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ABOUT COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Abstract: Branch terminology is the basis for teaching foreign languages for non-philological students. This article explores the semantic analysis of English and Uzbek economic lexical units and their equivalents in Uzbeks.

Key words: lexical meaning, semantic analysis, equivalent, economic term.

Language: English

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Introduction

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No matter what area of our daily lives we go through or what media news we listen to, surely we come across a lot of unfamiliar words. The word “business” can be presented as one of the examples. This word in the Uzbek language has significantly expanded its lexical meaning. The word “business” means to engage in trade, to engage in a creative activity in order to make a profit (money), also “business” - is a profitable activity in the production and sale of goods, services, transport and other areas. Depending on the size of the business, the term also refers to large businesses (employing more than 500 people), medium-sized businesses (from 20 to 500 people) and small businesses (up to 20 people). The word is used in a literal sense, such as “to do business”, “to understand business”, “to study business”, “to train businessmen”, in a figurative phrase, such as “to be zero in business”, in word-combinations, such as “business world”, “business management”, “business center”, “business entity”, “business technology”, “business area”, “business course”, “business seminar”, “business direction”, in compound words, such as “business-fund”,

“business-partner”, “business-plan”, “business-class”, “business-training”, “narco-business”, in collocations, such as “businessmen and entrepreneurs”, “bank and business”.

In addition, our people began to differentiate business more broadly and use it with adjectives such as small business, big business, personal business, modern business. Most notably, the word “business” is also discovered in a figurative meaning in some syntactic language units. As a proof of this opinion, we can cite an article published in the newspaper “Khalq sozi” (“People's Word”) on May 24, 2013, No. 110, entitled “Entrepreneur's backbone and advisor”. The article is about “The Business Incubator in Bukhara”.

It is known that “incubator” is a Latin word meaning “apparatus that artificially hatches an egg from an egg”. The author commented on this word at the beginning of the article, as it is natural that the phrase “business incubator” in a figurative sense leads readers to a different discussion. The term was clarified in the article: “Business incubator is a place where advice and assistance is provided to those who want to start a business, help start-up entrepreneurs to create business plans and other projects, get loans from banking institutions, training courses foreign

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languages, marketing and management secrets, study of accounting, new information about the product market from any country in the world ...”

The above phrase can be understood not only in the sense of “monetary benefit or economically viable entrepreneurship” but also in the sense of discovering meanings such as useful advice, knowledge or assistance, making projects and plans for these activities. As a result, our vocabulary is expanding and its expressive power is diversifying. From them we can see a number of economic terms that have been included in the Uzbek-English dictionary and are still in use today. Here we can give some examples of such economic terms, analyze their application and meaning.

1. Barter - English “barter” means “exchange of goods”. It is a direct exchange of goods for goods without the participation of cash and a contract to it. In our language we can come across several phrases related to this word. For example, barter agreement or barter method.

2. Konsern – English “concern” means “participation, interest, enterprise”. An association or a committee of a number of industrial, financial and commercial enterprises that formally retain their independence, but in practice they are centralized and subject to financial control and management.

3. Dollar – English “dollar” means “gold or silver coin”. It has been the major currency of the United States since 1786. It is also the currency of about 30, large and small countries, such as Australia, Barbados, Canada, Malaysia, Singapore, Fiji and Jamaica. Below is an example of the use of the word “dollar” in our language: “One dollar is worth 100 cents”, “Every year, various medicines are sold on the world market for 200 billion dollars” (“Science and Life”).

4. Diller – English “dealer” means “stockbroker”. An individual or firm engaged in the purchase and sale of goods (products), acting on its own behalf and at its own expense.

5. Importer – English “importer” means “to bring in”. An individual or organization engaged in imports.

6. Demping – English “dumping” means “cheap export”. One of the means of competitive struggle is to sell goods abroad at a much lower price than at home or in the world in order to capture a foreign market and squeeze competitors out of it.

7. Diskont – English “discount” means “reduction, difference”. The term has several meanings. Here are their meanings:

a) the difference between the price at which a paper security, paper or coin money, etc., is sold on the stock exchange, at the same time, the price at which it is sold, or the price at which they are repurchased;

b) the difference between the prices associated with the delivery of goods at different times;

d) a decrease in the price of the goods due to the fact that the quality of the goods is not at the level of the norm or contractual requirements;

e) accounting for a promissory note by a bank or an individual less its interest for the period preceding its validity period;

f) interest charged by the bank on repurchase of a promissory note.

8. Konsalting - English “consulting” means “giving consultation, to consult”. Activities of special companies in providing advice, recommendations to businessmen-producers, sellers and buyers on organizational, technical, financial and economic issues.

9. Kliring - English “clearing” means “the settlement of accounts”. A system of cashless settlements based on mutual requirements and obligations between countries, companies and enterprises;

10. Import - English “import” means “to submit, to bring into”. Import of goods, services, paper securities, etc. from abroad into the domestic market for selling them or transiting them to a third country. There are a few examples of using this term: “Almost half of the slightest need for machinery and other complex equipment were met by imports” (Textbook of Economic Geography).

Another meaning of the word is a commodity imported in such a way and for such a purpose. We can see this in the following example: “From the imported goods of the latest jeans model that came to the store was left just it” (from the newspaper).

11. Varrant - English “warrant” means “credentials, right of representation”. The first meaning of this word is a certificate authorizing the purchase of paper securities at a fixed price for a specified period or indefinite period. Its second meaning is a document confirming that the goods have been accepted for storage.

12. Boykot - English “boycott” – taken on behalf of the largest English landowner CH.K. Boycott. Separate person, organization or government is ignored with the aim of isolation consisting of political and economic struggle form in order to stop relationships with it fully or partially.

13. Byudjet - English “budget” means “wallet, money”. The sum of revenues and expenditures designed, standardized and legally approved for a certain period of time (year, quarter). In addition, the word “budget also means assembly of personal incomes and outcomes”. In our language, we can find several phrases related to the word budget: budget system, budget year, state budget, military budget;

14. Biznesmen - English “businessman” means “a person engaged in business”. Below we see an example of the use of the word “businessman”. (Among us are leading intellectuals, famous businessmen) (from “Mushtum”).

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15. Blokada - English "blockade" means "siege, surround". A system of political, economic and financial measures aimed at isolating a state politically and economically, severing its ties with other states, and accepting the demands made. In the Uzbek language, such phrases as "economic blockade" and "political blockade" are associated with this word.

16. Broker - English "broker" means "mediocre". An individual or firm that mediates transactions on fund, commodity, currency stock exchanges.

From the above, it can be seen that the number of words borrowed from foreign languages, especially English, is very high in our language, and they have a

firm place in our language. Many of these words are economic terms. Significantly, students majoring in economics are able to independently understand the meaning of new vocabulary from specialty texts in English classes. Appropriate use of such industry terms will help to accelerate the process of teaching English.

The bottom line is that words do not choose language, border, nation, religion, or race. They enter freely into various spheres of our social life because of socio-political, economic, spiritual and enlightenment necessity. The language only benefits from this, i.e. the vocabulary of the language increases.

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