Abstract: This article analyzes the meaning of the lexical and syntactical meaning of the word. In addition, give general information about business talks. The article deals with methodological teaching of commercial terms used in business communication. Moreover, the general types of word combinations are mention. Keywords: trade, balance, promissory, notes, barter exchange, traders, merchants, domestic, retailers, sales, trade, balance bill, trade, businessman.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan emphasized, "Our mission is to implement the model of progress and renewal based on the accumulated experience and advanced international practice" (Building a free and prosperous democratic state of Uzbekistan). Indeed, the policy pursued by the president is also wise and is a great foundation for the dynamic development of our republic [1]. The mirror we have employed in our study has also many words and terms that are commonly use in business, practice and we have tried to thoroughly analyze these manipulations. The purpose of the work is to identify commercial terms in the future, in English and in Uzbek languages, and to create conditions for professionals interested in business. He also said, "Our main task is to create the most favorable conditions for entrepreneurship development. Everyone who engages in business affairs should be firmly convinced of the support of the state. People should be interested in doing business. Entrepreneurs and people are rich even if they are rich." (Tashkent, November 24, 2016).

From the history of the trade, there was some kind of relationship between people for commercialization. The relationships were varied in various forms, in
turquoise circles and in. These relationships are addresses to human beings depending on their origin. We are dealing with this communication in the form of practical conversation today. This practical conversation is called business talk in the modern language, it is widely spread among today's youth, and it is certainly Russian. We have been able to examine in detail the examples of two languages, in the case of Uzbek and English, in which we have studied it, or in other words, from the comparative typological and geographical point of view. This is the expected result.

First, the terminology is a field that explores these terms and its usage. The term is derived from Latin for the first time - termus-chegara. The basis of this is that it has a lot of meaning. It is a combination of words and phrases, a clear and precise concept and its other components [2]. The most important part of the term is that it is not related to the text. The term must be meaningful, structurally, stylistically neutral or equivalent. For example: phoneme, sinus, added gimat. The term is a combination of these words and phrases, or a combination of words that have a specific meaning and meaning. Terminology is also derived from Latin, that is, the line of the region, the concept used in the boundary sense, and the sequence of these structured words, which are subdivided into groups and interconnected in their specific fields [3].

Terminology differs from lexicography. It teaches more self-concept, thinking, and explores terminology as a cognitive system. Lexicography teaches more words and their meaning.

Lexicography - Greek Lexicon - "dictionary" and grapho - means "to write." This is the difference between them [4].

Lexicology - Greek - Lexicos (lexicosis) - "dictionary (linguistic)", logos - (logos) - "teachings", "ideas". Lexicography is a section that explores the dictionary content and lexicon of Uzbek and English. All words and expressions in the language are called lexicon. They constitute the vocabulary of the language. Lexical language examines the dictionary content in two ways: 1) internal and 2)
An area that studies the language content of the tongue is called semiology. It teaches the meaning of words and expressions in the speech. When any word appears in the language, it has its own shape and meaning, the subject, the event, the character, the actions in the universe. The meaning of the word develops according to different influences and requirements. Thus, semicology examines the meaning of word and fixed phrases. Semiology - Greek ophthalmology - "sign", "stamp" and logos - means "teachings." [7].

Another area of lexicology is etymology. refers to the meaning. It explains the historical origin of words and phrases in the dictionary of the language, meaningful portions of legitimate words and words from other languages. It means that etymology also analyzes both sides of the word, ie, the inner sense of the word and the external sound. Lexicology learns the peculiarities of the dictionary from external sources, the simplicity of the language's vocabulary, the use of words, and the exploitation of certain words from the extinction of knowledge by the continuous development of science, culture, and technology. [7].

Another area of lexicology is lexicography. The objective of the Lexicography is to collect words in the written language. Lexicography collects words and phrases in specific fields and brings them in a certain order and in the form of dictionary books.

Glossary is known as the words or symbols, which includes the alphabetical terms that incorporate a combination of terms in the specific field of knowledge and definite terms. Traditional glossaries are at the end of the booklet and the terms are typically new in appearance, but not specifically or professionally. The historical background of the glossary is derived from the Latin language as gnosis - knowledge, understanding, logos, and so on. Consequently, it is understood that the concept of consciousness, the shape and meaning of science, the source of learning, the way people know the truth. [5].

Teaching economic sciences and commercial terms in English and English have shown that some economic terms, in particular commercial terms, notions

---

ФОРУМ МОЛОДЫХ УЧЕНЫХ №6(22) forum-nauka.ru
and expressions, do not have their own scientific and theoretical interpretation or translation. At the same time, research has shown that the results of the pragmatic survey of commercial terminology by industry are reflected in the table below.

