

THE STUDY OF MODERN BUSINESS TERMS IN LINGUISTICS

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Abstract: This thesis provides an overview of history and study of business terms in linguistics in English and Uzbek languages. Their formation and development in both languages will be discussed.

Key words: business, terms, terminology, borrowed words, dictionary, concept.

The word “business” means the activities of buying and selling of goods or services, the work that we do to earn money, or an organization that sells goods or services . In order to know how the language use business terms we should have a brief understanding about what the business is and how it works with terms and terminology.

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.

If it will be looked at the dictionary of "O'zbek tilining ko'p ishlatiladigan izohli lug'ati" the word "bizness" means "daromad keltiradigan, foyda olish maqsadlari ko'zlangan har qanday tashkiliy, xo'jalik faoliyati; tijorat; ishbilarmonlik". And then "Oxford dictionary of English" explains it below in the following ways and compared to uzbek language we can witness that it is illustrated more and deeply in English.

- 1."The activity of making, buying, selling or supplying goods or services for money;
- 2.Work that is part of your job;
- 3.The amount of work done by a company, etc; the rate or quality of this work;
4. Something that concerns a particular person or organization;
- 5.Things that need to be discussed or done
- 6.A situation or activity, especially one that you have a particular opinion about or attitude towards."

Business involves advantages, profits, and money. Friedman defined the word “business” as the commercial enterprise, profession, or trade operated for the purpose of earning a profit by providing a product or service. Businesses are created by entrepreneurs who put money at risk to promote a particular venture for the purpose of a profit. They vary in size from one-person selling to an international corporation having billion of dollars in assets and thousands of employees.

Business terms did not appear suddenly in the practice of the world. It is the result of centuries-old views of specialists who studied the methods, goals and tasks of production and sales development. Exchange of goods and trade relations between peoples appeared from the 2nd century BC. Trade had a great role in strengthening socio-political, cultural and economic relations between peoples. Just as trade relations are ancient, the emergence and

development of Uzbek business terminology also has a long history. As a result of the change of socio-economic structures, the improvement of exchanging goods, the terminology of the field, the names related to it, were updated and developed. Of course, the effective influence of the language of neighboring and developed countries has expanded the range of business terms in the Uzbek language. The development of new technology, the improvement of household and commercial services to the population has accelerated this phenomenon. The Uzbek language is enriched with new names and terms of business institutions and offices, so that it is difficult to imagine this process without other languages. With the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Uzbek scientists began to seriously engage in the field of marketing and trade. It's no secret that almost all countries and peoples of the world participated in the emergence of concepts and terms related to marketing and the economy in general. For example, the terms "chek" and "goods" characteristic of the Turkish peoples, including the Uzbeks, entered the English and Russian languages from the Arabic language. Economic terms used in the Uzbek language show their own linguistic features and forms of formation. Morphological elements of the Uzbek language are added to words unrelated to economic relations in the Persian-Tajik, Arabic and Russian languages, forming a series of terms. For example: a speculator, a booth maker, a jeweler, a newspaperman, a parfumer. Active word-forming suffixes such as -lik, -chi, -li in the Uzbek language, -furush, -paz, -dor in the Persian-Tajik language are used equally in both language components. If we take the example of today, most of the terms related to marketing are occupied by words borrowed from the English language.

It is known that economics has always been important for humanity. This science was considered the key to solving problems related to all aspects of society's life. From the 2nd century BC, trade and exchange of goods between peoples began. Business had a great role in strengthening socio-political, cultural and economic relations between peoples. Just as trade relations are ancient, the emergence and development of the trade lexicon of the Uzbek language also has a long past.

In the vocabulary of "Qisasi Rabguzi" lexical units related to the socio-economic field, as well as many other fields, are widely used. In the book, you can also find the following forms **kafilav** — "savdo karvoni", **satig'** — "savdo", **tijarat** — "savdogarchilik", **satgich** — "sotuvchi, savdogar", **bazirgan** — "savdogar". The term satiy means "trade" in Mahmud Kashgari's work "Devonu lug'otit turk". In the dictionary, the work uses the term satig, which means "sale". In the text of Kutadgu Bilig, the word qijmät, which expresses the price of things, is used in the same form today: Bilir bolsa qijmät ol arsiqmasa, satiyda taviyda neq alsiqmasa if he knows the price, he will not be deceived, and he will not seek to gain goods by trading. Since the 70s of the 19th century, Uzbek terminology has entered a stage of development based on terms borrowed from Western European languages through the Russian language. In this period, the issue of the influence of the Russian language on the development of the lexicon of the Uzbek language, in particular, the terminology, has not yet become an object of comprehensive scientific research.

Countries where Italian, English, French, Spanish and other language are spoken are Romans completely colonized by and over the centuries into an empire obeyed. Accordingly, the above-mentioned types of languages are the language of the imperial government comes from the Latin language. Because of invaders English speech mixed with foreign languages. So, there are many words that came from Latin, Greek, French in modern English and many business terms are not exceptions. For instance, the word "**Invest**" was tailored from the Latin verb investire, meaning "to clothe," in the 16th century, and it was originally used with the same meaning as its Latin source. William Shakespeare uses it that way in As You Like It:

"Invest me in my motley; give me leave / To speak my mind ..." . The verb also sports the specific meanings of "to clothe in the symbols of "office or honor" and "to install in an office or honor with customary ceremonies." The financial meaning of the word also descends from Latin, but it entered English via Italian in the early 17th century. In Italian, investire developed a special sense fabricated from the notion of "clothing" money in a new form. That use was attached to the English word invest, which eventually came to refer to a commitment of money to earn a return. This financial sense of invest is attested in the early 1600s in connection with trading by the East India Company.

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.