



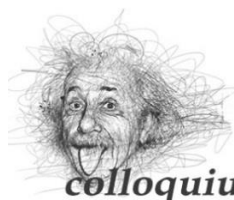
colloquium-journal

ISSN 2520-6990

Międzynarodowe czasopismo naukowe

Art
Jurisprudence
Medical sciences
Economic sciences
Biological sciences
Pedagogical sciences
Philological sciences

№24(289) 2026



ISSN 2520-6990

ISSN 2520-2480

Colloquium-journal №24 (289), 10.10.2026

Część 1

(Warszawa, Polska)

Redaktor naczelny - **Paweł Nowak**
Ewa Kowalczyk

Rada naukowa

- **Dorota Dobija** - profesor i rachunkowości i zarządzania na uniwersytecie Koźmińskiego
- **Jemielniak Dariusz** - profesor dyrektor centrum naukowo-badawczego w zakresie organizacji i miejsc pracy, kierownik katedry zarządzania Międzynarodowego w Ku.
- **Mateusz Jabłoński** - politechnika Krakowska im. Tadeusza Kościuszki.
- **Henryka Danuta Stryczewska** – profesor, dziekan wydziału elektrotechniki i informatyki Politechniki Lubelskiej.
- **Bulakh Iryna Valerievna** - profesor nadzwyczajny w katedrze projektowania środowiska architektonicznego, Kijowski narodowy Uniwersytet budownictwa i architektury.
- **Leontiev Rudolf Georgievich** - doktor nauk ekonomicznych, profesor wyższej komisji atestacyjnej, główny naukowiec federalnego centrum badawczego chabarowska, dalekowschodni oddział rosyjskiej akademii nauk
- **Serebrennikova Anna Valerievna** - doktor prawa, profesor wydziału prawa karnego i kryminologii uniwersytetu Moskiewskiego M.V. Lomonosova, Rosja
- **Skopa Vitaliy Aleksandrovich** - doktor nauk historycznych, kierownik katedry filozofii i kulturoznawstwa
- **Pogrebnaya Yana Vsevolodovna** - doktor filologii, profesor nadzwyczajny, stawropolski państwowy Instytut pedagogiczny
- **Fanil Timeryanowicz Kuzbekov** - kandydat nauk historycznych, doktor nauk filologicznych. profesor, wydział Dziennikarstwa, Bashgosuniversitet
- **Aliyev Zakir Hussein oglu** - doctor of agricultural sciences, associate professor, professor of RAE academician RAPVHN and MAEP
- **Kanivets Alexander Vasilievich** - kandydat nauk technicznych, profesor nadzwyczajny Wydział Agrotechnologii i Transportu Drogowego, Państwowy Uniwersytet Rolniczy w Połtawie
- **Yavorska-Vitkovska Monika** - doktor edukacji, szkoła Kuyavsky-Pomorsk w bidgoszczu, dziekan nauk o filozofii i biologii; doktor edukacji, profesor
- **Chernyak Lev Pavlovich** - doktor nauk technicznych, profesor, katedra technologii chemicznej materiałów kompozytowych narodowy uniwersytet techniczny ukraiны „Politechnika w Kijowie”
- **Vorona-Slivinskaya Lyubov Grigoryevna** - doktor nauk ekonomicznych, profesor, St. Petersburg University of Management Technologia i ekonomia
- **Voskresenskaya Elena Vladimirovna** doktor prawa, kierownik Katedry Prawa Cywilnego i Ochrony Własności Intelektualnej w dziedzinie techniki, Politechnika im. Piotra Wielkiego w Sankt Petersburgu
- **Tengiz Magradze** - doktor filozofii w dziedzinie energetyki i elektrotechniki, Georgian Technical University, Tbilisi, Gruzja
- **Usta-Azizova Dilnoza Ahrarovna** - kandydat nauk pedagogicznych, profesor nadzwyczajny, Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute, Uzbekistan
- **Oktay Salamov** - doktor filozofii w dziedzinie fizyki, honorowy doktor-profesor Międzynarodowej Akademii Ekoenergii, docent Wydziału Ekologii Azerbejdżańskiego Uniwersytetu Architektury i Budownictwa
- **Karakulov Fedor Andreevich** – researcher of the Department of Hydraulic Engineering and Hydraulics, federal state budgetary scientific institution "all-Russian research Institute of hydraulic Engineering and Melioration named after A. N. Kostyakov", Russia.
- **Askaryants Wiera Pietrowna** - Adiunkt w Katedrze Farmakologii, Fizjologia. Taszkencki Pediatryczny Instytut Medyczny. miasto Taszkent

