

BESONDERE MERKMALE VON LEXIKALISCHEN EINHEITEN IM HANDEL VERWENDET

Toshpulatov Dilshodjon Abdurafiqovich,

Lehrassistent der Taschkenter Universität für Informationstechnologien der
Samarkand-Filiale, benannt nach Muhammad al-Khwarizmi, e-Mail:
toshpulatov.dilshodjon2705@mail.ru

Anmerkung: Es gibt mehrere Unterkategorien des englischen Handelslexikons, die zwar ein unabhängiger Zweig der Sprachwissenschaft sind, die Wortbildung jedoch eng mit ihren anderen Zweigen verbunden ist: Morphologie, Syntax und Lexikologie. In jedem Fall besteht die Hauptaufgabe der Wortbildung darin, die formalen (formalen), semantischen, genetischen und anderen Gesetze und Besonderheiten der Bildung neuer lexikalischer Einheiten zu untersuchen, die im Prozess der Sprachentwicklung auftreten. Die wichtigsten Arten des lexikalischen Ausdrucks von Handelsbegriffen haben ihre eigenen Merkmale. Um diese Ziele zu verwirklichen, müssen wir zunächst die Merkmale der spezialisierten Entwicklung des Individuums kennen. In diesem Artikel wird die Rolle des kommerziellen Vokabulars für den Fortschritt und die Bildung des intellektuellen Potenzials moderner Studenten sehr wichtig. In vielen entwickelten Ländern wird daran gearbeitet, Telekommunikationstechnologiefehler zu entwickeln, wobei der Handelssprache bei der Entwicklung des rationalen Potenzials moderner Studenten besondere Aufmerksamkeit geschenkt wird. Wie in wissenschaftlichen Büchern festgestellt wird, ist die erste Priorität für die berufliche Entwicklung und die Persönlichkeit einer Person die Bildung des intellektuellen Potenzials eines modernen Studenten.

Schlüsselwörter: Geschwindigkeit, Anerkennung, Devisen, Tausch, öffentlicher Verkauf, Unterricht, Erweiterung, Überwachungstechnologien, voller Lebensgeschichte

SPECIFIC FEATURES OF LEXICAL UNITS USED IN COMMERCE

Toshpulatov Dilshodjon Abdurafiqovich,

Teaching assistant at Tashkent University of information technologies of Samarkand
branch named after Muhammad al - Khwarizmi, E-mail:
toshpulatov.dilshodjon2705@mail.ru

Abstract: there is several sub-categories of English commercial lexicon that, although it is an independent branch of the science of language, word formation is closely related to its other branches: morphology, syntax, and lexicology. In any case, the main task of word formation is to study the formal (formal), semantic, genetic and other laws and peculiarities of the formation of new lexical units that occur in the process of language development. The main types of lexical expression of commercial terms have their own characteristics. To realize these goals, first we must know the features of specialized development of the individual. In this article, the

role of commercial vocabulary is becoming very important for the progress and formation of the intellectual potential of modern students. In many developed countries, work is happening to develop telecommunications technology failures, special attention is paid to commercial language in the development of the rational potential of modern students. As stated in scientific books, the first priority for professional development and the personality of a person is the formation of the intellectual potential of a modern student.

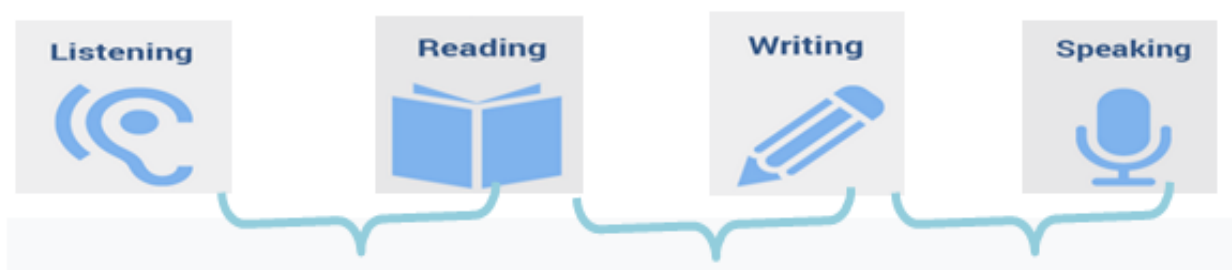
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INTRODUCTION

