

Formation and Development of Lexemes in the Field of Trade (On the Example of English and Uzbek Languages)

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Abstract. *Language and trade have been closely linked throughout history, influencing and shaping each other as trade expanded across regions and cultures. The study of trade-related words as a linguistic category reveals not only the mechanisms of word formation and acquisition, but also socio-economic and historical factors that cause lexical changes. In this context, etymological studies play a crucial role in understanding how commercial lexemes appear, develop and adapt in languages.*

This article makes a comparative analysis of the words used in trade in the Uzbek and English languages, focusing on their linguistic origin, word formation processes, and semantic evolution. While English has historically incorporated business vocabulary from Latin, French, and Dutch, Uzbek has been influenced by Persian, Arabic, Russian, and, in recent years, English. The study examines how these influences have shaped the commercial lexicon in both languages, taking into account phonetic, morphological and semantic adaptations.

Key words: *linguistic etymology, trade-related semantics, trade vocabulary standardization, linguistic globalization, digital trade lexicon, financial technology (fintech) lexicon.*

Introduction

International trade plays a decisive role in the global economy by facilitating the exchange of goods, services, and capital across borders. As trade relations expand, understanding the core vocabulary related to trade becomes essential for businesses, policymakers, and economists. Trade-related concepts reflect not only economic impacts but also the historical and linguistic influences that shape the commercial lexicon of a language.

This article explores key lexemes related to trade, their etymology, and their usage in both English and Uzbek. As the dominant language of international business, English has developed its trade vocabulary under the influence of Latin, French, Dutch, and Italian. In contrast, the Uzbek trade lexicon is shaped by Arabic, Persian, Russian, and Turkic linguistic traditions, reflecting Uzbekistan's historical role as a trade hub along the Great Silk Road.

Moreover, due to globalization and technological advancements, English has emerged as the primary source of modern trade vocabulary. Like many other languages, Uzbek increasingly incorporates borrowed terms in digital trade and financial discourse. This study not only traces the historical development of trade-related vocabulary but also highlights the role of e-commerce and global trade networks in shaping contemporary trade language. By comparing and contrasting the linguistic mechanisms behind trade lexicon in Uzbek and English, this research helps gain a deeper understanding of cross-linguistic influences and lexical adaptation in a global commercial context.

Trade lexemes refer to specialized vocabulary used in commerce, the exchange of goods and services, and economic transactions. Terms in the field of trade and commerce are used in business, market, and economic contexts. The trade lexicon in both Uzbek and English has been heavily influenced by historical trade routes, colonial expansion, and globalization. Etymology, the study of the origin and historical development of words, plays a crucial role in understanding these lexical units. It helps determine how and when words entered a language and reflects linguistic changes. For instance, the Uzbek word *karvon* and the English word *caravan* both trace back to the Persian word *karvan*, reflecting historical trade routes.

Both Uzbek and English contain trade vocabulary linked to multiple languages due to economic interactions, cultural exchanges, and historical trade routes. Uzbek, a Turkic language, has adopted trade terms from several languages:

From Arabic (due to Islamic influence and medieval trade): *savdo* (trade), *mablagʻ* (capital);

From Persian (due to the Silk Road and cultural dominance): *tijorat* (commerce), *doʻkondor* (shopkeeper);

From Russian (during the Soviet era): *fabrika* (factory), *firma* (company), *aksiya* (share);

From English (due to global trade in recent decades): *marketing*, *franshiza* (franchise), *investor*.

English, influenced by maritime trade, colonialism, and globalization, has incorporated trade lexemes from several languages:

From Arabic via Mediterranean trade routes: *tariff*, *bazaar*, *cotton*;

From Latin and Greek due to classical influence: *commerce* (from Latin *commercium*), *economy* (from Greek *oikonomia*);

From French (post-Norman conquest, especially in finance): *merchant*, *entrepreneur* (from Latin *mercator*);

From Dutch (Age of Exploration): *stock*, *freight*;

From Italian (banking): *bank*, *credit* (from Italian *banca*);

From Spanish (maritime trade): *cargo* (from Spanish *cargar*).

