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STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS LEXICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract

The development of the technology, science and economy has great influence in linguistic sphere. Nowadays, business terminology and its analysis from different angles of linguistics have not been studied so thoroughly. In this article, the lexical units of business sphere in English and Uzbek languages are investigated and compared. It should be stated that in English language, business terminology is mostly formed with the help of affixation, in particular, with the help of prefixes, suffixes, circumfixes. Besides, among English business terminology, the samples of compounding and idioms were also noticed in many cases. In Uzbek language, business terminology can be divided into archaic and modern types, and it must be mentioned that mostly new business terminology is based on neologisms.

Key words: lexical unit, business, terminology, term, neologism, affixation, words, phrases.

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Introduction.

In the context of rapid scientific, technological and economic development, the role of terminology has increased enormously, which gives reason to consider it as the most important object for research in the field of linguistics. The value of terminology is so great that there is practically no area of knowledge that could be mastered without mastering a special vocabulary. Hence the attention of linguists to the study of terminology.

The current stage in the development of professional relations is characterized, on the one hand, by the professionalization of the means of communication, language in the first place, and, on the other hand, by the expansion of the quantitative composition of lexical units involved in the process of communication. The latter trend is realized through the involvement in the sphere of professional communication of units that are not marked by a strict relation to this field of knowledge and are not characterized by expressive-stylistic neutrality of expression. Thus, the vocabulary of professional communication in its entirety, having special terminology as its semantic and stylistic core, in the process of real functioning “acquires” a multitude of units demonstrating the heterogeneity of various levels.

Subjecting linguistic research to the language of the professional sphere of activity, we consider it rational to subject to analytical consideration just such a set of words and expressions that actually serves the actual situations of professional communication. Such vocabulary, in general, traditionally constitutes the body of a standard specialized dictionary (but not a standard dictionary of terms, which is fundamentally important for this work).

The object of this dissertation research is the business vocabulary of modern English, which is a broader concept than economic terminology. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to solve a number of theoretical problems - to clarify the concepts of “term”

and “terminology”, to identify the structural and semantic features of terminological vocabulary.

Literature review. As you know, the terms exist not just in the language, but are part of a certain terminology, which can be defined as “the total set of special names of different areas of science and technology, functioning in the field of professional communication” [1, p.3]. In this sense, the terminology approaches the concept of “language of science”, which acts as a “means of professional communication of specialists from different fields of knowledge” [1, p.13]. At the same time, terminology is a separate subsystem of the vocabulary of the literary language, which provides professional communication. Terminology is a closed vocabulary context, the boundaries of which are determined by a certain social organization of activity. The area of terminology, on the one hand, is closed, on the other hand, it closely interacts with everyday speech. Any non-functional word of a general literary language can become a term, just as any term can turn into a commonly used word, losing its exact correspondence with the called subject.

The terminology of the word is determined against the background of the lexical system of the language and the understanding of the language specificity of the term. It is these constants that help to separate terminological vocabulary from non-terminological ones, referring, due to the specifics of a special word with increased responsibility, to the meaning of a term - a special name from the field of scientific, technical and practical activities, functioning in the field of special communication [1, p.3].

This need is especially enhanced in connection with the rapid development of financial and economic terminology, which, in turn, is due not only to intralinguistic, but also to external factors associated with the emergence of new financial, market and legal spheres of

human activity. Due to this, in linguistic theory there is a search for objective signs that can help to accurately define the term. Despite the fact that the problem of terminology is being widely developed, there is no consensus in science on the issue of the essence of the term as such. The main requirements for the term are unambiguity, consistency, accuracy, brevity, independence from the context [2], [3].

Within this terminology, the term is usually unambiguous. Unlike an ordinary word, a term does not need a context, since it is a member of a certain terminology, through which it acquires its uniqueness. The content of the term is revealed through an exact logical definition, and is not expressed by the lexical meaning of the word. Some authors also mention stylistic neutrality, motivation, presence of a definition, nominativity [4], among the obligatory properties of the term. As our observations show, the special lexical units of German financial and economic terminology generally meet the requirements for terms.

