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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF LOGISTICS TERMINOLOGY SYSTEMS IN THE UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES[13]

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the linguistic study of logistics terms. Terms are used not only in the language, but also as part of a certain terminology. Terminology as a system of scientific terms is a subsystem of the general lexical system of the language. Industrial enterprises, agro-industrial complexes, transport logistics departments were established. In foreign literature, logistics refers to the process of managing the transportation and storage of raw materials, materials, and finished products in the economic cycle, from the moment of payment to suppliers until the receipt of money for the delivery of finished products to the consumer. English logistics terminology contains many borrowed words from related fields of knowledge. The influence of globalization on the formation of the logistics system is extensive. This process has a positive effect, because it ultimately leads to the unification and standardization of terms, which makes them easier to understand and use.

KEY WORDS

Logistics, science, acts, purchasing, production, processes, marketing, distribution, transport, information, warehouse, computer logistics, planning, order, product, calculation

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O‘ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARIDA LOGISTIKA TERMINOLOGIK TIZIMLARINI QIYOSIY TAHLIL QILISH

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ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqola logistika atamalarini lingvistik o‘rganishga bag‘ishlangandir. Terminlar nafaqat tilda, balki ma’lum bir terminologiyaning bir qismi sifatida ham qo‘llaniladi. Terminologiya ilmiy atamalar tizimi sifatida tilning umumiy leksik tizimining quyi tizimidir. Sanoat korxonalari, agrosanoat majmualari, transportda logistika bo‘limlari tashkil etilgan. Xorijiy adabiyotlarda logistika xomashyo, materiallar va tayyor mahsulotlarni xo‘jalik aylanmasida yetkazib beruvchilarga to‘lov amalga oshirilgan paytdan boshlab tayyor mahsulotni iste’molchiga yetkazib berish uchun pul kelib tushgunga qadar tashish va saqlashni boshqarish jarayonini anglatadi. Ingliz tilining logistik terminologiyasida tegishli bilim sohalaridan juda ko‘p miqdordagi o‘zlashtirma so‘zlar mavjud. Logistika atamalar tizimini shakllantirish jarayoniga globallashuvning ta’siri keng. Bu jarayon ijobiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi, chunki u pirovardida atamalarni birlashtirish va standartlashtirishga olib keladi, bu ularni tushunish va foydalanishni osonlashtiradi.

KALIT SO‘ZLAR

Logistika, fan, aktlar, sotib olish, ishlab chiqarish, jarayonlar, marketing, tarqatish, transport, axborot, ombor, kompyuter logistikasi, rejalashtirish, buyurtma, mahsulot, hisob.

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СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ТЕРМИНОСИСТЕМ ЛОГИСТИКИ В УЗБЕКСКОМ И АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ.

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АННОТАЦИЯ

Данная статья посвящена лингвистическому изучению логистических терминов. Термины входят в состав языка и являются частью определенной терминологии. Терминология как система научных терминов является подсистемой общей лексической системы языка. Отделы транспортной логистики создаются на промышленных предприятиях и агропромышленных комплексах. В зарубежной научной литературе под логистикой понимают процесс управления транспортировкой и хранением сырья, материалов и готовой продукции в экономическом цикле от момента расчетов с поставщиками до поступления денег за доставку готовой продукции потребителю. Английская логистическая терминология содержит большое количество слов, заимствованных из смежных областей знаний. На процесс формирования системы логистических терминов большое влияние оказывает глобализация. Этот влияние имеет положительный эффект, поскольку в конечном итоге приводит к унификации и стандартизации терминов, что облегчает их понимание и использование.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА

Логистика, наука, акты, закупка, производство, процессы, маркетинг, распределение, транспорт, информация, склад, компьютерная логистика, планирование, заказ, продукт, расчет.

