



LEXICAL-SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS WORDS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Abstract: This article analyzes the meaning of business terms their importance, usage in daily life. In the initial point of this article some business terms taken from the book of Robert Kiyosaki's "Rich Dad, Poor Dad" glossaries. The business terms used in this book are grouped lexically and semantically.

Keywords: cost, active cash flow, passive cash flow, income, taxes, rent, real estate, loan payments, utility bills, personal, private.

Introduction

The role of enlarging and enriching of vocabulary brunch in every language. People can comprehend the meaning of the terms without translation it also influences the performance of borrowed words, speech organs flexibility, people's outlook, and professionalism on business area. Clarifying these terms can help to improve young learners' accepting process and be useful who begins own business.

The main part

Although Robert Kiyosaki's "Rich Dad, Poor Dad" was published in 1997, it is still one of the most widely published books to date. This book explains the basic rules of investing and the secrets of running a successful business. Robert Kiyosaki's books have been published in more than a hundred countries in forty-six languages in more than thirty million copies and are one of the most popular books of our century [1. 4].

The book gives the names of business entities: objects, action names, quantifiers, and symbols used by the author.

Names of persons: entrepreneur, employee, worker, employer, boss, investor, secretary, lawyer [1.9-169].

Item names: product, raw material, transport, funds, cash, property, income, food, residential building, bill, check [1.9-169].

Names of actions: giving money, lack of money, thinking, doing one's job, working for money, getting rich, getting poor [1.9-169].

Quantitative words: more, less, less, enough, thirty cents, an hour, countless, a little, a few, a lot, a whole, a half, a third, a tenth, a hundred, one in a thousand, all, a few, some, a large part, large-scale, one, many [1.9-169].

Sign words: rich, poor, rich, poor, productive, inefficient, knowledgeable, talented, versatile, creative, inquisitive, demanding, strict, forgiving, kind, diligent, aspiring, thoughtful, mental, physical, properly selected, mature, successful, useful, useless [1.9-169].

According to Robert Kiyosaki, business terms are defined as follows:

Income is the amount of money that a person earns in a day, a week, a month or a year.

Active cash flow - it puts money in your pocket: shares, real estate, intellectual property, dividends, rental income, and royalties.

Passive cash flow - it takes money from your pocket: rent, loan payment, credit card, one-time furniture used in our daily lives, household appliances.

Expenses - taxes, food, clothing, travel, fixed expenses.

Taxes are the amount of money a person earns and pays to the state for the property he or she owns.

Rent is a sum of money that is not owned by a person, but is paid for the use of the property under a contract with the real owner for a certain period of time.

Real estate - includes a certain area of land, including above-ground buildings, underground natural resources, flora and fauna, and everything from crops to water and minerals. It is divided into three types: residential real estate, commercial real estate, and industrial real estate [3.1]

Loan payments are interest-bearing loans with a maturity of at least 3 months to 15-20 years;

Utility bills are payments for natural resources used by humans: water, natural gas, electricity and waste.

own property - a form of property that belongs to a person, is in his personal possession and is not subject to income tax.

Private property is, in short, a form of property that is subject to income tax, documented, and can be rented or sold.

WORDS	ENGLISH DEFINITION	UZBEK DEFINITION
Above board	Honest and legal	Vijdon va qonunga asoslanib
Acquisition	When one company buys another or part of another company, or the company or part of company that is bought	Bir tashkilot boshqa bir tashkilotni yoki qismini sotib olsa o'zlashtirilgan mulkka aytiladi
Asset	Something belonging to an individual or a business that has value or the power to earn money	Jismoniy shaxs yoki biror biznesga tegishli bo'lgan mulkka aytiladi
Balance sheet	A document showing a company's financial position and wealth at a particular time	Kompaniyaning ayni paytdagi iqtisodiy moliyaviy ko'rsatkichi
Bankrupt	Someone judged to be unable to pay their debts by a court of law	Sud qaroriga binoan qarzdorligini to'lolmasligi, kasod bo'lish
Billboard	A large sign used for advertising	Reklama uchun foydalaniladigan katta belgi
Brand	A name given to a product or group of products by a company for easy recognition	Mahsulot yoki maxsulotlar guruhiga kompaniya tomonidan berilgan oson tanib olinadigan nom
Brand leader	The brand with the most sales in a particular market	Ayni paytda bozorda eng ko'p sotilgan peshqadam

Brand loyalty	The degree to which people buy a particular brand and refuse to change to other brands	Doimiy mijoz boshqa kompaniya maxsulotini sotib olishni rad eta oladigan darajada sodiq
Bribe	To dishonestly give money to someone to persuade them to do that will help you	Yordam berishi un noqonuniy pul berish “pora”
Culture	The ideas, beliefs, and customs that are shared and accepted by people in a society	Jamiyatdagi ma’lum bir xalqqa tegishli bo’lgan g’oyalar, ishonchlar va an’analar majmuasi
Defect	A fault or the lack of something that means that a product etc is not perfect	Maxsulot yaroqli emas ya’ni kamchiligi, nuqsoni bor
Flexible	A person, plan etc that is flexible can change or be changed easily to suit any new situation	Yangilikka oson moslashadigan va qabul qiladigan odam yoki o’zgaruvchan reja
Flexitime	A system in which people who work in a company do a fixed number of hours each week	Tashkilotda ishlaydigan ishchining har haftada o’zgaruvchan ish vaqti, ixtiyoriy ravishda o’zgaradi
Innovative	Innovative product, method, process etc is new, different, and better than those existed before	Avvalgisidan ko’ra yaxshiroq bo’lgan maxsulot, usul yoki jarayon
ISO	International Organization for Standardization, whose purpose is to establish international standards for services, goods, and industrial methods	Xalqaro Standartlash Tashkiloti bo’lib, maxsulot, xizmatlar va iqtisodiy metodlarni tekshiradi
Joint venture	A business activity in which two or more companies have invested together	Bir necha kompaniyaning o’zaro birlashib bitta investitsiya kiritishi
Merchandise	Goods that are produced in order to be sold, especially goods that are sold in a store	Sotish un , rastalarda sotilishi uchun ishlab chiqarilgan maxsulot
R and D	Research and development :the part of a business concerned with studying new ideas and developing new products	Islyangi maxsulot, yangi g’oya qidirish va rivojlanish jarayonidagi tadqiqotdir
Upgrade	The act of improving product or service	Maxsulot yoki xizmat sifatini yaxshilash
Zero defects	The aim of having no faults at all in products that are produced	Nol defect. Maxsulotni benuqson ishlab chiqarishga bo’lgan harakat, maqsad

[3.168, 169,171,172]

Conclusion

In short, these terms are used today in many areas of our lives. Today there is confusion between the concepts of active and passive. If you look it up in a glossary, the words simply mean "active and inactive." But in business, these two concepts are so important that we have to differentiate between the process by which you put money into your pocket and the money you get out of it. Otherwise, we will be the losers. Working capital is one of our most lucrative industries. Liabilities are the source of our secondary needs that we buy for our own income: new furniture, an expensive car, or a luxury home, and a large amount of money spent on decorating and repairing it.

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