

## LEXICAL-SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF LOGISTIC TERMS

**Yuldasheva Dilnoza Bekmurodovna**Head of the department of "Uzbek language and literature"  
at the Samarkand institute of economics and service

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philological sciences, associate professor

[dilyuldasheva83@gmail.com](mailto:dilyuldasheva83@gmail.com)

0000-0002-3898-2113 ORCID

**Abdulloyev Nuralijon Umedullo o'g'li**

student of the group Log-k-323

Samarkand institute of economics and service

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada biz logistika sohasiga oid terminlarning leksik-semantik xususiyatlarini ilmiy jihatdan tahlil qilamiz. Tadqiqot jarayonida logistika terminlarining kelib chiqishi, shakllanish bosqichlari, ularning o'zbek tiliga moslashuvi hamda semantik guruhlariga ajratilishi o'rganiladi. Xususan, O'zbekiston sharoitida transport-logistika tizimining rivojlanishi bilan bog'liq holda yangi terminlarning kirib kelishi, ularning rus va ingliz tillaridan o'zlashuvi hamda milliy terminologiya tizimidagi o'rniga alohida e'tibor qaratildi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** logistika, terminologiya, leksik-semantik tahlil, transport-logistika tizimi, terminlarning o'zlashuvi, semantik guruhlar, sinonimiya, polisemiya, xalqaro terminlar.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье мы проводим научный анализ лексико-семантических свойств терминов, относящихся к сфере логистики. В ходе исследования изучаются происхождение логистических терминов, этапы их формирования, адаптация к узбекскому языку и деление на семантические группы. Особое внимание уделено введению новых терминов в связи с развитием транспортно-логистической системы в Узбекистане, их ассимиляции из русского и английского языков, а также их месту в национальной терминологической системе.

**Ключевые слова:** логистика, терминология, лексико-семантический анализ, транспортно-логистическая система, ассимиляция терминов, семантические группы, синонимия, полисемия, интернациональные термины.

**Abstract:** In this article, we conduct a scientific analysis of the lexical and semantic properties of terms related to logistics. The study examines the origins of logistics terms, the stages of their formation, their adaptation to the Uzbek language, and their division into semantic groups. Particular attention is paid to the introduction of new terms related to the development of the transport and logistics system in Uzbekistan, their assimilation from Russian and English, and their place in the national terminology.

**Keywords:** logistics, terminology, lexical and semantic analysis, transport and logistics system, term assimilation, semantic groups, synonymy, polysemy, international terms.

**Introduction.** In the conditions of the modern global economy, the logistics system is one of the areas of strategic importance in the economic development of any country. In particular, in recent years, reforms aimed at modernizing the transport and communication infrastructure, expanding international trade relations and increasing transit potential in Uzbekistan have led to the rapid development of the logistics sector. This process, in turn, requires the formation, enrichment and scientific systematization of logistics terminology. Because the effective development of any industry is directly related to the clarity of the system of concepts in it, their uniform interpretation and linguistic perfection. Important regulatory and legal documents are being adopted in the Republic of Uzbekistan aimed at developing the logistics system. In particular, within the framework of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.

PF-60<sup>1</sup>, the development of transport and logistics infrastructure, simplification of export-import operations and the establishment of modern logistics centers are identified as priority areas. Also, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-342<sup>2</sup> sets the tasks of developing the logistics services market in the republic, expanding multimodal transportation, and effectively organizing the activities of logistics centers. These documents directly affect not only the economic, but also the terminological development of the logistics industry.

Logistics terms are mainly borrowed from English and Russian, and they are used in various forms in the Uzbek language. However, some of these terms have not yet been fully standardized, their scope of meaning, application boundaries, and semantic properties have not been sufficiently studied. As a result, in practice, problems arise such as the use of different terms to express the same concept or, conversely, the use of one term in several meanings. This reduces scientific consistency and creates uncertainties in the communication process. In this article, we will conduct a lexical-semantic analysis of terms related to the logistics industry. The main goal of the study is to reveal the content features of logistics terms, their semantic grouping, and the characteristics of their use in the Uzbek language. At the same time, the process of assimilation of terms, their synonymous and polysemantic properties, and their relationship with international terminology are scientifically explored.