INTRODUCTION

Currently, a significant concern in Uzbek linguistics is the examination of linguistic terminology in the emerging field of logistics, both in terms of theoretical knowledge and practical application. The study of logistics terminology is closely linked to the growth of collaboration between Uzbekistan and international corporations, as well as the advancement of communication in this field. This terminological system is rapidly developing, which makes it necessary to study it. Until now, there is a problem of the emergence of new terms, their ambiguity, synonymy, homonymy, assimilation and translation. Despite the large-scale work carried out, some tasks remain unresolved. One of them is the systematization of logistics terms and their description. This is of great practical importance, as logistics is aimed at increasing the efficiency of microeconomic systems, including reducing transport costs. In particular, our country, being one of the countries supplying agricultural products to the world market, significantly increases the share of transport costs in gross domestic product. Despite the inevitable growth of logistics companies and specialists in this field, transport logistics has not significantly improved the quality of transportation and other related services, nor has it increased the effectiveness of logistics approaches and principles. This is not only due to the low rates of economic development, poor quality of roads and other infrastructure, climatic conditions, but also to the shortage of logistics specialists. Therefore, the need for qualified specialists in our country, including those with linguistic literacy, is extremely high. In addition to economic knowledge, logisticians must know the conditions for effective implementation of their professional activities and adequate communication. In addition, the importance and necessity of training highly qualified personnel can be seen in the growing interest in the logistics profession.

The field of logistics, as a new field of knowledge, has significantly improved the long-standing field of transport. For example, logistics has combined transport functions with other departments - accounting, inventory management, legal support, which has led to faster and more efficient service to customers. The impact

of globalization can be seen in the fact that English has become the dominant language in logistics, and the United States has become a leading country in the scientific research and practical application of logistics. Logistics terminology does not have significant regional differences in Europe and the United States, which confirms their unity, internationality and uniformity. Globalization has also led to the absence of national or regional scientific schools - scientific schools of logistics have not yet been formed in English-speaking countries. (Samatov G., 2004, 217)

The field of logistics has been identified as intersecting with twelve fields of knowledge: management, commercial activities, marketing, accounting, price analysis, international relations (included in economics); transport, computer science, technology, mechanical engineering (included in technology); law and mathematics. As described by V.M.Lejchik, this fact confirms that the terminological system of logistics follows the principle of association, resulting in the creation of a collection of terms that integrate the advancements of various complex fields of knowledge.

The selection of terminological areas was also conducted in accordance with the theory of A.I.Smirnitsky, which dictates that each specific thematic area should contain only terms relevant to that particular topic.

Then, nine terminological areas were distinguished: “purchasing management”, “logistics support for production”, “order management”, “transport”, “warehousing and cargo handling”, “stock management”, “information support”, “logistics systems management” and “supply chain management”.

These terminological areas correspond to the structure of the system of logistics concepts described by foreign and domestic logistics specialists, which confirms the consistency of English logistics terminology.

The object of logistics control is the direction. Therefore, the main group of logistics terms is the terms direction: material direction, information direction, financial direction, service direction, main direction, accompanying direction. In this case, it is necessary to clarify the meaning of the term "direction" in logistics. This is not a “moving mass”, but “a set of objects perceived as a single whole...” or “a set

of relatively homogeneous economic elements moving from the source of occurrence (production) to the destination (consumption)."

The term "direction" in the logistical sense does not appear in, for example, the largest encyclopedic publication on organizational management, where direction has only a financial interpretation. The absence of the term "direction" in some dictionaries A.N.Rodnikov makes *it difficult to correctly understand the content of certain types of directions* (material, informational, financial and service directions). (Rodnikov, 2000. 249) The management object allocated by logistics requires learning to apply various operations and processes to this specific object, which determines the need to distinguish the following group of terms.

Logistics studies the characteristics of processes related to the direction. Therefore, operational terms are directly based on a group of direction terms. If this or that generally recognized term is preceded by the qualification "logistics", then working with the direction is justified only if a new meaning of this term appears. All terms of the operational group are, in fact, logistics, since addressing the direction, its functions, processes and cycles of work requires a fresh look at their content and new results of scientific research.

Direction management requires the implementation of management functions (forecasting, planning, organization, control, analysis, regulation, motivation) that are possible only in certain organizational structures. This requires the formation of a group of terms that form the structure of logistics. The terms that form the logistics structure include: logistics link, logistics chain, logistics channel, logistics network, logistics system, micro-logistics system, macro logistics system, mesology system, logistics element. system. Operational and structural terms are the basis of logistics terminology. The remaining terms used in logistics are based on them.

These are groups of generalizing and applied terms. Although logistics and supply chain management are different scientific fields with independent objects and research topics, many authors have included the terms "supply chain", "supply chain management", "logistics coordination" related to "supply chain management" in the logistics dictionary. Currently, these two areas of management are closely related to

scientific research. Thus, the groups of directional, operational, structural and generalizing terms form a class of basic logistics terms.

