ISSUES AFFECTING THE ENGLISH ECONOMIC TERMINOLOGY CONSTRUCTION IN "A ROSE FOR EMILY" BY WILLIAM FAULKNER

Usmonova Zarina Habibovna
Senior teacher of Enlish Linguistics Department
Email: z.h.usmonova@buxdu.uz
Umarova Aziza
1st year student of Master degree

Annotation. *This thesis will consider the determinants of economic terminology formation in the English language through William Faulkner and his short story A Rose for Emily as a language corpus. Based on concepts in lexicology, terminology, and historical linguistics, the paper examines the process of forming, adapting, and stabilizing economic terms of property, taxation, labor, and financial obligations. The study shows that economic language in the narrative contains elements of linguistic processes and socio-historical background where language, culture, and institutional processes interrelate to create special vocabulary.*

Keywords: *the economic terms, English language, term formation, lexicology, William Faulkner, historical linguistics.*

Introduction. Economic terminology is a specialized branch of the English language that is employed to terminate the financial, commercial, and institutional phenomena. It is formed under the impact of linguistic, historical, social, and cultural factors that is why the study of it becomes specially interesting in the field of lexicology and terminology. Although technical texts can be the most frequent source of economic vocabulary, literary texts offer a corpus of rich and frequently neglected material concerning the existence, construction, and application of economic terms in context.

The story A Rose for Emily by William Faulkner (1930) provides a good example of the analysis of economic terms used in English. The novel is based in the aftermath of the Civil War in the American South and it brings in the mention of taxation, land ownership, workforce, and economic requirements. The words that are incorporated in a literary narrative not only give us information about the socio-economic reality of the time but also illustrate the language processes that result in the formation of terms in English.

This thesis is meant to examine what goes into creating the economic language of English as seen in the words used in the A Rose for Emily. The research paper is devoted to the language mechanisms, chronological history and the socio-cultural factors which lead to the evolution and stabilization of economic terms. This study shows the

relationship that exists between language, society, and literature in developing specialized vocabulary through the investigation of a literary corpus.

Methodology. In this research, the qualitative linguistic approach is used, which relies on the research of lexicology and terminology. The words of A Rose for Emily are used as a corpus in recognizing economic words. The analysis focuses on:

1. Identification of terms: Removal of words and phrases that are directly linked to economic undertaking such as taxation, property, labor, and financial obligation.

2. Morphological analysis: The analysis of the form of words, such as derivation, compounds and affixation (e.g., tax notice, property owner).

3. Semantic analysis: Exploring the meaning of words in a context and differentiating between the literal use and the figurative one.

4. Etymological analysis: The identification of the origin of words, either native English, Latin-based or borrowed words.

5. Contextual interpretation: the interpretation of the way, in which socio-historical and institutional circumstances affect the choice and use of terms. With the help of this methodology, one can take a closer look at the linguistic structure as well as the contextual usage of the economic terms in the English language, which will give a deeper understanding of the general processes of the special vocabulary building.

Results The economic terms in the analysis of a rose of Emily are four major types:

1. The terms that are involved with taxation: taxes, tax notice, remittance, exemption.

Example: "Colonel Sartoris paid her taxes so long long time" These words show institutional pressure and are an expression of formal administrative procedures in the South in the post-Civil War years.

2. Terms related to property: house, property, inheritance, estate E.g. The Grierson house, once fine, but now in disrepair

These are used to express ownership, social status, and wealth, in which the words are narrowed semantically by the general meaning of possession to land or estate.

Work related terms: job, work, occupation. Illustration: Homer Barron working as a laborer in town. Captures economic action and work in social and financial aspects.

Financial obligation terms: payment, debt, obligation.

Illustration: the unwillingness to pay taxes or meet the financial obligations by Miss Emily. Brings to light economic responsibility and institutionalized financial relations.

Those categories demonstrate the ability of economic terms, which are used in English, to be applied to the context of literature but retain strong links to socio-economic activities in the real world.

Analysis and Discussion The development of economic terms in English, as the case in Faulkner story, is determined by a number of factors that are interdependent:

Morphological factors: Suffices are combined to form new specialized words (e.g., tax notice, property owner), and suffices that are formed derivationally (e.g., payment).

