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ARCHITECTURE. LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE.

Z.Kannazarova, L.Ryssalieva, S.Khamidov, K.Khamraev, G.Jaliliova, B.Najodov
Management practices for improving soil health in the Aral Sea Basin: a case study from Karakalpakstan.....5

ECONOMY. ECONOMIC SCIENCE. OTHER BRANCHES OF THE ECONOMY.

K.A.Chariev
Scientific and methodological bases of resource potential and its importance in the formation of organic agriculture in the conditions of a green economy.....9

U.Alimov, N.Omonov
Theory and strategy of the Bioeconomy: the case of Finland.....13

Kh.Khujamkulova, Z.Salomova, M.Uralova
Investments in agriculture and the efficiency of their usage.....16

M.Inoyatova
Development of organizational and economic land regulation mechanism relations in the arid zone.....19

M.Tosheva
Prospects for using the principles of "green economy" in agriculture.....23

Sh.Khamrayeva
Control innovative the development of the bioeconomic branches of the Republic of Uzbekistan.....30

K.Nosurullaev
Methodological basis of formation of agricultural insurance services in developing countries.....34

N. Abdurazakova
"Green economy" and its role in solving water and energy problems in Uzbekistan.....37

K.Shaakramov
On the issue of improving the processes of modernization the national economy.....40

E.Shodiyev, U.Matkarimov
Improving accounting of financial results in agricultural enterprises and financial analysis: evidence from Uzbekistan.....44

M.Kholikulov
The importance of investments and the organizational-economic basis of involvement in the field of fruit and vegetable sector.....47

A.Berdimurodov
The role and importance of digital technologies for innovative and sustainable development of the agricultural system of the Republic of Uzbekistan.....50

Z.S.Shokhojaeva, U.R.Sangirova
Improving the practice of subsidizing agricultural production.....53

I.Yunusov
Features and scientific-theoretical foundations of intensive development of the fish farming.....56

G. Shadmanova
Modern factors of modeling the development of production of farms and dehkan farms in Uzbekistan.....61

D.I.Mukumova,
The spatial gender equality and women's leadership in scientific activity in Uzbekistan.....63

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION. WATER MANAGEMENT, HYDROLOGY.

M.Burkhonova, J.Narzullayev, B.Matyakubov
Comparison of furrow and sprinkler irrigation systems (in the example of carrot and cauliflower).....67

F.Bekchanov
Ensuring reliable operation of pump units.....71

E.Ozodov, N.Ozodova, D.Tadjiyev
Development of a multi-measuring system for control and prediction of process water resources on the arduino platform.....76

A.Djalilov, O.Nazarov
Implementation of intelligent control systems in water supply networks.....80

Kh.I.Muradov, A.U.Djalilov
Aquatic Elevation Tracking Mechanism.....84

Sh.Shoergashova, T.Liu, N.Ibrokhimova, B.Karimov
Land use impact on water quality of the zarafshan river basin.....88

HIGHER EDUCATION. PEDAGOGY.

S.Surmanov
A comparative analysis of reading skill development through graded readers.....92

O.Yoqubov
Implementing interactive learning methods requirements of time.....95

N.Yuldashova
English proficiency for advancing agricultural development.....98

M.Ziyadulloyeva
Enhancing agricultural development through teaching agricultural terms in English.....101

D.Madalieva
Study of the emergence of the concept of accounting in linguistic research.....104

POWER ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING, AUTOMATICS. COMPUTING TECHNOLOGY.

M.Ismailov, O.Ismailov, X.Temirova
Processing of blood cell images hybrid methods of acute lymphoblastic diagnosis CNN features.....106

M.Ismailov, O.Ismailov, X.Temirova
Dental Radiography Analysis Using YOLOv8 Deep Learning Using Raspbbery pi Device.....110

F.Kucharov, M.Begmatov
Electromagnetic consumer sensor.....113

S.R. Umarov, T.M.Bayzakov, Sh.B. Yusupov, A. Abduraxmonov, I. Kholmirzaev, S.Qurbonazarov
In greenhouses vegetable crops of seedlings cultivation electrotechnology effectiveness of assessment (sweet pepper plant on the example).....115

STUDY OF THE EMERGENCE OF THE CONCEPT OF ACCOUNTING IN LINGUISTIC RESEARCH

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Abstract

This article is about the meaning of accounting terms, their origin and development in linguistic research. The author tried to reveal the details of accounting terminology as accurately as possible and show the actuality of use in the modern world.