    SlideShare



INDEX
INTERNATIONAL



COPERNICUS



НАУЧНАЯ
ЭЛЕКТРОННАЯ
БИБЛИОТЕКА
LIBRARY.RU

«Colloquium-journal»

Wydawca «Interdruk» Poland, Warszawa

Annopol 4, 03-236

E-mail: info@colloquium-journal.org

<http://www.colloquium-journal.org/>

PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Hajiyeva A. THE IDEOLOGICAL-POETIC FUNCTION OF NATURE DESCRIPTIONS IN THE WORKS OF 19TH-CENTURY KARABAKH POETS	31
Aghamirzayeva E. THE ROLE OF CHILDREN'S LITERATURE IN EFL TEACHING AND LEARNING	40
Gahramanova Ch.M., Emrahova M.B. THE FIRST TURKOLOGICAL CONGRESS AND THE FORMATION OF TERMINOLOGICAL THOUGHT IN THE TURKIC LANGUAGES	43
Aliyeva M. A SCHOLARLY AND BIOGRAPHICAL PORTRAIT OF MIRZA BAKHISH NADIM	50
Movlamova M.O. CLASSICAL AND POST-CLASSICAL THEORIES IN THE TEACHING OF LITERARY HERITAGE	53
Murshudova R.M. ANTI-WAR MOTIFS IN AZERBAIJANI AND WORLD LITERATURE: LEO TOLSTOY AND HUSEYN JAVID	63
Suleymanova A.R. INNOVATIVE PEDAGOGICAL STRATEGIES FOR TEACHING GERMAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE	73
Suleymanova A.R. INNOWACYJNE STRATEGIE PEDAGOGICZNE W NAUCZANIU JĘZYKA NIEMIECKIEGO JAKO OBCEGO	73
Aliyeva T. TEACHING METHODOLOGY FOR SÜLEYMAN SANI AXUNDOV'S SHORT STORY "NURƏDDIN"	77
Karabitskova N. ECONOMIC VOCABULARY IN MEDIA TEXTS	79

PHILOSOPHICAL SCIENCES

Скопа В.А. КРИТИЧЕСКОЕ ПЕРЕОСМЫСЛЕНИЕ НАУКИ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ КУЛЬТУРФИЛОСОФСКОМ КОНТЕКСТЕ	84
Skopa V.A. A CRITICAL RE-EXAMINATION OF SCIENCE IN THE PHILOSOPHICAL CONTEXT OF CONTEMPORARY CULTURE	84

ECONOMIC SCIENCES

Ngoc Van Pham THE RELEVANCE OF PORTER'S DIAMOND MODEL IN ANALYZING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF DONG NAI'S EXPORT WOOD PRODUCTS SECTOR	89
Полонкеева Ф.Я. ЦИФРОВОЙ ВЕКТОР РАЗВИТИЯ ПИЩЕВОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ ИНГУШЕТИЯ	96
Polonkoeva F.Ya. THE DIGITAL VECTOR FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FOOD INDUSTRY IN THE REPUBLIC OF INGUSHETIA	96

JURISPRUDENCE

Лисюк Я.О., Бойко О.П. ДЕЯКІ ПРОБЛЕМНІ АСПЕКТИ ЗАПРОВАДЖЕННЯ ЕЛЕКТРОННОГО КРИМІНАЛЬНОГО ПРОВАДЖЕННЯ В УКРАЇНІ	103
Lysyuk Y.O., Boiko O.P. SOME PROBLEMATIC ASPECTS OF THE INTRODUCTION OF ELECTRONIC CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS IN UKRAINE	103

ECONOMIC VOCABULARY IN MEDIA TEXTS

Abstract.

