

## THE USAGE OF ENGLISH WORDS IN TAJIK LANGUAGE (WORDS CONCERNING BUSINESS MATTER)

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Some words related to business are concepts concerned to production management, trade work, purchase of products, objects, a person engaged in such an activity, they represent these. The series of such lexical elements, which according to our count includes 17 items, business [3, vol. 1, p. 202; s. 127, businessman [< businessmen: "businessmen, marketers, traders"-3, p. 80; 3, vol. 1, p. 202], tender [<tender < tend: "to serve"; "Obtaining a contract through auctions"-3, p. 502] and others are included.

In addition, the act of selling goods in the foreign market with the aim of defeating competitors and gaining foreign markets at artificially reduced prices is called dumping (dumping, meaning "to reduce, bring down, throw away" [3, Vol. 1, p. 440], they also describes the theory and practice of production and sales management, taking into account the increase in efficiency and profit through the word management (management "management, leadership, organization") [3, p. 311], the concept of "household service of the population" is mentioned with the help of the word element service (service) [3, p. 461].

Among such words, there are also some lexical elements, which are actually Latin words that first found their way into the English language and through it were transferred to other languages. For example, the source of the words import is the Latin words they are "to bring", and it was adopted by the English in the form of import to express the concept of "bringing goods or funds from abroad to the country" [3, p. 194].

The word export is the same as import, and its source is the Latin export are, which means "to take out". The English accepted the mentioned word as export and expressed the concept of "exporting goods or capital" [3, p. 589].

Both lexical units were used a lot in the Soviet period, but in the last few decades, Tajik people use the Arabic words import and export to express the mentioned concepts.

Some of these quotes are used in the expression of the name of the institution, organization, etc. they go to work. For example, concern (concern) can be an example of such words. The meaning of the mentioned word was

explained by lexicographers as "one of the main forms of capitalist monopoly in the era of imperialism - a union of several independent industrial, financial, commercial institutions under the leadership of one or a group of privileged capitalists" [3, p. 258].

Regarding the use of this lexical element, it is necessary to emphasize one point, which is related to its spelling. In Soviet era, the mentioned word was written in the form of concern, in later eras it was mentioned as concern. It should be said that for some time there was no fixed law and rule in the spelling of such lexical units, and a careless attitude was expressed. Tajik Professor Kh. Majidov expressed concern about the existence of such a situation and wrote: "The result of such an attitude is that today in the spelling and pronunciation of Russian and European words, an unpleasant trend can be observed, which has a negative impact on the communication functions of our language.

In the opinion of this side, the way out of this unpleasant situation is to establish the laws of compatibility of Russian and European words, to determine the standards of Tajik pronunciation of such words, and to introduce those laws and standards in today's usage" [2, p. 220].

Fortunately, in the era of independence, when mentioning some of these vocabulary elements, the standards of their pronunciation and spelling were observed, but there are still some shortcomings in this area.

Some of the English quotations translated into Tajik language explain the types of cash, currency and concepts related to it. The series of such words includes dollar (< dollar): "the monetary unit of a number of countries, such as the USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Liberia, Southern Rosedia, Brunei, Singapore, Jamaica" [3, p. 177], clearing [clearing "transactions without cash, which mainly takes place in foreign trade"-3, p. 237], shilling

[shilling: "British currency equal to 1/20 pound sterling"-3, vol. 2, p. 642; 4, p. 576], safe "Sanduqi nosouz"-3, p. 456] and others are related.

Among such English quotations, like other groups, there are words that have been transferred to the Tajik language in several meanings.

Marketing (<marketing < market "market, sale of property") is one of the following words and has the following meanings:

1. the way of managing and organizing production, the main purpose of which is to create new types of products and sell them, to study demand related to goods and services;

2. the subject of economics, which studies issues related to the production and sale of products, marketing, market research" [3, p. 302].

Vocabulary units of the manager (< manager < manage "management": 1. a specialist in the field of production management; 2. a person who organizes sports competitions - 3, p. 311] , standard [< standard; 1. sample, criterion, benchmark; 2. a special type of goods that is defined in terms of quality, composition, quantity and weight-3, p. 481] , charter [< charter: 1. deed, charter; 2. contract, contract of transportation by ship or plane-1, p. 572] is also an example of this are some meaningful lexical elements.

Observations of the above material shows that, unlike the above named group, among such words, the number of lexical elements with several meanings transferred to the Tajik language is small.

Some of these words were widely used in the Tajik language during the Soviet period, but during the period of independence, they were replaced either by the original Tajik vocabulary or by Arabic words.

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