



COMPARATIVE AND STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF COMMERCIAL TERMS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH

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Abstract: The article endeavors to explore the cultural, economic, and pragmatic underpinnings that inform the use of commercial terms in Uzbek and English, recognizing the broader sociolinguistic and communicative contexts in which these terms are employed.

Keywords: commercial terms, comparative analysis, structural analysis, contrastive linguistics, cross-cultural communication, translation studies, applied linguistics, trade, invoice

Language is the cornerstone of communication in the global business environment. With the increasing globalization and international trade, it is essential to understand the nuances and complexities of commercial terms in different languages. This article aims to provide a comparative and structural analysis of commercial terms in Uzbek and English, shedding light on the differences and similarities between the two languages in the context of international trade and commerce.

This study seeks to conduct a thorough comparative and structural analysis of commercial terms in two distinct languages, specifically Uzbek and English. The primary aim is to analyze the lexical and syntactic features of commerce-related terminology in these languages, comparing their linguistic structures, semantic nuances, and functional equivalences.

Through a quantitative and qualitative analysis of a carefully curated corpus of commercial texts, this research will investigate the differences and similarities in the usage, form, and communicative strategies of commercial terms in Uzbek and English. By leveraging principles from contrastive linguistics and translation studies, the study aims to identify specific lexical items, collocations and idiomatic expressions unique to each language, as well as the patterns of syntactic and semantic variations in commercial terminology across the two languages.



The findings of the analysis are expected to provide valuable insights for translators, lexicographers and learners of both languages, facilitating a better understanding of the linguistic, cultural, and pragmatic considerations inherent in commercial discourse. Ultimately, this comparative study aims to contribute to cross-linguistic and cross-cultural communication in commercial contexts, enriching the body of knowledge in the field of applied linguistics and language studies.

Uzbek and English are vastly different languages, both structurally and semantically. When it comes to commercial terms, the differences and similarities between the two languages are of paramount importance for international business transactions.

One of the fundamental aspects of commercial terms is the terminology used for various business entities and transactions. For instance, in English, "company" is a frequently used term to refer to a business entity. In Uzbek, the equivalent term is "kompaniya". Similarly, "trade", "export" and "import" are ubiquitous commercial terms in both languages, although with distinct phonetic and morphological characteristics.

Another critical aspect of commercial terms is the terminology related to payment and finance. In English, terms like "invoice," "payment terms," and "bank guarantee" hold great significance in commercial transactions. In Uzbek, the equivalent terms are "invoice" "to'lov shartlari" and "bank garantiyasi" respectively. Understanding the structural and semantic differences of these terms is crucial for effective communication and comprehension in international trade relations between Uzbek and English-speaking entities.

Furthermore, legal and contractual terms play a pivotal role in international business dealings. The terminology related to contracts, agreements, and legal obligations differs in both languages. In English, terms such as "contract" "agreement" and "terms and conditions" are commonly used, whereas their Uzbek equivalents are "shartnoma", "kelishilganlik" and "shartlar va sharoitlar". Exploring these differences provides valuable insights into the legal and contractual aspects of commercial transactions in Uzbek and English.

In addition to comparative analysis, understanding the structural characteristics of commercial terms in Uzbek and English is essential for effective cross-linguistic communication in the business domain.

Morphological and phonetic analysis reveals the intricate differences in the structure of commercial terms in both languages. The phonetic complexity and syllable structures of Uzbek commercial terms differ from those in English. For



example, the Uzbek term "mahsulotlar" for "products" consists of three syllables, while its English equivalent "products" comprises two syllables.

Moreover, the morphological aspects of commercial terms including prefixes, suffixes, and word formation vary between Uzbek and English. In Uzbek, the use of affixes to denote possession, plurality, and verb conjugation differs from the English language. For instance, the Uzbek term "sotib olish" for "purchasing" consists of a verb stem "ol", affixes "ish" and "sotib" indicating the action of buying. In contrast, the English term "purchasing" is formed through the addition of the suffix "-ing" to the verb root "purchase".

Understanding the morphological and phonetic intricacies of commercial terms in Uzbek and English is crucial for accurate interpretation and translation in international business communications.

The comparative and structural analysis of commercial terms in Uzbek and English has significant implications for international business operations, trade negotiations and intercultural communication.

Firstly, a profound understanding of commercial terms in both languages is essential for effective translation and interpretation in international trade transactions. Accurate translation of commercial contracts, agreements, and financial documents is crucial for avoiding misunderstandings and legal disputes.

Secondly, a comprehensive understanding of the differences and similarities in commercial terms between Uzbek and English facilitates effective communication between businesses and trade partners from different linguistic and cultural backgrounds. It promotes clarity, mutual understanding, and trust in commercial dealings.

Moreover, the insights gained from comparative and structural analysis of commercial terms enable businesses to tailor their marketing, advertising, and branding strategies effectively in diverse linguistic and cultural contexts. Knowledge of the linguistic nuances and cultural connotations of commercial terms is imperative for successful market penetration and customer engagement in Uzbek and English-speaking regions.

In conclusion, the comparative and structural analysis of commercial terms in Uzbek and English provides valuable insights into the linguistic, semantic, and cultural aspects of international business communication. Understanding the differences and similarities in commercial terms between the two languages is indispensable for successful cross-linguistic communication, negotiation, and collaboration in the global business arena. Moreover, it fosters intercultural



understanding and cooperation, laying the foundation for prosperous and sustainable international business relationships.

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