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**QARSHI DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI**

**TO‘XTASINOVA ZARINA ZOKIRJON QIZI**

# LOGISTIKA SOHASIGA OID ONLAYN SAVDO TERMINLARINING LEKSIK-SEMANTIK XUSUSIYATLARI (Ingliz va o‘zbek tillari misolida)

**10.00.13 – Qiyosiy va chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik**

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| **Ilmiy rahbar:** | **Omonova Maxfurat Keldiyarovna**<br>filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent |
| **Rasmiy opponentlar:** | **Yo‘ldosheva Nilufar Ergashevna**<br>filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc), professor |
| | **Teshaboyeva Ziyodaxon Qodirovna**<br>filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc), professor |
| **Yetakchi tashkilot:** | **Jizzax davlat pedagogika universiteti** |

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**G.X.Ernazarova**
Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi Ilmiy kengash raisi, filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc), professor

**N.K.Ochilov**
Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi Ilmiy kengash ilmiy kotibi, filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc), professor

**M.J.Daniyeva**
Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi Ilmiy kengash qoshidagi Ilmiy seminar raisi, filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

## KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

**Tadqiqot mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati.** Jahon amaliyotida xalqaro iqtisodiy aloqalarning kengayishi, ijtimoiy hayotning ajralmas qismiga aylangan raqamli texnika va texnologiyalarning yaratilishi natijasida logistika sohasiga oid onlayn savdoga bo‘lgan qiziqish tobora ortib bormoqda, global savdo-logistika tizimi bosqichma-bosqich raqamli shaklga – onlayn savdoga o‘tmoqda. Shu bilan birga, mazkur sohada onlayn savdo terminlarining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari, ularning leksik-semantik jihatlari hozirgacha yetarli darajada tizimli tahlil qilinmagan, yangi paydo bo‘layotgan terminlarning tarkibi va me’yorlari aniq belgilanmagan bo‘lib, bu esa amaliyotda atamalar qo‘llanishida nomuvofiqlik va tushunmovchiliklarga sabab bo‘lmoqda. Shu boisdan logistika sohasiga oid onlayn savdo terminlarining leksik-semantik xususiyatlarini har tomonlama tahlil qilish, ularni tizimlashtirish va amaliy qo‘llanish me’yorlarini ishlab chiqish bugungi kunning dolzarb vazifalaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Dunyo tilshunosligida sohaviy terminologik tizimlarning qiyosiy-tipologik tadqiqi alohida ilmiy ahamiyat kasb etib, bu borada bir qator ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari olib borilmoqda. Xususan, axborotlashtirish jarayonlari va til tizimidagi innovatsion o‘zgarishlarni o‘rganish, turli tizimli tillarda so‘zlashuvchi mutaxassislar o‘rtasidagi kasbiy-terminologik muloqotni ta’minlovchi lisoniy mexanizmlarni tadqiq etish ilmiy jihatdan ustuvor yo‘nalishlar qatoriga kiradi. Tillararo ma’lumot almashinuvi jarayonlarining tezlashuvi sharoitida har bir millat tilining o‘ziga xos tabiati va ehtiyojlariga asoslangan holda sohaviy terminologik tizimlarni qiyosiy-tipologik jihatdan o‘rganish, ularning lisoniy asoslarini ilmiy jihatdan ishlab chiqish hamda bu orqali milliy tilning lug‘at tarkibidagi mavqeyini mustahkamlash dolzarb ilmiy yo‘nalishlardan biri sifatida belgilanmoqda.

Yangi O‘zbekistonning rivojlangan va rivojlanayotgan xorijiy davlatlar bilan hamkorlik aloqalari kengayishi natijasida ilm-fan, texnika, ishlab chiqarish hamda logistika sohalarida xalqaro shartnomalar ko‘lami ortib bormoqda. Bunday integratsiya jarayonlari o‘z navbatida ish yuritish tizimida o‘zbek tili bilan bir qatorda ingliz va rus tillariga bo‘lgan ehtiyojni kuchaytirmoqda. Zero, “Transport-logistika tizimini izchil rivojlantirish va tashqi savdo yo‘nalishlarini diversifikatsiya qilish, xalqaro va mintaqaviy bozorlarga olib chiqadigan muqobil yo‘nalishlar bo‘ylab tranzit yuk tashuvlarni soddalashtirish va erkinlashtirish zarur”[1]. Shu nuqtayi nazardan, mazkur tillardagi sohaviy terminlarni lingvistik jihatdan tadqiq etish hamda ularning ikki yoki uch tilli izohli lug‘atlarini yaratish obyektiv zaruratga aylanmoqda. Eng muhimi, mamlakatimizda yoshlarning davlat tili bilan bir qatorda ingliz, nemis, koreys, xitoy va rus tillarini chuqur o‘rganishi davlat siyosatining ustuvor yo‘nalishi etib belgilandi. Xulosa qilib aytganda, logistika sohasining jadal taraqqiyoti hamda onlayn savdo tizimining keng joriy etilishi mazkur tadqiqot mavzusining dolzarbligini belgilaydi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoyevning 2019-yil 7-iyun PQ–4353-son “Avtomobil transportida yuklarni xalqaro tashishni yanada

[1] O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning transport va logistika tizimini rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari bo‘yicha taqdimot bilan tanishish chog‘idagi nutqi // president.uz.

rivojlantirishga doir qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”, 2025-yil 27-yanvardagi PQ–28-son “Transport-logistika tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qaroriga asosan transport-logistika tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasi va 2025-yil uchun “yo‘l xaritasi” tasdiqlangan

Avtomobil, temir yo‘l va havo transportida xalqaro yuk tashish hajmi kamida 2 baravarga oshirilishi; konteynerlarda yuk tashish ulushi, eksport xizmatlari yaxshilanishi; logistika samaradorligi indeksida O‘zbekiston o‘rnini yaxshilash, zarurligi alohida ta’kidlangan.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 16-fevraldagi PF–4958-son “Oliy o‘quv yurtidan keyingi ta’limni yanada takomillashtirish to‘g‘risida”, 2020-yil 20-oktabrdagi PF–6084-son “Mamlakatimizda o‘zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi farmonlari, 2018-yil 5-iyundagi PQ–3775-son “Oliy ta’lim muassasalarida ta’lim sifatini oshirish va ularning mamlakatda amalga oshirilayotgan keng qamrovli islohotlarda faol ishtirokini ta’minlash bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”, 2021-yil 19-maydagi PQ–5117-son O‘zbekiston Respublikasida “Xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qarorlarida hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa meyoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishga ushbu tadqiqot ishi muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

**Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi.** Mazkur tadqiqot respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining I. “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma’naviy-ma’rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo‘llari” ustuvor yo‘nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

**Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi.** Dunyo tilshunosligida sohaviy terminologiya bilan bog‘liq masalalar, shu jumladan, terminlarning paydo bo‘lishi, tasniflanishi, funksiyalari hamda ularning grammatik, leksik-semantik va terminologik jihatlari doimiy ravishda tadqiq qilinib kelinmoqda[2].