Sam ESI "Economics" faculty is the result of a survey among students

The grouped terms for the terms are summarize in the table below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English appearance of the words</th>
<th>Uzbek version of words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>study</td>
<td>learning, researching, researching, studying, studying, studying, studying, studying; trade) 1) sales 2) merchants, sales offices 3) retail 4) customer, customer 5) profession, profession 6) sales, development, industry, industry 7) urgent, urgent deal, exchange; trade balance bill - trade balance bill; trade channels credit - credit lines of sales vehicles; trade report statistic - bulletin boards; barter trade - barter exchange trade, foreign border domestic retail, frontier trade - foreign trade,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
domestic, home retail trade - domestic retail, wholesale trade - private wholesale; trade v - the function of the verbal term, 1) sell, trade (with) 2) share (... ga-for), Trademark n - horse word series trademark, factory brand, trading n - word word group, trading, production activity, trading capital - turnover capital, trading loss - trade, production loss, trading profit - trade, production benefits commerce, trading company, trading house / relations - trade house relations, discussion n - discussion 2) negotiation, to be under discussion - discuss, offer - ot in the offer, in the case of a word (....... ga-f, for) c. to propagate, to happen, to appear, to appear, to appear; Detail n - detailing, precision, detail car parts; in detail - detail, detailed, smallest; detailed - detailed estimate instructions - exact estimate, instruction; request - request, request; according to smb's request - at someone's request; to make a request - request; to be in good, great poor, little request - good, great little worth; as requested by somebody’s - at someone's request; Cost - Price Evaluation, body Price; at any cost - at any price; at a desired price, at a somebody’s cost; at the cost of ... at the cost of smiths - at a cost of something at a cost; first cost - factory, purchase price, prime cost; free of charge, charge - free of charge; cost accounting - cost estimate; Below cost - low cost; next to cost - at almost cost; unit cost - the cost of the unit; costs - costs, costs; costing n - production cost calculations; costly a. - a valuable, valuable, Freight - fret, freight, 2) transportation, transportation; freight car carrier - freight wagons, lorry, cargo ship; freight forwarder - freight forwarder; homeward freight - return flax; freight market - flax market; freight outwards - shipping to overseas; freight release - permission for the delivery of goods; freight account - sachet for the carriage of goods; freighter n - cargo ship; Delivery n. - Delivery 2) Filing; delivery, dispatch dates - date of delivery (dates); delivery, dispatch time - delivery time; delivery of wrong goods - supply
of other goods to the fault; miss-delivery - wrong delivery; full, full delivery - full delivery;

Advance, prior delivery - pre - delivery; late overdue delivery - late delivery missed delivery; prompt, express, special delivery - instant, urgent, special delivery; timely delivery, timely delivery, timely delivery - time of delivery; Part, partial delivery

delivery instalments - partial delivery, partial delivery; short non delivery - non-delivery, non-delivery; delay in delivery - delays in deliveries; without any delay - without any delay; delivery schedule, sheet, program - delivery schedule; completion of delivery - delivery approximation;

ready for delivery - ready for delivery; to accept, take part delivery - partially accept delivery; to hold up delivery - temporarily stop deliveries; to arrange delivery - provide delivery of supplies; to keep up to the delivery time - to execute the terms of delivery, to fulfill the term of their validity; to change, to review, to revise, to reconsider - change the delivery time;

Agreement - consent 2) contract, agreement;

By mutual agreement - agreement on sale - agreement on mutual agreement; arbitration agreement - arbitration agreement; articles of agreements - Articles of Agreement; as per contract - according to contract; gentlemen's agreement - gentlemen oral agreement; to come into agreement - to conclude an agreement;

Acceptability n - acceptability; acceptance n - acceptance, acceptance, acceptance, accepted tart;

Acceptance of an offer terms - acceptance of proposals; acceptance bank, house - bank of acceptance; acceptance loan - acceptance loan;

Demand n - demand, necessity (...- for); demand deposit - term deposit; demand draft - tart, instantly submitted; demand for payment - payment request; demands for goods - recall of the goods;
Active, brisk demand - great live demand, necessity; foreign demand - demand abroad; fair demand - more than live demand; supply and demand - supply and demand; to be in a great demand - to have a small, constant demand; to place demand on somebody’s - ask for someone, ask for someone; satisfy the demand - satisfy demand; to demand security - require security;

Pick n - Choice; the pick of something - the best part of anything; to pick on, out, over - select, pick up; to have the right to choose;

Pick up - pick up from the ground; business is picking up - improving sales;

Convenience n - Ease; at your earliest convenience - as fast as you can; termination n - end, end, expire, stop; termination of agreement - end, expiration, expiration, termination; construction n - plot, building, building; to be under construction; construction of the contract - description of the contract, interpretation; completion n - completion, formwork, harvesting, full content, filling sheet; deal – quantity.

2) Conciliation, termination; a good, great deal of something - lot;

to deal with, with metal - metal; to deal with a problem - to look, to solve the problem;

Invitation - offer; invitation card - invitation card; shipment n - loading, loading, unloading, shipment

2) shipment; shipment in bulk - loading without load, pouring;

Date of shipment - date of shipment; the first shipment - the first series, the ball; shipping n. - loading, shipment, shipment, expedition shipment, tonnage; shipping charges - shipping costs; shipping documents - downloads, incremental documents;

Balance of shipping - weight and volume of imported and exported goods; shipping facility - vehicles;

Prohibition of Prohibition - Prohibiting the Sale of Alcohol; particularly - detail, detailed, predictive; transaction - business, deal, transaction, trade;
2) work; trip n - journey, flight, word; conclusion - conclusion, completion; item - item in paragraph, paragraph; competition - competitions, competition;
Cut-throat competition - strong competition; intense competition - strong competition; competitive a. - Competing, competitive, competitive (non-existent); competitive price - competitive price;
A highly competitive market - a competitive market;
Competitiveness = competitive power - strong competition in competition; reduce - reduce, shorten, decrease prices;
Reduction - decrease, decrease, decrease, discount;
2) convert to other currency.
In summary, it can be said that there are many productive words and phrases in this area, such as other fields. At the same time, lexicology is directly related to language phonetics and grammar.
Phonetics learns speech sounds. Lexical interacts with this sounds, the grammar is interconnected on the basis of its own law, and prepares the language to express ideas. Therefore, if there is no sound, then it cannot be grammar.
As you know, the glossary of the speaker's language is used in a coherent way. This means that lexicology is interdependent with style.
The dictionary structure is related to the history of the material and spiritual culture of people speaking the same language. So lexicology is closely related to social sciences like history, archeology, literature, philosophy.
Reference


2. To declare invalid the Presidential decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan from November 26, 2016 of No. PP--4853 "About additional measures for activation and expansion of activities of free economic zones".