**Main part.** Logistics terminology is an important linguistic component of any economic system, which serves to clearly and concisely express the processes associated with transport, warehousing, supply chain and information flows. In modern scientific approaches, logistics terms are considered not only as a means of describing practical activities, but also as a separate scientific system. From this point of view, lexical-semantic analysis of logistics terms is of great importance in determining their content structure, functional properties and place in the language system. The formation of logistics terms is based mainly on three main sources: national language units, terms borrowed from the Russian language and international terms imported from English. In the conditions of Uzbekistan, logistics terminology is enriched more due to units borrowed from English (for example, “logistics”, “supply chain”, “warehouse management”) and Russian (“склад”, “перевозка”, “экспедирование”). However, this process often leads to the parallel use of terms, that is, one concept is expressed in different forms: “supply chain” and “supply chain”, “warehouse management” and “warehouse logistics”. This situation creates a phenomenon of synonymy in the terminological system. Lexico-semantic analysis shows that logistics terms can be semantically divided into several main groups. The first group is transport-logistics terms, which represent cargo transportation processes (for example, “multimodal transportation”, “transit”, “freight”). The second group is terms related to warehouse and reserve management (“inventory”, “stock”, “warehouse accounting”). The third group is terms related to management and planning (“logistics management”, “supply chain management”). The fourth group is information-logistics terms, which are related to digital systems (“tracking”, “ERP systems”, “digital logistics”). This grouping allows you to clarify the meaning of terms and study them systematically. Also, the phenomenon of polysemy (multiple meanings) is widely found in logistics terms. For example, the term "logistics" in a narrow sense can mean only the process of transporting goods, and in a broad sense it can mean the entire supply chain management system. Similarly, the term "distribution" is used in some cases only to mean the delivery of products, and in other cases to mean the management of sales channels. This indicates that the terms are interpreted differently depending on the context.

The phenomenon of synonymy also plays an important role in logistics terminology. The expression of one concept by several terms can negatively affect scientific accuracy. For example, the terms "shipping", "transportation" and "freight" are often used in the same meaning, but their context of use and stylistic features differ. Therefore, standardization of terms and the

<sup>1</sup> <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/-5841063>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.lex.uz/uz/docs/-6139620>

selection of their single version are one of the urgent issues. Along with the development of the logistics system of Uzbekistan, terminology is also improving. In particular, the development of the digital economy is leading to the emergence of new terms, including such concepts as “e-logistics”, “digital platform”, “smart logistics”. This creates the need to create new terms in the Uzbek language or adapt existing ones. From this point of view, linguistic adaptation, the correct selection of translation equivalents and taking into account international experience are of great importance in the development of national terminology.

The analysis shows that the lexical-semantic system of logistics terms is dynamic in nature and is constantly evolving under the influence of economic, technological and social factors. Therefore, the systematization of these terms, the development of their scientifically based classification and their application in practice on the basis of a single standard are important factors in increasing the efficiency of the logistics sector. Below is a scientific table that systematically shows the lexical-semantic properties of logistics terms. This table allows you to analyze the origin of the main terms widely used in the field of logistics, their Uzbek counterparts, and semantic groups. This serves as an important methodological basis for standardizing the terminological system and ensuring accuracy in practical application.

**Table 1.**

**Lexical-semantic properties of logistics terms and their comparative analysis**

№	Term (English)	Russian form	Uzbek equivalent	Semantic group	Lexical feature	Explanation (scope)
1	Logistics	Логистика	Logistika	General Concept	Polysemantic	In a broad sense - the management of the entire supply chain
2	Supply Chain	Цепь поставок	Ta'minot zanjiri	Management	Term combination	The process from production to consumer
3	Freight	Грузоперевозка	Yuk tashish	Transport	Synonymous	Represents transportation processes
4	Warehouse	Склад	Ombor	Warehouse	Monosemantic	Product storage location
5	Inventory	Запасы	Zaxira	Warehouse	Polysemantic	The volume of material resources of the enterprise
6	Distribution	Распределение	Taqsimot	Management	Polysemantic	Product delivery and distribution
7	Tracking	Отслеживание	Kuzatuv	Information and Logistics	Terminated	Control of cargo movement
8	Delivery	Доставка	Yetkazib berish	Transport	Synonymous	Delivery to the end consumer
9	Procurement	Закупка	Xarid qilish	Management	Term combination	The process of purchasing resources
10	Multimod	Мультимодаль	Ko'p	Transport	Compound	Transportation

al transport	ные перевозки	turdagi tashuv		term	by several modes of transport
-----------------	---------------	-------------------	--	------	-------------------------------------

The table above shows that logistics terms are a complex and multi-layered system in lexical and semantic terms. First of all, most of the terms came from English and were adapted to the Uzbek language through Russian. This means that they have undergone a two-stage process of assimilation in terms of form and content. According to the results of semantic grouping, logistics terms are mainly divided into four areas: transport, management, warehousing and information-logistics. This classification confirms the complex nature of the logistics system. In particular, terms such as “Supply Chain”, “Distribution” represent management processes, while “Freight”, “Delivery” are directly related to transport activities.