The article examines selected aspects of the vocabulary of economic globalization in journalistic texts, which necessitates a comprehensive analysis of its semantic, functional, and cognitive characteristics in the context of global economic processes. It is established that terms of the economic domain are formed in the process of scientific cognition and function within the structure of professional communities, reflecting the interconnections between local and global economic phenomena. It is underscored that globalization contributes to the internationalization of economic vocabulary and to the interaction of national terminological systems with English-language and German-language discourses, which leads to the formation of new semantic models and interdiscursive structures. It is stated that English-language terms such as global supply chain, financialization, and digital economy perform nominative, analytical, and cognitive functions, providing a conceptual "link" between local and transnational economic processes. It is determined that the inclusion of such terms in journalistic texts results in the transformation of national vocabulary and the formation of new communicative strategies. It is noted that German-language economic terminology is characterized by morphological productivity and compounding, which ensures conceptual density and precision in the representation of complex economic phenomena. The role of journalism as a mediator between specialized knowledge and the mass audience is highlighted, as it structures the presentation of information and forms a holistic understanding of global economic processes. It is established that economic vocabulary in journalistic discourse is capable of reproducing the interrelation between financial flows, social policy, and political mechanisms, functioning as an effective instrument for the conceptualization of global economic interactions. It is clarified that contemporary journalism actively incorporates English-language and German-language terms, which makes it possible to reflect the transformation of global markets and to shape cognitive frameworks for the reader. It is emphasized that further research should be directed toward examining the impact of the vocabulary of economic globalization on the formation of the audience's economic consciousness and the development of media discourse under conditions of dynamic transformations of the world economy.

Keywords: economic globalization, journalistic discourse, economic terminology, English-language vocabulary, German-language vocabulary, terminological system, semantic structure, conceptualization.

Statement of the problem. In contemporary academic discourse, which is shaped by global economic processes, the linguistic devices of journalism emerge as an important tool for documenting transformations in the socio-economic environment. With the intensification of international interactions, the lexical repertoire is becoming more complex and enriched; this, in turn, reflects key trends in economic interdependence and ensures their accurate interpretation in the media. Consequently, there is a growing need for a systematic analysis of the lexical and semantic features of the relevant units, as it is precisely through these that the ways in which economic phenomena are presented in contemporary journalistic texts are shaped.

An analysis of recent studies and publications. At the present stage of the development of academic thought, there is a growing focus on the study of linguistic means that reflect socio-economic processes and transformations in the communicative sphere. In particular, M. Navalna emphasises that at the beginning of the 21st century, the economic vocabulary of journalistic writing underwent significant semantic changes and was enriched with new linguistic units reflecting the dynamics of socio-economic processes [1]. In contrast, T. Pustovit and V. Kondratyuk investigate the functioning of economic terms in journalistic texts, noting their role in structuring information and shaping

professional discourse [2]. Pavliuk, K., highlights the characteristics of English-language economic terminology, emphasising the need for accurate rendering of the terms' meanings to ensure successful communication [3]. At the same time, O. Nezhiva analyses the specific features of the use of economic terms in the English language, emphasising the contextual flexibility and adaptability of vocabulary in journalistic genres [4]. For their part, Krainyak L., Duda O. and Rybachok S. consider economic terminology as an object of communication theory, noting that terms in English-language specialist periodicals form specific models for conveying economic information [5]. Meanwhile, S. Khrystiuk focuses on the peculiarities of translating English-language economic terminology, emphasising the importance of maintaining semantic accuracy and functional adequacy in translation practice [6]. Furthermore, O. Sherstyuk examines the lexical and semantic features of economic terms in the German language, highlighting their structural specificity and the role of terms in shaping the semantic content of a text [7].

In this context, Kuziv, M. and Panychok, T. analyse the structural and semantic features of German-language economic terminology, emphasising the importance of word-formation mechanisms and the systematic organisation of terms in reflecting economic realities [8].

The aim of this article is to examine the lexicon of economic globalisation in journalistic texts, taking into account its semantic features, functioning and role in reflecting contemporary economic processes.

Presentation of the main research material. The special status of terms as a distinct lexical class is explained by the fact that they are formed in the process of scientific inquiry and function within the structure of professional communities familiar with the relevant industrial and scientific realities, that is, within an expanded macro-context. Consequently, unlike commonly used words, the meaning of which in communication is largely clarified by the situation or immediate context, the semantic precision of a term is determined precisely by the extra-linguistic parameters of the macro-context or the detailed characteristics of the micro-context. It is worth noting, incidentally, that the difficulties arising during the development of economic terminology are to a large extent also due to extra-linguistic factors [3, p. 31].

