



The Development of Railway Transport Terminology Observed in Both English and Uzbek Languages

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Abstract: This scholarly investigation delves into the metamorphosis of the railway transportation lexicon within the English and Uzbek languages. Employing a comparative approach, it scrutinizes the chronological progression and cultural underpinnings impacting the terminological landscape in both linguistic domains. Methodologically, the study entails data compilation from diverse reservoirs such as lexicons, archival literature, and authoritative records. Findings unveil notable parallels and disparities in railway transportation terminology, thereby elucidating linguistic trajectories and cultural intricacies.

Keywords: Railway transport, terminology, English language, Uzbek language, evolution.

Introduction. Railway transport stands as a cornerstone of modern civilization, fostering economic advancement and bridging geographical expanses. Concomitant with its progression, a distinct lexicon has arisen, delineating the multifaceted facets, functions, and innovations intrinsic to rail systems. The primary objective of this scholarly endeavor is to delve into the evolutionary trajectory of railway transport terminology within the realms of both English and Uzbek languages, delineating the intricate interplay of linguistic and cultural determinants that have steered the course of terminological evolution in these linguistic domains. In the intricate web of linguistic evolution, railway transport terminologies serve as a testament to the dynamic interaction between language and culture. Through an analytical lens, this research aims to unravel the historical continuum and cultural imprints underlying the terminological fabric of railway transport. By scrutinizing the etymological roots, semantic nuances, and contextual adaptations within the terminological landscape, this study endeavors to unravel the intricate tapestry of linguistic evolution in railway transport terminology across English and Uzbek languages.

The investigation adopts a comparative approach, juxtaposing the terminological paradigms of English and Uzbek languages to discern commonalities, disparities, and transmutations over time. Methodologically, the research draws upon a diverse array of scholarly resources including dictionaries, historical texts, and official documents to elucidate the trajectory of terminological evolution. Through systematic analysis, this study endeavors to shed light on the symbiotic relationship between language and culture, unveiling the intricate mechanisms through which cultural ethos and linguistic dynamics converge to shape the terminological lexicon of railway transport in English and Uzbek languages.

Literature Review. While existing scholarship has delved into the progression of terminology within individual languages or sectors, scant attention has been given to comparative examinations of railway transport terminology across linguistic boundaries. Investigations concentrating on the English language have underscored the sway of technological progress, globalization, and standardization on the railway lexicon. Likewise, studies concerning the Uzbek language have accentuated the repercussions of historical and cultural dynamics on linguistic evolution. Nonetheless, a void exists within the scholarly discourse about the lack of a comprehensive comparative analysis elucidating the disparities and convergences between English and Uzbek railway terminology.

Prior research has primarily focused on unilateral analyses, neglecting the broader cross-linguistic and cross-cultural dimensions inherent in railway terminology evolution. While some studies have meticulously documented the intricacies of the railway lexicon within specific linguistic or industrial



contexts, the lack of comparative scrutiny limits our understanding of the intricate interplay between linguistic, technological, and socio-cultural factors shaping the terminological landscape of railway transport across different languages.

Therefore, there exists an imperative within the academic realm to bridge this lacuna by undertaking comprehensive comparative investigations that transcend linguistic boundaries. Such endeavors would not only enrich our comprehension of the multifaceted dynamics governing terminology evolution but also offer invaluable insights into the broader linguistic and cultural exchanges facilitated by railway transport networks. By scrutinizing the parallels and divergences in railway terminology across English and Uzbek languages, researchers can elucidate the intricate interplay between language, culture, and technology in shaping the terminological fabric of railway transport systems.

In exploring the intricacies of this issue and navigating through the abundance of information, it appears essential to delineate specific modes of transportation from the broader transport system, whose impact historically proved pivotal in both freight and passenger mobility—specifically, water (river and maritime sabotage) and rail transport. Our research objectives primarily revolve around comprehending the past advancements in railway transport development and identifying areas for enhancing its operational efficiency. Before delving into the linguistic analysis of railway terminology, providing a historical overview of its inception seems imperative. The railway transport system in Uzbekistan, which has significantly enriched English terminology, has undergone a protracted and challenging evolutionary trajectory from its nascent stages. Presently, railways constitute an indispensable aspect of Uzbekistan's infrastructure, symbolizing the country's geographical, historical, and economic landscape. The extensive railway network spans from west to east and from north to south, traversing eight time zones. Uzbekistan presently finds itself in a developmental phase conducive to infrastructure expansion—a time of crisis often serves as an opportune moment for constructing communication routes, facilitating employment for the unemployed, expediting housing construction, and revitalizing economic interconnections, ultimately fostering economic resurgence. It is worth noting that among the avenues of self-improvement lies professional self-education, where individuals aspire to enhance their proficiency in a specific vocation. A crucial prerequisite for such self-education entails a realistic appraisal of one's alignment with the requisites of the chosen profession.

