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# ANALYSIS OF THE LEXICAL AND TERMINOLOGICAL MEANINGS OF TERMS RELATED TO TRADE IN ISLAMIC LAW

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## Abstract

In this article, the dictionary and terminological meanings of commercial terms in Arabic are translated into Uzbek, the terms used by the Arabs before Islam, the terms formed after Islam, and the commercial terms used in Arabic today.

**Keywords** Terminology, term, trade, Arabic language, Holy Qur'an, hadith, commerce.

## INTRODUCTION

The history of the development of Arabic terminology consists of two stages – classical and modern. The development of traditional medieval religious sciences, such as Shari'ah, Arabic linguistics, history, poetry, and some other fields in Arabic, is evidenced by the fact that they were already fully endowed with independent terms. At the same time, it is observed that in addition to the terms that are Arabic in origin, there were also well-adapted assimilations from among the terms related to natural sciences-chemistry, mathematics, geometry, Mechanics, Astronomy and philosophy, logic, music, which were reflected in Greek at that time[1, 47].

The assimilation of terms in other languages is carried out in different ways. This uses the language tools themselves, which are designed to enrich the Universal vocabulary when creating a term and filling out a set of terms. The following methods are used in this:

1. Terminating specific concepts that once existed or are currently present in the language lexicon.

2. Creating new terms based on existing laws in the language.

3. Translation of terms and term combinations and their reduction and transformation into a complex word as the next process.

4. Direct acquisition of Terms[2, 66] . It was also based on the above laws in the derivation of terms related to economics in Arabic.

For the concept of " term", in Arabic - al-istilah (الاصطلاح) is a word, meaning " mutual agreement". Consent of a certain group of people to the use of certain words in special meanings. As a result, many words had two meanings for a common language (lugavian) and a "contract" or terminological (Isthmian).

Below are the Uzbek translations of commercial terms in Arabic, the pre-Islamic and post-Islamic terms, and the colloquial terms for trade in Arabic in modern times.

المبادلة / الشراء / بيعا -بيع-بايع-commercial -

The term البيع is a verb of the category ajvaf[3, 87]

of the sulusian abstract, meaning to replace one thing with another as a lexical unit. The verb باع is a transitive verb followed by a complement without means, such as البيع بعث الشيى . sozinig is more than twenty species, some of which are cited in his commentary[4] . Arabs used the word in circulation even before Islam. Synonyms for the word are الصخ | اللعاء الشرا | الصخ , and are used to mean the word البيع . These synonyms can also be called antonyms. The word بععت can also be used to mean I sold a good or bought a good. Scholars have made various opinions on the origin of the word. Some say that الباع is derived from "bo' is the distance between the fingers and the transmitted hand, that is, the unit of measure of length, equal at 3 or 4 cm". Others say that الباع is derived from the word " property " because trade assumes ownership of property. The term's meaning as a term is to exchange the seller's property away, for money that enters the buyer's property, or in exchange for some good, without debt or rebate[5] . The book "Hidoya" describes it as " the exchange of a mole for a mole with the consent of two parties " [6] .

The Qur'an mentions the word البيع in the Bakara Surah of Karim[7] .

{وَأَحَلَّ اللَّهُ الْبَيْعَ وَحَرَّمَ الرِّبَا}

"And yet Allah has forbidden Commerce, and it is forbidden for it." In this verse, the word البيع came from the goddess of Commerce.

The word البيع is also mentioned in the Hadith in the Times of Kum, one of these hadiths can be found below.

عن جابر - رضي الله عنه - أن رسول الله - صلى الله عليه وسلم - قال: (رحم الله رجلاً سمحاً إذا باع وإذا اشترى وإذا اقتضى). رواه البخاري

It is narrated from Jobir ibn Abdullah roziyallahu anhumah: "Allah has mercy on the one who is tolerant both when he sells and when he buys, and

when he demands the truth."they said[8] "

التجارة - تجر - يتجر- تجرا و تجارة. المصدر الدال على المهنة. Commercial -

The word التجارة is used in the dictionary to mean "commercial walking, trading". In istilah, however, the scribes used several closely related meanings in the tariff of Commerce: "Commerce" is the purchase of one thing for sale and for profit"; "Commerce" is the search for profit by purchase and sale."; "Commercial" is the conversion of goods for profit", etc[9] .

The Qur'an is mentioned in Karim as well as in Hadith Sharifs in the sense of "trading" the word التجارة.