At the same time, it is worth emphasising that economic terms, when integrated into a particular functional style, correlate with its structural and communicative requirements, with a view to meeting its conceptual needs. In view of this, the journalistic style takes on particular significance, as it is precisely in this style that the use of economic vocabulary is most frequent. This, in turn, is explained by extralinguistic parameters of communication, in particular its informational focus, richness of content and the level of economic competence of the audience [2].

It is worth noting that the spread of economic terminology in journalistic texts takes place within a globalised information space, where the internationalisation of economic vocabulary is becoming a dominant trend. As a result, the interaction between national terminological systems and English-language discourse is intensifying, which, in turn, contributes to the establishment of new semantic models and the broadening of the range of meanings of traditional terms.

At the same time, an analysis of the lexemes 'business taxes' and 'economy' in the sentence 'BCC have repeatedly warned the government...' provides grounds for concluding that these units denote domestic tax mechanisms and, at the same time, elements of broader economic policies within the international market environment. These terms function as markers of politico-economic pressure that shapes the regulatory framework of global competition. It is noteworthy that it is precisely journalistic writing that is capable of promptly identifying such markers, reflecting changes in the global economic landscape.

Continuing the analysis, it is worth emphasising that in the sentence "pricing and employment plans are both in the firing line...", the lexemes "pricing" and "employment" define basic macroeconomic categories that are sensitive to fluctuations in global market trends. These terms structurally link the micro-level of business activity to the broader macro-level of international economic dynamics, enabling an assessment of their impact on overall economic equilibrium.

Accordingly, the mention of 'interest rates' in the

context of 'even as interest rates have slowly lowered...' highlights one of the central categories of the global financial system. In journalistic texts, this lexeme serves as an indicator of financial stability, since changes in interest rates in major world economies affect credit flows, investment activity and international liquidity. Consequently, vocabulary of this type confirms the interdependence of macroeconomic processes on a global scale.

In this context, it is worth emphasising that the lexemes under analysis form a specific cognitive framework within journalistic discourse, which helps the reader to interpret economic phenomena not as isolated local events, but as elements of global processes. Journalism therefore creates an accessible yet conceptually rich space where global economic interdependencies are presented in a form that is both comprehensible and analytical.

It is noteworthy that the lexicon of economic globalisation, as presented in the article by Karl Matchett [9], describes the realities of UK economic policy and also demonstrates how media discourse transforms complex economic concepts into communicatively effective structures. This constitutes an important mechanism through which journalistic texts influence the formation of public understanding of economic processes.

Particular attention should be paid to the fact that globalisation-related lexemes in the article function as a kind of interface between national economic policy and the international economic system. This suggests that journalistic discourse does not merely reflect economic trends, but constructs their conceptual perception, thereby creating the conditions for public understanding of transnational economic consequences.

Continuing the analysis, it is worth turning to another example. First and foremost, it is worth emphasising that Audrey McAvoy's article 'Hawaii's governor hails support for Maui and targets holiday rentals exacerbating housing shortage' [10] illustrates the use of vocabulary associated with global economic processes, despite the localised nature of the issue raised. As early as the first sentence, 'The Federal Emergency Management Agency and charitable organisations will be covering the rental costs', the involvement of supranational and federal financial institutions, which ensure the redistribution of economic resources and flows, is highlighted. This clearly demonstrates that contemporary journalistic discourse interprets socio-economic phenomena through the prism of interregional financial interdependencies.

