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DERIVATIVE ANALYSIS OF LOGISTICS TERMS

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Abstract. This article discusses the derivative analysis of logistics terms. The terms of the logistics area are mainly units borrowed from other areas and have their own meaning in the terminological system of logistics. This situation shows that the terminological system has not yet been finalized, that is, it is in the process of formation. The system of terms of the given field of science under study as a whole has certain characteristics, including the composition of terminological units.

Keywords. Transport, logistics, terminology, system, has its own meaning.

Introduction

The process of translating a foreign language unit into another language is first carried out by certain persons, later it is noticed that it is used by all representatives of the receiving language. There are still problems with the appearance of new terms, their ambiguity, synonymy, homonymy, assimilation and translation. Despite the large-scale work carried out, some tasks are not being solved. One of them is the systematization of logistics terms and their description. Because the study of logistics terms is associated with the expansion of cooperation of foreign companies in Uzbekistan and the rise of communications in in connection with this.

The terminological system of logistics is rapidly developing in Uzbekistan, which makes it necessary to study it. It has of great practical importance, since logistics leads to an increase in the efficiency of microeconomic systems, including a reduction in transport costs. In particular, our country is among the countries supplying agricultural products to the world market, significantly increasing the share of transport costs in the gross domestic product. Despite the fact that the development of transport logistics leads to an inevitable increase in the number of logistics companies and specialists in this field, the quality of transport and other transport and logistics services, and also, the efficiency of using logistics approaches and principles is relatively low. This is due not only to low rates of economic development, poor quality of roads and other infrastructure, climatic conditions, but also to a shortage of logistics specialists. Therefore, the need for qualified specialists, including linguistic

literacy, is extremely high in our country. In addition to economic knowledge, logisticians should know the conditions for the effective implementation of their professional activities and adequate communication.[4;12] In addition, the growing interest in the logistics profession testifies to the importance and necessity of training highly qualified personnel. The term "logistics" used in economic sciences it comes from the French word "loger" (room, placement), and in military terminology it is used in the meaning of determining the movement of military cargo, their storage and placement. There is also a version from the Greek word "logistics" (the art of calculation, reasoning). **Methods and literature review**

There are many works on logistics in the scientific literature. These are [Anikin, 2011], [Gadzhinsky, 2014], [Dybskaya, 2011], [Margunova, 2013], [Nerush, 2014], [Rodnikov, 2000], [Tebekin, 2012], [Shishkin, 2006] are the works of researchers. Until recently, logistics was considered a part of management. A term is a word that is necessarily associated with a certain unit of the corresponding logical-conceptual system in terms of content. A.A. Reformatsky defines the terms as "unambiguous words devoid of expressiveness." mm. According to Glushko, "the term is a word for expressing concepts and designating objects that have clear semantic boundaries due to the existence of a strict and precise definition, and therefore are not ambiguous in the appropriate classification system or phrase". The main requirement for the term is its unambiguity. 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 are 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 of the general lexical system of the language.

According to A.A. Reformatsky, "terminology is a system of concepts of a certain science, fixed in the corresponding verbal expression." If a word is ambiguous in a common language (outside of special terminology), then it falls into special terminology and has one meaning.[10;43] M. Ya. Blok speaks about the need for a

strict distinction between everyday, everyday common meanings and professional ones common values. Words with the usual meaning are associated with the visual representation of the concepts behind the names, and "are not and cannot be complete reflections of the corresponding concepts in themselves." Unlike the usual meanings, professional and scientific meanings "are defined in detail in any field of professional activity (scientific or practical) and therefore reflect a scientific or practical understanding" and "the meaning of which is indicated by "node" is a word that represents a concept, that is, a professionally defined term. [7;49]

Logistics terms do not have significant regional differences in Europe and the USA, which confirms their unity, internationality and uniformity. Globalization has also led to the absence of national or regional scientific schools – logistics scientific schools have not yet been established in English-speaking countries.