Comparing Uzbek and English trade lexemes is essential to understand how different language systems adapt to commercial and economic influences. Although Uzbek belongs to the Turkic language family and English to the Indo-European family, both languages have undergone extensive borrowing, integration, and semantic evolution due to trade interactions. Despite different linguistic roots, Uzbek and English show similar methods of word formation in their trade lexicon. Word formation enables languages to create new trade-related lexemes while preserving linguistic efficiency and adaptability.

Uzbek, as an agglutinative language, forms trade lexemes by adding suffixes to root words. This is known as the affixation or morphological method:

savdo + *-gar* → *savdogar* (trader)

sarmoya + *-dor* → *sarmoyador* (investor)

brend + *-lash* → *brendlash* (to brand)

English forms trade lexemes using prefixes and suffixes:

Words formed via prefixation:

re- + *sell* → *resell*

mis- + *calculate* → *miscalculate*

co- + *investor* → *co-investor*

Words formed via suffixation:

trade + -er → trader

finance + -ial → financial

commerce + -ial → commercial

Compounding is another method of word formation. In Uzbek, compound nouns are used, such as *pul ayirboshlash* (money exchange), and in English, the equivalent is money exchange. These parallel examples allow us to analyze how linguistic structures shape trade vocabulary across different languages.

In Uzbek, compounds (*qo‘shma otlar*) are formed mainly according to two models:

Noun + noun combinations:

tovar ayirboshlash (barter trade)

sanoat markazi (industrial center)

narx belgilash (price determination)

Verb-based expressions:

olib-sotarlik (buying and selling)

savdo-sotiq (trade and commerce)

In English, compounding often follows the noun + noun or adjective + noun model:

Noun + noun combinations:

marketplace

salesperson

stock exchange

trade deficit

Adjective + noun combinations:

free trade

fixed price

direct investment

Blending, a word formation method that combines parts of two words, is more common in English than in Uzbek. However, modern examples in Uzbek do exist:

telemarket (from *televideniye* + *market*)

In English, common blended words in business and trade vocabulary include:

- *advertorial* (advertisement + editorial)
- *infomercial* (information + commercial)

As languages engage in trade, they exchange, modify, and standardize commercial lexemes, keeping trade vocabulary dynamic and reflective of economic realities. Both Uzbek and English trade lexicons exhibit the influence of historical trade routes, colonialism, and modern economic globalization. English often merges borrowed words with native elements:

- *microfinance* (Greek *mikros* + French *finance*)
- *e-commerce* (electronic + Latin *commerce*)
- *stockbroker* (Old English *stock* + Dutch *broker*)

The trade lexicons in Uzbek and English develop through affixation, compounding, and blending, each with unique structural patterns due to their linguistic systems. As an agglutinative language, Uzbek relies on derivational suffixes and compound nouns, while analytical English makes full use of all word formation methods. Both languages integrate foreign trade terms while preserving distinct phonological, morphological, and semantic systems during the adaptation process.

The Evolution and Cross-Linguistic Influence of Trade-Related Lexical Items and the Impact of Globalization

Many trade-related terms have historically emerged through cross-linguistic interactions and have undergone semantic changes over time. For example, the English word *company* originally comes from the Latin *companion*, meaning “one who shares bread,” and later acquired the meaning of a business entity. The Uzbek word *savdo* initially meant barter or exchange but now broadly refers to trade and commerce.

Economic and technological changes often lead to semantic shifts in trade-related vocabulary. For instance, the English word *store* originally meant supply or warehouse but now refers to a retail shop. This example illustrates how meanings broaden over time. Some English words have broader meanings in Uzbek. For example, the word *brand* in Uzbek not only refers to products but also to high-status individuals, trends, or prestigious items. These semantic shifts demonstrate how English trade vocabulary integrates into Uzbek cultural and economic contexts.

In Uzbek, we observe semantic broadening (broader use than in the source language):

- *bozor* → *bozor iqtisodiyoti* (market economy)
- *savdo* (originally buying and selling) → *savdo muzokaralari* (trade negotiations)
- *sarmoya* → large-scale investments including human capital, education, etc.

In English:

- *market* → economic system, audience segment (labor market, stock market)
- *bank* (originally a money exchange device) → financial institution
- *cargo* → any goods being transported
- *finance* (originally payment, calculation) → money management system

The English word *dealer* initially referred to any person dealing in goods but now denotes specialists in specific fields (e.g., art dealer, car dealer). This is an example of semantic narrowing, where meanings become more specific. Some English words have more precise meanings in Uzbek. For example, *marketing* in English covers a broad concept of market, branding, sales, and advertising, while in Uzbek it mainly refers to advertising strategies.

