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# ETIMOLOGY AND ITS PLACE IN THE WORLD ECONOMY

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## Abstracts

The origin of money goes back to past centuries and money is used for different purposes. Today money is divided into 2 types: electronic money and paper money. In recent years, currency exchange around the world is developing day by day, and banks play a big role in this. In addition, money plays an important role in the global economy.

## Key words

Money, credit, banking, finance, currency, economics, tax, politics, currency, inflation.

Money is the greatest invention of mankind. The history of money dates back to the 12th-13th centuries. BC The evolution of money has come a very long way: from shells and fur to modern money and electronic means of payment. In the circumstances of the transition from commodity circulation to commodity-money circulation, the creation of stable markets and the improvement of state power, monetary systems are formed. One of the key factors that determine the pace of economic development is the volume of money. However, the influence of this factor is contradictory. A lack of money leads to a slowdown in the growth rate of production and sales, the replacement of real money with substitutes and barter. On the other hand, excess money contributes to increased inflation rates, depreciation of the national currency and the creation of social tension in society. The relevance of this topic is due to the fact that the circumstances and patterns of maintaining stable monetary circulation are established by the interaction of three factors: the economy's needs for money (demand for money), the actual flow of money into circulation (supply of money) and the speed of circulation of money. The purpose of this work is to study the relationship between supply and demand for money and the predictability of the value of money. In accordance with the purpose of the work, the following were set tasks.Consider the demand for money and its supply;

*Describe the predictability of the value of money; conduct an analysis of the dynamics of the money supply in the Russian Federation.

. Currencies: There are many currencies in the world like USD, Euro, Pound Sterling, Yen etc. Each country has its own national currency. Functions of Money: Money has three main functions: a medium of exchange, a measure of value, and a store of value.Types of Money: There are several types of money such as cash (coins and bills), electronic money (cashless payments, online

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transactions) and digital cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin.Financial Instruments: There are many financial instruments that allow you to manage and use money, such as stocks, bonds, funds, deposits, etc. They provide an opportunity to invest, earn interest and manage risks.. Personal Finance: Developing personal financial skills is essential. This includes budgeting, debt management, investing and saving for the future.

Banking: Banks provide money storage and transfer, lending and investment services. Bank accounts, credit cards, and mortgages are common banking products.World Economy: Money plays an important role in the world economy. Exchange rates, inflation, economic growth and global financial crises are the main aspects affecting monetary and financial stability. Taxes: Taxes are compulsory payments levied on individuals and legal entities to finance government needs. Tax policies vary from country to country, and tax revenues can be used to finance government programs and services.These are some of the basics of money and finance. If you have any specific questions, I will be happy to help you learn more.Central banks. Central banks, such as the Federal Reserve System in the United States and the European Central Bank in Europe, play an important role in managing the country's money supply, setting interest rates, and maintaining financial stability.Monetary policy. Monetary policy refers to actions taken by central banks to control the money supply and influence interest rates. Through measures such as adjusting interest rates or buying and selling government securities, central banks seek to stabilize inflation, stimulate economic growth, and maintain price stability. Inflation. Inflation is a gradual increase in the prices of goods and services over time. This reduces the purchasing power of money, meaning that the same amount of money can buy fewer goods in the future. Central banks and governments closely monitor and manage inflation to ensure it remains stable and manageable. Financial markets. Financial markets are platforms where buyers and sellers trade financial instruments such as stocks, bonds, currencies and commodities. These markets provide individuals, companies and governments with the means to raise capital, manage risk and invest.Investments. Investments involve investing money with the expectation of earning a return or profit. Common investment options include stocks, bonds, mutual funds, real estate, and businesses. Investing involves risks, but it also offers the potential for significant financial growth.Personal finance management. Personal financial management is essential for people to achieve their financial goals and maintain financial well-being. This includes budgeting, saving, investing, and making informed financial decisions to maximize income, reduce expenses, and plan for the future.International finance. International finance deals with financial transactions between countries, including trade finance, international investment, exchange rates, and international capital flows. Transnational corporations, governments, and individuals use international finance to conduct business and manage global economic activity. Financial literacy. Financial literacy refers to the knowledge and skills needed to make wise and effective financial decisions. It includes understanding personal finance, banking, investment options, taxes, retirement planning and financial risk.

Remember, this is just a quick look at the vast topic of money. If you have specific questions or areas of interest, feel free to ask and I will be happy to provide additional information In conclusion, etymology serves as a linguistic time capsule, unraveling the origins and evolution of words that underpin the intricate tapestry of the world economy. By tracing the roots of financial terminology and trade-related vocabulary, we gain valuable insights into the historical, cultural, and geopolitical forces that have shaped economic systems. This linguistic journey not only enriches our

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understanding of economic phenomena but also highlights the interconnectedness of diverse societies in the global marketplace. Etymology, therefore, emerges as a vital tool for unraveling the past and comprehending the nuanced dynamics that continue to influence the world economy.

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