

SEMANTIC FEATURES AND DIFFERENCES OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP LEXICON IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Abstract: The lexical units related to entrepreneurship in English and Uzbek have unique similarities and differences due to various historical, economic, and cultural factors. While English has a well-developed system of business terminology, Uzbek has adopted numerous foreign terms while maintaining its national lexical structure. Under the influence of globalization, the Uzbek entrepreneurial lexicon continues to expand and evolve with new concepts. This article discusses the semantic features and differences of entrepreneurship-related lexicon in English and Uzbek.

Key words: e-commerce, crowdfunding, digital transformation, blockchain, startup giants, venture capital, private investor, market strategy.

Introduction. Entrepreneurship is a global phenomenon, and every language expresses business-related concepts through unique lexical units. The semantic characteristics of these units in English and Uzbek vary due to cultural, economic, and linguistic factors. Below, their key aspects are analyzed.

1. Semantic Classification of Entrepreneurship Lexicon

Business-related terms can be categorized into the following groups based on their meanings:

A. Core Terms

These words represent fundamental entrepreneurship concepts and have direct equivalents in both languages: **Business ownership** – tadbirkorlik, biznes egasi, **Startup** – startap, **Investment** – sarmoya, investitsiya, **Profit** – daromad, foyda, **Entrepreneur** – tadbirkor

B. Financial and Economic Terms

These terms are related to financial aspects and sometimes undergo semantic changes: **Revenue** – daromad, **Capital** – kapital, sarmoya, **Taxation** – soliq tizimi, **Loan** – qarz, kredit, **Stock market** – fond bozori

C. Business Processes and Strategies

These terms relate to business operations and may differ depending on cultural context: **Marketing** – marketing, bozor strategiyasi, **Negotiation** – muzokara, **Risk management** – xatarlarni boshqarish, **Innovation** – innovatsiya, yangilik yaratish

D. Technological Entrepreneurship Terms

These terms are associated with the development of the digital economy: **E-commerce** – elektron tijorat, **Crowdfunding** – jamoaviy moliyalashtirish, **Blockchain** – blokcheyn, **Digital transformation** – raqamli o'zgarishlar.

2. Semantic Features and Differences of Entrepreneurship Lexicon in English and Uzbek

A. Loanwords and Adaptations

Due to globalization, many English business terms have been adopted into Uzbek:

English: Startup, investment, marketing, franchise

Uzbek: Startap, investitsiya, marketing, franshiza

These words have been adapted in terms of pronunciation and spelling in Uzbek.

B. Synonymy and Polysemy

English has a high degree of synonymy:

“Entrepreneur” – **“business owner, startup founder, innovator”** (tadbirkor, startap asoschisi, innovator)

Although Uzbek also has synonyms, they are used less frequently:

Tadbirkor, ishbilarmon (entrepreneur, businessperson)

The English word **“capital”** can mean both **financial resources** and **a capital city**, whereas in Uzbek, **“kapital”** is mainly used in a financial context.

C. Cultural and Conceptual Differences

Some business concepts that are common in English do not have direct equivalents in Uzbek:

Angel investor – **Xususiy investor** (Private investor)

Venture capital – **Sarmoya kapitali** (Investment capital)

Unicorn startup – **Startap gigantlari** (Startup giants)

D. Morphological and Structural Features

In English, business terms are often formed using compound words or affixes.

In English, business terms are often formed through compound words or affixes:

“Self-employment” = “self” + “employment”

“Microfinance” = “micro” + “finance”

In Uzbek, words are formed using descriptive phrases:

O‘z-o‘zini band qilish (self-employment)

Kichik moliyaviy yordam (microfinance)

E. Metaphorical Expressions

Metaphorical expressions are widely used in entrepreneurship:

“Break into the market” – bozorga agressiv kirish (enter the market aggressively)

“Cash cow” – daromadli biznes (profitable business)

Conclusion. The study of entrepreneurial lexicon in English and Uzbek reveals the dynamic interplay between language, culture, and business practices. As the global business landscape continues to evolve, the lexical units shaping entrepreneurial discourse in different linguistic contexts will also develop.

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