

Aripova Shakhnoza Shoakhrarovna
Doctor of Philosophy in Pedagogical Sciences (PhD), Associate Professor of the
Department of Social sciences and foreign languages, Banking and Finance
Academy of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Email: earipova@yahoo.com
UDC: 81432

FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN BUSINESS PROFESSIONAL SPHERE

Abstract: *This article discusses the importance of foreign language proficiency in the context of modern business and professional activity. The main focus is on the impact of linguistic globalization on international trade and cooperation, as well as the role of foreign languages in successful career growth. The methods of learning foreign languages are considered, including the use of technology and cultural aspects that can contribute to more effective learning.*

Keywords: *foreign languages, business, professional sphere, linguistic globalization, language learning methods, technologies in education, translation.*

Арипова Шахноза Шаахраровна
вр.и.о. доцента кафедры
“Социальные науки и иностранные языки”
доктор философии (PhD) по педагогическим наукам,
Ташкент, Узбекистан
earipova@yahoo.com
УДК: 81432

ИНОСТРАННЫЕ ЯЗЫКИ В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ СФЕРЕ БИЗНЕСА

Аннотация: *В данной статье рассматривается важность владения иностранным языком в контексте современного бизнеса и профессиональной деятельности. Основное внимание уделяется влиянию лингвистической глобализации на международную торговлю и сотрудничество, а также роли иностранных языков в успешном карьерном росте. Рассматриваются методы изучения иностранных языков, включая использование технологий и культурных аспектов, которые могут способствовать более эффективному обучению.*

Ключевые слова: *иностранные языки, бизнес, профессиональная сфера, лингвистическая глобализация, методы изучения языков, технологии в образовании, культурный аспект, преподавание языков детям, перевод.*

Aripova Shahnoza Shoaxrarovna
O'zbekiston Respublikasi Bank-moliya akademiyasi
"Ijtimoiy fanlar va chet tillari" kafedrası v.b., dotsenti
pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)
Toshkent, O'zbekiston
earipova@yahoo.com
UO'K: 81432

PROFESSIONAL BIZNES SOHADA CHET TILLARNING O'RNI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy biznes va kasbiy faoliyat kontekstida chet tilini bilishning ahamiyatini o'rganib chiqadi. Asosiy e'tibor lingvistik globallashuvning xalqaro savdo va hamkorlikka ta'siri va chet tillarining muvaffaqiyatli xizmat pog'ona o'sishidagi rolga qaratilgan. Chet tillarini o'rganish usullari, shu jumladan yanada samarali o'rganishga yordam beradigan texnologiyalar va madaniy jihatlardan foydalanish ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: chet tillari, biznes, kasbiy soha, lingvistik globallashuv, tillarni o'rganish usullari, ta'limdagi texnologiyalar, madaniy jihat, bolalarga tillarni o'qitish, tarjima.

Introduction

The modern period of historical development is marked by the expansion of the boundaries of international and intercultural communication, an increase in the status of university education, an increase in the importance of obtaining high-quality higher education, and an increasing role of new pedagogical technologies. These processes are caused by socio-economic and cultural changes in modern society, and the level of development of society, as is known, depends on the state of higher education. As the international nature of the business grew, there was a need for a "common" language. English was an ideal candidate because it was already spoken, as a first or second language, by many people around the world (partly as a result of British colonialism). It is currently spoken by over 500 million people in many territories, including the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States of America, Australia, India and South Africa.

Therefore, business English is considered as the main language for people who want to work. The analysis of trends in the development of the educational process in accordance with the needs of society and the modernization of education shows that the idea of a competence-based approach to training future specialists in various fields of professional activity is becoming increasingly relevant. The competence-based approach involves deep systemic transformations affecting the teaching of an academic discipline, its content, assessment, and the use of educational technologies. This approach recommends organizing the learning process based on recruitment “key competencies”, which determines the relevance of creating professional training for students - future specialists in various fields of industrial and social[1,14].

Literature Review

In this regard, the system of professionally oriented teaching of foreign languages, determined by the new educational paradigm, should be considered. This stage is associated with the names of such classics of economics as Alfred Marshall, John Maynard Keynes, Milton Friedman. It follows from this that most of the fundamental economic theories were created by English-speaking authors, and many classical works on economics were originally written in English[2]. The basis of this system is the combination of teaching a foreign language with the study of a basic special discipline. As part of the professional linguistic competence, linguistic and communicative competence can be distinguished as components. In other words, the professional competence of a foreign language teacher is a combination, a synthesis of theoretical knowledge in various branches of

linguistics and practical skills realized through cognitive, communicative and linguistic competence proper. The tendency to strengthen the general humanitarian training of graduates of non-philological specialties also requires a new quality of the language competence of the teacher himself. Making a significant contribution to the formation of educated individuals, a foreign language is one of the common humanitarian disciplines studied.

