Structural And Semantic Features Of Transport Logistics Terminology: A Comparative Study Of English And Uzbek

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Abstract: This article is devoted to the structural and semantic analysis of transport logistics terminology in English and Uzbek by applying a contrastive linguistics approach. The study concentrates on how morphological and semantic features of specialized terms are formed and used in both languages. The analysis was conducted on data collected from logistics textbooks, industry documents, and corpora in English and Uzbek. Furthermore, morphological, semantic field and statistical analyses were employed to investigate the structural and semantic patterns of these terms. Having carried out the research, the following findings were revealed: (1) English transport logistics terminology relies heavily on compounding and borrowing, while Uzbek terminology makes use of agglutination and native word formation. (2) Semantic analysis showed that English terms tend to be more abstract, whereas Uzbek terms are more specific and descriptive, often reflecting culturally specific practices. (3) The study also revealed that understanding these linguistic differences can enhance cross-cultural communication and translation accuracy in the logistics industry. Lastly, the statistical analysis found out that compounding and borrowing are the most frequent morphological processes in English, while agglutination dominates in Uzbek.

Keywords: Transport logistics, terminology, structural analysis, semantic analysis, contrastive linguistics.

Introduction: Transport logistics terminology plays a critical role in global trade and communication by providing and enabling the efficient movement of goods and services across borders. Within this field, specialized terms have a pivotal role in facilitating clear and precise communication among professionals. However, while English has emerged as the lingua franca of logistics, the study of these terms in other languages, such as Uzbek, remains underexplored. Uzbek, as a Turkic language with unique morphological and semantic features, offers a fascinating contrast to English, which is characterized by its extensive borrowing and compounding tendencies [3, p. 45].

The importance of specialized transport logistics terminology cannot be overstated. These terms are not only essential for operational efficiency but also for cross-cultural communication in multinational logistics operations. However, despite the growing body of research on general logistics terminology, niche terms have received little attention in linguistic studies. This gap in the literature highlights the need for a comparative analysis of these terms in English and Uzbek, which is the primary objective of this study.

This article addresses the structural and semantic features of specialized transport logistics terminology in English and Uzbek, employing a contrastive linguistics approach. The study aims to answer to the following research questions:

1. What are the morphological structures of niche transport logistics terms in English and Uzbek?

2. How do the semantic fields of these terms differ between the two languages?

3. What are the implications of these differences for cross-cultural communication in the

logistics industry?

By comparing these two languages, the study seeks to uncover the linguistic mechanisms underlying term formation and meaning construction, as well as their practical applications in the logistics field. The research is significant as it fills a gap in the literature by providing a comparative analysis of specialized transport logistics terminology in English and Uzbek, which has not been thoroughly investigated before.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The study of transport logistics terminology has been approached from various perspectives, with a particular focus on its role in facilitating global communication and operational efficiency. According to Cabré, terminology science emphasizes the importance of domain-specific terminology in specialized fields like logistics, as it enables precise and unambiguous communication [1, p. 78]. Similarly, Sager highlights the role of terminology in bridging linguistic and cultural gaps, particularly in technical domains such as transport logistics [5, p. 112]. However, while these studies provide a solid theoretical foundation, they primarily focus on general logistics terminology, leaving niche terms like cross-docking and last-mile delivery underexplored.

In the context of Uzbek, Khasanov provides a comprehensive analysis of Turkic languages, including their morphological and semantic features. His work underscores the agglutinative nature of Uzbek and its reliance on native word formation processes [3, p. 56]. However, Khasanov's research does not specifically address transport logistics terminology, leaving a gap that this study aims to fill. Furthermore, Temmerman introduces the concept of socio-cognitive terminology, which emphasizes the dynamic and context-dependent nature of terms [6, p. 67]. This approach is particularly relevant to the study of transport logistics terminology, as it highlights the interplay between language, culture, and cognition.