Yevropa mamlakatlarida logistika va onlayn savdo terminlarining turli tillardagi qiyosiy tahlili, ularning tarjima muammolari, boshqa tillarga moslashish va standartlashish qonun qoidalari, izohli lug‘atlarda to‘g‘ri aks ettirilishi hamda kasbiy nutqda qo‘llanilishi M.Alberts, J.C.Diaz Vasquez, T.French, E.Jeyndrayx, M.A.Jimenez-Krespo, M.Katic, L.V.Kostyuchenko, R.Kriston, S.Polovina, K.Pusara, D.I.Solomon, A.Vayl, G.Velikova, J.Vilkaitelar[3] tomonidan tadqiq etilgan.

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[2] Cabré M.T. “Terminology: Theory, methods, and applications”. – Amsterdam, 1999.

[3] Alberts M. “E-terminology” // Lexikos. Volume 12, 2011. – P. 90. (researchgate.net); Diaz Vasquez, J.C.Language standardization in e-commerce by applying terminology structured content management: Case Colombia. In G.Budin & V.Lušicky (eds.), Languages for Special Purposes in a Multilingual, Transcultural World, Proceedings of the 19th European Symposium on Languages for Special Purposes, 8-10 July, Vienna, Austria. Vienna: University of Vienna, 2013. –P. 401.; French T., Polovina S., Vile A. Semiotics foe E-commerce shared meanings and generative futures. 1999. – P. 89.; Jendrych, E. List of high frequency business English terms: A didactic perspective on its practical applications. In G. Budin & V. Lušicky (eds.), Languages for Special Purposes in a Multilingual, Transcultural World, Proceedings of the 19th European Symposium on Languages for Special Purposes, 8-10 July Vienna, Austria. Vienna: University of Vienna, 2014. – P. 373.; Jimenez-Crespo M.A. Translation and web localization. – London and New York: “Routledge (Taylor & Francis Group)” 2013. – 269 p.; Kátic M. Pušara K. Standardization of

Rus olimlaridan N.S.Drujinina, A.K.Kupsova, V.I.Pribitkova, Y.E.Semyonov, Y.D.Uyezdnaya, L.M.Shakiryanov va Y.O.Chernikova[4] kabi tilshunoslar logistika sohasi terminologiyasini o‘rganishga salmoqli hissa qo‘shgan va turli yondashuvlar orqali o‘rganish jarayonida, logistikaning kasbiy diskursining xususiyatlari, terminlarning rus tiliga tarjima muammolari o‘rganilgan.

Mamlakatimizda o‘zbek tili sohaviy leksikasi va terminologiyasini tadqiq etish, shuningdek, chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik masalalarini o‘rganish borasida qator ilmiy izlanishlar olib borilgan. Xususan, X.Djabborov, D.Xatamova, P.Nishonov, D.Saidqodirova, D.Kadirbekova, X.Paluanova, O.Axmedov, M.Omonova, M.Nizomovalar[5] kabi tadqiqotchilar o‘zbek tili sohaviy terminologiyasini xorijiy tillarda bo‘lgan materiallar bilan qiyoslagan holda tadqiq qilishgan. Logistika sohasiga tegishli bo‘lgan terminologiyaning leksik-semantik tahlili, tegishli qisqartmalarni ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida qiyoslash va o‘rganish masalalari bilan bog‘liq bir qator tadqiqotlar ham o‘rganildi. Jumladan, K.Alautdinova, G.Atayeva, O.Axmedov, A.Bozorbekov, J.Djumabayeva, R.Hamdamov, J.Masharipov, G.Mustayeva hamda F.Xamrayeva[6] ishlarida fikr bildirilgan bo‘lsa-da, logistika

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[4] Дружинина Нина Сергеевна, Прибыткова Валерия Игоревна Заимствования как способ пополнения терминосистемы логистической отрасли // Современное педагогическое образование. №5. 2023. – 4 с.; URL: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/zaimstvovaniya-kak-sposob-popolneniya-terminosistemy-logisticheskoy-otrasli (дата обращения: 03.02.2025); Купцова А. Основные источники и способы терминообразования (на примере англоязычных терминов логистики) // Терминология и культура. Сборник научных статей преподователей и аспирантов по материалам III емеждународной конференции. – Москва, 2012. – С. 53.; Семёнов Ю.Е. Терминология логистики // Экономика и бизнес: теория и практика. 2020. №10-2. URL: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/terminologiya-logistiki (дата обращения: 03.02.2025); Уездная Е.Д., Черникова Е.О. Сравнительный анализ использования языковых средств в терминологии «бережливая логистика» (на материале английского и русского языков) // Филологический аспект: международный научно-практический журнал. № 11 (115). 2024. – С. 5. Режим доступа: https://scipress.ru/philology/articles/sravnitelnyj-analiz-ispolzovaniya-yazykovykh-sredstv-v-terminologii-berezhlivaya-logistika-na-materiale-anglijskogo-i-russkogo-yazykov.html (Дата обращения: 21.11.2024); Шакирьянов Лев Морисович Логико-семантический анализ контраста (на материал англоязычных экономических терминов//Неофилология. №35, 2023. – С. 2. URL:https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/logiko-semanticheskiy-analiz-kontrasta-na-materiale-angloyazychnyhekonomi cheskih-terminov (дата обращения: 03. 02.2025).

[5] Жабборов Х. Ўзбек тилининг деҳқончилик лексикаси. Монография. – Тошкент: Фан, 2011. – 160 б; Omonova M. Meliorativ terminlarning leksik-semantik xususiyatlari: Filol. fan. bo‘yicha fals. dok. (PhD) ... diss.avtoref. – Samarqand, 2023; Хатамова Д. Адабиётшунослик терминларида идентификация ва муқобиллик муаммолари (русча-ўзбекча терминология асосида): Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа докт. (PhD) ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2010; Нишонов П. Француз ва ўзбек тиллари терминологиясининг қиёсий-типологик тадқиқи: Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа докт. (PhD) ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2010; Саидқодирова Д. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида интернет терминларининг лингвистик тадқиқи: Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа докт. (PhD) ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2018; Кадирбекова Д. Ингилзча-ўзбекча ахборот-коммуникация технологиялари терминологияси ва унинг лексикографик хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа докт. (PhD) ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2017; Палуанова Х. Инглиз, ўзбек, рус ва қорақалпоқ тилларида экологик терминларнинг деривацион-семантик принциплари: Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа докт. (PhD) ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2016; Ахмедов О. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида солиқ-божхона терминларининг лингвистик таҳлили ва таржима муаммолари: Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа докт. (PhD) ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2016; Nizomova M.B. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida pedagogikaga oid terminlarning struktur-semantik xususiyatlari va tarjima muammolari: Fil.f.f.d.avtoreferati – Termiz, 2022.