Among the additional requirements for the term, one can name such as efficiency (the term must be short, easy to pronounce, simply entering into relations with other words), compliance with general language rules, the presence of a fixed content ("contextual immobility"), the absence of synonyms [5, p.11-12]. Of particular interest to the problem of determining the essence of the term is the position of V.M. Leichik, who distinguishes three layers in the term - linguistic, logical and proper terminological.

Based on this concept, V.M. Leichik offers the following definition of the term: "A term is a lexical unit of a certain sign for special purposes, denoting a general - concrete or abstract - concept of the theory of a certain special field of knowledge or activity" [6, p.16-17]. This definition can also be attributed to the terminological units of the terminological sphere we are studying. Some linguists define terms as

"the nominees of the system of concepts (realities) of science, technology, the official language and their reflection in production, public life or their individual areas; moreover, each term in a particular area has a socially conscious meaning" [7, p.15]. The term today is:

- 1) groups of vocabulary related to the profession of people, except for science and technology;
- 2) special vocabulary fishing and crafts;
- 3) special vocabulary of science, technology, agriculture;
- 4) scientific terms (i.e. terms proper).

A characteristic feature of terms is that they are not given in the language on their own, but are created as they are needed. There are three main points in the formation of the term:

- 1) the use of an already existing name to designate a new phenomenon, i.e. "transfer of the term by analogy of concepts" [2, p.43];
- 2) the tendency to "correspondence of the non-segmentation of the designated concept with the non-segmentation of the signifier". Indeed, in the course of terminological nomination, there is often a tendency to replace polylexemic terms with monolexemic formations. This is due to the fact that integral words, as a rule, have greater derivational possibilities compared to a separate word combination. The terms nouns are preferred, since it is easy to produce an adjective and a verb from them;
- 3) the trend associated with the formation of terms expressing the key concepts of any branch of science and technology. These are cases of naming new concepts for which the language already had its own names.

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 take place from the nationalities 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 reason.

Methodology. Structural and semantic analysis of the lexical units of business in English and Uzbek languages have been made.

Through the selection from the topic of keywords that characterize the subject and aspects, lexical units of business vocabulary are analyzed from structural point of view. Here, key words are lexical

units (words and phrases) that convey the meaning of the topic. The following are distinguished as keywords: nouns, adjectives, participles, numerals both in the form of separate terms and phrases (noun + noun, noun + adjective, noun + numeral), etc.

When it comes to subsequent identification of their semantic content, that is meaning, analysis is held from semantic angle.

Results and discussion.

When it comes to the analysis of business terminology from the structural-semantic perspective, it should be noted that analyses of lexical units should be based on word formation to some extent.

In English language, affixation is one the productive ways of business terminology formation. In its turn, it is divided into three types, prefixes, suffixes, and circumfixes. The first two ways of word formation are most common, while the last one tends to be of less usage.

Let us look through common usage of some prefixes. In this article, the samples of prefix usage such as re-, over-, de-, dis-, under-, un-, ex-, co-, super-, counter-, inter-, pre- are looked through thoroughly.

№	Prefixes	Samples
1	Re-	<i>recourse, re-export, recede, redraft, revaluation, redelivery, reseller, recoinage, recession</i>
2	Over-	<i>overdue, overtime, overturn, overcharge, overissue, overcapitalization, overspeculation, overcommitment, overcertification, overtrading, overvaluating, overcapitalize</i>
3	De-	<i>decline, deflate, deductible, denationalization, devaluation, debasement, decline, decasualization, defeasance, demonetization, deprivation</i>
4	Dis-	<i>discount, disagio, discharge, dishonor, disinflation, disagio, disintermediation, disinvestments, disequilibrium, dissolution</i>
5	Under-	<i>undercharge, underlap, undertone, under-manning, underconsumption, underwriter underselling, underemployment, underwriting, undertone</i>
6	Un-	<i>undo, uneven, unload, unemployment, unfounded, uncovered, unsteady, uncertainty, undo, unload</i>

7	Ex-	<i>ex-dividend, ex-rights, ex-coupon, ex-interest</i>
8	Co-	<i>coproduction, codetermination, coinsurance</i>
9	Super-	<i>Supernumerary, supermarket, superstore, superdividend, superintendent</i>
10	Counter-	<i>counterfeiting, counterpurchasing, counterspeculation, countertrade</i>
11	Inter-	<i>interchangeability, intermediary, intermediation, interbank</i>
12	Pre-	<i>prepay, prepayments, pre-emption</i>

The prefix re-, when attached to the stems of nouns or verbs, expresses the meaning of repeating an action (see examples above). Only in rare cases is the meaning of “return, backward movement” transmitted, for example, “*recession*”.

