

Essential Factors in the Classification of Transport Terminology

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Annotation: The article illustrates the matters of transport terminology and factors which should be taken into account while classifying them. In terms of classification, semantic and structural groups as well as their sub-groups are presented with relevant instances.

Key words: transport terminology, vehicle, classification, analysis.

The investigation of transport-related terms is considered to be one of the topical issues of modern linguistics. The modern world is not conceivable without vehicles. Since ancient times, people have been looking for ways to make their movements faster and easier. The vehicle gradually evolved - from horses, deer and dogs to airplanes and helicopters.

Beginning in the last quarter of the 19th century, international unions, associations and institutions began to be formed to regulate issues of economic and legal, market activity, navigation safety and others. English was chosen as the only language of communication and information transfer on the sea transport, French was chosen on the railway. The preference was given to English, including because the court proceedings were based on English private claim law, on the traditional lawyers' adherence to the canons of English lexical judicial archaic.

In English, the first universal pro-forma of contracts for maritime transport - charters and linear bills of lading, charters for ship owning conferences (cartels) with uniform tariffs (prices) for the carriage of goods by sea were formulated. In French, international rail freight and passenger conventions were drawn up.

Transport terminology was divided into technical, operational, operational and commercial, which includes elements of legal vocabulary.

The third scientific and technical revolution (NTR), which began at the half century of the twentieth century, led to a radical revolution in all directions and types of human activity. Scientific and technical progress involves in its orbit a huge mass of working people, the number of labor professions is increasing and, as a result, there is a significant differentiation of professional vocabulary. Since the scientific and technological revolution is not limited to national frameworks, it is an integration one, which, to a certain extent, stimulates the process of creating a common professional language of international communication in transport on an English-language basis.

The relevance of the study of terminological issues is determined in our time by the characteristic "terminological explosion", i.e. the mass emergence of new terms, terminological fields, the formation and emergence of new terminological systems, so the study of English transport terminology, which represents a clearly outlined terminological subsystem, seems to be necessary and interesting, since on the basis of this terminological subsystem, we can trace the language processes that are characteristic of the terminology in general. [Akmanova Olga and Agapova Galina.1974]

At the turn of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, a process of colossal global transformation was actively underway, affecting all spheres of industry. One of the leading engineering industries in many countries of the world is the automotive industry. The terminology of the industry is becoming increasingly popular and is of paramount importance in the current situation.

The terms associated with the automotive industry, with the technical equipment of the car, as well as various machines and mechanisms used both in everyday life, in personal use, and in production, are constantly found in our lives. The knowledge of these terms today becomes obligatory not only for specialists, but also for ordinary people who have personal cars or agricultural equipment. Currently, the most popular cars and agricultural equipment are of foreign manufacturers. It is not surprising that the flow of technical documentation, various recommendations for the repair and maintenance of the car and other mechanical and electrical technical devices written in English is growing.

English transport terminology is not just a set, series or set of terms denoting the concepts of this industry, but a system of standardized notation, built on the interrelation of the concepts referred to, which manifests itself in the process of general communicative activity in a given area.

In addition to the vocabulary denoting the types of vehicles themselves, there are many more words whose topic is related to this vocabulary. For example, you may need to buy a ticket, refuel, change a wheel, or park. Thus, it is essential to classify them logically while investigating. Several researchers present their views on that creating some misunderstanding and perplexity. Thus, in this article we will try to summarize other linguists' views on classification of transport terminology and will present our thoughts as well.

Firstly, they can be classified according to types of transportation. For instance,

Ground-underground (railway, special, personal, etc.)

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Air (military, passenger, cargo)

Marine (military, passenger, cargo) [Magtimova M. A.2016.p.4]

In order to analyze the common terms of transport system we should also research the main components of transport systems. Here given the main elements of transport systems: means of communication, technical devices and facilities in transport (repair factories, gas stations, services); reserves - carrying capacity and bandwidth. The subject of the impact of transport - cargo or passengers. Means of impact - rolling stock. The object of impact - economical. Or administrator. Transport system is one of the most important means of transportation. Here it is emphasized in different ways.

Economic, state, social, cultural and military importance of transport:

Economic - is to ensure the development, communication and coordination of all sectors of the economy.

State-is that the transport connects individual areas of the state.

Social provision of work for the population, relief of labor and increase of its productivity.

Cultural is the ability to spread with its aesthetic values, which increases the culture and education of the population.

Military - provides transportation of troops and military equipment, as well as the supply of troops with all necessary.

Maintaining the front now without transport is impossible.

Every day we encounter at least one of the types of devices for movement - bicycles, train, bus, car. Therefore, the topic of transport in English is very important.

The vehicle connects nations, countries and continents. In the US and the UK, such modes of transport as the underground and land electric train, taxis, buses, airplanes and, of course, a private car are very popular. They offer residents of large cities an efficient, convenient and fast way to travel. But such a vehicle as a trolley bus and tram in western cities are rare, mainly in museums.

In addition, they may also be divided according to whether the term is related to mode of transport or part of it: e.g. a bus – aisle, luggage compartments; a plane – winglet, wing, cockpit, rudder; a car – gear shift, dashboard, steering wheel, sun visor; a ship – hull, mast, keel, shrouds; a train – suspension air bag, gangway bellows and etc. As it can be observed, on the left side in each of the pairs, it is presented a mode of transport and on the right side it is presented the part specific to that kind of mode of transport.

Moreover, terms related to transportation may be classified regarding whether the term is only used in the transport sphere or is it a general word used commonplace. There are some words only used talking about transports, for instance, sun visor, singlet, cockpit, dashboard and others. One cannot encounter these terms besides transport relating conversation. However, there are some words which are actively used in general and everyday topics as well as transport relating conversation. To illustrate, the word 'wing' is also used when talking about birds. The word 'an aisle' is used meaning the narrow space in cinema and theaters.

Another approach in classification can be structural importance. That is to say while classifying it should be paid attention to structure, complexity and parts of speech of transport modes which is intended to be categorized. They may be classified as simple terms: wing, hull, keel; compound terms: dashboard, seatbelt; phrase-like terms: gear shift, steering wheel, luggage compartments; abbreviations: FAK, BOL, FOB, GVW, ABS, A/C. With regard to phrase-like terms, it can be further sub grouped according to the quantity of phrases such as two-phrase, three-phrase and etc.

In terms of typological analysis, it can be investigated according to whether the words are the same or different regarding the form of the word. It can be noticed that the majority of the terms fall into different category, though. When the Russian language is also taken into account many similarities between Uzbek and Russian can be witnessed. To illustrate, Bumper (English) – Бампер (Russian) – Bamper (Uzbek); Cab – Кабина – Kabina; Speedometer – Спидометр – Spidometr; Tyre – Шина – Shina; Jeep – Джип – Djip (Jip); Limousine – Лимузин – Limuzin.

To sum up, when classifying transportation terminology semantic and structural differences are of vital importance. Sub-groups are also should be favoured as long as it makes the classification effective and precise grouping.

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