[6] Alautdinova K.Sh., Djumabayeva J.Sh. Logistika sohasiga oid terminlar semantik tahlili // O‘zbekiston xorijiy tillar. № 4 (39), 2021. – B. 34., https://doi.org/10.36078/1633670749; Ataeva G., Mustaeva G. The role of business English in modern logistics. E3S Web of Conf., Vol. 402, 2023. – B. 4. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202340208008.; Axmedov O.

sohasiga oid onlayn savdo terminlarining leksik-semantik xususiyatlari, ayniqsa, ingliz va o‘zbek tillari misolida borasida maxsus monografik tadqiq etilmagan.

**Tadqiqot mavzusining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta’lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog‘liqligi.** Mazkur dissertatsiya Qarshi davlat universitetining “Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslikning dolzarb masalalari” mavzusi doirasida bajarilgan.

**Tadqiqotning maqsadi** ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi logistika sohasiga oid onlayn savdo terminlarining leksik-semantik hamda grammatik xususiyatlarini aniqlashdan iborat.

**Tadqiqotning vazifalari**:

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida logistika sohasiga oid onlayn savdo terminlarining lingvistik mohiyatini aniqlash hamda ularning termin sifatida shakllanish mezonlarini yoritish;

logistika sohasiga oid onlayn savdo terminlarining leksik-semantik guruhlarini aniqlash orqali ularning ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi o‘xshash va farqli jihatlarini yoritish;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida logistika sohasiga oid onlayn savdo terminlarining yasalish usullari, derivatsion xususiyatlarini ochib berish;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida onlayn savdo terminlarining struktur-grammatik xususiyatlarini aniqlash.

**Tadqiqotning obyekti** sifatida logistika sohasiga oid onlayn savdo terminlari tanlangan.

**Tadqiqotning predmeti**ni ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi logistika sohasiga oid onlayn savdo terminlarining leksik-semantik va struktur-grammatik xususiyatlari tashkil etadi.

**Tadqiqotning usullari.** Tadqiqotda tavsiflash, tasniflash, qiyoslash, struktur, statistik tahlil usullaridan foydalanildi.

**Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi** quyidagilardan iborat:

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida logistika sohasiga oid onlayn savdo terminlarining lingvistik mohiyati hamda ularning termin sifatida shakllanish mezonlari asoslangan;

logistika sohasidagi onlayn savdo terminlarining leksik-semantik xususiyatlari qiyosiy tahlil etilib, ularning leksik qurshovi va ma’no qirralari faollashuvi ochib berildi hamda ushbu birliklarning sinonimik, antonimik, polisemantik, omonimik va metaforik xususiyatlari aniqlangan;

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and Masharipov J. Linguistic Nuances of Transport Abbreviations in the English Language in Comparison with the Uzbek Language. DOI: 10.5220/0012841600003882 Paper published under CC license (CC BY-NC-ND 4.0) In Proceedings of the 2nd Pamir Transboundary Conference for Sustainable Societies, 2023. – B.318., ISBN: 978-989-758-723-8; Bozorbekov A. Determination of functional semantic problems of logistics terms through corpus linguistics. Western European Journal of Linguistics and Education, 2(8), 2024. – B. 19. https://westerneuropeanstudies.com/index.php/2/article/view/1364; Hamdamov R. Internet Marketing Terminology: Understanding The Key Terms for Success. International Journal of Scientific Trends and Education, 3(12), 2024 – B. 151. https://scientifictrends.org/index.php/ijst/article/view/367; Xamraeva F. Lexicosemantic features of logistics terms in English and Uzbek. Центральноазиатский журнал образования и инноваций, 2(5 Part 3), 2023. – B. 242., https://in-academy.uz/index.php/cajei/article /view/15841.

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida logistika sohasiga oid onlayn savdo terminlarining affiksatsiya (asos+qo‘shimcha), kompozitsiya (so‘z+so‘z), abbreviatsiya (qisqartmalar) va kalkalash kabi yasalish usullari hamda derivatsion xususiyatlari ochib berilgan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida logistika sohasiga oid onlayn savdo terminlarining Ot+Ot, Sifat+Ot, Son+Ot+Ot kabi struktur-grammatik xususiyatlari, ularning ikki, uch va ko‘p komponentli birikmalar hosil qilishi dalillangan.

**Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari** quyidagilardan iborat:

tadqiqot natijalari ingliz va o‘zbek tillari logistika sohasi onlayn savdo terminologik tizimini amaliy jihatdan yangi daliliy terminlar bilan boyitishga xizmat qiladi;

tadqiqot asosida oliy o‘quv yurtlari filologiya va logistika ta’lim yo‘nalishlaridagi bakalavriat talabalari uchun mo‘ljallangan “English for Logisticians” o‘quv qo‘llanmasi yaratilgan va dars jarayonlarida qo‘llaniladi;

ingliz-o‘zbek tillari logistika sohasi onlayn savdo terminlarining leksik-semantik xususiyatlariga doir ilmiy-nazariy xulosalardan logistika va onlayn savdo sohasiga aloqador bo‘lgan mutaxassislar va keng kitobxonlar ommasiga mo‘ljallangan “O‘zbekcha-inglizcha-ruscha logistika sohasi onlayn savdo terminlarining izohli lug‘ati” nomli izohli lug‘ati yaratilgan.

o‘rganilayotgan terminlarning ona tilimizda logistika sohasiga joriy qilinishda tarjima masalalari ko‘rib chiqildi va tavsiyalar berilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi** qo‘llanilgan yondashuvlar va usullarning maqsadga muvofiqligi, nazariy g‘oyalar va ma’lumotlar rasmiy manbalardan olinganligi, berilgan ilmiy-nazariy taklif va tavsiyalar amalda sinovdan o‘tkazilganligi, keltirilgan tahlillar, ilmiy fikr va xulosalarning amaliyotga joriy etilganligi, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tuzilmalar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati.** Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida logistika sohasidagi onlayn savdo terminlarini leksik-semantik xususiyatlarini qiyosiy tahlil asosida sohaga oid terminlarning matndagi leksik qurshovi, shuningdek, ma’no qirralari faollashuvi nutqda doimiy va zaruriy leksik ma’nolarini semantik nuqtayi nazardan sinonimiya, antonimiya, polisemiya hodisalari xosligi, shuningdek, lisoniy terminologik maydonlarning aniqlanganligi va zamonaviy tilshunoslikda nolisoniy jarayon sifatida maydonga kelganligi bilan izohlanadi va nazariy asos sifatida xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotda olingan natijalar chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik muammolariga bag‘ishlangan monografik ishlar yaratishda, tarjimashunoslik hamda logistika sohasini o‘rganayotgan mutaxassislik va bakalavriat yo‘nalishlari tadqiqotchilariga o‘rganishda qo‘l keladi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati til o‘rgatishning innovatsion metodlarga asoslangan samarali usullari, mashq va topshiriqlar tizimi, metodik va didaktik ta’minotidan ishlab chiqarish korxonalariga maqsadli tarzda yuqori malakali mutaxassislar tayyorlashda, chet tili o‘qituvchilari uchun mo‘ljallangan

