



# STRUCTURAL-SEMANTICAL ANALYSIS OF TEACHING LEXICAL UNITS USED IN THE FIELD OF COMMERCE OUT OF AUDIENCE IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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## -----ABSTRACT-----

*This article deals with topical issues such as teaching commercial terminologies in non philological high institutes and to determine the peculiarities of the structure of lexical units used in the field of commerce in the conduct of English language classes also the strong flow of new information in this regard, including advertising, and the advent of the Internet have had an impact on the commercial sector as well as all sectors. As a result, commercial lexemes began to be widely used at Demand and supply so international relations and its day-to-day development, the demand for it has increased among customers. Considering these areas, we are pointed out all opportunities in our research.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Pedagogical skills, the Network method, Boomerang, Communication techniques, Business talks, Interactive teaching methods.*

## I.INTRODUCTION

After gaining independence in our country, as in many areas, education has undergone new reforms. At the same time, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Education Reform” of 1992 was adopted, as well as the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Education” of August 29, 1997, consisting of 34 articles.[1] This Law has once again made it possible to realize the legal possibilities of education in all spheres of education. In addition, a number of other decisions have been made to help young people expand their opportunities.

Today, the study of foreign languages and its implementation with modern pedagogical technologies is becoming one of the most important areas in our country. This can be said in the 2012 decree on "Teaching and development of foreign languages" on improving and further strengthening the knowledge and skills of teachers. [1]

In the first place, the pedagogical skills of English teachers play an important role in educating students. The teacher must first know the concept of proper pedagogical technology, which is important in the teaching process.

The concept of technology was introduced to science in 1972 in connection with technical progress, and consists of two Greek words techno - techno - art logos - science, teaching means professional science. [3]

Educational technology is a whole system of teaching and identification, taking into account human and technical resources and their interaction, in order to optimize educational models.

Here we look at the history of the emergence and development of the theory of pedagogical technology. According to scientific articles in 30 years the concept of pedagogical technique appeared in the specialized literature and was considered as a set of methods and tools aimed at a clear and effective organization of training. It is also emphasized that this period is understood as PT in the sense of mastering the handling of teaching and laboratory equipment, the use of visual aids.

A number of international conferences held in the 1970s confirm that the focus on this area of didactics is growing. Held annually in the spring in England since 1966, the conference proceedings are published under the title Aspects of Educational Technology.



## II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Demand and supply in the market is always important, especially when it comes to product quality. Competition has long been viewed in both nations in both Uzbek and English. Therefore, there are commercial terms used for supply and demand.

They need to be able to distinguish them from other relatives and use them for the right purpose. Those, who want to be a businessman or a self-employed person, of course, need to be aware of such words and phrases as they do today.

We believe that in order to enter, study and compete in today's international areas or world markets, it is necessary to be aware of the specific features or meaning and content of commercial terms used in English, one of the international languages, in terms of supply and demand. [4]. Our research in this area is important from methodological and knowledge point of view or as a very large practical and scientifically based program, on the commercial terms used in demand and supply were more active, and we tried to reveal this field by quoting them the most commonly used words and phrases. Let's have look at same examples that given below by comparing two languages. [2]

