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## **THE STRUCTURE AND FEATURES OF RAILWAY TERMINOLOGY (SEMANTIC AND MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS)**

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### **Abstract:**

This article analyzes the semantic and morphological characteristics of railway terminology. The study explores the development of railway terms and their usage in international, Russian, and local contexts. It highlights how technological advancements and global integration processes influence the meaning of terms. The role of translation strategies, such as transliteration, adaptation, and equivalent phrasing, is also discussed. The semantic evolution and morphological structure of railway terminology contribute to effective communication in global processes. The findings confirm the dominance of international terms while emphasizing the necessity of developing national terminology systems to align with global standards.

**Keywords:** Railway terminology, semantic analysis, morphological analysis, translation strategies, transliteration, adaptation, equivalent phrasing, international and national terms, Uzbek language.

### **Introduction**

Railway terminology plays a crucial role, especially in technical fields, as it serves not only to facilitate international communication but also to express the unique linguistic and cultural characteristics of each country. The terminology within the railway sector reflects the complex aspects of the industry, shaped by global development and technological innovations. This terminology encompasses both technical details and broader socio-economic processes. This paper aims to analyze the semantic and morphological features of railway terminology, exploring the evolution of these terms, their interrelations, and the current trends influencing them. Historical and cultural foundations of railway terminology



## **International Conference on Economics, Finance, Banking and Management**

Hosted online from Paris, France

Website: econfseries.com

24<sup>th</sup> January, 2025

The development of railway terminology is intrinsically linked to technological advancements and the socio-cultural context in which these terms emerge. These terms are shaped by the structural characteristics of national languages, as well as the influence of international terminology. In Uzbekistan, the development of railway terms reflects a blend of local linguistic features and the integration of foreign terms, particularly from Russian and English. For instance, the term "lokomotiv" (locomotive) has been borrowed from Russian and adopted into the Uzbek language, representing both a morphological transformation and a semantic adaptation. As noted by Olmatova, railway terminology not only reflects technical aspects but also mirrors the cultural and economic changes within the field. The history of railway terminology in Uzbekistan reveals the dynamic process through which foreign terms are assimilated and adapted to the local context. This process underscores the importance of both national linguistics and technology in shaping the vocabulary used in this domain[1].

The previous investigation, titled "Creating a Locomotive Lexicon: A Study of Semantic Approaches in Railway Terminology," delved into the semantic strategies employed in the development of railway terminology, specifically examining the intricate process of constructing a specialized lexicon for locomotives. This research concentrated on the evolution of linguistic units within the framework of technological advancements, with a particular emphasis on the railway sector. Through an analysis of semantic shifts in locomotive terminology, the study illuminated the complex interplay between language, culture, and technological innovation. The findings underscored the importance of establishing standardized railway terminology and facilitating effective communication to ensure clarity and operational efficiency across diverse linguistic and cultural contexts[2].

### **Semantic analysis. Evolution of meaning in railway terminology**

The semantic analysis of railway terminology highlights how terms evolve as technological advances reshape the industry. Over time, certain terms acquire additional meanings or shift in meaning altogether. For example, the term "train" initially referred to a single vehicle but has since expanded to encompass the entire system, including the infrastructure and the network. This shift reflects the growing complexity of railway operations. In this regard, Baker perspective on the semantic



development of technical terms is valuable. According to him, technical terms must not only retain their core meaning but also adapt to new contexts as technological advancements emerge[3]. This is particularly true in the case of railway terminology, where terms such as "high-speed rail" or "electric locomotive" take on more specific, nuanced meanings as the industry progresses.

### Morphological features of railway terminology

The morphological features of railway terminology are critical in understanding how these terms are structured and adapted in different languages. The morphological analysis focuses on the construction of terms, including the use of prefixes, suffixes, and compound words. For example, in Uzbek, the term "temir yo'l" (railway) is a compound noun, where "temir" (iron) and "yo'l" (road) combine to create a term that describes the infrastructure. Similarly, in English, compound terms like "railway station" or "track gauge" are formed by combining two or more words to create a more specific meaning. Furthermore, the influence of international terminology is evident in the formation of new terms. The adaptation of foreign terms into Uzbek often involves morphological changes to fit the phonetic and grammatical structures of the language. The word "railroad" in English, for instance, is translated into Uzbek as "temir yo'l," where the morphological structure has been adjusted to align with Uzbek linguistic norms.

### The role of translation strategies in railway terminology

The study of translation strategies is integral to understanding how railway terminology is transferred across languages. Different strategies, such as transliteration, adaptation, and equivalence, play a crucial role in shaping the way railway terms are expressed in various languages. Transliteration, for example, involves representing foreign words in the phonetic script of the target language. In the case of "locomotive," this term is transliterated directly from Russian into Uzbek, retaining its original form. Adaptation, on the other hand, involves modifying a term to fit the cultural and linguistic context of the target language. For example, terms related to railway safety protocols may be adapted to align with national safety standards and practices. Equivalence, as discussed by Baker, refers to the process of finding a term that conveys the same meaning in both the source and target languages, ensuring that the original concept is maintained.



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The analysis of railway terminology through both semantic and morphological lenses reveals the complex interplay between language, technology, and culture. As railway technology evolves, so too does the language used to describe it. The influence of foreign terms, particularly from Russian and English, has played a significant role in shaping the vocabulary of the railway sector in Uzbekistan. However, the need to develop and standardize national terminology remains crucial in ensuring that railway systems across the world can communicate effectively while preserving local linguistic and cultural identities.

By understanding the structure and evolution of railway terminology, linguists and experts in the field can contribute to the development of a more coherent and standardized terminology system that facilitates international communication and technical advancement. The research also highlights the importance of translation strategies in ensuring that railway terms are accurately represented across languages, maintaining both their technical precision and cultural relevance.

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