In this context, it can be argued that the text of article [11] offers a conceptual framework for the global economy, which operates at the intersection of innovative models, financial mobility and digital transformations. At the same time, an in-depth analysis of German economic terminology allows us to trace how linguistic means ensure the stability of the semantic representation of specialised concepts and reflect the structural and semantic parameters of terms. First and foremost, it should be emphasised that German economic terminology is characterised by a combination of lexical and morphological features, and the fixed nature

of terminological phrases ensures their semantic stability. In view of this, one productive approach to interpreting the meanings of German-language economic terms is to draw on knowledge of word-formation mechanisms, as the German language possesses a considerable arsenal of word-formation tools, including suffixes, prefixes, infixes, abbreviation formants, and so on. It is precisely their use that facilitates the formation of new terms and term combinations capable of adequately capturing economic changes in a globalised environment [8, p. 126]. Building on this, it is important to emphasise that the lexical composition of German-language economic texts is based on general-purpose vocabulary, which corresponds to the norms of the modern written standard form of the German language. The thematic focus of such texts is determined by the specific nature of financial communication and the sphere in which business structures operate, which in turn determines the choice of terminology. A distinct group of terms consists of those related to the activities of the stock market and financial institutions. Their representation largely includes Anglicisms, which demonstrates the influence of globalisation processes on the German-language economic discourse. It is also worth noting that numerals and proper nouns play a significant role, ensuring the accuracy and realism of the exposition whilst reinforcing the objective nature of communication [7, p. 115].

In the context of economic globalisation, there is a noticeable proliferation of specific German terms that describe transnational market processes. Such lexemes as “Welthandel” (“world trade”), “Auslandsinvestitionen” (“foreign investments”), “Exportabhängigkeit” (“export dependence”), “Lieferkettenstörungen” (“supply chain disruptions”) or “globalisierte Finanzmärkte” (“globalised financial markets”) represent important concepts that are directly integrated into global economic interaction. It is worth noting that most of these terms are formed through compounding – a characteristic feature of the German language which provides a high degree of nominative capacity and allows for the creation, with minimal means, of conceptually rich names for complex economic realities.

It should be noted that word composition in the German language fulfils both nominative and cognitive functions, as it enables a condensed representation of complex economic processes. For example, the term “Standortverlagerung” (“relocation of production capacity”) or “Kapitalmobilität” (“capital mobility”) does not merely name a phenomenon, but structures it in the speaker’s mind as a complex event of the global market. This characteristic of the German terminological system allows for a more precise capture of the interaction between local and international economic factors, which is particularly relevant in journalistic texts aimed at explaining the consequences of globalisation.

The author’s subsequent emphasis on the structural causes of inequality is also substantively linked: “...major structural inequalities that are unlikely to be resolved by this instrument...”, where terms relating to educational expenditure and access to health insurance introduce elements of critical analysis of social infrastructure. Taken together, these terms demonstrate how

journalistic writing uses economically charged vocabulary to highlight the systemic nature of inequality in a global context.

The concluding passages of the article, which state: “...must first invest in public infrastructure and the welfare state” and “...investment in early childhood education, care or lifelong learning”, represent socio-economic concepts describing the state’s role in the development of human capital. Furthermore, the discussion of the taxation of large fortunes “...an der Besteuerung von hohen Vermögen...” broadens the scope of analysis to include global trends in tax policy linked to the search for mechanisms to reduce inequality. The concluding thesis on “Kapitalstocks für Kinder... als Gegenmodell” highlights the competition between economic models, which takes on particular significance in the era of globalised economic structures.

It is noteworthy that the use of such terminology in German-language journalism correlates with broader trends in European economic discourse, in which terms such as ‘Vermögensverteilung’, ‘Finanzialisierung’ and ‘Humankapitalinvestitionen’ serve as standard indicators of global change. It is precisely thanks to this terminological structure that journalistic writing becomes a platform that synthesises macroeconomic analysis with social implications, providing the reader with access to a comprehensive view of economic reality.

Thus, the analysed material demonstrates that the lexicon of economic globalisation in German-language journalistic texts is characterised by a high degree of conceptual richness, structural coherence and a focus on reflecting the interconnection between international financial processes and state social policy. It is precisely through such lexemes that a complex linguistic picture of global economic reality is formed.

