



SPECIFIC PROBLEMS OF THE TERMS "BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP" IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation: In this article highlights of specific problems of the terms "business and entrepreneurship" in English and Uzbek languages.

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As we are talking about different analyzes of business and entrepreneurship terms in the languages in question, it is permissible to dwell on the study of lacunae at this point. This is because all languages are enriched by borrowing words from other languages.

Some lexical units cannot be accurately translated into other languages, which, in turn, are the basis for the appearance of specific gaps, i.e. lacunas, in that language. "The term is part of the lexicon without an alternative. This idea is within the framework of one language, but in recent times, alternative versions of the term have become stronger. In terminology, this phenomenon is considered negative and causes several problems. This is one of the urgent tasks that must be solved in terminology." For this reason, in this part of our research, we considered it permissible to focus on the study of gaps in terms of business and entrepreneurship and to give our options to the lexicons without alternatives in certain places. First, let's talk about scientists' opinions about the lacunae we are focusing on below.

Russian scientist Yu.A.Sorokin defines a lacuna as a "disproportion of culture and language, manifestation of disproportion in the communication process of certain truths." In addition, according to Gak, "Interlingual lacunae, on the other hand, are the lack of words necessary to express phenomena that exist in one society and have a verbal meaning in another language." emphasized. The problem of description and systematization of lacunae has become widely popular in Russian linguistics, and it is appropriate to present the following as studied theoretical works. Yu.S. Stepanov (1997), V.L.Murav'ev (1975), V.G.Gak (1998), V.I. Zhelvis (1977), Yu.A. Sorokin (1994), I.A.Sternin (2001), Z.D.Popova (2000), I.Yu.Markovina (1982), L.A.Leonova (2010), O.A.Ogurtsova (1979) and others conducted several scientific researches in this research method. In linguistics, lacunae are also called non-alternative lexis. "In any language or dialect, there are words that cannot be translated into another language with one word. Such words are called lexicon without an alternative. The lexicon without an alternative reflects phenomena specific to a particular national culture. It is often used by local people It consists of words meaning money, distance-length units, clothing, food and drink, etc. Exotic lexis (exotisms) when they are assimilated into another language. It is considered to be a symbol of culture, for example, the speaker, cricket, and shilling - the symbol of the Uzbek culture It can be seen in the words pilaf, patir, sumalak, korpacha (there is a belt on the waist), doppi (the hat is in the sky, the hat is narrow), etc. Translating the vocabulary into another language does not justify itself. Therefore, it is appropriate to interpret it by transliteration" "United States "dollar", British "pound sterling", German "mark" and Indian "rupee".

In line with the mentioned points, we can say that all languages have their own spaces, i.e., non-alternative lexicons, which are also often found in terms. Lacunae occur when a lexical item in one language cannot be accurately translated into another language. Non-alternative lexicons are represented by annotations, although not explicitly stated. The Uzbek language also has lexical units such as *Sharm*, *hayo*, and *ibo*, which are the existing lacuna of other languages. Similarly, the terms *business* and *entrepreneurship* in English and Uzbek have their gaps. To fill these gaps, we have presented our options, studying the meaning and content in certain places. We will discuss this in detail below.

First of all, we will dwell on the non-alternative lexicon of business and entrepreneurship-specific sectorial terms in Uzbek, one of the languages being expanded. The reason is that several terms related to this field have been borrowed from foreign languages, and some of them are specific lacunae of our language, so these terms do not have a clear translation in our language.

Non-alternative business terms that entered the Uzbek language from English:

One-component alternatives: *Marketing* (*Marketing*) - The process of market research and product promotion.

Finance (*Finance*) - Money management, investment and lending areas.

Investment (*Investment*) - Putting money into a specific project or business.

Management (*Management*) - management of the organization, and strategies for its effective development.

Entrepreneurship - the process of implementing new business ideas, and establishing new enterprises.

Each of these terms does not have a direct equivalent in Uzbek and is often taken in its English form or explained through Uzbek comments. Such terms are widely used internationally in the field of business, and it is important to translate them correctly and accurately into Uzbek. In this process, the alternative lexicon can be effectively used by adapting it to the cultural and economic context of our language.

