



Study of Some Business Terms Specific to English and Uzbek Language

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Abstract: Terminology is one of the important areas of linguistics, where terms, their origin and places of use are studied. Also, the study of these words and terms in separate fields also emphasizes the meaning of these words. This article examines some of the terms used in English and Uzbek and comments on historical and modern business terms unique to both languages.

Key words: terminology, term, non-term, terminological lexicon, terminological field, universal language, system of terms, scientific language, technical terms, nomenclature, nomen, scientific nomen, trade nomen, coding, indexing.

Each word and term has its own significance and importance in the science of linguistics and, of course, in the linguistic community. As proof of how important words are, we can see them being studied in a separate discipline. Terminology has a special position in the construction of the Uzbek literary language. There are two views on the role of terminology in the structure of the language vocabulary. According to the first idea, terminology is recognized as an independent layer of the lexicon of the literary language, while in the second theory it is separated from the structure of the vocabulary of the literary language. It is also evaluated as a "separate" object and is equated with types of speech, dialect, slang, live conversation. Any scientific language is formed and developed on the basis of the general literary language of the nation. Therefore, the foundation of the language is the lexicon, word formation and grammar of the general literary language.

Looking at the historical development, according to V. P. Danilenko, terminology means an independent functional type of general literary language, i.e. traditional scientific language (Danilenko, 1977; 8). The language of science, as one of the functional systems of the general literary language, stands alongside the concepts of the language of live conversation and the language of fiction. According to H. Hewell, terminology is a set of terms related to a specific science or words used in the field of technology. By recording the meaning of terms, we also record the concepts they represent (Whewell, 1967). Apart from these scientists, many scientists of the world and our country are conducting research on terminology, making news and giving their opinions. Among them, H. Dadaboyev's manual entitled "Uzbek Terminology" deserves special recognition.

Representatives of each field can understand the term in their own way. For example, for logicians (logicians), a term refers to a description or a set of descriptions related to a specific object, and is necessarily a word applied to it. Any word in any language can be a term. In science and technology, a term is an artificially invented or special word taken from natural language. The field of application of such a word is specified or limited by representatives of one or another scientific school. Unlike universal terms, terms specific to science and technology are



integrated into terminological systems as hierarchical units, they achieve their meaning only within the same system, in which the logical terminological field corresponds to them.

Due to the fact that one of the most popular and rapidly spreading fields of the twenty-first century is the business field, it occupies a special place in the field of terminology today. It is worth noting that business terms go back to the first stages of human development, to ancient history. However, each period has its own business style, and there are also business terms that are widely used in these periods. Each nation has its own business terms, which are common, and there are words that have been used since ancient times, as well as new ones. It should be said that new terms can develop in two ways in the business sector as well. They are:

- 1) Borrowed words
- 2) Due to new inventions and a new way of life

In the first given method, the trade and sales activities of merchants in foreign countries are occupied by terms borrowed from the nationality and people of this country, and in the second method, as mentioned, inventions and new work, a new way of life are most likely the cause. . We can also further divide business terms into types such as historical, modern terms, and mixed. Here we can give examples of historical terms: merchant, goods, cargo, income, income, output, buyer, money, coin, money. New era terms include: online sales, marketing, economy, delivery service, credit card, cash, credit, debit, advertising and many other terms. Examples of mixed terms are words and phrases that have been used for the past several hundred years: trade, settlement, buyer, seller, speculator, retail trade. These points can be clearly seen in the table below.

historical business terms	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• merchant, commodity, cargo, income, income, output, buyer, money, coin, money
new business terms	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• online sales, marketing, economy, delivery service, credit card, cash, credit, debit, advertising
mixed terms	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• trade, settlement, buyer, seller, speculator, retail, money, profit, income, expenditure

In English and Uzbek linguistics, we can see some similarities and differences in the field of terminology. You can see the similarity of many terms and terms. Because it is no exaggeration to say that these terms have an impact on the process of globalization. However, the meaning of such terms can be expected to change a little. Let's take the English word "trade" as an example. This term means "trade" and has been used for several hundred years. Today, this term has taken a place in the vocabulary of the Uzbek people. However, this word does not refer to all trading activities, but only to trading in the stock market. Among such examples, if we also look at the



term "marketing", this term in English means the process of selling and selling. We see that this term has been adopted into the Uzbek language and is being used in this situation. There are hundreds of such examples in our language. However, it will be necessary to direct them correctly and check them properly.

Substantial, functional, derivational, semantic and pragmatic principles of term interpretation are recognized. According to the representatives of the substantive point of view, a term is a special word or a combination of words, which differs from other nominative units by its unambiguity, clarity, systematicity, context-freeness and emotional neutrality. According to the functional point of view, terms are not special words, but words with a special function; Any word can play the meaning of the term.

The derivational point of view is closely related to the processes of formation of terms. According to the supporters of this idea, the term is recognized not only as a variant of a simple word, but also as a specially made unit with new, unique specific characters. The reasons for the appearance of the new terminology are evaluated by the need to express the new reality.

Certain requirements are imposed on the term, this aspect distinguishes it from ordinary words in the common language and dialects. Nomenclature is a new category compared to terminology. The nomenclature of any field includes all species names related to this field. When the volume of the connection reaches an excessive level, it requires a special structure.

In conclusion, it can be said that business terms are modern words and phrases that are almost not translated, that is, such terms are accepted among borrowed words. Moreover, they have the same meaning, and it is no exaggeration to say that this situation is partly a part of the globalization process. Because the words used internationally have the same form and meaning. However, we can still find that national words and phrases are widely used in the field of nationalities and their linguistics.

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