nazariy va amaliy o‘quv mashg‘ulotlarida keng foydalanish mumkinligi bilan belgilanadi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi.** Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida logistika sohasiga oid onlayn savdo terminlarining leksik-semantik xususiyatlari masalalarini yoritish jarayonida olingan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi onlayn savdo va logistika sohasiga oid terminlarning leksik-semantik tuzilishi, ularning komponent tarkibi hamda ikki tildagi muqobillik darajasi tahlillariga doir ilmiy xulosalaridan Qarshi davlat universitetida 2021–2023-yillarda olib borilgan SUZ-800-21GR-3181 raqamli “Reinforce English Language competence at Karshi State University” nomli xalqaro grant loyihada foydalanilgan (QarDU 2025-yil 23-oktabrdagi 04/5725-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada logistika sohasi onlayn savdo terminlarining semantik guruhlari, ko‘p komponentli terminlarning tuzilish modellari va ularning adaptatsiya strategiyalarini ishlab chiqishga doir ma’lumotlar bilan boyitilgan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida logistika sohasidagi onlayn savdo terminlarini leksik-semantik xususiyatlarini qiyosiy tahlil asosida sohaga oid terminlarning matndagi leksik qurshovi, shuningdek, ma’no qirralari faollashuvi nutqda doimiy va zaruriy leksik ma’nolarini semantik nuqtayi nazaridan sinonimiya, antonimiya, polisemiya hodisalari xosligiga bog‘liq ilmiy-nazariy xulosalardan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida 2022–2024-yillarda olib borilgan IL-402104209 “Axborot-qidiruv tizimlari (Google, Yandex, Google translate) uchun avtomatik ishlov berish vositasi – o‘zbek tilining morfoleksikonini va morfologik analizatori dasturiy vositasini yaratish” nomli innovatsion loyihada foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti 2025-yilning 24-oktabrdagi 04/1-5113-sonli ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada zamonaviy tilshunoslikda onlayn savdo terminlarining shakllanishi nolisoniy jarayon sifatida maydonga kelganligiga doir ma’lumotlar bilan boyitishga xizmat qilgan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi logistika sohasi onlayn savdo terminlarini leksik-semantik xususiyatlarini qiyosiy tahlil asosida sohaga oid terminlarning matndagi leksik qurshovi, shuningdek, ma’no qirralari faollashuvi hamda nutqdagi intralingvistika va ekstralingvistika xususiyatlarini o‘rganishga yo‘naltirilgan ilmiy xulosa va natijalardan davlat ilmiy texnika dasturlari doirasida Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida 2020–2023-yillarda olib borilgan AM-F3-201908172 “O‘zbek tilining ta’limiy korpusini yaratish” nomli amaliy loyihada foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti 2025-yilning 3-noyabrdagi 04/1-5310-sonli ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada mazkur soha terminlari qiyoslanib tahlilga tortildi va tadqiqot natijalari ushbu tizimni amaliy jihatdan yangi daliliy materiallar bilan boyitilgan;

Qashqadaryo viloyati “Qashqadaryo” teleradiokanalining tahliliy “Oltin voha” radiosi “Ochiq muloqot” eshittirishida dissertatsiyasida keltirilgan onlayn savdo va logistika sohasida qo‘llaniladigan inglizcha terminlarning o‘zbek tiliga o‘zlashish jarayoni leksik-semantik jihatdan tahlil qilinib, ularning adaptatsiya mexanizmlari haqidagi fikr-mulohazalaridan foydalanilgan (Qashqadaryo viloyati

TRKning 2025-yil 11-noyabrdagi 17-05/175-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada dissertatsiyada ilgari surilgan g‘oyalar, xususan, global elektron tijorat jarayonlarida ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi logistika sohasining aynan onlayn savdo terminlarinning o‘zaro ta’siri, ularning semantik kengayishi va milliy til tizimiga moslashuvi, shuningdek, xalqaro savdo atamalarining o‘zbek tilida standartlashuvi masalalari yuzasidan bildirilgan tavsiyalar eshittirish uchun tayyorlangan materiallarning mazmuni mukammallashuviga, ko‘rsatuvning ommabopligi ta’minlanishiga erishilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi.** Olib borilgan tadqiqotning asosiy mazmuni va natijalari 6-ta ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarda, jumladan, 4-ta xalqaro va 2-ta respublika miqyosidagi ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyalarda muhokama qilingan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinganligi**. Tadqiqot mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 24 ta ilmiy ish, shulardan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya qilingan ilmiy nashrlarda 15 ta maqola, jumladan, 8 tasi respublika hamda 7 tasi xorijdagi ilmiy jurnallarda nashr etilgan.

**Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi.** Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa va foydalanilgan adabiyotlardan iborat bo‘lib, umumiy hajmi 130 sahifani tashkil etadi.

## DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi **“Terminologik tizimni o‘rganishning nazariy-metodologik asoslari”** deb nomlanadi. Ushbu bobning birinchi fasli *“Jahon tilshunosligida terminologiya tizimini o‘rganish nazariyasi”*ga bag‘ishlangan. Mazkur faslda terminologiya tizimining tilshunoslik fanidagi o‘rni hamda ushbu sohaning jahon va rus tilshunosligida o‘rganilish masalalari nazariy jihatdan tahlil qilingan. Tilshunoslikning mustaqil tarmog‘i sanalgan terminshunoslik bevosita terminlarning shakllanish va taraqqiyot qonuniyatlarini tadqiq etar ekan, bu jarayon fan-texnika taraqqiyoti, madaniyat hamda san’at tarixi bilan uzviy bog‘liqlikda namoyon bo‘ladi. Binobarin, har qanday ijtimoiy-madaniy soha yoki kasbiy faoliyat yo‘nalishi o‘zining mustaqil terminologik tizimini shakllantirishi metodologik jihatdan asoslab berilgan. Tadqiqot jarayonida terminlar o‘rtasidagi semantik munosabatlar ko‘rib chiqildi. Xususan, terminologik tizimda sinonimiya, omonimiya, antonimiya va polisemiya kabi munosabatlar uchrashi aniqlandi. Masalan, *katalitik konvertor* va *avtomobil katalizatori* terminlari sinonimik munosabatni ifodalaydi; *transport* va *dengiz transporti* esa giponimik bog‘lanishni namoyon etadi. Shuningdek, *import – eksport* terminlari antonimik munosabatni bildirsa, *emission* termini ayrim hollarda *chiqindi gazlarni chiqarish jarayoni* yoki *chiqindi gazlarning o‘zi* ma’nolarida qo‘llanib, polisemiya hodisasini yuzaga keltiradi. Biroq terminologiyada ilmiy aniqlikni ta’minlash maqsadida polisemiya va omonimiya imkon qadar cheklanishi haqida fikr yuritiladi.

