



**"RAILWAY TRANSPORT TERMINOLOGY: FROM ANCIENT LAYERS TO
NEW LAYERS"**

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10091854>

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Introduction

Transport logistics is a multifaceted field characterized by its unique terminology, which has permeated various aspects of society. This article explores the evolution and adaptation of transport terminology, particularly within the context of railway transport. The terminology in this field serves as a fundamental framework for communication, regulation, and standardization within the global transport industry. It has evolved over time, responding to changes in technology, trade practices, and international collaboration.

Historical perspectives

The development of transport terminology is a dynamic process, marked by the interplay of linguistic and technical factors. As this article delves into the historical and contemporary dimensions of railway transport terminology, it will become apparent how this specialized language has both shaped and been shaped by the evolution of the industry. The field of transport logistics has its unique terminology, and these words have spread and expanded to all aspects of our society. Terms such as "karvon" (caravan), "karvonsaroy" (caravanserai), "karvonboshi" (caravan leader), "sarbon" (carriage), "tovar" (cargo), "bozor" (market), and "tanga" (money) mark the beginning of a layer that evolved over time, progressing and accommodating new terms, ways of expression, and various structural changes to their meanings. Railway transport, in particular, has introduced new vocabulary to society through the acceleration of the processes of railway transportation. In ancient Egypt, Greece, and Rome, specific routes were designated for the transportation of heavy loads. These routes consisted of two parallel deep grooves with tracks along which carts with thick, solid wheels were drawn. In the middle ages, wooden wagons moved on tracks made of wooden rails, and the term "tramway" was used to describe this type of railway. In England, in 1680, the first railway track was laid from Newcastle collieries to the port on the River Tyne. The development of this railway track involved the creation of additional terms in the English language and the adaptation of many foreign words.

Globalization and adaptation



Transport terminology has evolved in conjunction with the globalization of the world economy and the development of international trade and transportation organizations. Terms and designations related to international transport regulations, contracts, civil law, industrial standards, and codes have emerged. These terms have been adapted into the Uzbek language, contributing to the development and localization of the transport sector in our society. In the field of transport brokerage terminology, there are also imported terms from other European languages. These terms come from French, German, Italian, Dutch, and Spanish, each with their own unique expressions. Translating these foreign terms into Uzbek can present challenges when introducing and using transport terminology. However, these terms are essential for those who have studied the transport sector on a global scale.

Uzbek terminology in transport logistics has brought about another innovation. This involves the creation and adaptation of many specialized words in Uzbek for various contexts. For example, the word "fraxt" (freight) can be used in various contexts, while "fraxtlash" (freighting) and "fraxtchi" (freighter) have been introduced for specific applications. The term "fraxt" signifies the division of a whole into parts, while "fraxtlash" and "fraxtchi" convey the idea of handling and transporting freight by various means. These terms have become significant in the development of Uzbek transport logistics. In the field of transport logistics, foreign terms and adapted elements are participating in the creation of new terms. These new terms include "konteyner kemasi" (container packaging), "zavoddan chiqarilgan" (manufactured), "dedveytli yuk" (dedicated cargo), and others. In general, the development of Uzbek transport logistics terminology is an ongoing process, with terminology evolving and expanding based on foreign language concepts and experiences.

Uzbek transport logistics terminology covers the following areas:

Terms related to personal names: These terms are used for individuals involved in railway services, such as translating the French and English terms "conductor" and "steward" into Uzbek as "temir yo'lchi" and "kuzatib boruvchi," respectively.

Terms related to railway transport: This field covers railway vehicles, both passenger and freight, as well as tracks and routes. For example, terms like "lokomativ" (locomotive), "vagon" (wagon), "kupe" (compartment), "tezyurar poezd" (express train), and "yuk poezdi" (freight train) are translated into Uzbek.

Terms related to wagons: This category explains railway wagons and their specific features. For instance, terms like "SV" (long-distance 18-20-seat 2-tier compartment wagon), "CMK" (long-distance wagons with 4-tier compartments for



36-40 local cars), "CMB" (baggage wagons for carrying goods and luggage), and "VR" (restaurant wagons) are presented with their Uzbek translations.

Terms related to management bodies: This area includes the names of railway companies and organizations. For example, "Union Pacific Railroad" and "Norfolk Southern Railway" are presented with their Uzbek translations.

Terms related to process names: This category explains the processes of freight and passenger transportation. Terms like "yuk tashish" (freight transport), "yo'lovchi tashish" (passenger transport), "qatnov reglamenti" (junction regulations), and "kechikish" (delay) are presented with their Uzbek translations.

Terms related to railway components: This field covers the elements of railway construction and additional features. Terms like "rels" (rail), "shpal" (sleeper), "o'rindiq" (junction), and others are presented with their Uzbek translations.

Terms related to additional accessories: This area includes additional equipment and services in the transport system. Terms like "videokuzatuv" (video surveillance) and "comfort" (convenience) are presented with their Uzbek translations.

The terminology of transport logistics plays a crucial role in enhancing and localizing the field of transport in our society. The introduction of new words and designations contributes to the further development of the transport sector and strengthens its presence in our society.

Conclusion

Transport logistics terminology serves as the cornerstone of communication and standardization within the global transport industry. Its evolution from ancient roots to modern adaptations has been influenced by technological advancements, globalization, and cross-cultural influences. The case of Uzbek terminology illustrates how a specialized lexicon can adapt and innovate to meet the changing demands of the transport sector. The ongoing development of transport terminology ensures that it remains a dynamic and relevant tool for the industry. As the field continues to evolve, so too will its linguistic framework, reflecting the interconnectedness of transportation, trade, and society.

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