In Uzbek, we also see semantic narrowing (from broad to specific):

- *aksiya* (originally any legal document) → company shares
- *tovar* (originally any object) → goods for sale
- *savdogar* → seller of certain goods

In English:

- *tariff* (originally any list or schedule) → tax on trade
- *firma* (originally agreement) → business enterprise
- *company* (originally group of people) → business entity

These semantic changes reflect economic transformations and the adaptation of trade concepts across cultures. Trade-related words often develop multiple meanings over time. For instance, while the Uzbek word *mol* means cattle, in trade it specifically denotes goods or products.

Polysemy is common in Uzbek trade vocabulary:

- bozor can mean a marketplace, Sunday (a day of rest), or noise and commotion.
- savdo can mean commerce as well as conflict or worry.
- hisob-kitob qilish means calculation but also resolving an issue.
- sotib olish means purchasing but can also imply gaining something by any means.

In English trade vocabulary:

- capital can mean financial assets, a city, or death penalty.
- credit means financial loan but also acknowledgment for effort.
- charge means a fee but also accusation or responsibility.

The polysemy of trade-related lexemes reflects historical, economic, and cultural influences on language evolution. Such words are actively used not only in economic discourse but also in everyday speech.

Global trade and technology have accelerated the adoption and standardization of trade lexemes. International business terms like import, export, and stock exchange are now globally recognized. Many Uzbek companies use marketing, manager, and startup without translation. New digital trade terms such as e-commerce and cryptocurrency influence both Uzbek and English trade vocabularies.

Uzbek and English languages increasingly borrow from international trade terminology, especially from English. Examples in Uzbek include franshiza (franchise), import, eksport, and bankrot. English has borrowed from Turkic languages words like bazaar (from Persian), and from Arabic words such as tariff and cargo. The history of trade facilitated easy borrowing of trade-related words, often from dominant trade partners.

Globalization significantly impacts trade terminology in both Uzbek and English, introducing new concepts, business models, and technologies into each language and fostering their integration. It also leads to linguistic standardization, where English dominates internationally recognized trade terms. International business requires a unified communication system, which explains why Uzbek frequently adopts English trade terms without translation (e.g., import, export, brand, manager, startup). The word biznes is more widely used than tadbirkorlik in Uzbek.

English trade vocabulary already dominates globally, but some regional trade terms remain recognized worldwide. For example, logistics (originally Greek) is used internationally without translation. Standardization facilitates cross-border trade, making it more efficient.

The rise of e-commerce, cryptocurrency, and fintech has introduced new trade-related words globally, such as cryptocurrency, blockchain, online payment, e-commerce, NFT, and fintech.

Globalization has transformed Uzbek and English trade lexicons by introducing neologisms, broadening meanings, standardizing terminology, and integrating digital trade concepts. Uzbek increasingly adopts English business terms, while English continues to absorb specialized trade vocabulary from other languages. The digital economy accelerates this linguistic exchange and creates a globally interconnected trade vocabulary.

Our research mainly analyzes English and Uzbek trade vocabularies separately, focusing on their etymology, adoption, and linguistic evolution in a comparative perspective. It includes historical borrowing from Arabic, Persian, and Russian before globalization and examines the influence of English in the digital and financial age. Comparative analysis shows that English and Uzbek trade lexicons developed differently under historical, economic, and technological influences.

Studying trade terminology in both Uzbek and English reveals the complex interaction between language evolution, economic exchange, and cross-linguistic influence. Both languages have created rich trade vocabularies through borrowing, word formation, and semantic shifts influenced by historical and socio-economic factors.

The main conclusion is the growing role of English as the global trade language influencing Uzbek through loanwords, hybrid forms, and digital trade terms. The study also demonstrates how morphological processes like affixation, compounding, and blending operate in coinage of new trade terms in both languages.

CONCLUSION

In summary, the comparative study of Uzbek and English trade vocabularies reveals how historical influence, linguistic mechanisms, and globalization shape the evolution of trade-related lexemes. As economic interactions intensify, interdisciplinary research into trade vocabulary enriches linguistic understanding and helps predict future trends in global trade communication.

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