Bundan tashqari, terminologiya tizimining rivojlanishi xalqaro miqyosdagi ilmiy tashkilotlar faoliyati bilan ham bog‘liq holda tahlil qilinadi. Xususan, ISO TC

terminologiya va lingvistik resurslarni standartlashtirish bilan shug‘ullansa, INFOTERM xalqaro terminologik tadqiqotlarni rivojlantirishga xizmat qiladi.

Mazkur bobning *“Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida logistika sohasiga oid termin tushunchasi”* nomli faslida ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida logistika sohasi bilan bog‘liq termin tushunchasining nazariy asoslari tahlil qilinadi. Chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillarda logistika va onlayn savdo terminlarining shakllanishi hamda ularning leksik-semantik xususiyatlari haqida fikr yuritildi.

Dastlab, “termin” tushunchasining ilmiy talqinlari lug‘aviy va terminologik manbalar asosida ko‘rib chiqildi. Xususan, ingliz tilidagi manbalarda termin ma’lum bir fan yoki faoliyat sohasida qo‘llaniladigan maxsus so‘z va iboralar majmuyi sifatida talqin qilinadi[7]. O‘zbek tilshunosligida esa termin fan, texnika yoki kasb-hunar sohalariga oid aniq va barqaror tushunchani ifodalovchi so‘z yoki so‘z birikmasi sifatida izohlanadi[8]. Ushbu ta’riflardan kelib chiqib, termin muayyan sohaga xos tushunchalarni ifodalovchi maxsus leksik birlik ekanligi aniqlanadi.

Terminologiya nazariyasida terminlarning aniqligi va bir ma’noliligi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Avstriyalik olim I.Vuster terminologiyani maxsus tushunchalarni ifodalovchi atamalar tizimi sifatida talqin qilib, ularni standartlashtirish zarurligini ta’kidlaydi[9]. V.M.Leychik esa terminologik birliklarning keng qo‘llanilishi tilning intellektuallashuvi jarayoni bilan bog‘liqligini qayd etadi[10]. O‘zbek tilshunosligida A.Madvaliyev va S.Usmonov terminlarni aniq tushunchani ifodalovchi hamda umumtil leksikasidan farqlanuvchi maxsus birliklar sifatida tavsiflaydilar[11].

Tadqiqotda logistika terminining genezisi ham tahlil qilindi. “Logistika” atamasi qadimgi yunon tilidagi *“logistikos”* so‘zidan kelib chiqqan bo‘lib, dastlab hisoblash san’ati ma’nosida qo‘llangan. Keyinchalik Rim imperiyasi va Vizantiya davrida harbiy ta’minot tizimini ifodalash uchun ishlatilgan. XX asrga kelib logistika iqtisodiy faoliyat va transport tizimlarida keng qo‘llanila boshladi hamda yetkazib berish jarayonlarini samarali tashkil etish bilan bog‘liq ilmiy-amaliy yo‘nalishga aylandi. Mamlakatimizda esa *logistika* tushunchasi asosan “transport va yuk tashish” ma’nosida qo‘llanila boshlangan. 1990-yillarning o‘rtalarida xalqaro transport koridorlarini rivojlantirish (masalan, TRACECA loyihasi) doirasida ushbu termin rasmiy hujjatlarda ko‘rina boshlagan[12].

Onlayn savdoning rivojlanishi logistika va onlayn savdo terminlarining paydo bo‘lishiga olib keldi. Xususan, *just-in-time logistics, third-party logistics (3PL), intermodal transport, cross-border e-commerce, dropshipping, omnichannel logistics* kabi terminlar zamonaviy logistika tizimida keng qo‘llanilmoqda. Mazkur terminlarning aksariyati ingliz tilida shakllangan bo‘lib, ular ko‘pincha

[7] https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/terminology
[8] Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси. – Тошкент, 2006. 1-жилд. – Б. 65.
[9] Trojar M. Wüster’s View of Terminology // Slovene Linguistic Studies. 2017.– 36.p. DOI:10.17161/1808.25036.
[10] Лейчик В.М. Терминоведение: предмет, методы, структура / В.М.Лейчик. – изд. 3-е. – М.: Изд-во ЛКИ, 2007. – С. 256.
[11] Usmonov S. O‘zbek terminologiyasining ba’zi masalalari. – Toshkent: O‘qituvchi, 1968. – B. 4; Madvaliyev A. O‘zbek terminologiyasi va leksikografiyasi masalalari // O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi. – Toshkent, 2017. – B. 28.
[12] G‘iyosov S.A. Logistika. O‘quv qo‘llanma. – Toshkent: Iqtisodiyot-moliya, 2006. – B. 24.

boshqa tillarga, jumladan, o‘zbek tiliga ham o‘zlashma shaklida kirib kelayotgani aniqlandi.

Ingliz tilida “logistika” termini asl mohiyatiga ko‘ra *reverse logistics, in-source logistics, out-source logistics, agrologistics, macrologistics, mezologistics, micrologistics, business logistics* hamda *retail logistics* kabi turlariga bo‘linsa, o‘zbek tili terminologik tizimida ham mazkur tasniflar muqobil tarzda o‘z aksini topmoqda. Xususan, ushbu soha doirasida *teskari logistika, ichki logistika, tashqi logistika, agrologistika, makrologistika, mezologistika, mikrologistika, biznes logistika* hamda *chakana savdo logistikasi* turlarining mavjudligi ko‘rsatib o‘tildi.

Bobning uchinchi fasli *“Ingliz va ozbek tillarida logistika sohasi onlayn savdo terminlarining tizimli tasnifi”* deb nomlangan.

Logistika terminologiyasi o‘ziga xos xususiyatlariga ega:

*1) xalqaro xarakterga ega* – terminlarning aksariyati ingliz tilidan o‘zbek tiliga o‘zlashtirilgan (logistics – logistika, cargo – kargo, transit – tranzit, export – eksport, import – import);

*2) ixtisoslashgan ma’noga ega* – birgina inglizcha misol– *“delivery”* termini aniq va ixtisoslashgan ma’noga ega bo‘lib, umumiy ingliz tilida turlicha ma’no berishi mumkin, biroq logistika sohasida faqat *“yetkazib berish”* ma’nosida ishlatiladi.

*3) soha rivojiga mos ravishda yangilanib boradi* – elektron tijorat va raqamli texnologiyalar ta’sirida yangi terminlar kirib kelmoqda *e–fulfillment* – e-buyurtmani bajarish, *order tracking* – buyurtmani kuzatish, *digital logistics* – raqamli logistika.

