

**COMPARATIVE RESEARCH OF BUSSINESS TERMINOLOGY IN THE
ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGE**

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Introduction. English lexicology, unlike Uzbek lexicology, is a direction that combines concepts related to naturism. Tourism is derived from the French word *tour*, meaning hiking. The "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" gives the following information about the word *travel*. "Travel is a trip made in Arabic for the purpose of recreation, recreation or vision of the world, study." The concept of travel itself, also derived from Arabic, is to go somewhere for the purpose of service or travel. Caravanserai is a rabot, a palace where caravans spend the night. The cities of the Middle East, Central Asia, the Middle Caucasus are built on the trade route.

In English lexicology, the following units related to tourism have occurred: *Baggage*. Travelling bags and personal possessions of a traveler. In travel terms, accompanied baggage is that carried in the same vehicle as the passenger; unaccompanied baggage is that carried seperately. Checked baggage is handed over by the passenger, to be claimed at the destination; unchecked(or carry on) baggage stays in the passenger's possession.

A literal translation is a group of words translated into Uzbek from a foreign language in the kalka method: sky-scraper in English; we can give an example of *klassen kamps* in German. It should also be said that appropriation can distinguish words by importance and wealth. First when a word is accompanied by a reference (i.e. an object is an idea and an idea), for example: *atata* is a gaytan word that entered Italian through Spanish, or the *caffé* word came from Turkish, *zero* from Arabic (in roman numbers zero i.e. zero did not exist), and words like *tram*, *transistor*, *juke-box* came from English. A significant place is occupied by the richly stylistic and social status of words. serves to remember society, culture, living conditions. The richness of overtones can be seen in *leader*, *baby-sitter*, *week-end*. Words and combinations in English sometimes cause convenience due to their brevity.

Acquired words penetrate the language through written and oral forms. The word *Tunnel* entered through the written language. If the word *tunnel* came in from the spoken language, it would be pronounced as *tanel*, just like in English. The word *Budget*, in contrast, is pronounced *badjet*, because it has entered from the oral language. there are English words of this type that are pronounced and written the same in our speech, for example: the word *flirt* is written and read like this. We must know that there are differences between neologism and appropriation word. Above, we have described that words of assimilation are those that are embedded in our language and take place in our dictionaries. Neologisms, on the other hand, are words that have just entered our language and are not yet widespread.

We must say that with the passage of time and the addition of neologisms to our line of words in consumption, assimilation becomes words. And the science that studies neologisms is called Neology. Now, when working on neologisms and collecting present-day neologisms and being released in a dictionary state, it can stand in a state of neologism at a certain duration of time, but then the assimilation becomes a dictionary of words.

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