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## **FEATURES OF THE STRUCTURAL AND FUNCTIONAL ASPECTS OF THE CONCLUSION OF ECONOMIC TERMINOLOGY IN MODERN CHINESE LANGUAGE**

The study and development of terminological vocabulary, which outlines the concept of certain areas of human cognition, is a very significant task of modern linguistics. The main indicator of this is their research in the works of such Ukrainian and foreign researchers as T. Kiyak, D. Lotte, S. Mishlanova, L. Hoffmann, Felber, G. Fluck, T. Rölke, V. Danilenko, T. Kandelaki. O. Zyablova, N. Zaripova, O. Ogui, T. Perepelytsya, O. Slaba, and R. Bulmann studied the terminology (including the structural-semantic and functional aspects) in various aspects. Currently, this issue is not given enough attention in the modern Chinese economic language, which led us to choose the topic of the proposed work.

*The topicality* of the work is due to the trend of research of modern terms in the Chinese economic terminology system, the need for their regular study to identify certain processes of term formation, which allows determining the main directions of development and enrichment of modern Chinese economic terminology. The relevance also lies in the fact that the study of modern Chinese economic terminology in structural, semantic, and functional aspects, allows identifying the key stages of its development, term formation, and classification of this terminology. The need for research is exacerbated by the lack of special studies in this terminology.

*The object* of research is economic terminology in modern Chinese.

*The subject* of research is the structural-semantic and functional aspects of modern Chinese terminology.

*The objective* of the study is to identify structural, semantic, and functional features of economic terminology in modern Chinese.

*The scientific novelty* is that a comprehensive analysis of economic terminology in modern Chinese; the structural-semantic and functional aspects are analyzed. The theory of borrowings in the structural aspect in the field of economic relations was further developed. In the functional aspect, the structural-semantic paradigm of economic terminology is studied in order to establish the features of terms - synonyms, homonyms, antonyms, and polysemous words.

*The practical significance* of the work lies in the possibility of using its results and conclusions in the process of organizing and standardizing economic terminology, in theory, and practice of translating texts on economic issues, in the lexicographic sphere, in particular, in compiling bilingual and explanatory dictionaries of economic terminology.

The system of economic concepts is characterized by its unity, integrity, and hierarchical organization of elements that are very heterogeneous in content and role they play. Non-standard content of economic terms is directly dependent on the special place occupied by the economy in the knowledge system. The specificity of economic terms differs from the ambiguity of the definition of the concept of

"economy", from which we can observe that "the terminology of the economy is heterogeneous and includes both abstract basic terms and designations of specific areas of economic knowledge." Unlike the lexical units of other terminological systems, such as the exact sciences, economic terms are used in the speech of both professionals and the general public. One of the reasons for this phenomenon can be called the process of terminologizing the words of common language and determinologizing terms. In the context of economic development and the emergence of new realities, there is a growing interest in economic science in society, and as a result, the scope of economic terminology has gone far beyond professional communication.

From a genetic point of view, the vocabulary of the Chinese language can be divided into the following groups:

- 1) purely Chinese vocabulary;
- 2) phonetically or semantically adapted foreign language borrowings.

This classification seems to us the most justified for the Chinese language. It is worth dwelling on Japanese borrowings in Chinese vocabulary. According to various sources, most of the borrowings came from the Japanese language.

Also, one should not ignore such a modern phenomenon of the Chinese language as graphic borrowing. As a rule, graphically borrowed from English abbreviations and multicomponent terms of the native language – a tracing of the full English term - come into synonymous relations. For example: ATM 机 [ATM jī] – 自动取款机 [zìdòng qǔkuǎnjī] – ATM; GNP – 国民生产总值 [guómín shēngchǎn zǒngzhí] – gross national product; GDP – 国内生产总值 [guónèi shēngchǎn zǒngzhí] – gross domestic product. Today, print publications often use English abbreviations or combined abbreviations that contain hieroglyphs and letters of the English alphabet.

Among other methods of forming economic terminology should be a distinguished phonetic adaptation. Phonetic adaptation - is the borrowing of a foreign word in a similar language source phonetic and semantic form. In this case, usually, the phonetic structure of the word changes somewhat: there is an adaptation of the sound composition of the borrowed word following the peculiarities of the phonetics of the receptor language. The penetration of words from other languages into Chinese in different historical periods is since the people enter into economic, cultural, and political ties with other peoples. Phonetic adaptation of foreign terms is a special way to replenish vocabulary. Among the phonetically adapted borrowings, we can distinguish a subgroup of so-called "forced borrowings", which contain proper names (some scholars refer to such tokens as eponyms), currency names and can not be transformed, for example, 道琼斯股票指数 [dàoqióngsī gǔpiào zhǐshù] – Dow Jones index – 纳斯达克 指数 [nàsīdákè zhǐshù] – NASDAQ; 菲利普斯曲线 [fēilípǔsī qūxiàn] – Philip's curve. Many terms are borrowed from English, even when there are no less accurate Chinese equivalents. The analysis of terminological units showed the presence among phonetic borrowings of the group of so-called inappropriate borrowings, which, in our opinion, can be successfully replaced by the native language, for example, the term "firm" or "company" can be expressed purely Chinese, and has three phonetic adapted tracings: 公司 [gōngsī], 公班牙 [gōngbānyá]. Similarly, the term "merchant" may have two purely Chinese synonyms

and one phonetically adapted borrowing: 经济人 [jīngjìrén], 买办 [mǎibàn], 马占 [mǎ zhàn].

**Conclusion.** Due to the peculiarity of the structure of Chinese as an isolating language with agglutinative morphology, research on terminology in economics is quite significant. Economic terminology is closely related to the complex and multifaceted conceptual apparatus and therefore requires special research. As economic knowledge deepens, so do the concepts conveyed by certain economic terms. Each epoch, based on the terminology of predecessors, develops its own range of terminological concepts. This indicates that economic terminology is a product of historical development, it reflects all stages of economic and social progress. In fact, each period in the Chinese language is characterized by the development of economic and terminological vocabulary, which reflects the level of economic development, economic science, economic relations with other countries, and the nature of industrial relations in the state. All significant changes that occur in the economic terminology are reflected in the language, namely in the structural and semantic aspects.

#### REFERENCES

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