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لَا تَأْكُلُوا أَمْوَالِكُمْ بَيْنَكُمْ بِالْبَاطِلِ إِلَّا أَنْ }  
تَكُونَ تِجَارَةً عَنْ تَرَاضٍ مِنْكُمْ وَلَا تَقْتُلُوا أَنْفُسَكُمْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ }  
{كَانَ بِكُمْ رَحِيمًا

"O you who believe! Do not feed each other's goods in a foolish way. Except if it is commercial by mutual consent, it is okay. Don't kill yourself. Surely Allah is most merciful to you."

و قال قتادة: كان القوم يتبايعون و يتجرون و لكنهم إذا نابههم حق من حقوق الله أم تلهمهم تجارة و لا بيع عن ذكر الله حتى يؤدوه إلى الله

Says, " people were trading and trading among themselves. But if they had any of the rights of Allah, they would not have been distracted by the remembrance of Allah, neither commerce nor commerce, unless they had fulfilled it to Allah[11]."

المبيعات - قد يكون طعاما و قد يكون غير طعام و لكنه مكيال أو موزون أو معدود أو مذرود. المبيعات

are trade goods of different appearance and sex. Since the types of trade goods are different, masdar is brought in plural form. Trade goods measured in scales, sold in grains, and sold in scales[11] . The word المبيعات translates into Uzbek as goods or trade agreements. At this point, the words التسويق and المبيعات can be mentioned as related and



الله صلى الله عليه وسلم عن بيع الصبرة من التمر لا يعلم مكيلاها بالكيل المسمى من التمر؛ رواه مسلم الغبن - عَيْنَ يَغْنُ عَيْنًا / حديعة في البيع و

expensive to sell goods البين expensive - البين dictionary means "to cheat, to beat the scales, to deceive in the account, to misjudge, to slow down, to win" - that is, the seller sells to the buyer more expensive a trading Good, which is cheaper in quality. This term can be applied to both the seller and the buyer. اللب is when a seller sells a good that costs ten rubles for eight rubles. اللب is when a buyer buys a goods worth eight rupees. - العيب العيب - جمعه عيوب. الوصمة dictionary has the meaning of "minority defect, vile". When selling at the time of sale in the occupation, the buyer does not see the fault in the goods or the disadvantage of lowering the price of the goods during the hand-in-hand delivery of the goods to the buyer. الجسم مس الشيء و الجسم when you can see - الجسم dictionary "hold see, to discern hold" means the meaning. In the occupation, it is to take hold of the trade goods by hand to get to know them well. الوبيعة - sell to the detriment In the dictionary, in the sense of "side-clicking at a price, selling to the detriment." The seller is selling the goods he bought for less than his actual price. التولية - member التولية is a nonspecific verb and is the II. In the dictionary, in the sense of "appointment as manager", the seller buys the goods and sells them to the buyer for the same price. In this case, it would seem that the buyer represented the seller to buy the goods. In conclusion, this chapter made a lexical-semantic analysis of twenty terms that are simple, that is, one word in relation to sales. The termini core, weight and chapter were described in detail. Several different lexical meanings of each term were written.

From the Arabic-Uzbek dictionary book "An-Na'im", compiled by the team of authors when writing dictionary meanings of terms,

X.K.Baranov's book "Arabsko-Russkiy slovar" and Arabic annotated electronic dictionaries were used. Examples of Quranic Karim verses have been made with the aim of detailing the lexicographical meanings of certain terms. In interpreting the meanings of selected words in terminology, examples were made from hadisi Sharifs to interpret the meanings of Arabic words relating to trade in the pre-Islamic and post-Islamic centuries.

Hadisi Sharifs are a reliable source in communicating very valuable information about the social life of Arabs to us, providing information about the way of life of ularninh. The Arabic text and translation of the Hadith Sharifs cited in this master's work were taken from the eight-juz book "Golden silsila Sahihul Bukhari", published by Hilol eştir. Considered one of the works in the Islamic world in interpreting the meanings of monosyllabic terms, from Burhoniddin Marghinani's الهداية , from Mahmoud Abdurrahman Mun'im's المعجم المصطلحات و الألفا , from Ali ibn Muhammad Jurjani's الفقهية , from Dr. Salmon Rahili's "التعريفات", from Mufti Muhammad Taqi Usmani's "introduction to Islamic finance" and Farhad Joorayev's kntob "Explanatory Dictionary of Fiqhiy terms" were used.

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