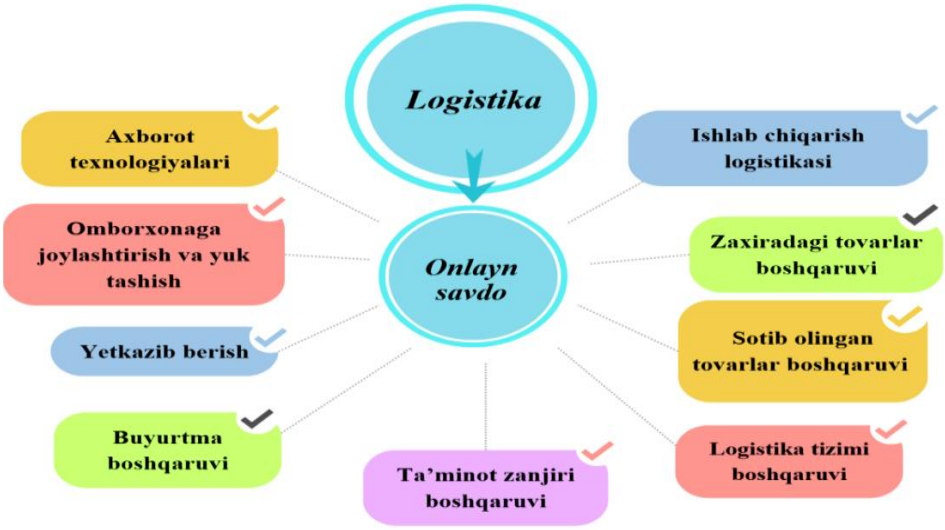
*4) ingliz tilida terminlar ko‘proq innovatsion va qisqa (abbreviatura yoki akronimlar) shakllarda yuzaga keladi*, masalan, *SKU – stock keeping unit* , *ETA – estimated time of arrival*. O‘zbek tilida esa ularning ko‘pchiligi izohli tarjima yo‘li bilan beriladi, ya’ni S*KU –mahsulot birligi kodi, ETA – tahminiy yetib kelish vaqti.*

Demak, har ikkala tilda ham logistika terminlari soha doirasida qat’iy aniqlikka intiladi, ammo ingliz tilidagi qisqartmalar o‘zbek tilida kam qo‘llaniladi.

A.I.Smirnitskiy, “har bir sohaning leksik boyligi faqat terminlar bilan boyib boradi” deya ta’kidlagan[13]. V.M.Leychikning fikri: “Termin, muayyan tilning leksik birligi hisoblanib, aniq va maxsus sohalar ilmida va faoliyatida umumiy, aniq va mavhum tushunchalarni ifodalaydi”ga tayanib, tadqiqot obyekti logistika sohasi onlayn savdo terminlarinining terminologik sistema tasnifi, tahlilga tortilgan 712-ta terminlar asosida tuzildi[14]. Terminologik sistema tasnifi megasistema (logistika), makrosistema (onlayn savdo) hamda mikrosistema (11-ta sohaviy terminlar) sifatida logistika sohasi onlayn savdo terminlarining ma’no va izohlaridan kelib chiqqan holda amalga oshirildi (1.1-rasmga qarang):

[13] Смирницкий А.И. Лексикология английского языка. – Москва,1998. – Б. 172.

[14] Лейчик В.М. Предмет, методика и структуратерминоведения: Автореф.дис…док-ра филол.наук. – Москва, 1989. – 42 с.




**1-rasm. Logistika sohasi onlayn savdo terminlarining terminologik sistema tasnifi**

Yuqorida keltirilgan diagrammaga asoslanib logistika sohasida 9-ta mikrosistema ajralib turadi. Ushbu terminologik guruhlar xorijiy va mahalliy mutaxassislar tomonidan o‘rganilgan yagona logistika sistemasi tushunchalariga mos keladi. Tadqiqotda logistika sohasi onlayn savdo terminlariga tegishli bo‘lgan qo‘shimcha ikkita mikrosistema aniqlandi:

1) Online-logistical system management – Onlayn logistika tizimi boshqaruvi;

2) E-shop logistical system management – Elektron savdo logistik tizimi boshqaruvi.

Diagrammada keltirilgan onlayn savdo makrosistemasiga mansub terminlarning mikrosistemalar bo‘yicha taqsimlanishini aniqlashda muallif tomonidan tuzilgan “O‘zbekcha-inglizcha-ruscha logistika sohasi onlayn savdo terminlarining izohli lug‘ati” asosiy manba bo‘lib xizmat qildi. Lug‘atdan o‘rin olgan 712-ta termin o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida grammatik hamda leksik-semantik jihatlaridan o‘zaro qiyosiy tahlilga tortildi.

Ikkinchi bob **“Chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillarda logistika sohasi onlayn savdo terminlarining struktur-grammatik xususiyatlari”** deb nomlangan. Birinchi fasl *“Chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillarda logistika sohasi onlayn savdo terminlarining affiksatsiya usuli bilan yasalishi”* nomida berilgan. H.Dadaboyevning fikricha, “o‘zbek tilida terminlarning salmoqli soni motivlangan, ya’ni so‘z-terminlar (qo‘shimchalar yordamida yasalgan), termin-qo‘shma so‘zlar hamda semantik (asosan metaforik) ko‘chim asosida hosil qilingan terminlar tashkil qiladi”[15].

Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda har bir terminologik tizimning boyishida affikslar yangi terminlar yasalishida keng tarqalgan usullardan hisoblanadi. Ma’lumki, ingliz tili tipologik jihatdan asosan analitik til hisoblanadi, biroq unda sintetik (xususan flektiv) xususiyatlar ham qisman saqlanib qolgan. Jumladan, *-ment, -tion, -sion, -er, -or, -ing, -able, -ance, -ial, -y, -ity, -ing* kabi suffikslar yordamida yangi terminlar yasalishi ingliz tilida affiksatsiya jarayonini mavjudligini ko‘rsatadi. O‘zbek tili agglyutinativ tillar sirasiga kirishi sababli, unda yangi leksik birliklar

[15] Дадабоев Ҳ. Ўзбек терминологияси. – Тошкент: Актив Принт, 2020. – Б. 65.

asosan mustaqil ma’noli tub so‘zlarga so‘z yasovchi qo‘shimchalar qo‘shilishi orqali hosil qilinadi. Logistika va onlayn savdo terminologiyasining morfologik (affiksatsiya) usulda yasalishi ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida o‘ziga xos derivatsion qonuniyatlarga ega. Tadqiqot jarayonida aniqlangan ushbu qonuniyatlarni quyidagi to‘rtta asosiy yo‘nalishlarga ajratish mumkin:

*Birinchidan,* ot yasovchi (substantiv) suffikslar orqali sohaviy tushunchalarni ifodalovchi terminlar shakllangan. Ingliz tilida bu jarayon *-ment, -tion, -sion, -ance, -y, -ity* kabi unumdor qo‘shimchalar (masalan: fulfillment, confirmation, decision, remittance, delivery, capacity) yordamida amalga oshsa, o‘zbek tilida ularning funksional muqobili sifatida *-ish/-sh* hamda *(dor)-lik* affikslari (masalan: yetkazish, saralash, samaradorlik) namoyon bo‘ladi.

*Ikkinchidan,* shaxs va agent (subyekt) ma’nosini bildiruvchi terminlar yasalishida ingliz tilida *-er, -or* (masalan: forwarder, distributor, operator) modellari yetakchilik qiladi. O‘zbek tilida esa bunday birliklar *-chi* va *-uvchi* affikslari (masalan: sotuvchi, vositachi, tashuvchi, tarqatuvchi) yordamida hosil qilinishi aniqlandi.