The prefix over-, when attached to the stems of verbs, nouns and adjectives, has a generalized meaning of excess or redundancy of what the stem indicates. In rare cases, this prefix indicates the absence of a feature expressed by the stem, for example, “*overfreight*”.

The prefix de- participates in the formation of derivatives from verbal and substantive stems, extremely rarely from adjective and has the meaning of reverse action, elimination, withdrawal, removal.

The prefix dis- forms the meaning of the action opposite to that expressed by the stem deprivation, destruction of something.

The prefix under- is attached to the stems of verbs and nouns with the meaning of incompleteness, lack of action. Isolated cases demonstrate the meaning of a state or action, for example: “*underwriting*” - confirmation, subscription; acceptance for insurance; underwriting, guaranteeing placement (of securities); “*undertone*” - the main mood, trend (of the market).

The prefix un- combined with adjective and substantive stems, conveys the meaning of the negation of a quality or property. Derivatives in un- from verbal stems are used with the meaning “to

remove, eliminate what is indicated by the stem”, for example, “*undo, unload*”.

The prefix co- is attached to a noun with the meaning of “community, joint work, cooperation.

The prefix ex- is attached to nouns with the meaning “to exclude something”. This prefix is given a graphic design with a hyphen.

The prefix super- denotes excess of the norm, volume, quality, etc. In some cases, it conveys the meaning of higher official position, for example, “*superintendent*”.

The quantitative composition of other prefixes is not highly insignificant. Statistics show that prefixes of Greek-Latin origin, i.e. terminological fund proper (re-, de-, dis-, ex-co-, etc.) in terms of frequency of use prevail over the original English prefixes (over-, under-). We believe that the active use of Greek-Latin morphemes, standard in terms of semantics, is caused by the striving of business terminology towards structural and linguistic consistency, towards ensuring a classification sequence of terminological series. With regard to the professional vocabulary of business, we note a trend that is different from the terminology.

Besides that, the examples presented above indicate that the given business terms are also formed with the help of suffixes. The suffixes -er (*reseller*), -tion (*reevaluation, devaluation, dissolution...*), -ize (*capitalize*), -y (*uncertainty*) are

illustrated above. Besides, circumfixes are also visible in some examples, that include both prefix and suffix. They are as follows: “*overcapitalization, overspeculation, overcommitment, overcertification, overtrading, overvaluating, overcapitalize, disintermediation, disinvestments, underconsumption, underwriter, underselling, underemployment, underwriting, coproduction, codetermination, interchangeability*” and others.

The analysis of terminological phrases in the business vocabulary from the point of view of the semantic decomposability of the components made it possible to single out the following groups.

Let us illustrate this with the example of the term “*wage bargaining*”. The composition of this term includes two words that are independent terms. The meaning of the entire term-phrase consists of the sum of the meanings of the terms “*wage*” (salary) and “*bargaining*” (negotiating; making a deal; trading) included in it. At the same time, we note that the conversion turns the first component of the phrase into an adjective, adjectives it. In the term *wage bargaining*, any of its components can be singled out independently of the other. This type of terminological phrases also includes the following: “*accountable management, advance corporation tax, blank check, bonus earnings, capital allowance, cash budget, commercial insurance, company bargaining, cost inflation, credit manager, debenture capital, demand inflation, earned income, employment costs, executive director, fixed costs, variable costs, performance review*” etc.

In addition to affixation and compounding ways of word formation, there are also idioms, sayings and expressions that are related to business vocabulary. They are as follows: “*at arm’s length, back to square*

one, belt tightening, close to hand, hand in hand, it’s a rip off, on the money, pay top dollar, ramp-up, the eleventh hour, uphill battle, snap up, word of mouth, yes man”, etc.

