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THE USE OF ECONOMIC TERMS IN PROFESSIONAL SPEECH

Annotation. The article analyzes the main features of the economic terms of the English language, examines the approaches to the definition of terms, classifies the economic terms units of the sphere of the economy according to the semantic criterion.

Introduction. The growth of the scale of international cooperation, the emergence of new forms of economic relations, goods and services indicate the active use of existing and the formation of new economic terms in different languages. That is why economic terms are “one of the most dynamic parts of the lexical-semantic system of language”. The main source of international economic terminology today is, of course, the English language.

Presenting main material. *Economic term* - a word or phrase, indicating a certain concept of social-industrial relations, which characterize the economic system of society.

We can assert that the following requirements are put forward in the structure of the economic terms of any language:

- The formal structure of terms should reflect the relationship between concepts.
- The term is capable of forming similar concepts
- The term should be based on the word-building and syntactic laws of the language

We can distinguish the following main ways to replenish modern English economic terminology:

- creating phrases with terminology;
- translation of firmly established professional terms of a foreign language and using the word-formation elements of the English language;
- use to denote the scientific concepts of commonly used words, as a result of which they are terminologized and pass to the category of vocabulary of limited use (symmetric derivation);
- the formation of phrases with terminology values;
- borrowing of international terms and their adaptation in accordance with the phonetic and grammatical patterns of the English language;
- use for the borrowing of scientific concepts generally used words.

In accordance with the established rules of the formation of English economic terminology, using prefixes and suffixes we can give examples:

prefixes :

after—: *afterpayment, afterhours*;

co—: *co-investing, coproduction, coowner*;

cross—: *cross-elasticity, cross-footing, cross-default*;

multi—: *multicurrency, multicompany, multimarket*;

over—: *overcapitalization, overexpansion, overdraft*;

Enough a productive way of creating economic terms is suffixation

suffixes:

—er: *adjuster, adviser, manager*;

—or: *agistor, bailor*;

—ant: *accountant, annuitant*;

—ment: *investment, advertisement*;

—ing: *trading, clearing*.

One of the main ways to replenish the English economic terminology system is the terminology of commonly used words, which is the process of attracting and redefining commonly used words for the nomination of new special concepts. Such commonly used

words in terms of terms differ in the sphere of use and function performed. As terms, the definition corresponds to them with more precise and more specific parameters of the content of the corresponding concepts. So, a commonly used token «money» is interpreted in New Webster's Dictionary and Thesaurus of the English Language. Anything that serves in the form of tokens which have a value established by a commonly recognized authority, e.g. the government of the country, or by custom. The tokens are usually minted metal pieces (coinage), or promises to pay recorded on paper (bank notes etc.). The definition of this one of the main economic categories includes the following senses:

1. *money as a unit of account* (money as a unit of accounting);
2. *money as a security* (money as a mortgage)
3. *money as a store of value* (money as a means of preservation)
4. *money as a veil* (money as a value shell)

The borrowing process is inherent in every language, and, in particular, in English. The share of borrowing in modern English makes up almost 70% of the vocabulary and includes plots of vocabulary borrowed at different ages and under the influence of various historical, geographical, social, cultural and economic reasons. In most cases, borrowing falls into the language as a means of naming new concepts and expressing new phenomena. Borrowing may be secondary names of known items and phenomena. This occurs if the borrowing is used for another characteristic of the subject, if it is an international term, or if the word is forcibly entered into the language.

For example, English in the Middle Ages has acquired a sufficiently large number of Latin lexical units, for example: *legitimation* < lat. legitimus; *reversion* < lat. reversio, and from the middle of the 21st century - also French words, for example: *sorting* < fr. sorte; *royalty* < fr. royal. But in the subsequent epochs, the English language itself began to "export" its own vocabulary, becoming a language-producer.

Conclusion. Economic terms as a way of fixing, preserving and translating scientific / vocational knowledge of the linguistic means, on the one hand, are influenced by the national language at the structural level, and on the other hand, within the

terminology of a special field of knowledge, specific structural characteristics for each terminology are obtained.

Economic terminology, as a system of names of economic phenomena and concepts operating in the economic spheres of legislation, business documentation and economics, is a large and extremely important part of the English vocabulary.

For any economist, it is very important to use the terms according to their industry. It improves professional knowledge and skills.

Consequently, modern English economic terminology is a complex and multifaceted system. It is a full part of modern English literary language and is subject to its phonetic, lexical and morphological laws.

Literature:

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