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IDENTIFY THE FEATURES OF COMMERCIAL VOCABULARY IN THE CATEGORY OF ADJECTIVES AND TEACH THEM USING MODERN TECHNOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

This article provides detailed information on the definition of the properties of commercial terms in the category of adjectives and their number by type, in the form of percentages, as well as artificial adjectives and compound adjectives. Suggestions are also made on how data can be transferred in modern learning. It is no secret that the teaching of commercial terms in foreign languages at universities has become an important issue today. It is well known that the main purpose of teaching commercial terms in a foreign language is to serve the education of a perfect person with deep and sufficient knowledge. Monitoring is an effective technology that determines a person's professional development and self-development. Its results serve as an information base for making management decisions and designing the professional growth and careers of professionals.

KEYWORDS: *Lexical-Grammatical, Adjective, Artificial Adjectives, Primitive Adjectives, Compound Adjectives.*

1. INTRODUCTION

In applying these concepts and principles to life, a creative approach is needed to them. They need to be creative, useful, impactful and unconventional at the same time. Non-traditional teaching methods in teaching commercial terms in English are done after a specific topic or several topics. It is very important to have control in such a teaching method. Such classes take place in an unconventional environment that students do not expect. It would definitely be purposeful to conduct the lessons in this way. The reason is that in such an environment a festive

mood is created, the barrier between the teacher and the student or pupil is removed, that is, the feeling of fear that arises from making mistakes in students is put to an end.

Intergroup refers to the presence of units of different lexical grammatical word groups to express this or that concept. (Buranov, 1983)¹

Our observations show that different lexical-grammatical groups of words with statistically incorrect indicators are involved in the expression of this commercial lexicon. For example, 52.5% of the total number of units of commercial lexicon selected by us are words belonging to the category of nouns, the rest are 11.7% of adjectives and 35.6% of verbs.

Lexical-grammatical categories of words	root words	artificial words	compound words	total
	number %	number %	number %	number %
nouns	183 48	176 56,9	29 54,7	388 52,2
Adjectives	33 8,6	44 14,2	10 18,9	87 11,7
Verbs	165 43,3	89 28,8	14, 26,4	286 36,1
Total:	381 100	309 100	53 100	743 100

Thus, the analysis of language material led to the following conclusion: not only words belonging to the noun phrase, but also adjective and verb phrases are involved in expressing commercial lexicon in English. These words, in turn, are divided into primitive, artificial, and compound words according to their structure, and the statistical indicators of each word structure are different from the others.

II. Experimental methods

Adjective

Among word groups, adjective, as we know, refers to the sign of an object. Accordingly, they are also widely used in commerce. But they are second only to nouns and verbs in number and make up 11.7% of the total.

The adjectives included in the words that express commercial lexicon in English are also divided into three types according to their construction.

- 1) Primitive adjectives;
- 2) Artificial adjectives;
- 3) Joint adjectives.

Artificial adjectives are widely used in the expression of commercial lexicon of these types of adjectives, so we will consider them in the first place.

III. Development of oral speech skills.

A) Analysis of artificial qualities

The adjective phrase belongs to a large group of words in English. About 8,600 of the 60,000 words in Professor Mueller's² Anglo-Russian Dictionary belong to adjectives. Of these, 1,200 are original words and the remaining 7,400 are artificial words.

The number of suffixes in artificial adjectives is 65, and the number of prefixes is 171. However, not all of them are word-forming elements of adjectives. In English, the suffixes "relative" and "original relative" are derived from other word categories, and the original artificial adjectives are derived from the adjectives themselves.

Suffixes are a sign that words belong to a grammatical class of adjectives. Some suffixes in English also serve for semantic differentiation in a given grammatical class.

1) –able (-ible) suffix

The suffix -able (-ible) came into English from the Latin word and is widely used as a word-forming element. The -able (-ible) suffix is made up not only of Roman stems, which are characteristic of most Romance language suffixes, but also of German stems and stems of other origins.

In English, as in Latin, the suffix -able began to form an adjective from the root of the verb, meaning "prone to do something." The -able suffix usually means passive. The given characteristic of this suffix is also observed among a number of artificial adjectives belonging to the commercial lexicon. For example:

Adjustable - flexible

Advisable - recommended, expedient, acceptable

Appreciable - measurable, tangible, visible

Assessable

In addition, adjectives with the suffix -able (-ible) also had causal connotations and the like (they are made up of verb and noun stems). For example:

Admissible - acceptable, acceptable

Agreeable - pleasant, appropriate, noticeable

Applicable - applicable, compatible

Available, cash

The qualities being analyzed are very common and productive in their first sense.

As for words made with -able, in modern English this suffix rises to such a level of productivity that even when used, the researchers we wanted did not make any adjectives because they did not accept the use of the -able suffix as a word-forming element in English.

In the history of its existence in English, the -able has only served as a sign of quality as a phrase.

1) –al (-aical) suffix

Adjectives with the suffix -al (-aical) are formed from the stems of nouns and mean "relationship". For example: actual - real, original, modern, actual - annual - annual, annual - al suffix adjectives are widely used in English.

1) - *ate* suffix

- The suffix *ate* has many meanings, and the noun forms an adjective from the root of the word. - The suffix *ate* has the following meanings:

- 1) 1. A characteristic, essentially known possessive of something. For example:
- 2) associate - connected to each other
- 3) 2. The meaning characterized by the existence of what the core expresses. For example:
alternate - in turn - alternately, in reserve.

