

Morphological Formation Features of Terms in the Economy of Household Services

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Abstract. This article analyzes the morphological formation features of terms used in the field of household services economics. The rapid development of this sector leads to the emergence of new concepts and terminological units. The study focuses on identifying the main morphological methods of term formation, including affixation, compounding, abbreviation, and borrowing. The structural and semantic characteristics of the formed terms are examined from a linguistic perspective. The research results demonstrate that internal language resources play a significant role in the development and systematization of sectoral terminology.

Keywords. household services economics, terminology, morphological formation, affixation, compound words, abbreviation, linguistic analysis

Аннотация. В статье анализируются морфологические особенности образования терминов в сфере экономики бытовых услуг. Быстрое развитие данной отрасли способствует появлению новых понятий и терминологических единиц. В исследовании рассматриваются основные морфологические способы образования терминов, включая аффиксацию, словосложение, аббревиацию и заимствование. Структурные и семантические характеристики образованных терминов анализируются с лингвистической точки зрения. Результаты исследования показывают, что внутренние ресурсы языка играют важную роль в формировании и систематизации отраслевой терминологии.

Ключевые слова. экономика бытовых услуг, терминология, морфологическое образование, аффиксация, сложные слова, аббревиация, лингвистический анализ

Terminology in the economy of household services which helps professionals communicate effectively, share knowledge, and understand complex processes. One main aspect of these terms is how they are formed. By studying their morphological structure—that is, how words are built using prefixes, suffixes, compound words, and abbreviations—we can better understand the logic behind these terms. This analysis not only helps to organize terminology but also makes it easier for people to use it correctly. Exploring the morphological formation of terms in the economy of household services is important for both linguists and practitioners, as it ensures clarity, consistency, and effective communication in this field.

Morphological analysis — the study of word formation and structure — is central to understanding how such terms are generated. Through mechanisms such as affixation, compounding, conversion, and abbreviation, languages develop terminology that is both systematic and communicatively efficient. This study investigates these morphological processes in the economy of household services, highlighting their theoretical significance and practical applications.¹

Terminology research emphasizes the role of morphology in term formation. Morphemes, the smallest meaning-bearing units of language, combine to produce words that represent concepts in specialized fields.² In economics, morphological processes

¹ Crystal, D. (2008). *A dictionary of linguistics and phonetics* (6th ed.). Blackwell Publishing.

² Makarova, G. A., & Levontina, E. A. (2012). Morphological methods of term formation in the economic sphere. *Journal of Language and Terminology Studies*, 28(1), 45–59.

help create terms that denote abstract phenomena, professional roles, and organizational processes. Key mechanisms include:

1. *Derivation (Affixation)* – adding prefixes or suffixes to a base word to produce a new term.
2. *Compounding* – combining two or more independent words to create a single, conceptually unified term.
3. *Conversion (Word-Class Change)* – changing the grammatical category of a word without adding affixes.
4. *Abbreviation* – forming acronyms or shortened forms of complex expressions.

These processes facilitate clarity, brevity, and standardization in professional discourse, ensuring effective communication within the field of household services.

Derivation involves adding prefixes, suffixes, or infixes to a base word to create new terms. This is particularly productive in economic terminology, where abstract concepts and roles must be expressed precisely. These examples can be appropriate for this:

- *Xizmat* (service) → *Xizmatkor* (service provider)
- *Daromad* (income) → *Daromadli* (profitable)
- *Investitsiya* (investment) → *Investitsiyaviy* (investment-related)

Through affixation, the language can generate terms that denote specific functions, attributes, or positions within the economic sphere.³

Compounding combines two or more independent words to form a single term representing a complex concept. This method allows for precise denotation of interrelated economic phenomenon. Examples can be included such as:

- *Xizmat bozori* (service market)

³ Запольская, Н. А. (2014). Морфологические аспекты терминообразования в экономическом дискурсе. *Вестник лингвистических исследований*, 4(22), 112–119.

- *Ish haqi* (salary)
- *Narx siyosati* (pricing policy)

Compounding is particularly useful in creating terms that are transparent and immediately understandable to speakers familiar with the base words.

Conversion, also known as zero-derivation, occurs when a word changes its part of speech without adding an affix. In economic terminology, verbs often convert into nouns to describe processes, systems, or concepts. Examples:

- *Boshqar-* (to manage) → *Boshqaruv* (management)
- *Rivojlan-* (to develop) → *Rivojlanish* (development)

Abbreviation is widely used in modern economic discourse to condense complex terms and improve communication efficiency. Acronyms and initialisms often become standardized terms in professional practice. Examples for abbreviations:

- *YaIM* – *Yalpi Ichki Mahsulot* (GDP – Gross Domestic Product)
- *QQS* – *Qo‘shilgan Qiymat Solig‘i* (VAT – Value Added Tax)

Abbreviations are particularly important in fields like economics, where long technical expressions are common, and quick comprehension is necessary.⁴

The study of morphological formation in household service economic terminology shows that affixation, compounding, conversion, and abbreviation are key mechanisms. Understanding these processes allows linguists and practitioners to systematize terms, maintain consistency, and facilitate clear communication within the field. Moreover, it demonstrates how language adapts to meet the practical needs of economic discourse.

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