Conclusions and prospects for further research. Summarising the results of this study, it is noted that the lexicon of economic globalisation in journalistic texts functions as an important tool for conceptualising contemporary economic processes, combining terminological precision with elements of general-purpose vocabulary, thereby ensuring that complex concepts are accessible to a wide readership. At the same time, the integration of English- and German-language terms demonstrates the influence of globalisation trends on national discursive spaces, contributing to the formation of new semantic models and inter-discursive structures. It is particularly evident that terms such as ‘global supply chain’, ‘financialisation’, ‘digital economy’, ‘Kapitalgrundstock’ or ‘Umverteilung’ perform nominative, analytical and cognitive functions, reflecting the complex interrelationships between local and transnational economic phenomena. Furthermore, the study demonstrates that journalistic discourse acts as an intermediary between specialised economic knowledge and the general public, structuring the presentation of information and helping readers form a coherent understanding of global economic processes. Consequently, the findings confirm that contemporary economic vocabulary in journalistic writing is characterised by a high degree of conceptual richness, structural coherence and the ability to reflect the interrelationships between international financial flows, social policy and

political mechanisms, making it an effective means of depicting and interpreting global economic reality.

Prospects for further research lie in investigating the influence of economic globalisation vocabulary on the formation of readers' economic awareness and on the development of media discourse against the backdrop of constant transformations in global markets.

Bibliography:

1. Навальна М. Економічна лексика: семантичні зміни та нові вияви в публіцистиці на початку XXI ст. Економічний вісник університету: Збірник наукових праць учених та аспірантів. Випуск 20/4. Переяслав-Хмельницький, 2013. С. 36-38.

2. Пустовіт Т. М., Кондратюк В. В. Функціонування економічних термінів у тексті публіцистичного стилю. Матеріали XLIX науково-технічної конференції підрозділів ВНТУ, Вінниця, 27-28 квітня 2020 р. URL: <https://conferences.vntu.edu.ua/index.php/all-hum/all-hum-2020/paper/view/9668>

3. Павлюк Х. Т. Економічна термінологія в англійській мові. Закарпатські філологічні студії. 2022. Випуск 25. Том 2. С. 27-31.

4. Нежива О. М. Специфіка економічної термінології в англійській мові. Вчені записки ТНУ імені В. І. Вернадського. Серія: Філологія. Журналістика. 2022. Том 33 (72) № 1 Ч. 1. С. 172-175.

5. Крайняк Л., Дуда О., Рибачок С. Економічна термінологія як об'єкт теорії комунікації (на матеріалі англomовної галузевої періодики). Folium. 2024. № 4. С. 139-145.

6. Khrystiuk S. Specifics of English economic terminology translation. International journal of philology. 2019. № 1(23). С. 94-99.

7. Шерстюк О. І. Лексико-семантичні особливості економічних термінів у німецькій мові. Вчені записки ТНУ імені В. І. Вернадського. Серія: Філологія. Соціальні комунікації. 2019. Том 30(69) № 1 Ч. 1. С. 111-116.

8. Kusiw M. Z., Panytschok T. Ya. Deutsche wirtschaftsterminologie: struktur-semantische besonderheiten. Наукові записки Національного університету «Острозька академія»: серія «Філологія». Острог: Вид-во НаУОА, 2023. Вип. 17(85). С. 126-129.

9. MatchettKarl. Half of employers could raise prices if cost of hiring goes up in Budget. Independent, Tuesday 11 November 2025 07:40 GMT.

URL: <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/business/budget-jobs-costs-taxes-rachel-reeves-b2862124.html>

10. McAvoy Audrey. Hawaii's governor hails support for Maui and targets vacation rentals exacerbating housing shortage. Independent, Tuesday 23 January 2024 02:01 GMT.

URL: <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/americas/ap-maui-hawaii-lahaina-kauai-b2483011.html>

11. HallJohn. 5 Growth Trends Entrepreneurs Should Pay Attention To In 2026. Forbes, Dec 01, 2025, 08:00am EST.

URL: <https://www.forbes.com/sites/john-hall/2025/12/01/5-growth-trends-to-pay-attention-to-in-2026/?ss=entrepreneurs>

12. Mielke Jonas. Kapital für Kinder – eine gute Idee?. Spiegel, 04.12.2025, 11.49 Uhr.

URL: <https://www.spiegel.de/wirtschaft/altersvorsorge-kapital-fuer-kinder-eine-gute-idee-a-70a61eba-22c9-487f-8611-2291e1588fcb>

References:

1. Navalna, M. (2013). Ekonomichna leksyka: semantychni zminy ta novi vyiavy v publitsystytsi na pochatku XXI st. [Economic vocabulary: semantic changes and new manifestations in journalistic discourse at the beginning of the 21st century]. Ekonomichnyi visnyk universytetu: Zbirnyk naukovykh prats uchenykh ta aspirantiv – Economic Bulletin of the University: Collection of Scientific Papers of Scholars and Postgraduate Students, 20(4), 36-38 [in Ukrainian].