Derived words, formed through the utilization of bases and word-formation affixes inherent within a language, constitute a category known as derivatives. In the analysis of word formation, the concept of derivation centers on the capacity of a word to be segmented into root morphemes and affixes. As elucidated by Meshkov, a derivative word undergoes a word-formation process.[1]

Both Uzbek and English exhibit root morphemes capable of accommodating affixal morphemes, including prefixes and suffixes. Arnold I.V. categorizes English words based on their morphological structures into several types, including affixal derivatives, composed words comprising one or more simple or derivative bases, and derivational composites formed through both compounding and affixation processes[2].

The term in question originates from the French language. Subsequently, it traversed linguistic boundaries, permeating the lexicon of various languages, including Uzbek, and eventually integrating into English vocabulary. In its original French form, "platform," the term denotes "a flat area at a railway station for boarding people into wagons, loading"[3].

Structurally, the term "platform" is complex, comprising two autonomous components: "plat" and "form," which individually connote "flat" and "form" respectively, thereby yielding the collective meaning of "flat form"[4].

In English usage, the term "platform" retains its form and signifies "the raised area of a railway station, typically with a wooden floor"[5].

Research Methodology. In the examination of the evolutionary trajectory of railway transport terminology in both English and Uzbek languages, a rigorous research methodology is implemented. This methodology encompasses a comprehensive data collection process, drawing from a diverse



array of scholarly reservoirs such as lexicons, archival literature, academic discourse, and authoritative records about railway transport. The amassed data undergoes meticulous analysis aimed at discerning shared attributes, disparities, and recurrent trends in terminology utilization within the context of railway transport.

Furthermore, to augment the depth of understanding regarding the cultural and linguistic dynamics shaping terminology evolution, interviews are conducted with language experts and professionals within the railway industry. These interviews serve as invaluable sources of insights, offering firsthand perspectives on the intricacies of cultural nuances, technological advancements, and historical legacies influencing the evolution of railway transport terminology in both linguistic domains.

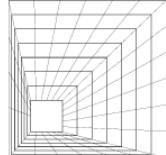
By amalgamating insights gleaned from diverse sources and methodological approaches, this research endeavors to furnish a comprehensive understanding of the multifaceted dimensions underpinning the terminological evolution within the realm of railway transport. Through systematic inquiry and analysis, the study seeks to elucidate the interplay between linguistic, cultural, and technological factors shaping the trajectory of railway transport terminology in English and Uzbek languages, thereby contributing to the broader scholarship on language evolution and cross-cultural communication within specialized domains.

Grammatical and lexical innovations are prevalent among children and adolescents, while middle-aged individuals typically adhere to standard speech patterns. Consequently, there exists a discernible divergence in pronunciation between younger generations and elderly individuals. In the speech of the latter, borrowed terms often exhibit phonetic resemblances to the Tajik language, suggesting that discrepancies in the pronunciation of Russian-international terms between older and younger cohorts stem from varying levels of familiarity with borrowed language vocabulary. For instance, the term "train," etymologically rooted in English, retains its original form when adopted into Uzbek language. Nonetheless, in colloquial Uzbek speech, this lexical entity is often pronounced as "poiz" or "poizd" (with "poiz" referring to autumn), although its written form remains unchanged as train.

Analysis and Results. The examination uncovers noteworthy parallels and distinctions in the lexicon associated with railway transport across English and Uzbek languages. Fundamental components such as "rail," "train," and "station" exhibit shared terminology, indicative of the universal functionality of railway operations transcending linguistic boundaries. However, divergences in terminology arise due to the influence of cultural factors and historical trajectories. Notably, while the English lexicon tends to assimilate technical terms rooted in English languages, Uzbek terminology often incorporates vocabulary originating from Persian and Turkic linguistic traditions. Moreover, contemporary trends in modernization and international collaboration have engendered the adoption of standardized terminology within both linguistic domains, particularly evident in domains such as safety protocols and signaling systems. These initiatives underscore a concerted effort to harmonize and streamline terminology across linguistic and national borders, facilitating interoperability and ensuring seamless communication within the global railway industry.

The elucidation of such linguistic dynamics not only underscores the rich tapestry of cultural influences shaping terminology but also highlights the pragmatic imperatives driving standardization efforts within specialized domains. Through a nuanced analysis of these linguistic nuances, this study contributes to a deeper understanding of the intricate interplay between language, culture, and technology in the evolution of railway transport terminology across diverse linguistic landscapes

Conclusion. In summary, the development of railway transport terminology in English and Uzbek languages is intricately influenced by linguistic, cultural, and historical dynamics. Although foundational terminology is shared, distinct characteristics emerge due to unique cultural contexts. This analysis enriches our comprehension of language evolution and underscores the significance of acknowledging linguistic diversity in global sectors like railway transport. Future research could broaden its scope to include more languages and delve deeper into the socio-cultural forces driving terminological evolution.



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