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## THE METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING POLITICAL ECONOMIC TERMS IN ENGLISH

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**Abstract:** The work is devoted to theoretical and practical issues of terminology in the field of the sublanguage of political economy based on the material of modern English. In connection with the special place of terminology in the structure of scientific knowledge, industrial and social activity, the study of terminological problems was carried out in the unity of the general sociological, linguistic and sociological approaches.

A deep and comprehensive analysis of these problems involves, first of all, the identification of methodological aspects of the formation and functioning of the economic terminology of the Anglo-American linguistic region, such as the ratio of the term and the linguistic sign (both private and general), the dialectic of the objective and the subjective in the terminological process, the relationship of language and ideology, linguistic and extralinguistic factors, the subordination of the latter, etc.

The theoretical development of the terminology of political economy in English is combined with an empirical approach, i.e., a description of its state at the present stage, the expansion of the vocabulary and the results of term creation in the process of historical development.

The relevance of the topic is determined by the scientific and practical significance of research in the terminology of the sublanguages of the social sciences for the further development of both general and applied linguistics.

XX century and especially its second half is characterized by

1 "Worldview clarity. Methodological discipline of thought is an indispensable condition for the successful development of social sciences" (39, p. 35). the acceleration of development, radical upheavals in science and technology, revolutionary restructuring of the socio-economic and political image of the world. The role of science as an instrument of cognition and transformation of reality has grown immeasurably. The modern scientific and technological revolution, the achievements of the natural and social sciences, which gave rise to the "information explosion", demanded the development of many names, their ordering as a necessary condition for the implementation of scientific communication.

At the same time, the deepening of specialization, the branching of directions of scientific research as the diversity of the material picture of the world further unfolds, on the one hand, and the strengthening of the integration of sciences, reflecting the objective interrelation of all processes and phenomena, brought to the fore the task of further development of the deep foundations of all sciences, ultimately determining the goals, effectiveness and practical results of private research. In the same direction, the strengthening of the role of the reflective factor in theoretical and cognitive activity is also influencing, which marks a qualitatively new stage in scientific cognition.

In turn, all these processes could not but cause "science to turn to itself," the intensive development of its conceptual and categorical apparatus, which naturally intensified

terminological activity. At the present stage, the even more intensifying reflection of science proves that the prospects for its development largely depend on the rationalization, ordering and unification of already existing terminological systems and the inalienable interdependence of scientific, dialectical thinking and the study of the nature of the concepts themselves was pointed out by the founders of Marxism-Leninism (16, pp. 537-538).

These provisions are of a general nature, they apply to both natural and technical sciences and social sciences.

Further improvement and enrichment of the linguistic means of the social sciences, in addition, is inseparable from the influence of the ideological factor, the growing influence of which on the linguistic processes in this area of social life is associated with the deepening of the main contradiction of the modern era - the struggle between socialism and capitalism on a global scale. The term is increasingly becoming not only an object, but also a means of ideological influence. The question of the adequacy (or inadequacy) of the terms of the sublanguages of the social sciences to the scientific concepts they designate is a question that goes far beyond the scope of linguistic problems themselves. The elaboration of the terminological apparatus has become one of the necessary prerequisites for equipping the working people with a scientific worldview, and, consequently, one of the conditions for combining scientific theory with revolutionary practice.

The choice of the object of research in this way is primarily due to the theoretical and social significance of Vedic terminology in the field of sublanguages of the social sciences, and especially political economy, as a science that studies economic relations, which are the initial ones and determine all other social relations. The lack of special works devoted to the formation and functioning of the Marxist and bourgeois terminological systems in English, the lack of comprehensive characterization of English economic terminology in both domestic and foreign linguistics also determined the direction of the study. Political economic terminology is an extensive linguistic material for the study of terminological systems included, on the one hand, in the system "terminology - vocabulary of the common language", on the other hand, in the system "language - society - ideology".

For objective historical reasons, economic terminology in English has developed mainly as the terminology of the political economy of capitalism, in connection with which it is the main object of this study.

In view of the fact that the issues of the formation and functioning of the terminology of political economy are analyzed, it is considered not only in its current mature state, but also in the process of formation, in terms of trends and factors of further development.

The main goal of the study is to determine the specifics of economic terminology in English in comparison with other terminological layers, its main distinctive features and internal structure, the totality of terminological systems that form it, their internal structure and interconnection, thereby tracing the action of general linguistic patterns and their modifications that appear in the formation and functioning of economic terminology in English.