As the article is devoted to the comparison of business vocabulary in English and Uzbek languages, let us look through terminology related to business in Uzbek language. It should be stressed that majority of business vocabulary in Uzbek language is borrowed words and neologisms. However, the division of business terminology into historical and modern types should not also be forgotten. For example, business terminology of historical type are as follows: “*savdogar, chiqim, xaridor, mol, yuk, daromad, tanga, aqcha, kirim, pul*” and others. The samples for modern types of business vocabulary can be “*investor, monopol, antimonopol, assortment, balans, bank, kapital, kredit*” va hokazo.

Now let us look through borrowed business words and neologisms in Uzbek languages. We should know that there are differences between a neologism and a borrowed word. Above, we defined that the acquired words are the words that have been absorbed into our language and are included in our dictionaries. Neologisms are words that have recently entered our language and are not yet widespread.

We should also say that neologisms become household words with the passage of time and being added to our vocabulary. The science that studies neologisms is called neology. Now, if neologisms are worked on and modern neologisms are collected and released in a dictionary, it can stay in a neologism state for a certain period of time, but later it will become a dictionary of borrowed words. In this list, we can notice several business neologisms and their meanings in Uzbek language:

№	Business neologisms in Uzbek language	Meaning
	<i>Annuitet</i>	a concept that summarizes all types of annuity and benefit insurance. In this case, the insured pays the insurance premiums to the insurance company at the same time or for several years.
	<i>Autsorsing</i>	use of external sources based on the contract.
	<i>Broker</i>	a person who has the right to enter into agreements and contracts on behalf of himself or clients.
	<i>Keshbek</i>	withdrawal of funds to electronic wallets.
	<i>Demping</i>	selling products cheaper than the selling price in order to occupy the market and squeeze out competitors from it; export of low-quality goods
	<i>Franchayzer</i>	a large company that undertakes the task of providing a small operating firm or an entrepreneur with its goods, advertising services, and technologies
	<i>Kriptoalyuta</i>	Digital currency

The table above illustrate some examples of business neologisms.

In addition, it can be visible that in English (this method is also available in other languages), by adding a suffix to a word, a new word is created and a new meaning is created from it, and it is used in speech. Some of these words have come to us as new words, and in this case, i.e., in the form made with a suffix, we accept and use them as neologisms. Now, as an example, I would like to show an example of how neologisms of one business and economic sphere are formed in this way.

The lexical structure of the language improves in connection with the political, cultural and spiritual life of society. Dictionaries are also created in accordance with the political and moral views of the society. When comparing the comments given to the lexemes of business, farmer, merchant in the “Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” in the old and new editions, it becomes clear that in the “Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” in the new edition, these units have received an objective and new expression in relation to the system. In the

Uzbek language, the most active word former in the noun group. Its English equivalent is -er, based on this pattern: “*broker, bufer, vaucher, diler, dispetcher, doker, peyjer, printer provayder, prodyuser, revolver, rekorder, server, spiker, stayyer, starter, tender, tiker, toner, trener, fermer*”, also, when words like “*investor, monitor, sponsor, tranzistor, ekskavator, repitetor hamda importyor, reportyor, trenajyor*” added, a phonetic change occurred.

It is worth noting that in the process of assimilation of foreign words entering the language, it is appropriate to use them correctly and appropriately, to use foreign words in Uzbek texts only when the possibility of translation is limited or there is no national expression that shows the original assimilation patterns. The lexicon is an important part of the language that keeps pace with the society and requires reflection of changes in it. Lexicon reflects the changes in the language more widely than other spheres. After independence, there were great changes in the social, political, economic, and spiritual spheres. The acquisition of lexemes from other

languages into our language was also carried out directly. This situation had a significant and positive impact on the vocabulary of our language.

It should be said that today the English language is increasingly strengthening its position as an international language and is becoming a language of scientific research. Therefore, the geography of distribution of words related to the English language is expanding through global and social networks and scientific sources. Actively used words in English are becoming terminologies. Therefore, in the process of assimilation of foreign words entering the language through various sources, it is appropriate to use them correctly and appropriately, to use foreign words in Uzbek texts only when the possibility of translation is limited or there is no national expression that shows the original assimilation patterns.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it should be said that science and technology, business, economy, information technology and all fields are rapidly developing day by day. Therefore, neologisms are increasing more and more in all areas, and old ones are being added to the composition of native words over time. We should never stop working on neologisms, because they are constantly updated, and new ones should be studied, observed and analyzed. In this respect, language shows that it is a social phenomenon.

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