Barter - in Uzbek terminology, we can present the lexeme "exchange" as a variant of this business-specific term, which is recognized as an irreplaceable lexicon.

Marketing - This unit, which includes four processes, currently does not have a translation in Uzbek. That's why it is a special space of our language.

Patent - This term, which has the same form of noun and verb, can be called "certificate" as an alternative in the Uzbek language.

Brand - this lexical unit, which has entered the lexical layer of the Uzbek language, belongs to the category of lexicon without an alternative because no exact translation is provided. We can give the word "label" as a variant of this lexeme.

Sponsor - This term, which has the same form of noun and verb, is a unique space in our language.

Broker - Despite the lacuna in the Uzbek language, it is appropriate to say "broker" as an alternative to this unit, which is used among common words in the Uzbek language. We all know that brokers mediate between the buyer and the seller in trade and agree on them by setting a certain price for the goods. That's why we considered it appropriate to present the intermediary lexeme.

Investor - We can interpret "investor" as an alternative to this lexeme in Uzbek, which entered our language without any changes.



Agent - We can use the lexeme "wakil" as an alternative to this English term, which is used along with common words.

Dividend - As a pure Uzbek alternative to this term, we can give the lexeme "income".

Market - this lexeme with four meanings related to business in English, is a lexical unit adopted unchanged into the Uzbek language and is considered a lacuna for Uzbek linguistics. As an alternative in the Uzbek language, we can say "market without competition". The reason is that in the market, the price is based on the argument between the buyer and the seller, and the contrary, all the products are presented with their price, and the buyer is not allowed to argue.

Voucher - as an alternative to this lexeme, which is widely used in our language, we can take the word unit "document confirming the transaction".

Audit - this lexical unit, which entered the Uzbek language directly, that is, without changes, is a unique gap in the Uzbek language. As an alternative, we say "quality control" is semantically appropriate in certain places.

Nominal - used together with the word "income" in our language and considered as a lexicon without an alternative, it is permissible to present the "low-volume" unit as an alternative to the nominal term in the Uzbek language.

We can use the lexical unit "collective assembly" as an alternative of this lexeme, which belongs to the group of words forum - noun, which is close in terms of meaning and content.

Addendum - this lexeme presented with comments in Uzbek can be interpreted as an "appendix to the contract".

Abandon - in comparison with the rest of the terms, to fill the gap in the Uzbek language of this term without an alternative, it is partially appropriate from the point of view of meaning.

Bank - this term is so popular among the Uzbek people that it is an understandable concept for both young and old. Despite this, this word has a worthy place among the lexicons in our language without an alternative, and we can interpret it as a "material service centre" as an alternative.

Blockchain - this inexhaustible lexicon in our language, which is self-explanatory for people working in the field of economics, can be called a "linked list" in certain places.

Bond is a multi-meaning lexeme in English, the term related to this business field, as an alternative, we can say "three-stage contract".

Model - we can use this alternative lexicon, which is widely used in our language, as a "reduced copy" or "sample" in Uzbek.

Innovator - in today's technology development era, we come across this term a lot. We can recognize this lexical unit, which is considered a unique gap of the Uzbek language, as "inventor", and "innovator" as an alternative.

The English business terms mentioned in the statements given above are special gaps in the Uzbek language, lacunas. When translating these terms into Uzbek, they are not presented with a specific word or phrase and are reflected in our language through comments. Therefore, it is considered an irreplaceable lexicon within our linguistics. In this part of our research, based on our knowledge, we considered it permissible to present alternative versions of the terms in several places after studying their meanings and explanations in the Uzbek language. At this point, we considered it appropriate to classify alternatives with one and two or more components. The reason is that the terms mentioned above can be expressed in Uzbek language with one word or in the form of a combination.



Speaking about the specific gaps of business and entrepreneurship terms in the languages being compared, it is appropriate to think about the lacunae of business terms, which are the object of our research, after the non-alternative business terms in the Uzbek language.

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