<i>English language</i>	<i>Uzbek language</i>
<b><i>Inquire</i></b>	сўрамоқ, суриштирмоқ, маълумот тўпламоқ, сўраб суриштирмоқ
<b><i>To inquire about of smb</i></b>	бир кимса, бирор нарса молияви аҳвол тўғрисида маълумот тўпламоқ, сўраб суриштирмоқ, феъл сўз бирикмаси
<b><i>to inquire for goods</i></b>	товарни харид қилиш имкониятлари тўғрисида хабар олмоқ, сўраб суриштирмоқ, феъл сўз бирикмаси
<b><i>to inquire into</i></b>	аниқламоқ, тадқиқ қилмоқ, текширмоқ, феъл сўз бирикмаси
<b><i>letter of enquiry</i></b>	ёзма сўров талабнома
<b><i>to send make forward an inquiry for goods</i></b>	товар учун сўров талабнома юбормоқ, феъл сўз бирикмаси
<b><i>to send out inquires</i></b>	сўровлар, талабномалар юбормоқ, феъл сўз бирикмаси
<b><i>there is good little, no inquiry for these goods on the market</i></b>	бозорда бу товарга сўров талаб яхши кам, умуман йўқ
<b><i>to be in the market with smth</i></b>	бирор нарса харид қилмоқ, феъл сўз бирикмаси
<b><i>to be potential, prospective buyers of smth</i></b>	бирор нарсанинг ҳақиқий эҳтимоллий харидор бўлмоқ, феъл сўз бирикмаси
<b><i>to do business with smb</i></b>	ким биландир савдо қилмоқ, феъл сўз бирикмаси
<b><i>to cooperate with smb</i></b>	ким биландир ҳамкорлик қилмоқ, феъл сўз бирикмаси
<b><i>inquiry office</i></b>	маълумотлар буюроси
<b><i>upon inquiries</i></b>	сўров суриштиришга кўра
<b><i>offer</i></b>	таклиф, оферта (...га -of,for)
<b><i>firm offer</i></b>	қатъий жиддий таклиф
<b><i>counter offer</i></b>	муқобил қарши таклиф, оферта
<b><i>original, first offer</i></b>	даслабки, бошланғич таклиф
<b><i>detailed, particular offer</i></b>	муфассал таклиф
<b><i>an offer subject to confirmation</i></b>	тасдиқлаш шаркти, таклиф
<b><i>an offer without engagement, obligation on offer</i></b>	сотишда мажбуриятсиз таклиф сотувда
<b><i>there are more offers than inquiries</i></b>	таклиф талабдан ортиқ
<b><i>to accept cancel an offer</i></b>	таклифни қабул, бекор қилмоқ, феъл сўз бирикмаси
<b><i>to revoke withdraw an offer</i></b>	таклифни чақириб олмоқ, феъл сўз бирикмаси
<b><i>offer</i></b>	таклиф қилмоқ 2) содир бўлмоқ 3) имкон бўлмоқ, юзага келмоқ
<b><i>correspond</i></b>	феъл сўз туркуми мувофиқ келмоқ



	(...ga-with, to) келишмоқ 2) хат ёзишмоқ (билан -with)
<b>the quality correspond with (to) the standards</b>	сифат стандартига мувофиқ келади
<b>correspondence n.</b>	мувофиқлик (...ga-with, to) 2) ёзишув, корреспонденция, хатлар
<b>correspondent n.</b>	мухбир хат ёзишадиган 2) мухбир топшириқни бажарувчи шахс ёки муассаса
<b>corresponding a.</b>	1) Мувофиқ келувчи, тегишли 2) Хат ёзишувчи 3) Топшириқни бажарувчи
<b>further information</b>	қўшимча маълумот
<b>further to our letter</b>	ёзишмамизга қўшимча тарзда
<b>obligate v.</b>	мажбур қилмоқ, илтифот кўрсатмоқ
<b>you are obligated</b>	сиз мажбурсиз
<b>Obligation n.</b>	1) Мажбурият 2) Бурч 3) Қарз мажбурият, облигация 4) Қонун, шартноманинг мажбур этувчи
<b>to assume, Take obligations</b>	мажбурият олмоқ, феъл сўз бирикмаси
<b>to be under obligations to smth</b>	мажбурият билан боғланган, бировнинг олдида бурчли бўлмоқ, феъл сўз бирикмаси

### III. DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

The analysis shows that this period PT was discussed and developed in two directions: the first is related to the use of technical means in the learning process, including the use of curriculum, and the second covers issues of teaching technology, from the analysis of teaching materials to various publications.

A prospective English language specialist can use interactive teaching technologies to learn this. Interactive learning technologies are technologies that manage the learner's learning process through interpersonal interactions and relationships. During the process of learning commercial terms in English, the learner assumes a central position, and in its management is taken into account not only the subject of this process but also the collective and social processes, taking into account the real relationship with other participants in the pedagogical process.

Interactive teaching methods of teaching will focus on specific instrumental movement. A teacher or educator from an interactive teaching system of teaching commercial lexemes in English can use the following methods as a tool such as group discussion, educational role-playing games, and more.