The terminological system of logistics is a relatively young and constantly updated set of lexical units. It actively interacts with self-related fields, thanks to which it is constantly enriched by terms derived from related areas of knowledge, such as transport, management and finance. This condition indicates that the terminological system has not been formed final, that is, it is at the stage of formation. Many units entering this terminological system will have their own meaning. Nevertheless, the field of Science under study the system of terms as a whole has certain characteristics, including the composition of terminological units. Structural analysis of logistics terminology is one of the most important stages of study, since it allows you to identify effective models and methods for verbalizing professional knowledge. G. G. Levkin believes: "the origin of logistics is often associated with military affairs, since for a long time Logistics has developed and improved in the planning and conduct of military operations. Currently, most foreign scientists recognize that the beginning of logistics is in the military sphere. Logistics is derived from the Greek word “logistike”, “Aoyuddkf”, which means “Art of counting”. The origin of this science goes back to the 1st - millennium BC, and even when it increased, it was associated with military affairs. A. M. Gadzhinsky notes:

"it is not necessary to be a professional military man to understand what an important role in Victory is played by the presence of ammunition, fuel, food and clothing in a timely and necessary place. In the history of mankind, entire wars were won or defeated, depending on the organization of the supply of reserves to the troops. Various fields of Economics and business, encyclopedic publications and bilingual dictionaries have served as research material for articles from the websites of key organizations engaged in standardization and certification of logistics terminology ("European Logistics Association", "the Council of Supply Chain Management Professionals", "The Supply-Chain Council") and industry journals in English. [13;76]

Analyses and results

At present, many works have been carried out that are devoted to the structural analysis of given terminology. The analysis of the terminological system of Transport Logistics showed that among the selected units (2,000 units), 273 are simple, 1,482 are complex and 261 are abbreviations. At the same time, 116 of the simple units are soda. 127 do not make simple and 30 are complex. Let's look at simple terms:

- freight-shipping;
- lien-the right to hold it in shipping;
- seal-seal on the vehicle;
- hull-an air or sea ship as an insurance object without cargo on board.

As a rule, simple terms contain the most general concepts. Most often they are units derived from other areas, in the terminological system of transport Logistics, acquire a specific meaning. (Truck machine is a cargo machine, ship to ship, route to rote, pallet) is part of lexemes, multi-part terms.

It is worth mentioning that terms made with prepositions make up 39 percent of the total lexemes while terms with suffixes make up 10 percent.

For example:

encase-put in a box for transportation. In this, to make a verb from a noun, the suffix –enold was used;

rigger-bench press;

deregulation-cancellation of state control in the field of transport

1. Suffix-land (or), denoting a person performing a certain type of activity:

- cargo carrier;

- sender-cargo carrier;

- seller-supplier;

- docker-port loader.

3. - the suffix tion (sion), serving to make a noun, denotes a specific phenomenon:

- diversion-deviation from the route;

- equalization-equalization of transport tariffs;

- collection of goods to the rack in the form of palletizing.

Many of these terms are formed as a result of the addition of two nouns.

– N+n : (boxcar – wagon, seaport – Sea port, pipeline-

1) pipeline;

2) the best structure of the flow of goods, in which the transportation of goods from the supplier to the buyer is considered as a whole, a streamliner is a simplified train).

We can see that the most productive way a term is made is the way to make a word through an additional word. In the logistic terminological system, in addition to simple terms, there are also multi-part terminological compounds, which are formed as a result of combining two, three or more elements and are in the appearance of multi-part, separately structured, semantic integral compounds.[11;50] The complexity of transport logistics and the presence of a wide network are the reasons for the occurrence of such compounds. Transport and means of movement by land, sea and air, the address of cargo in them, the delivery and reception of cargo, the placement processes require the use of terms in the form of a compound in themselves.

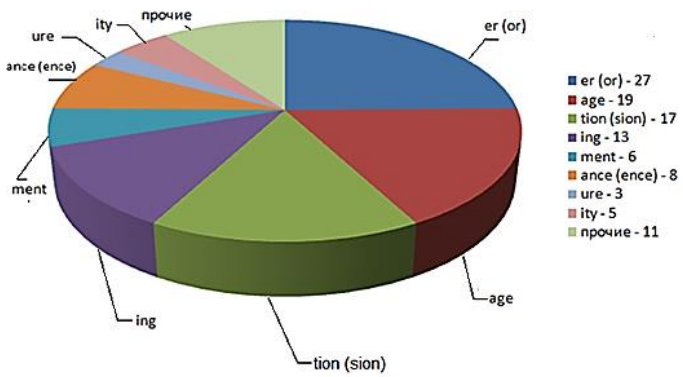

Table 1. Quantitative ratio of additions in one-part terms

They can be divided into terms with a terminological and phraseological meaning within themselves. The two-part language units group consists of the most - 1000 terminological units, which is 60% of the multi-part language units sample and 40% of the total sample.

