



PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION OF TRANSPORT TERMINOLOGY

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The purpose of the research is to describe and analyze the development of transport terminology, to study its features, ways and methods of terminological nomination in the time frame of a particular historical period. The theoretical significance of the article consists in: the description of transport terminology from the standpoint of a single system of interrelated terminological fields that combine the concepts of a number of areas related to transport; analysis of the process of standardization of transport terms; designation and description of factors influencing the expansion and development of transport terminology; designation of the process of forming a single language of international mixed messages and transport and logistics information exchange in transport.

The research is based on descriptive and comparative methods. The description of the development of transport terminology as a system, the study of the features, ways and methods of terminological nomination was carried out on the basis of the existing theoretical provisions in modern terminology, presented in the works of local and foreign scientists. Research results: The logical correlation of terms, their interaction and interdependence indicate that the English transport terminology is a clearly expressed terminological system, subject to certain classification rules. Nowadays, it is intensively expanding and renewing, as the transport industries we study are rapidly developing;

- In the transport vocabulary, there are certain ways of forming transport terms: lexical-semantic, morphological, syntactic. Borrowings play an important role in replenishing the term system. They are important in the formation and development of modern international transport terminology based on English terms;
- Since at present, transport services for all sectors of the national economy and the population include not only maritime, but also other types of transport, the vocabulary of international transport communication is replenished with terms that in the past were considered purely sectoral. In the field of mechanical engineering,



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transport engineering stood out, and in its sub-branches: shipbuilding, automotive, aircraft construction, locomotive and carriage construction. In each of these industries, professional technical vocabulary and terminology was formed on the basis of the language base of the country that was the leader (for example, the French in the construction of aircraft) or strictly national (in the USA in the locomotive and carriage building).

A different picture was observed in the sectoral transport services for international trade. In general, in the world, 80% of the weight of cargo was delivered by sea. In many countries, its share was even higher (for example, in Japan - about 100%). The main carriers in international trade were the shipowners of the "colonial powers" - England, France, Holland, Germany and Italy, and in the field of the special and regional fleet - the shipowners of the "Sea States": Greece, Norway, Japan, etc. mainly English-language terminology related to marine engineering and shipbuilding. Transport terminology was divided into technical, operational, operational and commercial, which includes elements of legal vocabulary. The relevance of the study of terminological problems is determined in our time by a characteristic "terminological explosion", i.e. the massive emergence of new terms, terminological fields, the formation and formation of new terminological systems, therefore, the study of English transport terminology, which represents a well-defined terminological subsystem, seems necessary and interesting, since on the basis of this terminological subsystem it is possible to trace those linguistic processes that are characteristic of terminology in the whole.

An important place is given to the issues of standardization and universalization of transport terminology. At present, for successful work in the market, for the competent execution of foreign trade and freight contracts, it is necessary to have uniform formulations of the concepts used in this area and the elimination of various interpretations of the most frequently used transport terms. The task of terminology standardization is to establish an unambiguous correspondence between the term and the concept expressed by it. In modern transport terminology, there is a constant change in the semantic volume of the term, the emergence of new meanings, the refinement of its material expression, which is a direct consequence of the processes taking place in the world around us. On the other hand, there is a striving of scientific



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terminologists in the most accurate definition of the boundaries of the semantics of the term, in the establishment of the most relevant features of the defined concept. The meaning precisely assigned to the term, its definition defines the term in scientific terms, gives it an appropriate place in the terminology system, makes it the most convenient to operate.

Technical translation is fraught with the following problems:

- Synonymy and ambiguity of terms: a sensor from Russian into English can be translated as “pickoff”, “sensor”, at the same time, the word “sensor” can mean both “датчик”, “сенсор”.
- The choice of a method for translating a term (a method for identifying a term in the original language, semantic convergence, translation of non-equivalent terms using a complex descriptive structure, the use of structural tracing paper).
- Rapid development of terminology. A lot of new terms appear, for example, in the field of automechatronics, autoelectronics.
- Difficulties in translating abbreviations.

When creating new terms, when reading and understanding scientific texts, it is very important to know the features of the structural design of terms - semantics is largely determined through the structure of the terminological unit. The material under study clearly shows that certain ways of forming transport terms are lexical-semantic, morphological, syntactic. Despite the fact that some linguists argue that currently in terminology there is a general weakening of the productivity of the semantic way of education, the results of the study indicate the opposite. A significant number of words are transferred into transport terminology from common English through metaphorical transfer. The metaphor contributes to a better perception of scientific concepts and leads to significant savings in linguistic means

- in the conditions of the rapid development of science and technology, this circumstance is very significant. (The trend toward widespread piggyback services led to development of hub-and-spoke operations. Borrowings play an important role in replenishing the English transport terminology. A number of terms borrowed from Arabic, Greek, Latin, Spanish, Dutch, French, German, Russian and other languages into the English transport vocabulary in specific historical periods in the development of human society testify to the close cooperation of specialists from all



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over the world in the field of international transport, which is important in the formation and development of modern and international transport terminology. Since at present, transport services for all sectors of the national economy and the population include not only maritime, but also other types of transport, the vocabulary of international transport communication is replenished with terms that in the past were considered purely sectoral (intra-system borrowing occurs). For example, the aviation term chassis began to be used in road transport as a semi-trailer container carrier for the transportation of heavy containers. In the same way, the aviation term transfer (transshipment) and payload has been transferred to sea transport with the designation of the maximum commercial load of any vehicle.

Very productive ways of replenishing transport terminology as a result of borrowing are tracing (element-by-word or word-by-word translation of foreign words or expressions) and transliteration (transfer of the sound of borrowed terms by means of another language, taking into account its phonetic characteristics). The terms were created spontaneously, as needed, without any consultation with linguists, however, they had to be clear to any transport worker. Thus, for example, a locking device for securing a container to a crane suspension has been called a fitting; a container grip that resembles a stretch has been called a spreader; operations for loading a container - stuffing, unloading - stripping, etc. In the same form, these terms were transferred to the Russian language. Many jargonisms of this period later entered the literary language.

The sociolinguistic approach to the study of the English terminology of transport as a system made it possible to trace the process of the formation and development of systemic relations of terms in the language as a result of the reflection of the scientific and technological revolution, which began in the second half of the 1950s. XX century and ongoing at the present time. Since the consistency of terminology is an integral part of the consistency of scientific knowledge in general, the author was guided by the need to carry out a systemic structuring of the material under study, and then study the structural elements in relation to these terminological designations.

Composition and terminological phrases are very productive ways of forming terms that enrich the English transport vocabulary. With their help, already existing terms



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are specified and modified for a more accurate and complete expression of newly emerging concepts. In the development of the English transport terminology system, along with the tendency towards accuracy, which leads to the formation of multicomponent terms, the opposite tendency towards the brevity of the designation also operates, as a result of which abbreviations are widely developed in the studied terminology system.

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