*Uchinchidan,* sifat yasovchi (adjektiv) suffikslar orqali terminologik tizimning belgini ifodalovchi qatlami shakllanadi. Ingliz tilida *-able, -al, -ial* qo‘shimchalari (receivable, intermodal, approval, commercial) faol bo‘lsa, o‘zbek tilida bu vazifani *-li* va *-siz* (masalan: foydali, kafolatli, tarmoqli, xavfsiz, muddatsiz, uzluksiz) kabi antonimik juftlik hosil qiluvchi suffikslar bajaradi.

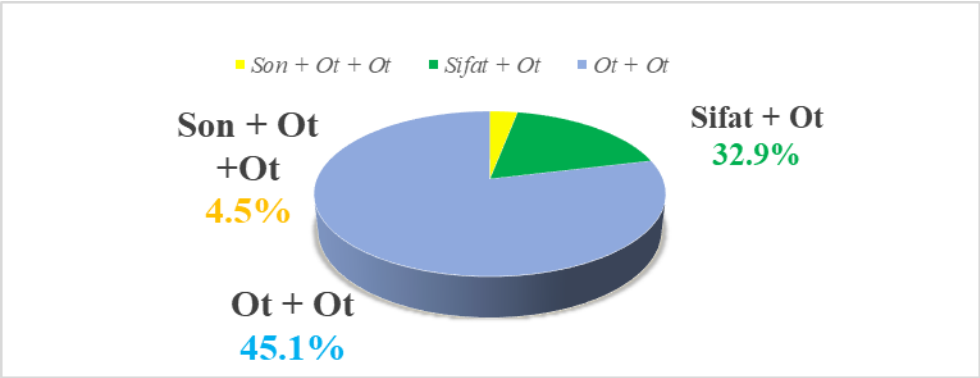
*To‘rtinchidan,* harakat nomi va jarayonni ifodalovchi terminlar tizimida inglizcha *-ing/-ize(+-ation)* suffikslari (masalan: buying, loading, shipping, delivering, palletization, standartization) o‘ziga xos o‘rin tutadi. O‘zbek tilida mazkur ma’no qirralari, ayniqsa, sohaning raqamli transformatsiyasi bilan bog‘liq o‘rinlarda *-uv, -ish, -la(sh)+-tir(ish)* modellari (masalan: kuzatuv, qadoqlash, yuklash, raqamlashtirish) o‘ta unumdor derivatsion usulga aylanganligi kuzatildi.

Mazkur bobning ikkinchi fasli *“Logistika sohasiga oid onlayn savdo terminlarining sintaktik usul bilan yasalishi”* deb nomlanadi. Ma’lumotlar hajmining o‘sishi va onlayn savdo platformalarining xalqaro tabiati terminlarni soddalashtirish va standartlashtirishni talab qiladi. Terminlarning struktur-grammatik tahlili tarjima, matnlarni avtomatik qayta ishlash va ikki tilli terminologiya bazalarini yaratish sifatiga yordam beradi[16]. Tadqiqot uchun terminlar korpusi rasmiy hujjatlar, yirik onlayn savdo platformalari va logistika kompaniyalarining veb-saytlari hamda maxsus lug‘at va ma’lumotlar bazalaridan yig‘ildi va uning asosida “Logistika sohasi onlayn savdo terminlarining o‘zbekcha-inglizcha-ruscha izohli lug‘ati” tuzildi.

Logistika sohasi onlayn savdo terminlarini ingliz tilidan o‘zbek tiliga tarjima qilishda komponentlarning qisman yoki to‘liq (atama yasash modeli, komponentlar soni) saqlab qolinishi aniqlandi. Masalan, *admin panel– administrator paneli; anonymous checkout – anonim to‘lov jarayoni; automated clearing house – avtomatlashtirilgan hisob-kitob palatasi; non-business e-commerce – biznesdan tashqari elektron tijorat; business intelligence (BI) – biznes intellekti (BI); brand ambassador – brend elchisi*.

[16] Давыдова М.Л. Формирование и нормализация юридической терминологии в сфере цифровых технологий // Вестник ВолГУ. Серия 2: Языкознание. №4. 2020. – С. 59.

Chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillarga mansub logistika sohasi onlayn savdo terminlarining salmoqli qismini birikmali terminlar tashkil etishi va ushbu birikmali terminlarning asosiy komponentlaridan *ot* so‘z turkumi ekanligi aniqlandi. Har ikki tilda eng sermahsul tizimli modellar *N+N (Ot+Ot), Adj.+N (Sifat+Ot), Num.+N+N (Son+Ot+Ot).* Ingliz tiliga mansub onlayn savdo terminlarini tahlil qilish jarayonida o‘zbek tilidagi tarjimasida asosan to‘liq yoki qisman ekvivalentga murojaat etiladi. Tadqiqot jarayonida aniqlangan 712-ta terminlar sonidan mazkur modellar terminlarning 82,5 % qismini tashkil etadi. Shunda 17,5 %, boshqa ko‘p komponentli terminlar tashkil qiladi (2.1-rasmga qarang):




**2-rasm. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida onlayn savdo birikmali terminlarining eng sermahsul tizimli modellari**

Ikkinchi bobning uchinchi fasli *“Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida logistika sohasi onlayn savdo terminlarida abbreviatura va qisqartmalarning qo‘llanilishi”* deb nomlangan. Logistika sohasi onlayn savdoga oid terminlarning ingliz tilida yasalishida qisqartma so‘z (abbreviatura) yoki iboraning qisqartirilgan shakli (akronimlar) katta va muhim o‘rin egallaydi. I.Plag qisqartmalarga shunday izoh beradi, “qisqartmalar va akronimlar avvalgi bosqichda qisqargan shakllar bo‘lsa-da, ko‘pincha ularning morfologik tizimga to‘liq kirishi kuzatiladi. Ular ko‘plik qo‘shimchasini olishlari yoki egalik shakllari bilan ishlatilishi mumkin. Bu ularning til ichidagi mustaqil so‘zga aylanganidan dalolat beradi”[17]. Terminologiyada o‘zlashgan terminlargina qisqartma shakllarida ishlatiladi. Tahlilga tortilgan onlayn savdo terminlari o‘zbek tilida kam uchraydi va asosan keng yoritilishiga guvoh bo‘ldik. Natijada quyidagi abbreviatura va qisqartmalar keltirilishi mumkin:

**1-jadval.**

**Onlayn savdoga oid qisqartmalar**

| Abbreviatura/ qisqartmalar | Ingliz tilidagi to‘liq shakli | O‘zbek tilida berilishi |
|---|---|---|
| DMS | Delivery Management System | Yetkazib berishni boshqarish tizimi |
| TIR | Transportation Internationaux Routiers | Yuklarni xalqaro yo‘llarda tashish daftarchasi |
| AOV | Average Order Value | Buyurtmaning o‘rtacha qiymati |
| NPS | Net promoter score | Mijozning sodiqlik ko‘rsatkichi |
| PDP | Product detail page | Mahsulot tafsilotlari sahifasi |