The conditions for their application depend on the content of the basic terms. Such relationships of concepts and terms reflect the process of integration flow in modern business. According to some scientists, the terminological apparatus of logistics has not yet been fully formed. According to A.N.Sterligov, it can be argued that *the terminological system of logistics in English is largely established, despite the fact that many of its terms are borrowed from other fields of knowledge*.

The formation of logistics terminology in the Uzbek language is an urgent task today. The study of the problems of forming the English terminology of logistics as a new science is of particular importance for the optimization of Russian logistics terminology. As per the consensus of a vast majority of experts, it is imperative to standardize and unify the English loanwords and terms that have been incorporated into the Russian language, to avoid superfluous duplications.

A term with a complex internal semantic structure is a single, independently named unit. A term (including scientific and technical terms and terms of organizational and administrative documents) is a unit of any natural or artificial language (word, phrase, abbreviation, sign, word combination and combination of letters, signs, words and numbers-symbols). Having a special terminological meaning, formed spontaneously or as a result of a special conscious collective agreement, which can be expressed in oral form or in one or another formalized form, and which clearly and completely reflects the main features of the corresponding concept, which is important at a certain level of development of science and technology.

A term is a word necessarily associated with a certain unit of the corresponding logical-conceptual system in terms of content. A.A. Reformatsky defines terms as "*unambiguous words devoid of expressiveness."* M.M. Glushko states that "*a term is a word or expression with clear semantic boundaries due to a strict and precise definition. It is therefore used to express concepts and denote objects that are not unambiguous in the corresponding classification system"*.

(Smirnitskiy A.I., 1998. 17) The main requirement for a term is its unambiguousness. In general, this requirement is implemented in two ways, since there are two categories of terms: 1) general scientific and general technical terms and 2) special (nomenclature) terms. General scientific and general technical terms express general concepts of science and technology. Terms exist not only in the language, but also as part of a certain terminology. Terminology, as a system of scientific terms, is a subsystem in the general lexical system of the language. A.A.Reformatsky states that *"terminology is a system of concepts of a particular science, fixed in the corresponding verbal expression*". If a word is ambiguous in the general language (outside of a certain terminology), it falls into a certain terminology and acquires a single meaning. M.Ya.Blok emphasizes the necessity of clearly distinguishing between the connotations used in everyday language and those used in a professional context. Ordinary meanings are associated with the visual representation of the concepts behind the words - names, and *"are not and cannot be a complete reflection of the concepts that correspond to them in themselves."* Unlike ordinary meanings, professional-scientific meanings are *"defined in detail in any field of professional activity (scientific or applied) and therefore reflect a scientific or applied concept*" and a word whose meaning constitutes a concept in the indicated sense, that is, a professionally defined term.

Such a multifaceted phenomenon as a term is included in various classifications - according to logical, linguistic, scientific and other principles. Therefore, there are many classifications proposed by different scientists. These classifications, in their totality, characterize the place and role of terms in the scientific, economic, political, managerial and other spheres of activity of modern society.

Let us focus on the classification of terms. One of them is V.S. Vinogradov. He distinguishes between category terms, general scientific and general technical terms, interdisciplinary terms, special terms. However, according to many experts, general scientific terms are actually not terms. The semantics of general scientific

and interdisciplinary terms may vary in each field of knowledge, acquiring specific additional elements of meaning (semases).

When comparing the word method:

1) general scientific term - method,

2) Interdisciplinary term - analytical method,

3) specific scientific term - logistic method.

A very large number of highly specialized terms are distinguished - types of terms denoting concepts of objects of different levels of the hierarchy, signs of these objects, meanings of signs, aspects of considering objects.

There are several general linguistic and private linguistic classifications of terms. First of all, this is a classification according to the formal structure of the term. B.N.Golovin developed the general application of the structural analysis method. The scientist performs a comprehensive categorization of terms based on their morphological and syntactic structure. He differentiates between two types of terms: term-words and term-phrases. Based on the morphemic structure of the word, a distinction can be made between non-derivative, derivative, complex terms, and abbreviations.(Tatarinov V. A., 2006, 8)

We divide logistics terms into:

- single-syllable terms: “layout” (omborni rekonstruksiya qilish), “production” (production), "scheduling" (dispetcherlik xizmati)

- complex (“funktsional tartib” (functional plan of the warehouse), “group layout” (organization of the warehouse into parts manufactured by a special specialty), “line production” (qisman ishlab chiqarish), “mass production” (mass production), “back scheduling” (ishning tugash sanasini ishlab chiqish bilan kalendar rejalashtirish), “forward scheduling” (ishning boshlanish sanasini ishlab chiqish bilan kalendar rejalashtirish).