The models for creating logistics terms are unique and colorful. Let's look at them. Here: N – noun, Adj – adjective, V – verb, PII – participle II (past participle), Adv – adverb, n – numeral .), prep - preposition.

1. N+N: box rate - cargo container rate; waybill duplicate - waybill duplicate.

2. Adj+N: short dunnage - a short fitting sheet; waterproof bag - waterproof bag.

3. Ving+N: booking confirmation; loading slot - measurement scheme of decks and cargo spaces of the ship.

4. PII+N: agreed valuation – declared value of cargo; containerized freight - cargo transported in containers.

5. N+Ving: batch picking. bottom unloading – emptying the bottom part.

6. N + N: captain's protest - captain's declaration; contractor's trailer

7. Adj + Wing: heavy lifting – loading of heavy loads; optional unloading - unloading option.

8. Adv+N: astray freight – undocumented cargo.

9. PII + Ving: scheduled routing.

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There are 350 three-part terminological combinations, which is 23% of the multi-part language units and 17% of the total sample. The most effective methods of the 17 different models analyzed were identified as:

1. N+N+N: truck tractor semitrailer - trailer cargo tractor; tank transport trailer – tank trailer.

2. Adj+N+N: total car capacity; good order – appearance is in good condition

3. N + Wing + N: trailer hauling truck; grain carrying motorship

4. N+PII+N: air cooled cargo – cargo that requires good ventilation during transportation; canvas covered car - a wagon covered with tarpaulin.

5. N+Adj+ N: trailer high ramp – ramp for loading and unloading; port additional export – additional export duties at the port.

6. N + N + N: two axle truck – two axle truck; three axle trailer - three-axle trailer.

7. PII +N+N: consolidated container load ventilated box car.

The rest of the models have the following structure: Adj+Wing+N: special unloading berth, Adj+Adj+N: hot short run - cargo transportation by high-speed trains or vehicles); Ving + N + N: walking floor semirailer - semi-trailer with a moving floor, N + N + Ving: roll cage sequencing - sequence of loading goods into containers for delivery, N's + N + N: shipper's export declaration - export of the sender declaration, N + n + N: class one container, PII+Ving+N: collapsed folding carton, Adv+PII+N: incorrectly routed car,

PII+PII+N: closed ventilated container, Ving+N+Ving: basing point pricing.

The four-part terminological units comprised 10%, and the following models were identified. U - N + N + N + N: air force cargo checker. Five-part terminological units consist of 8 units, 7 of which have the following structure N+N+N+N+N.

1. N+prep+N: acquisition of cargo - purchase of cargo; arrest of ship Among them, the preposition of is often used: allocation of cargo - placement of cargo; bill of credit - letter of credit; receiver of cargo.

They are also used with the following prepositions: on (rebate on shipment – freight discount), to (bill to party – invoice recipient); by (transportation by ferry); under (train under load) (transportation over water). The total number of units with this structure is 6% of terminological units and 4% of the total sample.

2. V ing+prep+N: cleaning in transit.

Among the four-part terminological units, 48 have a separate structure. For example, N+V ing+prep+N: trip working of train: PII+N+prep+N: combined transportation with escort; N+ prep +Ving +N: bill of lading number – bill of lading number.

23 of the studied terms have five parts. For example, wagon with roller shutter roof - a wagon with a round roof, wagon with pivoted roof sections - a wagon with a roof that can be pushed back. The longest term consists of nine parts: wagon with skeleton sides for the carriage for small animals. [8;21]

Conclusion

The analysis of stable terminological units showed that there are various structural models of terminological phrases, but their productivity is low. Most researchers use them in logistics terminology. It should be noted separately that the terminological layer contains the most common units of port, container, cargo, air, transport, transport, and they form the core of the layer related to logistics. Among logistics terms, single-meaning as well as multi-meaning terms occupy an important place.

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