2. Pustovit, T. M., & Kondratiuk, V. V. (2020). Funktsionuvannya ekonomichnykh terminiv u teksti publitsystychnoho styliu [Functioning of economic terms in journalistic style texts]. Materialy XLIX naukovo-tekhnichnoi konferentsii pidrozdiliv VNTU – Proceedings of the 49th Scientific and Technical Conference of VNTU Units (Vinnytsia, April 27–28, 2020). Retrieved from <https://conferences.vntu.edu.ua/index.php/all-hum/all-hum-2020/paper/view/9668> [in Ukrainian].

3. Pavliuk, Kh. T. (2022). Ekonomichna terminolohiia v anhliiskii movi [Economic terminology in the English language]. Zakarpatski filolohichni studii – Transcarpathian Philological Studies, 25(2), 27-31 [in Ukrainian].

4. Nezhyva, O. M. (2022). Spetsyfika ekonomichnoi terminolohii v anhliiskii movi [Specific features of economic terminology in the English language]. Vcheni zapysky TNU imeni V. I. Vernadskoho. Serii: Filolohiia. Zhurnalistyka – Scientific Notes of V. I. Vernadsky Taurida National University. Series: Philology. Journalism, 33(72), 1(1), 172-175 [in Ukrainian].

5. Krainiak, L., Duda, O., & Rybachok, S. (2024). Ekonomichna terminolohiia yak ob'iekt teorii komunikatsii (na materialy anhlmovnoi haluzevoi periodyky) [Economic terminology as an object of communication theory (based on English-language specialized periodicals)]. Folium, 4, 139-145 [in Ukrainian].

6. Khrystiuk, S. (2019). Specifics of English economic terminology translation. International Journal of Philology, 1(23), 94-99.

7. Sherstiuk, O. I. (2019). Leksyko-semantychni osoblyvosti ekonomichnykh terminiv u nimetskii movi [Lexical and semantic features of economic terms in the German language]. Vcheni zapysky TNU imeni V. I. Vernadskoho. Serii: Filolohiia. Sotsialni komunikatsii – Scientific Notes of V. I. Vernadsky Taurida National University. Series: Philology. Social Communications, 30(69), 1(1), 111-116 [in Ukrainian].

8. Kusiw, M. Z., & Panytschok, T. Ya. (2023). Deutsche Wirtschaftsterminologie: struktur-semantische Besonderheiten [German economic terminology: structural and semantic features]. Naukovi zapysky

Colloquium-journal №24 (289), 2026

Część 1

(Warszawa, Polska)

ISSN 2520-6990

ISSN 2520-2480

Czasopismo jest zarejestrowany i wydany w Polsce. Czasopismo publikuje artykuły ze wszystkich dziedzin naukowych. Magazyn jest wydawany w języku angielskim, polskim i rosyjskim.

Częstotliwość: co tydzień

Wszystkie artykuły są recenzowane.

Bezpłatny dostęp do elektronicznej wersji magazynu. *нотатки*

Przesyłając artykuł do redakcji, autor potwierdza jego wyjątkowość i jest w pełni odpowiedzialny za wszelkie konsekwencje naruszenia praw autorskich.

Opinia redakcyjna może nie pokrywać się z opinią autorów materiałów.

Przed ponownym wydrukowaniem wymagany jest link do czasopisma.

Materiały są publikowane w oryginalnym wydaniu.

Czasopismo jest publikowane i indeksowane na portalu eLIBRARY.RU,

Umowa z RSCI nr 118-03 / 2017 z dnia 14.03.2017.

Redaktor naczelny - **Paweł Nowak, Ewa Kowalczyk**

«Colloquium-journal»

Wydawca «Interdruk» Poland, Warszawa

Annopol 4, 03-236

Format 60 × 90/8. Nakład 500 egzemplarzy.

E-mail: info@colloquium-journal.org

<http://www.colloquium-journal.org/>