In his speech on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of Uzbekistan, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev spoke about the current and future priorities of the country:¹

Today, 21 higher education institutions of the republic are in the field of education, 14 in industry, construction, transport and communication, 5 in medicine, 4 in agriculture, 9 in economics and law, 6 of them train personnel for other industries. Out of 284,784 students, 272,757 are studying for a bachelor's degree and 12,027 for a master's degree. 69% of undergraduate and 75% graduate students study on a contract basis. Today, mastering foreign languages is the key to a new era of globalization in education, science, economics, politics and social life. Globalizing education today provides enormous opportunities for both learners and science educators to conduct research in the global education system. All this allows graduates of secondary special, professional, higher education not only to know various secular knowledge in foreign languages, but also to continue their knowledge of their profession in foreign languages.

Language learning plays an important role in the development of the ability to use the language being learned in a lively manner and to adapt different communication skills - listening, speaking, reading and writing - based on the learner's needs.



Language learning is based on these four principles, and these four principles form the basis of European standards.

The current state of development of higher education in our country, which is an integral part of the integrated global economic space, requires the organization of the education system at the level of world standards, integration into the international education system, training at the level of modern international labor market. A

special place here belongs to the collaboration between English teachers and other science teachers EMI (English as a Medium of Instruction).

The word "trade" is an Arabic word that means purchase in the dictionary. In the definition of trade, our people say, "to put something up for sale and buy it for profit."

In our language, it is more commonly used in the form of trade, merchant-merchant. Our word "trade" also corresponds to the Arabic word "bay". The word "bay" in the dictionary means "to exchange something for each other." The Shari'ah, on the other hand, says that it is 'bay' to accept one property as an alternative to another. In short, the word "trade" is more general than the word "commercial" and is closer to the meaning of "market relations" in today's terminology.

The basis of this work was the commercial vocabulary, the main language means of its expression, the semantic characteristics of the terminosystem. To analyze it, more than 1,000 lexical (primitive, compound, and compound words) and syntactic units, including word combinations, belonging to different word categories were selected.

Business vocabulary is also developed and its history dates back to the first awakening period. In the early days, economists who lived in those long periods studied various socio-economic phenomena, including wealth, banking, money, credit, balance, rent, barter, marketing, management, broker, voucher, money, exchange, commodity, market, labor, widely used special words such as interest, craft, cooperative, industry, manufacturing, rent, trade.

The interrelationships and interactions of grammar with other aspects of language have been of interest to many researchers for many years. The first was the problem of the phonetic interaction of grammar and phonology, which attracted the attention of many, including E.M. Gordon. In addition, in recent years, E.V. Gulyga and E.I. Among linguists such as Shendels, there has been a certain interest in the connection between grammar and vocabulary.

I.V. Arnold tried to separate these two tiers. According to them, the difference in the lexical and grammatical structure of a word is the specificity of the lexicon and the generality of the grammar. "In descriptive grammar, word forms, words, and phrases must be studied in vivid ways, and the rest is the task of the dictionary," writes L.V. Shcherba. It is also possible to refer to Suite's views. A.I. Smirnitsky believes that grammar should deal with general facts and lexicology with special facts.

According to IM Tukhtasinov: "Today's demand is to develop students' interest in learning a foreign language, to develop skills and knowledge of working with dictionaries, reference books and original texts, to systematize the necessary grammatical materials, to understand professional texts and to develop literary translation skills².

The methodology of teaching foreign languages is aimed at these specific goals, in which the subject is aimed at engaging and effectively teaching learners in the education system using materials in foreign languages skillfully using technical methods.

Methodology, as a theory of teaching and as a science, includes several other well-defined methods, each of which has its own independent functions and unique content.

