics. As technology and global markets continue to shift, the English language will undoubtedly keep evolving to meet the needs of the future financial world.

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