The network method is aimed at teaching this student to think logically about words and lexicons used in international relations of commercial lexemes in English, to expand the scope of general thought, to use literature independently.

The teacher of interview techniques in English can teach a student to ask questions from commercial lexemes, to hear, to get correct answers to questions, to compose questions. Boomerang teaches students to work with a variety of non-commercial literature, exercises or texts related to commercial lexemes in English, to memorize learned material, to give words, to express ideas about trade in English, and to aim at assessing all students during the course.

The student training focuses on teaching business terms in English individually with teaching students, removing barriers between teacher and student, and working collaboratively.

Communication techniques are aimed at attracting the attention of the audience, to teach them to work together in the classroom, to organize it.

Management techniques are also aimed at introducing students to the methods of teacher management from the audience.

In addition, we need to conduct technological monitoring of students' learning of commercial terms from the first year and improve their speaking skills, giving it elementary texts, new words about the text. Learns to compose questions and answer them independently. In general, we have an example of increasing the competence of future English teachers, with the widespread promotion of modern pedagogical technologies. A.P. As Grachyova rightly points out, the reproductive and problem-oriented aspects of the learning process lead to two main innovative approaches: technological and psychological. [3]

If the first approach modernizes traditional education based on students' predominant reproductive activity and defines the development of learning models as the organization of student achievement with clearly



defined learning standards, the second approach transforms traditional learning based on students' effective performance and determines the development of learning models.

Indeed, teaching in a foreign language has become an important problem today, as it is known that the main purpose of teaching a foreign language is to serve to bring up a perfect person with deep and sufficient knowledge. This, in turn, requires sufficient knowledge in the areas of language and socio-culture.

Today, in our republic, the greatest attention is paid to young people, their consciousness, spirituality, culture, ethics, personality and highly developed intellectual intelligence. It is no coincidence that the President of the Republic calls it the "Year of Science and Enlightenment and the development of the digital economy." [1]

#### IV. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, as a result of the research, the following noun phrases related to the field were identified: promise, touch, close, consideration, concession, inquiry, offer, obligation, quotation, correspondence, correspondent, supply, prompt, benefit, development, reputation, pack, packing, pact, feature, satisfaction, calculation, profit, dependence, pump, unit, importance, improvement, export, repeat, value, trail, manner, settlement, leaf, put, response, appearance, fault, insurance, job, pay, is used in this field as a noun phrase.

The total number of them in this area was 60. Research has also shown that there are primitive word groups, which are, inquire, offer, correspondence, further, obligate, oblige, quote, supply, develop, enclose, satisfy, hesitate, price, seem, depend, calculate, improve, import, market, settle, revise, notify, relate, prepare, describe, illustrate, extend, specify, replace, appear, insure, authorize, break, submit, validate, inspect, test, stipulate, present, release, do, ensure, research verb phrases were also understood, and they, too, formed a considerable part.

Their number was 40. There is a phrase with almost all of the above verbs, and they are actively used in this direction. For example, to have good reputation, to quote a price for the goods, to supply smb with smth, to supply a demand, especially the number of verb phrases is about 90, and in our study we have considered these examples as the object of the work and try to open it broadly to pedagogical or methodological methods of teaching students.

Finally, the exercise as the main and main way of working in practical classes has an extremely wide range of applications, which is implemented at all stages of the formation of skills, at all stages of mastering one or another language material or different types of speech activity. Non-traditional teaching methods include: conference lesson, seminar lesson, technical lesson, art reading, invention (eureka), professional lesson, discussion lesson, written work, lesson using popular science literature, interactive lesson and today these non-traditional types of lessons are widely used in the teaching of all subjects. [5]

It is we, the youth, who are the cornerstones of the development of our republic. After all, in a socio-cultural situation, it is impossible to form sufficient knowledge, even in a limited range, without knowing it. The study of commercial vocabulary in a foreign language encourages the formation of a mature person, that is, it encourages those who want to enter into intercultural communication to communicate.

A clear example of this is computers, one of the most widely used and tested means by which advertising and commercial companies use their products in modern television, VCRs or information technology. In order to have a worthy place in the international arena, it is also necessary to know the commercial terms used in Demand and supply.

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