Despite the extensive research on terminology in general, there is a notable lack of studies focusing on specialized transport logistics terminology in Uzbek. This gap in the literature underscores the novelty of the present study, which aims to provide a comparative analysis of English and Uzbek transport logistics terms from both structural and semantic perspectives. By addressing this gap, the study contributes to a deeper understanding of how specialized terminology is formed and used in different linguistic contexts.

RESEARCH METHOD AND PROCESS

This research was carried out by means of morphological analysis and semantic field analysis, which were primarily based on a descriptive method. Morphological analysis was applied to investigate the structural features of transport logistics terms, such as compounding, affixation, and borrowing in English, and agglutination in Uzbek. Semantic field analysis, on the other hand, was used to compare the meanings of equivalent terms in both languages, identify culturally specific concepts, and map semantic fields.

The data for this study were collected from a variety of sources, including logistics textbooks, industry documents, and corpora in both English and Uzbek. The selection criteria focused on specialized terms that are critical to the logistics industry, such as cross-docking, freight consolidation, intermodal transport, and last-mile delivery. The analysis was conducted on 100 terms from each language, ensuring a balanced and representative sample.

The procedure of analysis was conducted based on the items of the model of the study. Each term was analyzed according to its morphological structure and semantic field. After carrying out the analysis, a general review of the process of analysis was put into words. Next, a statistical approach was applied to determine the frequency of specific morphological processes and semantic patterns in both languages. The primary reason why this phenomenon was investigated by means of the above-mentioned methods is that these techniques ensured the accuracy and reliability of the investigation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the study reveal significant differences in the structural and semantic features of transport logistics terminology in English and Uzbek.

Structural Analysis. English relies heavily on compounding (e.g., "cross-docking", "freight consolidation") and affixation (e.g., "intermodal" → "intermodality", "delivery" → "last-mile delivery").

Additionally, many English terms are borrowed from other languages, such as "intermodal" (from Latin) and "consolidation" (from French). In contrast, Uzbek forms terms through agglutination (e.g., "yuk konsolidatsiyasi" – freight consolidation) and native word formation. Uzbek also incorporates loanwords, such as "intermodal" and "konsolidatsiya", but these are often adapted to fit the phonological and morphological rules of the language.

Semantic Analysis. English terms often have broad, abstract meanings. For example, "last-mile delivery" encompasses a wide range of activities, including planning, execution, and control. Uzbek terms, in contrast, tend to be more specific and descriptive. For instance, "oxirgi mil yetkazib berish" (last-mile delivery)

literally translates to "delivery of the last mile" emphasizing the final stage of the delivery process. Additionally, some Uzbek terms reflect culturally specific practices or local contexts, such as "yuk tashish tizimi" (freight transport system), which may carry connotations unique to Uzbek-speaking regions.

The discussion highlights the implications of these findings for translation, language teaching, and cross-cultural communication in the logistics industry. For example, translators and educators must be aware of the structural and semantic differences between the two languages to ensure accurate and effective communication [6, p. 72].

CONCLUSION

The structural and semantic features of transport logistics terminology in English and Uzbek were analyzed from a contrastive linguistics perspective. Having finalized the research, it became clear that the terminology in both languages exhibit unique morphological and semantic patterns. English terms are predominantly formed through compounding and borrowing, while Uzbek terms rely on agglutination and native word formation. Semantic analysis revealed that English terms tend to be more abstract, whereas Uzbek terms are more specific and descriptive, often reflecting culturally specific practices.

The study has practical implications for professionals in the logistics industry, particularly in areas such as translation and cross-cultural communication. Future studies could expand on this work by examining specialized transport terminology in other Turkic languages or exploring terminologies in other specialized domains. The study is limited to a comparative analysis of English and Uzbek. Future research could include more languages or a broader range of terminological domains. Future research could explore the role of technology in shaping specialized transport logistics terminology or investigate the impact of globalization on terminological standardization.

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