An exceptional feature of the business language is the professional level of knowledge, when the ability to correctly understand and use certain terms is important. In order to avoid the possibility of misinterpreting concepts, it is necessary to study business English at work or during studies related to a specific specialization[3].

A modern teacher of a foreign language, preparing a future professional in accordance with the requirements of his future professional activity, should face such tasks as[4]:

- ❖ developing the ability to communicate effectively;
- ❖ formation of critical thinking;
- ❖ development of the ability to make value judgments;
- ❖ preparation for successful teamwork;
- ❖ development of the ability to analyze upcoming communication situations and
- ❖ choose the optimal means, style and form of communication;
- ❖ providing a creative approach to activities;
- ❖ formation of abilities for self- development.

The requirements put forward were the reason for the change in the content and structure of the teacher's professional activity, which accordingly led to a change in the structure and

content of his professional competence. Only the teacher who uses an innovative approach to the organization of the learning process and has innovative competencies is able to effectively solve new tasks in the process of foreign language training of future specialists.

Research methodology

Commercial and legal vocabulary is used when concluding contracts. It is impossible to simply translate a particular document without having an idea about the purchase and sale agreement, force majeure and the terms of sale in general. Surely, after reading the word “goods”, the first association with the adjective “good” will arise – “good”, and it may seem strange to write the ending “s”, but any manager perfectly understands the meaning of the word “goods” – which in any business correspondence or contract means “goods”. Vocabulary, the ability to apply common phrases and expressions, as well as general conversational communication skills play a huge role in business communication. And at the same time, it does not matter in which industry or business area the dialogue is conducted. For the correct interpretation of English speech, you need to understand the vocabulary of the language, be able to correctly build phrases and sentences, avoiding inaccuracies or misunderstandings of words. Discussion of work and business issues with work colleagues or business partners sooner or later turns into ordinary, generally accepted communication between people. In order to feel comfortable and confident in society, you need to have the skills of general conversational speech, and the ability to maintain a free topic of conversation on any topic[5].

Another specific feature of the business language is the professional level of knowledge, when you need not only to know the name of the term, but also to be able to understand and use it correctly. In order to avoid a distorted interpretation of concepts, it is worth studying business English directly at work or during studies related to a narrow specialization. A simple example of a situation with the use of

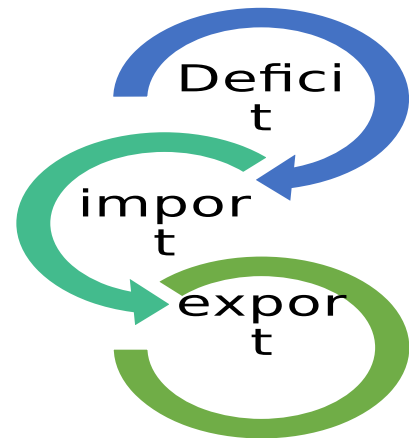
concepts can be the accounting term “intangible assets”. Any financier, economist or accountant will immediately figure out what this wording implies. It remains only to correctly translate the meaning of the term into English business language – “intelligent assets”.

Result and analyses

It is impossible to study economic terminology without studying the theoretical basis of economics itself. Economics acts as a methodological and general theoretical basis for all branch economic sciences, as it develops key concepts, terms, definitions, as well as general directions and methods of scientific research of economics. The development of the language of economics took place along with the development of the state, and its own basic corpus of terms emerged. The role of the Latin language in enriching the economic terminology of the English language consists not only in its direct influence on the terminological system in general, but also in the fact that through it Greek term elements and borrowings penetrated into the terminological system, which became basic in English economics, the emergence of economic processes and phenomena as key components of economic resources has a connection with the period when people were involved in these processes, they encountered economic phenomena, but did not fully understand their essence[6].

Economic terms in English carry great difficulties for non-philology students. To overcome these difficulties, it is advisable to pay attention to several features of the terms.

1) Many economic terms are international words



2) In some cases, borrowed terms are etymological doublets. Etymological doublets are words that etymologically go back to the same base, but have different meanings, pronunciation and spelling in the language. The appearance of etymological doublets explains that the same word could have originated in the language at different periods or from different sources. For example, the Latin *canalis* “channel” entered the English language through the dialect of central France in the form of *channel*, one of the meanings of which is “source” (income, information, etc.) and through the dialect of northern France in the form of *canal* - a word that does not have a similar meaning. Economic terms in English carry great difficulties for non-philology students. To overcome these difficulties, it is advisable to pay attention to several features of the terms[7].

3) New words are often formed using prefix (*sure-* *ensure*, *insure*), suffixation (*competes*, *competitor*, *competitive*, *competitiveness*). The most common is the word structure (*economist*, *corporation*), conversion (*noun deposit* – *deposit*, *deposit (in a bank)* and the verb *to deposit* - *to deposit*, *deposit*, *put in a bank*). There is also a reverse word formation, when a word loses a part that looks like a suffix, but is not (*auditor-audit*)[8].