Keywords: *banking, economy, treasury, accounting, credit, Invent, rationalize, full member, rendering, accompt, reckoning.*

Introduction. In world linguistics, several linguistic studies have been carried out to study the term of particular terminological importance. The scientific and philosophical interest of the XIX century in the nature of the determinant as a result of the rapid growth of science, technology and the rapid development of industry created the basis for such research. The problems of terminology in the XVIII-XIX centuries were the focus of linguists' attention. One of the main reasons for this is the fact that the term is associated with the creation of concepts, and the second reason was the influence of extra-linguistic factors on terminology. The second reason is the influence of extra-linguistic factors on terminology, such as synonymy and polysemy in terminology, paradigmatic and syntactic relationships between contextual terminology, hybrid terminology and pure terms, and the contextuality of individual terms.

Materials and methods

Numerous studies have been carried out on the term and the terminology used so far, and various definitions have been given. "The term is derived from the term "terminus", which means "end", "control", "limit", "end". According to P. Nishonov, "a term is a combination of words or phrases which is limited to the semantics of a certain field and is a lexical unit expressing the concept of this field". A term is a word that is conditional (obligatory) with a certain unit in the content of certain logical concepts. Terminology is defined as a linguistic object and its systematic study has led to the emergence of terminology in developing the concept of terminology, describing terminology and solving problems of a problem. The concept has a strong place in the lexical-grammatical system and has become a "full member" of the lexical-semantic language. According to A. Reformatsky, the term "not just a word", but "unusual" or "new word" says that even if one can "rationalise" and even "invent", it is primarily the word.

The research of Professor S. Usmanov plays an important role in the terminology of the term "... and the production of weapons of mass destruction, and culture and science are first expressed through language units, or rather, through terms. In this sense, terminology (a set of terms in a certain language) is a witness to the history of the earth, a mirror ". In our opinion, this term is an integral part of the literary linguistic system in accordance with its linguistic nature and is characterized by a clear, concise expression and rich knowledge of scientific, technical or other professional concepts from other categories.

Results

It is important to classify and describe terms in specific areas: they reflect the evolution of social sectors in certain periods of time. The problem is that terminology separated from the context is outside the context. The term is involved in the terminology of the system, that is, with its own system or with other specialized, small (specialized) systems. For example, the lexeme "finance" is unique in the areas of "banking", "economy", "treasury", "accounting", "credit" and so on. Consequently, terminology formed by understanding the essence of its terminology in the system of terminology that provides one or another social life.

There are various opinions and opinions on the need to create a classification system for the purpose of organizing and structuring terminology. Thus, according to Sven Jacobson, "... the lack of standardization in the terminology of the social sciences led to an infinite number of new concepts".

The etymology of the term accounting in English or accounting goes far into the past. Since the time when accounts began to appear, people began to count goods or count their wealth, the term of accounts arose, in different periods their names were interpreted differently.

For example:

Receive or give a cash account began after 1292 Westminster payroll.

In the Middle Ages ('counting', 'to count): from Old French acont (noun), aconter (verb), based on conter 'to count '.

Give or receive an account for money received;

"After 1292 he ***accounted to*** the Westminster exchequer".

Middle English (in the sense 'counting', 'to count'): from Old French acont (noun), aconter (verb), based on conter 'to count'.

In ancient period accounting term integrade different:

c. 1300, "counting," especially "reckoning of money received and paid, detailed statement of funds owed or spent or property held," from Old French acont "(financial) account, reckoning, terminal payment," from a "to" (see **ad**-) + cont "counting, reckoning of money to be paid," from Late Latin computus "a calculation," from Latin computare "to count, sum up, reckon together," from com "with, together" (see ***com***-) + putare "to reckon," originally "to prune," from PIE root **pau**- (2) "to cut, strike, stamp".

From the first often in plural form; sometimes in late Middle English accompt (see ***account*** (v.)). Meaning "course of business dealings requiring records" is from 1640s; hence "arrangement to keep money in a business, bank, etc." (1833), also "customer or client having an account" (1937). ***Money of account*** (1690s) that used in reckoning but not circulating as coin or paper, preserves the "counting" sense of the word.

From the notion of "rendering an account" comes the sense "statement answering for conduct" (mid-14c.) and the general sense "narration, recital of facts," attested by 1610s. Phrase ***by all accounts*** is attested from 1798. From the notion of "statement of reasons" comes ***on no account*** "under no circumstances" (1704). Also from c. 1300 in reference to answering for one's conduct, especially at the Last Judgment. Meaning "estimation, consideration," especially in the eyes of others, is from late 14c.