Thus, A.F. In addition to the beauty and uniqueness of the Turkish language, Nabil Abdel drew attention to the terms of borrowing, one of the positive goals of language reform was to replace Arabic terminology in the education system with Turkish. At the same time, he noticed that this aspiration, which was necessary in terms of a national free language, was being undermined. According to the author, new ways of implementing it were necessary for scientific terms to remain separate. When it comes to economic and at the same time commercial and commercial concepts, linguistic terms are very divided, if not taken into account.

Linguist Olim S. Nosyrova³ shows that commercial vocabulary has its own field and features. This has been of interest to many researchers for many years. In particular, Shukru Haluk Akalin says: In recent years, it has been observed that not only the English language but also the Turkish language trade is being renewed. He emphasizes that this is enriched by the re-emergence of commercial words in English and Turkish as a result of today's commercial opportunities, ie the development of countries and the development of foreign economic relations.

Also, the concept of trade is used not only by those working in this field but also by people from all walks of life. In this regard, MM Mukhammedov's ⁴ article entitled "The quality of education as a starting point for economic growth in Uzbekistan" requires an understanding of the national market economy in order to become a qualitatively competitive specialist in the future. The reason is that it is no secret that no matter what industry humanity is represented in, it is directly and indirectly related to trade and the market.

In general, the commercial vocabulary system is an integral part of our everyday speech. Also, according to tradition, in the field of Uzbek-language business, along with the observance of the rules of etiquette, great attention is paid to the simplicity and objectivity. According to J. Leach, the social goal is to resolve possible conflicts, and the means to achieve this goal is the category of politeness.

Trade relations have had a major impact on the oral and written communication of the people living here. Examples of this are the names of goods, commodities, devices and goods traded between countries. Many of these words came in from the language of other countries or peoples.

In this case, Flemish languages formed the middle English stage of English development. English words that came from these languages are still quite active in the commercial lexicon of that language. For example, pound sterling, shilling, and many other words. It was not until the 19th century that the status of immigration in English began to disappear.

There are several factors that make other words appear in speech. Most importantly, it is the basis for the introduction of words into a new language, that is, the introduction of these words into an object or concept into humanity.

The process of entering another acquired word-term in speech is associated with the following factors:

- the level of development of the language receiving the word;
- how well the speakers spoke;
- international relations;
- Difficulties in philological knowledge and language comprehension.

There are 3 types of commercial phrases depending on the language used:

- as a result of random use of some users in speech;
- as a result of words or terms used by people of a certain class;
- Adjectives used in the plural and in the plural.

During our research, the English lexical layer is very rich and diverse. E.N. Straikova The English language is enriched as a result of linguistic processes such as semantic migration, affixation.

Another group of scholars, Greena and Kittridge, says of the sources of the enrichment of the English language: caused it to enter.

In English, you can see phrases learned from 86 languages. Although 25% of them are words and phrases that come from the French language. Elsewhere, the languages that have shown their influence are Spanish, German, Greek, and Japanese. The mobile word has several factors in itself that make up the phrase into English. The first of these is trade and aggression. That is why in the ninth century Scandinavian words came into English.

CONCLUSION

Of these, a study of the etymology of the 400 lexicons obtained to study the formation of the commercial lexicon of English revealed that 41% of them were derived from French. From Latin, it accounted for 30% of commercial English words. It was also found that the Japanese language included 13% Greek 4% Italian 4% Spanish 2.3% North German 1.7% lexical units. The influence of other Eastern languages on English commercial lexicon (eddis and Persian) was also found to have a special place in languages. Their flour yield was less than 1% as follows. It is said that the languages of this world have the greatest influence.

In many studies on the lexicon of economics, assimilation has proven how important the English language is in the perception of words. For example, English was one of the main research objects in the creation of the French commercial dictionary and the study of German economic vocabulary.

We believe that the superiority of English over other languages is that it is widely or globally promoted. Therefore, globalization or integration serves to strengthen the position of this language in the world.

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