

LINGUISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE “BUSINESS” LEXEME IN THE FIELD OF BUSINESS TOURISM

Gavharoy Isroiljon kizi

Andijan State University

gavharoy7575@mail.ru 998914889545

ANNOTATION

This article provides a comparative linguistic analysis of business tourism industry terms and business vocabulary in English and Uzbek, supported by examples.

Keywords: business, tourism, concept, term, partnership company, business, activity, terminological block, cognitive paradigm.

АННОТАЦИЯ

ушбу мақолада инглиз ва ўзбек тилларидаги бизнес туризми соҳа атамалари ва бизнес лексикасининг қиёсий лингвистик таҳлили қилинган, мисоллар билан далилланган.

Калит сўзлар: бизнес, туризм, концепт, термин, шериклик ширкат, иш, фаолият, терминологик блок, когнитив парадигма.

АННОТАЦИЯ

в данной статье проводится сравнительный лингвистический анализ терминов и деловой лексики индустрии делового туризма на английском и узбекском языках, подкрепленный примерами.

Ключевые слова: бизнес, туризм, понятие, термин, товарищество, бизнес, деятельность, терминологический блок, когнитивная парадигма.

INTRODUCTION

Uzbek and English, like all consumer languages, have a rich lexical reserve, which is closely linked with the centuries-old worldviews and traditions of these peoples. This situation is leading to the formation and regular enrichment of terminological systems in every national language. One of such directions is tourism. The global experience gained by countries in the field of tourism in the current period of rapid development shows that socio-political and economic changes in society play an important role in the emergence, formation and development of the terms tourism and business tourism. In the emergence of tourism vocabulary, a number of areas such as tourism, business tourism, food industry in tourism, hotel tourism, manufacturing in tourism, management in tourism, guide and interpreter activities play an important role as a key linguistic factor. It is known that the terminological field has a special place in the general system of scientific terminology, in which all terms related to linguistics are functionally and semantically combined. Indeed, a term is a word or phrase that is specialized to express a specific science, technique, or profession, the scope of

which is limited to those areas. Once a word that expresses a particular concept is specialized, the term, then the term, then rises to the level of a term.

METHODS

Differential-semantic and component analysis, as well as conceptual, comparative, distributive, transformational and lingvostatic methods were used to cover the research topic.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We know that, according to D.S. Lotte, the change in the meaning of a term in context is one of the important flaws of terminology. The problems of terminological derivation, the general theory of term formation as a system, are not included in the list, which reflects the main directions of terminological research. This indicates that these issues are still considered to belong to areas of low interest in linguistics. As a result of such an approach, instead of the general theory (concept) of creating a functional term described as an active and dynamic multi-level system, scattered studies are sometimes given that are not interconnected, logically and conceptually related to a single cognitive paradigm. However, these studies are devoted to the analysis of individual terminological blocks and elements in the direction of traditional word formation, in general. Thus, the process of formation of terminology as an independent system categorized by features such as integrity, hierarchy, elements and the existence of a set of connections and relationships between them, goes hand in hand with the proper naming of the science. Because this science studies the derivation, use, structure, and classification of derivatives and complex terms. Involvement of specialists in the field of scientific and technical information contributes to the expansion of terminological vocabulary and professional speech in the scientific and technical terminological system of any language. Today's globalization processes and information flow have led to the emergence of countless terminological layers in national languages. Economics, taxation, domestic transport, court, law, etc. radical changes have taken place in the terminological systems of the directions. One of them is business tourism.

Business is an English word used in capitalist countries to describe personal wealth, profit-making activities, such as speculation, commerce, high-income enterprises, and so on.

Business- (English business-work, activity, occupation) wealth, profit-oriented work, activity.

Business is divided into large, medium and small types depending on the scale of management.

It is divided according to the average number of employees and product size.

Business (English - business) - is an entrepreneurial economic activity, the main purpose of which is to make a profit and develop their activities, carried out at the expense of risk and personal or borrowed funds under its own responsibility. [2016: 1. -11 b.]

Based on the above definitions, we note that Business (English - business; Russian - business, entrepreneurship - work, training) - is an entrepreneurial economic activity, the main purpose of which is to make a profit and develop their activities, carried out at risk and at their own expense through private or borrowed funds possible.