On account in the financial sense "as an item to be

accounted for at the final settlement" is from 1610s, hence ***on account of*** in the general sense "for the sake of, in regard to, in consideration of" (1640s, originally upon account of). Also on (my, your, etc.) account "on (one's) behalf." To ***give accounts*** "prepare or present a statement of funds and property" is from mid-15c; the older term was cast accounts (mid-14c.); to ***take account of*** originally was to make an inventory; ***take into account*** "take account of" is from 1680s.

The spellings *accompt, accomptable*, etc. are artificial forms used, not prevailingly, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. They are now obsolete, or nearly so, though *accompt* and *accomptant* may still be used in the formal or legal style. The pronunciation has always conformed to the regular spelling, *account, accountable,* etc.

The old look that terminates the periphery of the lexicon, that is, its edge, has already been denied. All terms characteristic is of the natural language linguistic units. However, one of the most important aspects of lexicology is the work on identifying terms for specific areas of science, regulation, terminology, and terms for new scientific and technical areas.

Discussion

At the beginning of the term of terminology until the early 1960s, a number of basic concepts such as "terminology" (D.S.Lotte), "terminological space" (L. Kapanadze) were formed. As D. Steederer emphasized, "The development of jagged developments and technologies required not only to name new concepts, but also to conclude terms with terms. Practical result terminology studies have been started within the framework of specific areas (specializations) ".

V.S. Superanskaya describes as follows: "The term is a particular word accepted in certain professional activities and used in specific situations and conditions. The term is a concept that is a part of a certain area of professional knowledge, which is expressed in words. The term is a basic conceptual element of the language intended for specific purposes. Within the context of its terminology, terminology is used in a single sense. The same term for different fields is a combination. For a proper understanding of the term, the term requires a specific definition (definitive scientific description). "

Despite the fact that many terminological investigations have been carried out so far, the problem of classification of terminology, in particular their separate interconnection integration remains relevant.

It is important to classify and describe terms in specific areas: it reflects the degree of evolution of social sciences in certain periods. The problem is that the terminology separated from the context is beyond the context. The term participates in the terminology of the system, with its own system or with other special, small (-specialized) systems. For example, the "finance" lexeme is unique in the field of "banking", "economy", "treasury", "accounting" and "credit" and so on. Therefore, the terminology is formed by the understanding of the essence of the social life.

The main contribution of this paper is that it examines the translation of fundamental accounting terms and demonstrates that they are incorrectly defined in the Uzbek. The reasons for this are following:

1. Accounting is an area with distinctive terminology characteristics. There are Uzbek and foreign (English) terms with no equivalents in the other language. Their meanings may (partly) overlap but they do not represent equivalent ideas and concepts. Translation inevitably leads to some distortion of meaning.

2. Translation of accounting texts is not an easy task. It was (and still) invention of new concepts, especially if to take into consideration more than 70 years of influence of Soviet accounting. Accounting systems used in the West and in the USSR were quite different, being the products of different economic and social environments. One of the main characteristics of Soviet accounting (it would be more accurate to say Soviet bookkeeping) was usage of undefined terms. The transition from a command economy to a market economy has been accompanied by a number of new terms and definitions, largely based on concepts terms and definitions that were (and still are) unknown in Uzbekistan. This has led to a lack of equivalent terminology between languages.

3. The difficulty in translation mainly rests with understanding precisely the meaning of the source text and correct using the appropriate specialized (subject-related) terminology to convey the original meaning. It is not possible to achieve exact equivalence in translation. In such case the translator must construct neologisms (new words from the material that exists in the target language) or has to choose between several near-equivalents in order to convey the meaning of a term in the original language. To avoid incorrect or inconsistent wording the translator must carefully consider the context when choosing how to translate the term.

4. Uzbek translators (including accounting experts) have been faced with the challenge of translating from a foreign language into their mother tongue as well as vice versa. While, in some disciplines, translators may be able to gain sufficient understanding of the text without in-depth background knowledge, this is not the case in accounting. Uzbek translators must therefore have a very high level of language proficiency in both Uzbek and foreign languages (for example, in different versions of English) and a good background in accounting. Today Uzbekistan has not such highly qualified translators.

5. It is clear that in Uzbek there is a need for terms that correspond to English accounting and accountant. There are two ways to get a missing term: create it in own (Uzbek) language or borrow it from another language.

Conclusion

There are different opinions and opinions on the necessity of creating a classification system for the purpose of organizing and structuring terminology. Therefore, according to Sven Jacobson, "... the absence of standardization in the terminology of social sciences has led to an infinite number of new concepts".

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