From the point of view of lexical features, it is observed that many terms have a polysemantic nature. This means that they acquire different meanings in different contexts. At the same time, there is also a phenomenon of synonymy, and some concepts are expressed by several terms. This further strengthens the need for standardization in scientific terminology.

**Conclusion and suggestions.** This study is devoted to the analysis of the lexical-semantic system of terms related to the field of logistics based on a complex linguistic approach. As a result of the conducted scientific research, it was found that logistics terminology is a multi-source and dynamically developing system, in the formation of which English and Russian are the main donor languages. The process of assimilation of these terms into the Uzbek language is often carried out directly through transliteration, calculus and semantic adaptation methods. However, the insufficient regulation of this process leads to terminological instability. The results of the lexical-semantic analysis showed that the internal structure of logistics terms is complex and multi-layered. In particular, they are semantically divided into such main micro-areas as transport-logistics, warehouse-logistics, management-logistics and information-logistics. Each micro-area has its own system of concepts, which, when integrated with each other, form a single logistics system. This confirms the systemic nature of logistics terminology.

The study scientifically substantiated the widespread occurrence of polysemy and synonymy in logistics terms. Polysemy leads to terms acquiring different semantic loads in different contexts, creating uncertainties in their interpretation. Synonymy, on the other hand, increases terminological dispersion in scientific discourse as a result of the expression of one concept through several terms. These circumstances make the need for standardization and unification of logistics terminology even more urgent. Also, the modernization of transport and logistics infrastructure in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the development of the digital economy and the expansion of international trade integration are leading to a rapid renewal of logistics terminology. In particular, the emergence of new terms such as “digital logistics”, “e-logistics”, “smart logistics” related to digital technologies indicates that the linguistic base of this field is expanding. This requires the improvement of the national terminological system on a scientific basis.

In general, the results of the study showed that the development of logistics terminology in the Uzbek language is not yet a completed system, but rather an open linguistic system that is constantly improving. Therefore, its systematization on a scientific basis, semantic clarification, and regulation based on unified standards are an important factor in the effective development of the logistics sector.

**REFERENCES:**

1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezident Administratsiyasi. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022 yil 28 yanvardagi PF-60-son Farmoni “2022–2026 yillarga mo‘ljallangan Yangi O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”. – Toshkent, 2022.
2. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Transport vazirligi. Transport-logistika tizimini rivojlantirishga oid normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar to‘plami. – Toshkent, 2021.
3. Yuldasheva, D. (2022). FORMATION OF ECONOMIC TERMINOLOGY-THE CURRENT STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERMINOLOGY OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE. Berlin Studies Transnational Journal of Science and Humanities, 2(1.6 Philological sciences).
4. Юлдашева Д.Б. Kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorliklarda o‘zbek tilini rivojlantirishning bugungi kundagi dolzarbligi International journal of recently scientific researcher’s theory, Volume: 1 Issue:9, 2023-dekabr, 196-200 b.
5. Council of Supply Chain Management Professionals. CSCMP Supply Chain Management Definitions and Glossary. – USA, 2020.
6. Bekmurodovna, Y. D., & Bakhodirovich, E. D. (2023). PROBLEMS IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION AND INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS TO THEM. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 11(4), 329-331.
7. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Davlat statistika qo‘mitasi. O‘zbekiston Respublikasida transport va logistika ko‘rsatkichlari bo‘yicha statistik ma‘lumotlar to‘plami. – Toshkent, 2023.
8. Юлдашева Д.Б. O‘zbek tili va ingliz tillarida so‘z birikmalar orasida iqtisodiy terminlarning qo‘llanilishi, Бердақ номидаги Қорақалпоқ давлат университетининг ахборотномаси № 4 (63) 2023, декабр 258-260.
9. Yuldasheva, D. B. Organization of terms as a factor for the improvement of economic sciences [Article]. Euroasian Research Bulletin, 2021. International scientific journal, 2.
10. Donald J. Bowersox, David J. Closs. Logistical Management: The Integrated Supply Chain Process. – New York: McGraw-Hill, 2007.
11. Юлдашева Д.Б. Стилистические особенности договорной и деловой переписки в экономике / Хоразм Маъмун Академияси Ахборотномаси, 2024-4/4, 557-560 стр.
12. O‘zbekiston Milliy universiteti. Logistika va terminologiya masalalariga oid ilmiy maqolalar to‘plami. – Toshkent, 2022.
13. Юлдашева Д.Б. Лингвистика: история, основные понятия и последние развития/ Университет общественной безопасности республики Узбекистан /Сборник материалов/ II международной научно-практической конференции «Актуальные проблемы методики преподавания русского языка», 4 марта 2024 г./ 387-390.
14. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Review of Maritime Transport. – Geneva, 2022.