The main goal of the work puts forward the need to formulate and solve a complex of more specific problems:

1) identifying the essential properties of the term political economy and determining on this basis its linguistic status;

2) determining the degree of possibility of subjective interference in the terminological process in the field of economic theory, based on the internal properties of the terminological unit and the pragmatic tasks of its creation and functioning;

3) identifying the relationship between the actions of objective and subjective  
- 8 factors in political economy terminology;

4) determination of the boundaries of political economic terminology in the lexical system of the modern English language against the background of a wide linguistic and social context;

5) consideration of the issue of the most adequate transmission of political and economic concepts by means of modern English;

6) disclosure of fundamental differences both in Marxist and bourgeois trickster creation, and in the way of using economic terms in Marxist and bourgeois Anglo-American economic literature;

7) reasoned criticism of anti-Marxist interpretations of poly-economic terms and terminological systems, tendentious attempts by "reactionary ideologists to emasculate from many modern terms and concepts their real, historically formed meaning, to replace it. Corresponding to the doctrines of the capitalist system" (222 "p.8).

The theoretical independence of the research carried out also lies in the fact that it was carried out on the basis of a number of areas of knowledge: terminology, lexicology, sociolinguistics, political economy, philosophy, epistemology.

Research methodology. In accordance with the methodological principles and objectives of the research, methods of scientific abstraction, analysis and synthesis, inductions and deduction, the unity of logical and historical approaches to linguistic phenomena, a combination of quantitative and qualitative, synchronic and diachronic analysis were used.

The study of terms and terminological systems of political economy was of a systemic, complex nature. It covered economic terminology in the aggregate and the relationship of its constituent elements (nuclear and peripheral parts, respectively, consisting of basic / categorical / terms and empirical / non-categorical / terms), inherent causal relationships, subordination of the elements of its structure. A characteristic feature of the research method was the identification of internal contradictions in the formation and functioning of the Marxist-Leninist and bourgeois political and economic terminological systems, the specific nature of the movement of contradictions inherent in each of them.

The specific tools of cognition were: the method of correlation of linguistic and social phenomena, that is, consideration of linguistic facts in a broad linguo-social context; definitional and conceptual analysis of terms; elements of combinatorial techniques, seminal and other types of semantic analysis of vocabulary; contextological analysis; comparative analysis; elements of graphic and mathematical modeling.

The practical significance of the study lies in the fact that it supplements the theoretical basis of teaching the courses "Lexicology of the English language" and "Introduction to linguistics", contributes to the strengthening of their ideological and educational orientation. Certain provisions of the work can be used in the special course "Philosophical Foundations of Linguistics", as well as in classes on the practice of the English language.

Directly referring to the work is possible when setting out such questions as "Vocabulary of the modern English language", "Terms and terminological systems", "Meaning and reference", "Specialized dictionaries", "Language and society", "Language and ideology",

"Scientific and technological revolution and the development of language "," The language of science ", etc.

A number of work positions are applicable in lexicographic practice, in the translation of special economic texts. It is possible to use some of the materials of the work when translating the economic works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism.

The work will be of certain interest for political economists, especially for specialists in the field of criticism of bourgeois economic theories, and can also be used in propaganda, propaganda and mass work.

The results of the study of the specifics of the systemic, structural and semantic organization of economic terminology in English, manifested both at the level of its initial units (terms) and at the level of terminological systems in the process of formation and functioning, determined the provisions:

1. A special way of systemic organization of this terminology lies in its divergence into two main terminological systems (Marxist-Leninist and bourgeois political economy) and is objectively conditioned by the logical-conceptual basis of its formation.

2. Economic terminology is characterized by a qualitative difference in the structures of its two main terminology systems. The Marxist-Leninist term-system has an organic integrity that is preserved in the process of its development; the stability of the connections of all elements, the basis of which is the consolidation of the status of each term in their hierarchy; clarity of boundaries between the peripheral and nuclear parts. The term-system of bourgeois political economy is characterized by heterogeneity, even an increasing fragmentation into relatively independent terminological systems, as a result of a distorted reflection of cause-and-effect relationships between economic phenomena by various vulgar schools and directions of this science; blurred boundaries of peripheral and nuclear vocabulary, contamination of the terminological core with non-categorical terms.

3. Specific features of the semantics of economic terms are the multilevel conceptual content, ideological coherence, menstrual-style homonymy, pseudo-general comprehensibility, maximum internationalization of terminology at the semantic level within the framework of individual economic theories.

4. An integral feature of the terminological process - the growing role of conscious term creation - leads to different consequences in the field of terminological systems of Marxist-Leninist and bourgeois political economy. Term-creation of bourgeois economists is increasingly a fetishization of linguistic means, generates a discrepancy between the plan of expression and the plan of the content of terms as a means of subordinating the cognitive and heuristic functions of the sublanguage of economics to the pragmatic goals of the exploiting class. Conscious regulation of the terminological process in the field of Marxist-Leninist science is an objectively conditioned progressive phenomenon that provides the most adequate linguistic expression of the known economic laws.

5. In the formation of English economic terminology, the following qualitative stages are distinguished: pre-scientific vocabulary, terminology of classical bourgeois political economy and terminology, diverged into two main terminology - Marxist-Leninist and bourgeois.

6. The functioning of political economic terms largely depends on the ideological intention of the subjects of speech activity, which determines the semantic characteristics, contextual environment of terms and the pragmatic direction of the text.