The polysemantic aspect of the polysemy of this word in English is shown in the following table:

| No | Uzbek meanings | English meanings |
|-----|---------------------|---|
| 1. | Biznes | business, biz, |
| 2. | ish, yumush | case, business, matter, point, deal, thing |
| 3. | Mashg'ulot | employment, occupation, class, exercise, business, work |
| 4. | Firma | firm, company, business, concern, biz |
| 5. | Ishlab chiqarish | deal, transaction, bargain, trade, business, swap |
| 6. | Tijorat faoliyati | business, biz |
| 7. | Kasbiy | profession, occupation, trade, career, business, vocative |
| 8. | Ishga id,boshqarish | business, business like, managing, biz, no-nonsense |
| 9. | Majburiyat | duty, responsibility, obligation, office, business, ought |
| 10. | Savdo sohasi | business, biz |

So, when the word business means a housework, it means a certain profession, the work, job, position, profession and activity of people, and in English it has the following synonyms: work, line of work, line occupation, profession, career, employment, job, day job, position, pursuit, vocation, calling field, sphere, walk of life, tradecraft, way métier кабилар. (a person's regular occupation, profession, or trade). For example: He had to smile a lot at work - he had to do a lot of smiling in his business.

On the other hand, the word business means to make money in order to make a living and to trade, for example, to engage in gold goods: (the practice of making one's living by engaging in commerce. For example: the jewelry business. consists of English words, trade, trading, commerce, buying and selling, dealing traffic, traffic king, marketing, merchant dising, bargaining, dealings, trans actions, negotiations, proceedings.

The third meaning of the word business is business activity, realities, usually in conflict situations, synonyms: Affair, matter, thing, issue, case, set of circumstances, circumstance situation, occasion, experience event, incident, happening occurrence, phenomenon eventuality, episode, interlude, adventure v.h. (an affair or series of events, typically a scandalous or discreditable one.). For example: They need to say that the case is smuggling. - they must be told about this blackmailing business. The concepts of entrepreneurship and business are interrelated and complementary. The word "business" is an English word meaning an entrepreneurial activity or, in other words, an entrepreneurial activity aimed at benefiting people. In the field of entrepreneurship, business is a profitable economic activity, and those who are engaged in this activity, as businessmen, serve to strengthen the country's economy, increase gross domestic product and increase the welfare of the population. Types: private and small business. Among them, business tourism stands out with its wide coverage. Keenan and Riches, co-authored in Business Law 2013, Chapter 2, lists the following types of businesses in the UK: Individual entrepreneurship (the sole trader), partnership, company (the partnership) and company, enterprise (the company). 1. Individual entrepreneurship (the sole trader). Such activity is carried out by a single person. He owns all property and profits. At the same time, it bears all the losses and losses. 2. Partnership, company (the partnership). There are three types of partnerships. This is also called business technique. Unlimited partnership. In this case, all losses, problems and costs are shared between the partners. Of course there are benefits. This is basically called equal partnership. The responsibilities of the partners are not generally

limited. It is possible to get an unlimited partnership as a business technique. When one partner is fully liable, the remaining partners may be liable if the firm fails to repay the debt. This means that if the business is left in a difficult situation, the partners may lose the capital they have invested. However, it cannot interfere with the obligations of an unlimited partner. This type of partnership is usually not widely used. They are used only for collegial investors. Limited Liability Partnership (LLP). This is one of the last types of business activities. The emergence of business tourism is leading to the formation of a new terminological system. Linguistic study of business tourism terms, definition of the structure and semantic descriptions of terminological units used in this field, as well as the creation of multilingual dictionaries of business tourism terms in the field of tourism and can help. The lack of terminological dictionaries for business tourism complicates the process of information retrieval and processing of existing data in both Uzbek and English. The need to develop each language in terms of terminology is associated with a number of extralinguistic and intralinguistic problems. In language, every event, necessity, gradually develops due to the need to have its own means to express a fact. Terminology in the language of peoples who are not engaged in purposeful professional activity cannot be developed artificially and accelerated. It does not make sense, because this process is not reflected in life. Before studying the terms of business tourism and describing the essence of languages, we would like to give an example of terms related to business (economy and other sectors) that entered our country during independence.

CONCLUSION

We analyze the types of new words according to their subject area. The vocabulary of any language, its total vocabulary, is an event formed during the entire historical development of the nation. It is known that the vocabulary of the Uzbek language, like other languages, is very rich and colorful, and at the same time it is growing and developing. We have already mentioned that this growth and development occurs as a result of internal and external influences. Scientific and technical progress, innovations in a number of areas of social life are creating unprecedented new words and terms in our language. Regardless of the language of the world and the people from which they were created, the Uzbek language has a significant impact on the enrichment and development of the vocabulary.

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