

Business Terms With Multiple Words

Hasanov Elyorjon Odiljonovich

Email: elyor_star@mail.ru

Phone number: +998909441072

Abstract

Terminology can be mentioned as one of the essential parts of linguistics to research lexemes in all spheres. The purpose of the article is to discuss business terms in linguistics as well as research some business terms with multiple words.

Keywords: term, terminology, multi-word business terms, characteristics of business terms.

INTRODUCTION

Firstly, it should be noted that terminology is a vitally important for linguistics as it studies all the words and terms separately. Both Uzbek and English languages are rich of words so it is pretty challenging to learn the word individually. To solve the problems and tackle with the difficulties in researching terms, terminology has been appeared as a science. It gives a great opportunity to study the origin of words, the meaning of words and the classification of words.

Also, the terminology in the construction of the modern Uzbek literary language is special and it is distinguished by its position and status. There are two worldviews about the role of vocabulary. First according to the idea, terminology is an independent layer of the lexicon of the literary language if it is recognized in the style, according to the second doctrine, it is a literary language word, its wealth is separated from its composition, it is evaluated as a “separate” object and types of speech (dialect, slang, live conversation).

V. P. Danilenko said that terminology means an independent functional type of general literary language, for example, traditional scientific language (language of science, science or technology) (Danilenko 1977; 8). The language of science, as one of the functional systems of the general literary language, stands alongside the concepts of the language of live conversation and the language of fiction.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A great number of linguists, scientists worked on terminology and added their great contribution to the improvement of the science. According to H. Hewell, terminology is a set of terms related to a specific science or words used in the field of technology. By recording the meaning of terms, we also record the concepts they represent (Whewell 1967). There are different understandings of the term. For example, for logicians, a term is a word that refers to a set of descriptions (or descriptions) of a specific object and is applied to it. Any word in any language can be a term. In

science and technology, a term is an artificially invented or special word taken from natural language. The field of application of such words is determined or limited by representatives of one or another scientific school. Unlike universal terms, terms specific to science and technology are combined into terminological systems as hierarchical units, they achieve their meaning only within the same system, in which a logical (conceptual) terminological field corresponds to them. Any development in science indicates the emergence or clarification of scientific terms. According to O. Vinokur, the term is always clear and obvious. The language of the system of terms is formed consciously. After all, the term does not appear by itself, spontaneously, but is created due to its necessity, the existence of a need for it in society. According to A.S. Gerd, a term is a natural and artificial language unit, that is, a word or a combination of words, with a special terminological meaning that clearly and fully reflects the main features of existing concepts at a certain stage of scientific development (Gerd 1991;1-4). O.S. Akhmanova says that terminology emerges only when a science reaches the highest level of its development, that is, the term is recognized after a specific concept acquires a clear scientific expression. An important means of distinguishing a term from a non-term is that it cannot be scientifically defined. V. G. Gak, along with giving a definition of the term, reveals its essence and determines the place of the term in the vocabulary of a language. He objects to the fact that the term is treated as a separate type of lexical units in scientific works and puts forward the idea that the term-function is a form of the use of lexical units (Gak 1972; 68-71).

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

Terms consist of one word or several words. their meaning has a specific meaning in a specific field, or the same term can have different meanings in several fields. therefore, in order to preserve their necessary meaning, the science of terminology occupies the main task.

There are countless business terms used across various industries, each carrying its own significance and application. Here are some fundamental terms that are common to use in both English and Uzbek languages. Interestingly, a great number of terms are not translated from English into Uzbek, like: *marketing, credit card, business, machine etc.* It should be noted that some terms lose it meaning or if they are traditional words one has to find equivalence of the word. By way of example, some historical business terms: *karvon, kissa, aqcha* and many others. Both English and Uzbek languages have business terms consisting of one and several words, which we can say are new in linguistics and have not yet been thoroughly studied. Business terms can indeed be single words or consist of several words. They range from simple concepts to complex processes. the correct application or understanding of these words requires a lot of work and deep knowledge on the part of the translator and businessman. Below are business terms that consist of a few words.

single word business terms	multi-word business terms
profit	market capitalization
inventory	return on investment (ROI)
equity	earnings before interest
leverage	cash flow statement
merger	market capitalization

assets	accounts payable
revenue	customer relationship management (CRM):

Multi-word business terms, often encompassing phrases or specific jargon, carry several defining characteristics that distinguish them from single-word terms in business communication and documentation. Understanding these characteristics can enhance comprehension and effective use of business language, especially in complex or technical contexts. Initially, multi-word terms often provide more specific information than single-word terms. By combining words, these terms can convey nuanced meanings, describe complex concepts, or detail procedures more thoroughly. They tend to be more descriptive, incorporating adjectives or additional nouns that clarify the term's meaning. For example, "accounts payable" specifically refers to the accounts within the business that represent obligations to pay creditors. Multi-word terms can cover broader concepts that encompass several aspects of a business or financial operation. "Customer Relationship Management (CRM)" not only refers to managing customer relationships but also implies the use of strategies, technologies, and processes to do so. The additional words in these terms often provide context that can aid in understanding the term's application within business practices. "Return on Investment (ROI)" clearly indicates that the term relates to returns generated from an investment.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, multi-word terms are frequently used to address technical or specialized areas within business, such as finance, accounting, and legal. "Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization (EBITDA)" is an example that speaks directly to a financial metric used by analysts and investors to evaluate a company's operating performance. These terms can bridge multiple disciplines or areas of business practice, reflecting the interconnected nature of modern business operations. For instance, "Supply Chain Management (SCM)" involves logistics, operations management, procurement, and information technology. Multi-word business terms are adaptable to new developments and trends. As the business environment evolves, new terms are created to describe emerging practices, technologies, or strategies. Many multi-word terms are standardized through use in regulatory documents, legal contracts, and professional guidelines. This standardization helps ensure consistency and mutual understanding among business professionals.