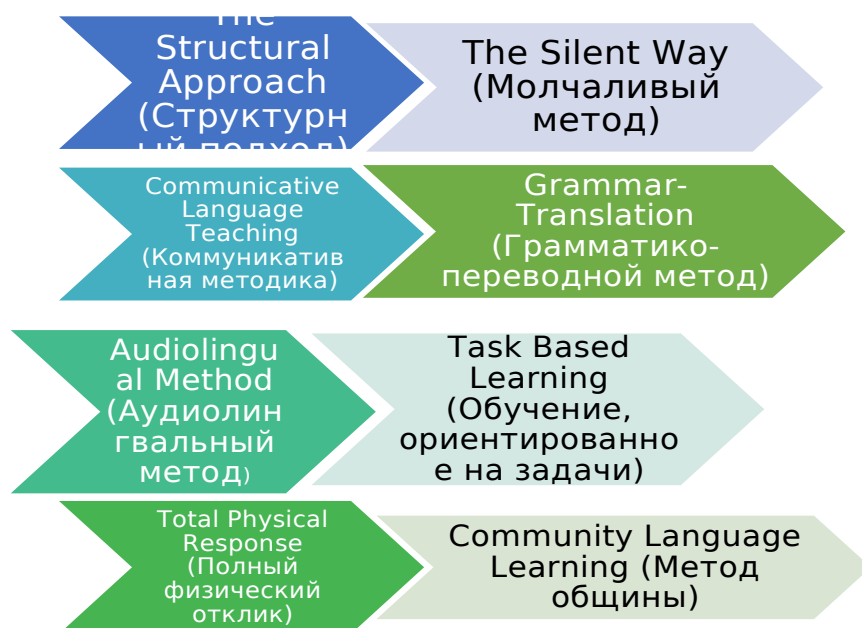
4) Economic texts have definitions that are expressed by a noun – “*noun chains*” (*federal fund*, *state budget*, *price floor*, *price ceiling*).

5) Abbreviations are often found in economic texts: *GDP* (*gross domestic product*), *GNP* (*gross national product*), etc[8].

6) All types of compatibility and combinations are characteristic of economic terms: synthetic (idiomatic), analytical, stable, as well as proprietary, singular, and other ohmic terminology.

Let's look at the main and most famous methods of teaching English[9]:

1-diagram.Teaching methods



CONCLUSION.

Now we know that knowledge of the English language is necessary for a professional of the XXI century, no matter what kind of job you choose. We are deeply convinced that speaking a foreign language opens up great opportunities for a person - communication, education and a successful career. The English language penetrates into our lives, whether we want it or not. English is the language of business people, diplomacy, international relations, science, medicine, business and commerce. English is the native language of great writers and

poets. Knowledge of English is absolutely necessary now. English is needed to get a sought-after profession, to improve your social status, increase self-esteem, you can list many more aspects - everyone needs it! English has become an international language. English is the language of technology, especially high-tech, such as computing systems, genetics, and medicine. Today it is becoming necessary to use a foreign language for a career. This is the key to success in everything

REFERENCES:

1. Alferova N. G. Competence-oriented approach in teaching a foreign language in a non-linguistic university // Pedagogical and sociological aspects of education materials of the International Scientific and Practical Conference 2018. pp. 13-15
2. Dubskikh A. I., Zerkina N. N. The role of a teacher in the process of teaching a professionally oriented foreign language in a technical university // Modern

trends in the development of the education system. Cheboksary : Publishing House "Wednesday", 2018. pp. 108-110.

3. Slepovich V.S. Business English. Minsk: TetraSystems, 2010.
4. Sushchinsky I.I. Business correspondence in English M.: Eksmo, 2010
5. Arbuzova E.N. Traditions and innovations in modern science and education: theory and best practice / Arbuzova E.N., Bakanov M.V., Voronin V.S., Voronina Yu.V., Kovalenko E.V., Marus Yu.V., Titlova Yu., Chizhkova M.B., Chulkova A.V., Chulkova E.A., Yaskina O.A., [monograph]; under the general editorship of I. I. Ivanovskaya. Petrozavodsk : ICNP "New Science", 2019. — 127 p.
6. Gorelikova S. N. The nature of the term and some features of term formation in the English language // Bulletin of OSU. - 2002. - № 6.
7. Skvortsova M.V., Sheveleva S.A. English - Russian dictionary: finance, statistics, jurisprudence. M.: Filomatis 2014
8. Sushchinsky I.I. Business correspondence in English M.: Eksmo, 2010.
9. Polyakova, S.G. Business English in the modern socio-economic space / S.G. Polyakova // Bulletin of the Bryansk State University. - 2009. - No. 3. - pp. 15-19.
10. Yuriyeva, Yu. S. Language profile training in conditions of continuous education / Yu. S. Yuriyeva // Siberian Pedagogical Journal. - 2010. - N 1. - pp.151-164.