



ТЕНДЕНЦІ РОЗВИТКУ НАУКОВОЇ ДУМКИ В МЕНЕДЖМЕНТІ, ГАЛУЗЯХ СПОРТУ, ОБСЛУГОВУВАННЯ ТА ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я

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SYNONYMS OF THE TERM «INCOME» AND DIFFERENCE IN THEIR USAGE

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In the modern economy, the term «income» holds significant importance as it reflects the financial results of individuals and businesses. The concept of income is complex, which leads to the use of various synonyms depending on the specific context. This is crucial, as a misunderstanding of these terms can result in confusion in financial reporting, tax accounting, and management decisions.

The aim of this work is to analyze the synonyms of the term «income» and explain their differences in various fields.

Although these words may sound similar, their usage varies depending on legal, economic, or accounting contexts. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to identify the main synonyms of the term «income» and provide examples of their usage. This will help to understand the significance of the terms in financial practice. The research will utilize the analysis of academic sources and comparative analysis of terms to structure the information and ensure its accuracy.

The main synonyms of the term «income» encompass a variety of financial concepts, each with specific nuances.

Revenue refers to the total income a company generates from its core operations, typically through the sale of goods or services, before any costs or expenses are deducted. It represents the gross inflow of cash and is often seen as the top line on an income statement.[1]

Profit, on the other hand, is the financial gain remaining after all expenses, taxes, and other costs have been subtracted from revenue. This is often called the "bottom line," and it can be divided into gross profit, operating profit, and net profit, depending on which costs are deducted.[3]. Gross profit considers only the

cost of goods sold, while operating profit accounts for operating expenses, and net profit includes all expenses, taxes, and interest.

Earnings typically refer to personal income, such as wages or salaries, but in a business context, they are synonymous with net profit. Earnings highlight the true financial gain after all deductions and are often used to evaluate a company's performance. [2]. The term «earnings per share» (EPS), for instance, is a key metric for investors.

Receipts are the actual cash received from specific transactions or events, such as sales, refunds, or one-time payments. Unlike revenue, which can include credit sales, receipts refer strictly to the cash inflows, providing a clearer picture of liquidity.[4]

Yield is mainly used in investment contexts and refers to the return of earnings from an investment, expressed as a percentage of the capital invested. Yield can be applied to various financial instruments, including stocks, bonds, and real estate, and is often used by investors to evaluate the profitability of an investment relative to its cost.

Each of these terms plays a distinct role in the financial system, and understanding their differences is key to accurate financial reporting, planning, and analysis.

The differences in how these terms are used can be understood more clearly with some context. Revenue represents the total money a company brings in from its sales, but it doesn't account for any costs or expenses. Profit, however, goes a step further by considering the expenses involved, so it's what's left after all costs have been deducted from revenue. Earnings usually refer to someone's regular income, like wages or salary, but for a business, it can mean the company's net profit after all deductions. Receipts are more about actual cash received, typically from one-time transactions or events, rather than ongoing income. Finally, yield is a term used mostly in investments, where it describes the return you get on your invested money, expressed as a percentage. Understanding these differences is

important because each term serves a unique role depending on whether you're talking about general income, profits, or returns on investments.

Different synonyms for the term «income» have specific meanings, and their correct usage is crucial for ensuring accuracy in the financial field. Revenue, profit, earnings, receipts, and yield vary in both meaning and context. For example, revenue shows a company's total income but does not account for expenses, whereas profit reflects the difference between revenue and expenses. Earnings refer to regular income, such as a salary, while receipts are associated with one-time events or transactions. Yield is primarily used in investment contexts, indicating the return on invested capital. Understanding these distinctions helps avoid confusion in financial reporting, planning, and decision-making, which is essential for the successful operation of businesses and effective personal financial management.

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