



# Terminological Components Related to The Field of Transport in The Modern Uzbek Literary Language

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**Abstract:** The subject of research in the article is approaches to the study of railway terminology as a language for special purposes. Transport and, in particular, railway terminology occupies an important place in the terminological system of the English language. First, the article considers the main interpretations of the concept of "language for special purposes". Further, such approaches to the study of the railway terminology of the English language as a semantic approach, a structural approach and an etymological approach are considered. The semantic approach consists in classifying terms into semantic groups.

**Keywords:** Logistics terms, new area of knowledge, features of terms, different approaches, classification, terminological structure, structural and semantic features.

**Introduction:** As you know, any special branch of human activity has its own terminology, which is in constant flux: on the one hand, it is replenished with new terms due to intralingual and interlinguistic borrowings, and on the other hand, there is a determination and archaization of special vocabulary. One of the interesting and practically unexplored spheres of human activity from a linguistic point of view is logistics (theory and practice of planning, management and control of the movement of material, information and financial resources in various systems) [9]. The term "logistics" in organizational and economic sciences came from the French language and comes from the French word "loger" (placement, quartering),

which is used in military terminology to define the movement of military cargo, their storage and placement, as well as in the sense of placement and quartering military units. There is also the Greek word "logistike", which means the art of calculating, reasoning. Logistics, although it has deep historical roots, is nevertheless a relatively young science.

It received especially rapid development during the Second World War, when it was used to solve strategic problems and to ensure clear interaction of the defense industry, standard and supply bases and transport in order to provide the army with weapons and food in a timely manner. Gradually, the concepts and methods of logistics began to be transferred from the military to the civilian, first as a new scientific direction on the rational management of the movement of material flows in the sphere of circulation, and then in production. [12]

Logistics as an object of research is explained by the following factors: firstly, logistics emerged as a special field of activity relatively recently - in the early 50s of the XX century. Logistics is responsible for ensuring the receipt of raw materials, supplies, products, goods and services. There is still debate about whether logistics can be considered an independent area of expertise or whether it is still part of operational management. In our work, following the point of view of leading domestic specialists in logistics (Sergeeva V.I., Dybskoy V.V., Sterligova A.N.), we consider it as a new field of activity, gradually acquiring independence. Secondly, the terminology system of logistics includes terms from many related fields of knowledge, such as management, transport, commercial activity and others, which is a separate problem of translating its terminology. The relevance of studying the methods and problems of translating terms in the field of logistics is due to the expansion of cooperation between Uzbek and foreign companies and the growing volume of communication in this professional field. In the era of development of economic relations and rapid economic reforms, there is an increasing interest in the study of documentation, literature, periodicals in English to get acquainted with the achievements of foreign researchers in the field of logistics. Many relevant publications on logistics are published; key logistic terms that require adequate translation are in use. Under these conditions, the development of special translation is a completely natural reflection of the development that is characteristic of human civilization and culture as a whole. Logistics specialists found that twelve areas of knowledge intersect with logistics: management, commercial activity, marketing, accounting, pricing, international relations (included in the economy); transport, informatics, technology,

mechanical engineering (included in technology); law and mathematics. This fact confirms that the logistics terminology system was formed according to the principle of unification described by V.M. Leichik, when the achievements of several areas of knowledge in a complex lead to the formation of a combined set of terms.

According to V.M. Leichik, "when analyzing the ways of forming the terminology of a certain field of knowledge, one can see that these ways coincide with the ways of creating sets of lexical units inherent in a given natural language as a whole". The selection of terminological fields was also carried out in accordance with the theory of A.I. Smirnitsky, when each special thematic area was filled only with terms that were really specific to the given topic. Thus, there are nine terminological fields: «purchasing management» (xaridlarni boshqarish), «logistics of production» (ishlab chiqarish logistikasi), «order management» (buyurtmani boshqarish),

«transportation» (transport), «warehousing and material handling» (saqlash va yuk tashish), «inventory management» (inventarizatsiyani boshqarish), «information technologies» (axborot texnologiyalari), «logistics management» (logistika tizimlarini boshqarish) and «supply chain management» (ta'minot ulanmasi boshqaruvi). These terminological fields coincide with the structure of the logistics concept system described by foreign and domestic logistics specialists, which confirms the consistency of the English-language logistics terminology. The control object of logistics is flow.

Therefore, the fundamental group of logistics terms are flow terms: flow, material flow, information flow, financial flow, service flow, main flow, accompanying flow.

To understand how this area of human knowledge functions, it is necessary to analyze how terminological units are formed and used in the field of logistics, enshrined in dictionaries and glossaries, including electronic ones. Logistics has a relatively short history of existence. According to A.M. Gadzhinsky, at least four stages can be distinguished in the development of logistics as a science: 1) the stage of the emergence of the prerequisites for the emergence of logistics as a science (up to the 60s of the XX century); 2) the stage of using the logistic approach for managing material flows in the sphere of circulation (60s of the XX century); 3) the stage of expanding the integration basis of logistics to cover the production process (80s of the XX century); 4) the stage of the emergence of fundamental changes in the organization and management of market processes in the entire world

economy (90s of the XX century - present) [8].

The presence of various stages in the development of logistics as a science presupposes a significant variety of terminological vocabulary. In general, there are both one-component and multicomponent terms (two-, three-, four-component structures, in particular, phrases). In addition, it should be noted that there is a

significant amount of terminological borrowings from the economy. One of the first, as you know, there were / were borrowed terms with a small number of components (mainly one-component units), which constituted a kind of core of the English language terminology in the field of logistics [10], for example: cargo – yuk; carrier– tashuvchi; consignee– qabul qiluvchi; consignor– jo'natuvchi; delivery – yetkazib berish; depot – ombor, garaj; dispatch – jo'natish; consumer unit – iste'molchi birligi; dock – dok; goods – mahsulot; logistics– logistika; order– buyurtma; package / ackaging– qadoqlash, konteyner / qadoqlash jarayoni; pallet– taglik; stock – zanic; Bulk – aksiya; grouping – guruhlash; katta yukni shakllantirish and others. These terms were quite often used in the area under consideration. On the basis of such units, multicomponent terms are formed that serve to designate more specific objects and processes in the field of logistics, for example: logistic unit – logistika birligi; dispatch unit – yuk tashish birligi; consumer direct logistics– iste'molchi logistikasi; cross docking– yuk tashishni qayta tashkil etish, o'zaro bog'lash; dangerous goods– xavfli tovarlar; deliverable assortment – diapazon; delivery schedule – yetkazib berish rejas; Direct Store Delivery – do'konga to'g'ridan-to'g'ri etkazib berish; Fast Moving Consumer Goods – iste'mol tovarlari, ishlaydigan mahsulotlar; In bulk– qadoqlanmagan, ko'p [11] and others. The structurally semantic groups of logistics terms include: a logistic link, a logistic chain, a logistic channel, a logistic network, a logistic system, a micro-logistic system, a macrologistic system, a mesologistic system, an element of a logistic system. Groups of streaming, operational and structure-forming terms are the basis

of logistics terminology. The rest of the terms used in logistics are based on them.

These are groups of generalizing and applied terms. Despite the fact that logistics and supply chain management are different scientific areas with independent objects and subjects of study, the terms "supply chain", "supply chain management", "interorganizational logistics coordination" related to supply chain management are included by many authors in glossaries on logistics, since at present these two areas of management are closely related both in scientific research and in methodological work. Thus, groups of streaming, operational, structure-forming and generalizing terms constitute a class of basic logistics terms. Applied terms have content subordinate to the main terms. Such connections of concepts and terms reflect the integrated process of movement of flows in modern business.

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