



COMPARATIVE STUDY OF BUSINESS TERMINOLOGIES IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Pazilova Barchinoy

The student of Andijan state university

Andijan, Uzbekistan

Abstract

This article deals with the terms of business English, commercial terms and their equivalents in Uzbek. The study of English for specific purposes, including terms in different spheres of life, particularly commercial terms is of a great importance. Etymologically the vocabulary of the English language consists of two groups – the native words and the borrowed words. The etymological linguistic analysis showed that the borrowed stock of words is larger than the native stock of words.

Keywords: business term, terminology, Uzbek and English languages, topic vocabulary, borrowed words, etymological words

Introduction

Terms are words denoting notions of special fields of knowledge. Terms are generally associated with a definite branch of science. With the increase of science and technique to satisfy the growing needs of humankind many words that were, once terms have gradually lost their qualities as terms and have passed into the common literary vocabulary. It is a well-known fact that terms are monosemantic and have not any contextual meaning. In most cases, they have a denotational free meaning. But in some situations terms may have a figurative or emotionally colored meaning. When a term is used in other styles but scientific it may cease to be a term and becomes an ordinary word. The expansion of demand for English to suit specific needs of a profession.

Effective Strategies for teaching Business English

Today, when a foreign language has rooted among different fields of training and among academic disciplines at the university, it may seem that a foreign language for special purposes is something peripheral, private. However, if we think about it deeper, people start learning any second language when they have a special purpose for using it. Here we described effective strategies of teaching business English that were experienced by the ESP teachers of different Universities. Before studying ESP,





students should master General English. On the one hand, the difference of teaching ESP from teaching General English consists in the choice of contexts for listening and reading texts and in the choice of lexis in grammar and vocabulary exercises, where examples such as “I’m going on business trip” replace “I’m going on holiday”. On the other hand, teaching Business English requires a teacher’s awareness of the subject matter. In fact, ESP combines the subject matter and English language teaching skills. Students of Economics study English for specific purposes, as it is necessary for them to study Business English in connection with their basic studies. In this case, students have particular purpose and focus for learning the language as they study English to not only understand everyday speech but also use the language in a special context for career opportunities. Besides, students’ answers provide a teacher with the information of students’ grammar or word order weaknesses, gaps in their vocabulary or pronunciation problems. Thus, such tasks of explaining specific business concepts help a teacher give students some practice in both their subject matter and the language

Structural and semantic analysis of commercial terms

It is clear that the vast, unstable and loosely organized congeries of words, which we call vocabulary, cannot be analyzed with the same scientific rigor and precision as the phonological and grammatical system of a language. This does not mean, however, that words are not amenable to any kind of structural treatment. Attempts have also been made to identify and describe the various lexical structures into which our words are organized. These inquiries, which are still at a tentative stage, are being conducted at three superimposed levels: that of single words, that of conceptual spheres, and that of the vocabulary as a whole.

It can be seen from the foregoing that considerable progress has been made, during the last three decades, in the introduction of structural view – points into semantics. It is indeed symptomatic of current interest in these problems that structural semantics appeared on the agenda of the last two international congresses of linguistics, held at Oslo and at Cambridge, Massachusetts. All this makes it surprising and regrettable that many structuralists should still feel disinclined to handle problems of meaning. Some of this reluctance to deal with semantic problems undoubtedly started as a reaction against the indiscriminate use of the term meaning and other “mentalistic” abstraction: but this is surely no sufficient reason for excluding the semantic side of language from the field of linguistics. Another reason for the



avoidance of semantics by many linguists is the widespread belief that structural viewpoints are inapplicable to problems of meaning. In the light of recent developments in semantics, this position is, as we have seen, no longer tenable – unless, of course, the term structure is equated with “formal structure”, as is only too often the case.

English commercial terms and their equivalents in Uzbek

In the conditions of developing market relations the great importance in economy play economical interactions between financial-credit, commercial systems and organizations. These relations take place not only in the region of particular country but also they have started to occur on global basis from day to day. Trying to distinguish the peculiarities of the commercial terms in different languages it is necessary to pay attention and emphasize the following features: There are universal and original international terms that enlarge the terminology base of science in Uzbek. They are the following:

Acceptance-акцепт, нақд пулсиз ҳисоб-китобларнинг шаклларида бири, тўловни амалга ошириш бўйича розилик бериш.

annuity- аннуитет- йилда қиймати ва фоизлари тўланадиган муддатли давлат заёми.

audit-аудит, тафташ

bank marketing-банк маркетинги

bankruptcy code-банкротлик (касодга учраш) тўғрисидаги кодекс (низом).

bank's creditor- банк кредитори (банка қарз берган субъект)

bank resources-банк ресурслари-кредитлаш ва бошқа актив

операцияларни амалга ошириш учун банк тасарруфидаги мавжуд маблағлар тўплами. Банкнинг ўз ва четдан жалб этиладиган маблағлари.

costs of funding- банк томонидан ресурсларни жалб этиш қиймати.

country bank- ҳар қандай Федерал резерв банки ёки ўнинг бўлимлари жойлашган шаҳарда жойлашмайдиган банк.

country risk- мамлакат rischi

credit agency-кредит агентлиги- кредит маълумотларини йиғиш ва ўларни тарқатишни амалга оширади.

credit agreement-кредит келишуви (битим), кредитларнинг миқдори, шакли ва бериш шартларини аниқловчи келишув (битим).



credit assessment-кредитни баҳолаш

credit inquiry-кредит сўрови (банкнинг, мол етказиб берувчиларга ва миждоз билан боғлонган бошқа шахсларга юбориладиган (жўнатиладиган) миждоз тўғрисидаги маълумот бўйича сўровномаси).

Each language has its own system for arranging concepts into different parts of speech making it risky to seek one – to – one equivalents. One language may use the verb form more frequently, where another will seek to express the same meanings by means of a verbal noun or an adjective. Such skewing between the grammar and semantic structure is a device, which counteracts monotony in the presentation of information.

Conclusion

Terms are mostly and predominantly used in special works dealing with the notions of some branch of science. Therefore, it may be said that they belong to the style of language of science. But their use is not confined to this style. They may as well appear in other styles – in newspaper style, in publicity and practically in all other existing styles of language. The function of terms, if encountered in other styles, is either to indicate the technical peculiarities of the subject dealt with, or to refer to the occupation of a character whose language would naturally contain special words and expressions. The literary layer of words consists of groups accepted as legitimate members of the English vocabulary; it includes the common literary words and special literary vocabulary. The common literary, neutral and common colloquial words are grouped under the term standard English vocabulary. Other groups in the literary layer are regarded as special literary vocabulary and those in the colloquial layer are regarded as special colloquial vocabulary.

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