4) -*ary* (-*ory*) suffix

Adjectives with the suffix *-ary* (*-ory*) mean "belonging to something, related to something". Subjective adjectives are formed from the stems of horses (sometimes verbs). These characteristic features of *-ary* (*-ory*) suffixes are also reflected in the commercial lexicon. For example:

- 4) Advisory - a consultant, a board
- 5) Auxiliary - with the help of additional, secondary, reserve
- 6) Adjectives with the suffix *-ary* (*-ory*) are common in English and are not productive.

8) -*ed* suffix

Genetically, this suffix (Old English *-od*, *-ad* suffixes) is a form-forming suffix, forming a past tense and adjective II from weak verbs. In the process of the development of the English language, these adjectives were used as descriptive functions and adopted the feature of adjectives. Later, words with such adjectives began to be formed from the root of the horse, ending in *-ed*, but gradually began to accept the function of making such words. In modern English, the suffix *-ed* verb and the *-ed* suffix of adjectives are considered as antonyms.

The *-ed* suffix is the most productive of all adjective suffixes. It only attaches to the core of the horses. Some English scholars, such as E.M. In English, there are indeed adjectives ending in the verb *-ed* suffix, and some adjectives in the commercial lexicon, but all of them are adjective IIs with the suffix *-ed*. For example, we compare several adjectives and adjectives:

Adjusted - corrected, adapted

Appreciated - in accordance with the value

Assumed - imaginative, permissible, predictable

Attested - certified, testified

Automated - automated, automatic

It is known from these examples that in adjectives *-ed* only play the role of word-formers in adjectives formed from horses.

9) -*ic* suffix

Adjectives with the suffix *-ic* are formed from the stems of horses and have the meaning of "relationship". For example: authentic - real, original

9) –ive suffix

Adjectives with the -ive suffix are formed from the stem of the verb and mean "relationship": For example

7) Administrative - manager, lessee

8) Alternative - alternating, mutually exclusive

9) Attractive - attractive

10) Authoritative - authoritative, trustworthy, and dominant, command-type English - and suffix adjectives are less productive.

10) –ous suffix

The suffix came into English with Latin words ending in -ous (-us). As a result, the English language took the form -ous when a large number of old French words ending in -ous flowed into it. This suffix can be found not only in Roman, but also in Germanic, Greek, and other stems.³ For example:

Captious (L-captosus) - capricious, baseless accuser

Carious (I.-cariosus) - rotten

Barglarious (O.G' - borg) - belonging to the thieves, thieves

Dangerous (O.G' - dangier) –hafli

Harmonious (Cr.-harmonia) - mutually compatible

Mysterious (Gr –mysterion) - mysterious

Wonderous (A.S. -wunder) - weird, weird, weird

Murderous (A.S. -morthor) - deadly, bloody, deadly

In Latin and Old French, the suffix -ous is derived from the root of a horse. He also retained this feature in English. It should be noted that when separating the -ous suffix from a word, we do not always have a root word that means something. However, in words formed on the basis of the English language, the stem used as a noun phrase in the language is clearly distinguished.⁴

When the adjective -ous suffix was used to form an adjective from the nouns of the commercial lexicon, it was said that the suffix should give them a meaning, a sign, a quality, which is expressed by the word-forming nucleus. For example:

Autonomous is autonomous, self-governing.

In English, the -ous suffix is not widely used as a suffix-forming element, because in English the suffix -phil, which has this meaning, already existed. Like the -ous suffix, it is created and continues to be used as an abstract noun for living things, a characteristic of objects. For example:

Beautiful (beauty) - having the qualities that constitute beauty (Compare: in French beaute - beauteous –full of beauty)

Graceful (grace - from the word) –characterized by grace (Compare: gracious - “full of kindness or love”). The word is derived from the French word grace nazokat latofat. Thus, in conclusion, it is a living suffix of the English language, although it is no longer used in quality making, due to competition with a similar productive-phil suffix.

C) Root adjective

Like all other words, primitive adjectives are among the words used in the field of commerce, but their number is very small. However, the basic adjectives are divided into two groups according to their commercial use: A) words that directly (explicitly) represent the commercial vocabulary: Free - free, free, free from the accumulation of costs for delivery of goods to the destination, Fiscal - financial, fiscal Cheap - cheap, low purchase price (about currency), Private - private, Stock - share, Gross - wholesale, Premium - first grade, high quality.

V) words that implicitly (implicitly) represent the commercial vocabulary: Heavy - motionless (about the market), heavy, Mean - average (price, exchange rate), Weak - declining (about prices), weak, Net - pure (profit, weight) , balance, general, Strong - rising (about prices), independent, strong, Slack - weak (about trade, market)

C) Compound adjectives

This type of adjective is the least numerous among the words belonging to commercial terminology, as the lexicon set aside for analysis has clearly shown this.

Accordingly, such qualities constitute the following models. Adj + N Most of the compound adjectives are represented by this module. The second component of the model is the keyword, and its first component serves as a determinant of that word.

For example: Short-term - short-term, Extra - high quality, High - grade - high grade, High - duty - product, Pref + P2, Semi - finished, Semi - manufactured semi-finished, Semi - processed, Adj + P2 , Short –dated – So compound adjectives are basically divided into two compound words. In conclusion, in order to introduce this unique device to the student, it is necessary to introduce new teaching technologies and create conditions for mentoring on it.⁵ [7]

V. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Based on the above examples, it should be noted that today the youth of the Republic have the opportunity to achieve their goals and increase their competence, which, unfortunately, can be seen in the monitoring or analysis of such populations. At this point, of course, we believe that an educator who considers himself a modern teacher should be constantly researching himself.

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