Affixation makes it possible to extend general words to specific economic terms.

Semantic factors: Semantic narrowing of words like property and estate has taken place and no longer refers to general possession, but land ownership.

Terms have literal meaning in the story, which is not metaphorical, but corresponds to the real practice in economics.

Historical and institutional factors: The terms of taxation are indicative of the administrative systems of the post-Civil War American South.

Wealth and loss of vocabulary reflect the fall of the elite of the South and economic deformity. Work relations depict new positions in the economy and social division.

The cultural and literary influences: The context of the narrative by Faulkner determines the choice and display of economic terms.

The use of vocabulary is done to preserve the historical authenticity and to further legitimize the socio-economic realities in the Southern Gothic context of the narration. Through the morphological, semantic, historical, and literary approaches, this paper proves that economic terms in English are not only influenced by the rules of linguistics but also socio-cultural and institutional factors. Literary texts can be seen as mini societies where all these processes can be observed thus bringing to the fore the interaction of language, society and culture in the formation of terms.

Conclusion. The conclusion of this thesis is that economic terminology is constructed in English due to a set of linguistic, historical, institutional and cultural influences. The valuable corpus of analyzing these processes in context is found in such literary works as the literature of Faulkner in the form of a rose for Emily.

The use of economic terms in the story, such as those used in taxation, property, labor and financial obligation, demonstrate how specialized terms are formed to depict realities of life in practice and in cultural memory. Economic linguistic terminology stabilization in the English language is carried out by morphological processes, semantic narrowing, borrowing, and historical context.

The importance of literary texts on language study is also described in the study since it is proposed that future research on economic vocabulary in various literary works may enhance our knowledge of the language evolution, terms formation and socio-historical impact.

REFERENCES

1. Faulkner, W. (1930). A Rose for Emily. Vintage Books.

2. Crystal, D. (2003). The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language. Cambridge University Press.

3. Cabré, M. T. (1999). Terminology: Theory, Methods and Applications. John Benjamins.

4. Lyons, J. (1995). Linguistic Semantics. Cambridge University Press.

5. McArthur, T. (1992). The Oxford Companion to the English Language. Oxford University Press.

6. Djalilova, Z., & Ўраева D. (2021). ОПИСАНИЕ ЛЮБВИ И ЖИЗНИ ЧЕРЕЗ ФЛОРУ В АНГЛИЙСКОЙ ПОЭЗИИ XX ВЕКА. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.Uz), 1(1). извлечено от http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/687

7. Usmonova, Z., & Nurulloyevna, I. U. (2024). THE LIGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF TERMINOLOGY RELATED TO CRAFTS IN THE STORY OF "A ROSE FOR EMILY" BY WILLIAM FAULKNER. INNOVATION IN THE MODERN EDUCATION SYSTEM, 5(46), 99-102.

8. Habibovna, U. Z. (2022). The Implementing Author's Vivid Speculation of the Technologically Advanced Era in the "I Robot" By Isacc Asimov. Eurasian Research Bulletin, 7, 63-65.

9. Habibovna, U. Z. (2025). REALIAS AND UNIVERSALIAS IN TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH SI-FI. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION AND LEARNING, 3(2), 633-639.

10. Habibovna, U. Z. (2024). THE USAGE OF TOPONYMS WITH LINGUACULTURAL FEATURES IN THE WORK OF "A ROSE FOR EMILY" BY WILLIAM FAULKNER. SUSTAINABILITY OF EDUCATION, SOCIO-ECONOMIC SCIENCE THEORY, 3(25), 94-97.

11. Naimova, A. M., & Baxronova, B. D. (2025). THE PECULIAR FEATURES OF MYTH MAKING TOOL IN PROSE. INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENTS AND RESEARCH IN EDUCATION, 3(35), 66-69.

12. Djalilova, Z. (2022). СИМВОЛИЧЕСКИЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЯ ФИТОНИМОВ В ПОЭЗИИ М.ДРАЙТЕНА. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.Uz), 8(8). извлечено от http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/4623