REFERENCES

1. Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. –М., 1966.
2. Винокур Г.О. О некоторых явлениях словообразования в русской технической терминологии. Труды МИФЛИ. Т.5. Сборник статей по языкоznанию. - М., 1961.-С.3-10.
3. Гак В.Г. Асимметрия лингвистического знака и некоторые общие проблемы терминологии (семантические проблемы языка науки). Материалы научного симпозиума. - М.: МГУ,1972. - С.68 - 71.
4. Герд А.С. Значение термина и научное знание//Научнотехническая информация. Серия 2.-М.,1991. №10.- С.1-4.

5. Даниленко В.П. Об основных лингвистических требованиях к стандартизируемым терминам//Семиотические проблемы языков науки, терминологии и информатики.- М.: МГУ,1971.

6. Yuldasheva, D. (2023). INGLIZ TILIDA SUB'YEKT KATEGORIYASI KONSEPTUAL VOQEALANISHINING FUNKSIONAL TABIATI. *Педагогика и психология в современном мире: теоретические и практические исследования*, 2(8), 91-94.

7. Aliyevna, Y. D. (2023). THE ISSUE OF THE SUBJECT AND ITS RELATION TO SYNTACTICS AND SEMANTICS. *Gospodarka i Innowacje.*, 36, 214-217.

8. Aliyevna, Y. D. (2023). SUBJECT CATEGORY IN LITERAL DISCOURSE. *Gospodarka i Innowacje.*, 40, 246-249.

9. Xo'jaeva, S. (2023). ALISHER NAVOIY IJODIDA IYMON TALQINI. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 4(Conference Proceedings 1), 180-187.

10. Shoirakhon, K. (2023). The Artistry of Alisher Navoi's work "Nazm Ul-Javohir". *American Journal of Public Diplomacy and International Studies* (2993-2157), 1(10), 403-408.

11. Shoirakhon, K. (2023). The Use of Rhyming Arts in Alisher Navoi's Work Nazm Ul-Javohir. *Journal of Advanced Zoology*, 44.

12. Zohidova, D., & Xo'jayeva, S. (2024, February). "NAZM UL-JAVOHIR" RUBOIYLARINING QOFIYA XUSUSIYATLARI. In *Konferensiyalar/Conferences* (Vol. 1, No. 5, pp. 96-102).

13. Shoirakhon, K. (2023). THE METRIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ALISHER NAVOI'S WORK «NAZM UL-JAVOHIR». *Gospodarka i Innowacje.*, 42, 475-480.

14. Xo'jayeva, S. (2023). ALISHER NAVOIYNING "NAZM UL-JAVOHIR" ASARIDA QOFIYA SATHI VA ASAR POETIKASI O 'RTASIDAGI BOG 'LIQLIK. *Farg'ona davlat universiteti*, (3), 94-94.

15. Abdulhamidov, S. (2023). BASIC PRINCIPLES AND PROCEDURE FOR STUDYING CAUSATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS IN MODERN LINGUISTICS. *Наука и технология в современном мире*, 2(19), 19-22.

16. Abdulhamidov, S. (2023). CAUSATIVITY FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE LINGUOCOGNITIVE ASPECT. *Инновационные исследования в современном мире: теория и практика*, 2(23), 8-11.

17. Xusnitdin o'g'li, S. A. (2023). ISSUES OF CREATING A LINGUISTIC IMAGE OF THE WORLD. *Gospodarka i Innowacje.*, 37, 44-46.

18. Xusnitdin o'g'li, S. A. (2022). LEXICAL AND SEMANTICAL MEANING OF CAUSATIVE VERBS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH. *Open Access Repository*, 8(11), 309-311.

19. Xusnitdin o'g'li, S. A. (2022). SEMANTIC INTERPRETATION OF CAUSATIVITY IN LINGUISTICS. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(11), 546-549.

20. Xusnitdin o'g'li, S. A. (2022). THE LINGUISTIC IMAGE OF THE WORLD AND THE PECULIARITIES OF ITS CREATION. *Conferencea*, 232-234.
21. Sodiqova, S. T. (2023). Comparisons with Bird and Insect Components in the Works of Uzbek Writers. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 12(03), 113-114.*
22. Sodiqova, S. (2023). ERROR CORRECTION IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING. *Talqin va tadqiqotlar, 1(1)*.
23. Sodiqova, S. T. (2023). SIMILE IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES.
24. Sodiqova, S. (2017). Teaching writing through games. In *Молодежь и наука: реальность и будущее* (pp. 228-229).