Furthermore, intricate terms are categorized into the subsequent terminological structures:

- Two-component (“activity planning”, “buffer fund” (reserve);

- Three-component (“manufacturing control system” (container for bulk cargo), “manufacturing control system”, “procurement order registration” (supply control system);

- Multi-component (“automated guided vehicle system”, “good flow control system”). Many English logistics terms are complex two-component terms, which, when written separately, consist of two nominal roots (an unstable compound word). So, a delivery order is like ordering something to be delivered, and a warehouse is like a receipt. The formation of logistics terms primarily uses the affixless method. There is almost no basic structure and their compression, but conversion and reduction are widespread. There is also a classification by content structure, which allows you to distinguish between mono-semantic terms and polysemantic terms, that is, terms with two or more meanings within the same terminological system. This classification may apply to logistics terms, since polysemy is a characteristic feature of the terminology of this field. The issue of obtaining additional connotations for established terminology is prevalent in emerging fields, such as the logistics industry, where polysemous terms possess more than two definitions.

As an illustration, within the field of logistics, the terms “market” and “receipt” possess the most diverse connotations. The emergence of lexical-semantic variants is a defining characteristic of a developing terminological system.

A new approach to studying terms has been suggested by scientists such as R.G.Piotrovsky, N.P.Rahubo, and M.S.Khajinskaya. Through the analysis of term usage in texts, a classification is employed to differentiate between high-frequency, medium-frequency, and low-frequency terms. This classification offers significant benefits in evaluating logistics terminology. From this, we can make inferences about which tasks take precedence in each field of science, and which are secondary. The frequency of individual terms is indicative of the scientific and developmental level of the social structure at a particular stage.

For example, “product” (mahsulot), “order” (buyurtma) atamalari yuqori chastotali bo‘lib, u logistikaning asosiy funksiyalari bilan bog‘liq, “stock” va “planning” (regalashtirish) o‘rta chastotali va “outsourcing” (uchinchi tomonni jalb

qilish) va “monitoring” (nazorat qilish) are low-frequency terms, which can be explained by their recent appearance.

V.M. Leichik presented a classification of terminology according to their nomenclature and subject matter, as viewed from a content standpoint. In each field of knowledge and activity, lists of objects are unique. In a general sense, these elements can be represented as follows: science, technology, and production (forming the "technical basis" of modern society); the economic basis (production relations); and infrastructure, which includes socio-political relations, art, mass communications, and other related components. One of the primary drawbacks of implementing this method for logistics terminology is the potential instability in defining the scope of terms used for object nomenclature, as terms from various disciplines can be incorporated into the terminology of a single field. The terminology of logistics has connections with various fields of knowledge, such as management, transportation, commerce, technology, mechanical engineering, marketing, international economics, law, mathematics, computer science, accounting, and physics.

Let us compare the following: Politics regarding public ownership versus state ownership and redistribution of income versus redistribution of profits.

The management has determined that the economic stock will be used for the economic reserve, while the gross requirements will be allocated towards general needs.

The field of mechanical engineering encompasses various technological advancements, such as the automated guided vehicle system and the multi-purpose vessel.

The inspection certificate pertains to accounting inspection, while the lease pertains to leasing.

The fields of mathematics and computer science encompass concepts such as rate and proportion, as well as coding systems such as the uniform product code (UPC) and the universal product code (UPC).

CONCLUSION

The classification by terminological niches proposed by A.K.Kuptsova is commonly employed in the logistics dictionary. The classification is derived from the methodology of V.M. Leichik. Kuptsova identifies three interconnected micro-areas, namely “flow”, “operation”, and “structure”, that form a hierarchical system. They possess a specific object in logistics. All terms are classified into these three categories. The terminological cells contain the most subgeneric and specialized terms. Terminological cells refer to terms that possess the highest number of syntactically or morphologically derived terms or expressions. In logistics, such terms represent them as “product”, “order”, “stock”, “planning”. Based on the analysis of the aforementioned classifications, Golovin’s classification according to the structure of terms was utilized as the foundation for this study. The choice was due to the fact that structural analysis helps divide all logistics terms into two large groups (single-component and multi-component terms). The presence of these groups is the main feature that allows us to talk about the systematic nature of terminology. Therefore, it appears feasible to examine the terminology of a novel discipline as a set of linguistic units and identify the most suitable methods for translating these units from English to Uzbek.

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