

## **CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF TRANSLATING ENGLISH AND UZBEK LOGISTIC TERMS**

**Jamoldinov Sanjarbek,**  
Student of the Faculty of Foreign Languages,  
Andijan State University

**Abstract:** The article explores the integral and differential features of English logistic terms, which manifest themselves in translation that brought into the terminological system based on cognition that has become essential at this time. The importance of producing a bilingual English and Uzbek dictionary of logistics terminology is stressed in given materials.

**Key words:** lexicographic classifications, logistic terminology, polysemantic meanings, terminology systems, logistics operations, morphemes

There is a semantic connection between the meanings of multiple meanings phrases in the English and Uzbek terminology systems for logistics operations. If there is no a weak connection, terms with the same character may represent a semantic relationship. Morphemes are lexical units with similar but distinct spelling and reading meanings. The main aspect of homonymy is frequently recognized according to lexicological and lexicographic classifications.

*Freight size – “yuk hajmi”*

Freight is most often measured by its weight, and transportation vehicles of varying sizes typically have weight capacities that cannot be exceeded due to engineering or regulatory reasons. Freight may also be measured by cube, which generally refers to the volume of the freight. *Containers, chassis, and vans (trailers) – “konteyner, shassi, furgon (trejler)”*

Standard trucking companies use vans (or trailers) to move standard dry goods. These trailers consist of a storage box that is permanently attached to a set of wheels. Intermodal ocean containers are moved on the road by attaching them to a separate piece of equipment, a chassis, which is essentially a set of wheels on a lightweight frame.

**Box-Jenkins Model:** In time series analysis, the Box–Jenkins methodology applies autoregressive moving average models to find the best fit of a time series to past values of this time series, in order to make forecasts. See: Forecast.

*Boxcar – “vagon”*

An enclosed rail car typically 40 to 50 feet long; used for packaged freight and some bulk commodities.

Here, we can see some abbreviations which are used in sphere of logistics term and terminology:

BMP: e.g. Bitmap Imagine

BPM: e.g. Business Performance Measurement

BPO: e.g. Business Process Outsourcing

BPR: e.g. Business Process Reengineering

BRs: e.g. Business Reviews.

It is clear from the sources in English and Uzbek that the ambiguity aspects of both languages are intertwined expressed equally. Another very broad one that belongs to this field distributed business plan combination in English and Uzbek we see the equality of polysemantic properties:

1) A statement of long-range strategy and revenue, cost, and profit objectives usually accompanied by budgets, a projected balance sheet, and a cash flow (source and application of funds) statement. A business plan is usually stated in terms of dollars and grouped by product family.

2) A document consisting of the business details (organization, strategy, and financing tactics) prepared by an entrepreneur to plan for a new business.

1) daromadlar, xarajatlar va foyda uchun uzoq muddatli strategiya va maqsadlar to'g'risidagi bayonot, odatda byudjetlar, prognoz qilingan balans va pul oqimlari to'g'risidagi hisobot (mablag'larning manbasi va ishlatilishi). Biznes-reja odatda dollar bilan ifodalanadi va mahsulot guruhi bo'yicha guruhlanadi.

2) tadbirkor tomonidan yangi biznesni rejalashtirish uchun tayyorlangan tafsilotlar (tashkilot, strategiya va moliyalashtirish taktikalari)dan iborat hujjat

From the comments in English and Uzbek above, it can be seen that the meanings in both languages are the same. The number of one can also correspond in terms of content.

*Private carrier – “xususiy kema yoki boshqa bir transport vositasi”*

Owned and operated by a shipper. Usually refers to private trucking fleets. Components include: vehicle fleet, drivers, and maintenance equipment. Often more expensive than contracting out, but not always. Can serve special needs: fast, high-on time-reliability delivery; special equipment; special handling; availability.

*Examples: Safeway (grocery), Office Depot (office products).*

*Transportation broker – “transportlar o'rtasidagi dallol/broker”*

An agency that obtains negotiated large-volume transportation rates from carriers, and resells this capacity to shippers. Unlike freight forwarders, will not handle freight and owns no pickup/delivery equipment or storage facilities.

The fundamental challenge in attaining scientific and business translation equivalency is illuminating the original substance of the document using the terminological system of the translated language. The most difficult aspects of translation are the differences between the source language and the target language's terminological systems. This necessitates the study of terminological systems and the development of methods for translating partially equivalent and non-equivalent phrases.

## References

1. Rodnikov A.N. Logistika: Terminologicheskii slovar/Logistics: Terminology dictionary, Moscow: Ekonomika, 2000, 249 p.
2. Musaev, K. Fundamentals of translation theory. Tashkent, 2005. 62 p
3. Muminov, A. A Guide to Simultaneous Translation. T., 2000. P. 56–63.
4. Grinev-Grinevich S.V. Terminovedenie (Terminology) / edited by A. B. Vasil'eva, Moscow, 2008, 304 p.