[17] Plag I. Word-Formation in English. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003. – P. 135.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SKU | Stok keeping unit | Mahsulot birligi kodi |
| DLP | Data loss prevention | Ma’lumotlarni yo‘qolishining oldini olish |
| C2C | Consumer to consumer | Iste’molchidan iste’molchiga |
| E-procurement | Electronic procurement | Elektron xarid |
| E-commerce | Electronic commerce | Elektron savdo |
| E-invoice | Electronic invoice | Elektron hisob-faktura |
| Shop app | Shop application | Do‘kon ilovasi |
| Admin panel | Administrator of panel | Administrator paneli |

Onlayn savdo va logistika terminologiyasida qisqartmalarning chog‘ishtirma tahlili tillarning tipologik tabiati va soha taraqqiyoti darajasiga ko‘ra keskin lisoniy asimmetriyani yuzaga chiqaradi. Ingliz tili tabiatan analitik til bo‘lganligi bois, unda birikmali terminlar zanjiri juda tez shakllanadi, ammo bu zanjirlarning uzunligi muloqot operativligiga xalaqit bermasligi uchun til mexanizmi darhol ularni abbreviatsiya qoliplariga soladi.

O‘zbek tili agglyutinativ lisoniy tizim bo‘lib, unda logistika va onlayn savdo terminologiyasi milliy zamin doirasida emas, balki ingliz tilidan tayyor holda o‘zlashish bosqichida turibdi. Shuni alohida ilmiy qayd etish joizki, onlayn savdo va logistika sohasida o‘zbek tili ichki imkoniyatlari (o‘zbekcha o‘zaklar) asosida yaratilgan milliy abbreviatura yoki akronimlar deyarli mavjud emas.

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi **“Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida logistika sohasi onlayn savdo terminlarining leksik-semantik xususiyatlari”** deb nomlangan.

Birinchi faslda *“Turli tizimli tillarda onlayn savdoga doir terminlarning sinonimik munosabatlari”* haqida fikrlar yuritilgan. Soha terminologiyasida sinonimiya muhim va dolzarb muammolardan biri bo‘lib, turli ilmiy bahs va munozaralarning obyekti hisoblanadi. A.Hojiyevning fikriga ko‘ra, “sinonimik guruhdagi so‘zlar tushunchaning belgisini turli darajada ifodalashi, emotsional bo‘yoqdorligiga ko‘ra o‘zaro farqlanishi mumkinligi”[18] va boshqa lingvist olimlar ham terminni ishlatilishi sohasiga ko‘ra qat’iyan neytral deb qaraydilar, chunki ular ishlatilishi jihatdan talab birligi bilan bir birikmali tizimda bog‘lanadi, ya’ni bir tartibli “intellektual” vazifasini bajaradi[19].

O‘rganilayotgan soha terminlarining barchasi u yoki bu jarayonni to‘laqonli nomlaydi va kontekstga, ya’ni qo‘llanilishiga ko‘ra ma’no farqlaydi. Masalan, *admin panel – admin dashboard – backend interface – site manager – administration area* logistika sohasi onlayn savdo terminlari leksik ma’nosiga ko‘ra sinonimlar hisoblanadi. Ayni paytda vazifasi jihatdan farq qiladi. Aniqroq qilib aytganda, soha boshqaruvining har xil yo‘nalishida amalga oshiriladigan jarayonlarni anglatadi.

Ingliz tili onlayn savdo terminologiyasida bir necha tipdagi sinonimlar uchrashi aniqlandi:

1) Ideografik (nisbiy) sinonimlar: *yetkazish – shipping – delivery; bo‘sh qatnov – deadhead leg – empty miles; buyurtma berish – place an order – submit an order.*

2) Variantli terminlar (shakliy tuzilmaga ko‘ra). Faqat ingliz tilida mavjud variantli terminlar: *DDP – Delivery duty paid* (bojxona to‘lovlari qoplangan

[18] Ҳожиев А. Ўзбек тили синонимларининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1974. – Б. 4.
[19] Реформатский А.А. Введение в языковедение. – Москва: Просвещение, 1967. – С. 542.

yetkazib berish), *EDI – Electronic document interchange* (elektron hujjat almashinuvi), *NPS – Net promoter score* (mijozlarning sodiqlik ko‘rsatkichi). Ham ingliz ham o‘zbek tillarida mavjud variantli terminlar: *E-distributor – E-distribyutor – Electronic distributor – Elektron distribyutor; BI – Business intelligence – Biznes intellekti.*

3) Ingliz tilidagi parallel sinonim terminlar (dubletlar): *consignee – receiver* – yukni qabul qilib oluvchi; *bill of lading (B/L) – waybill – consignment note* – konosament.

Logistika va onlayn savdo terminologik bazasining leksik-semantik tahlili sohada monosemantiklik ustunligini ko‘rsatadi. Aniqlangan sinonimik qatorlar tarkibida ideografik (nisbiy) sinonimlar mutloq yetakchilik qilib, ularni o‘zaro to‘liq almashtiriladigan dubletlar deb baholab bo‘lmasligini isbotlaydi. Buni matn konteksti va tizimli vazifasiga ko‘ra semantik ma’no qirralari bilan farqlanuvchi *shipping – delivery, ETA (Estimated time of arrival) – DTW (Delivery time window), bo‘sh qatnov – deadhead leg – empty miles,* hamda *buyurtma qilish – submit an order – place an order* kabi terminologik juftliklarning qiyosiy-semantik tahlili to‘liq tasdiqlaydi.

Mazkur bobning ikkinchi faslida *“Onlayn savdo terminologiyasida antonimiya hodisasi”* tadqiq etilgan. Antonimiya hodisasi faqat umumiy adabiy lug‘atga xos emas; ixtisoslashgan tushunchalar ham ma’lum xususiyatlarga ko‘ra qarama-qarshi qo‘yiladi. Ba’zi tilshunoslar antonimiya hodisasi nafaqat sohaviy terminologik tizimda keng tarqalgan, balki umumadabiy tilda mavjud lug‘atlarga qaraganda dolzarb lisoniy tadqiqot bo‘lib maydonga kelayotganini ta’kidlaydilar[20].

Onlayn savdo terminlarining asosiy kichik sistemalar va jarayonlar nomlarini ajratib olish uchun nominal xususiyatiga qarab antonimik tasnifi mavjudligi isbotlandi:

1. Buyurtma statusiga oid terminlar: *pending – completed (kutilayotgan – tugallangan), active – inactive (faol – nofaol), confirmed – cancelled (tasdiqlangan – bekor qilingan), shipped – returned (yuborilgan – qaytarilgan).*

2. Foydalanuvchi turiga ko‘ra: *purchaser – vendor (sotib oluvchi (iste‘molchi) – sotuvchi), guest – registered user (yangi mijoz – muntazam fordalanuvchi/mijoz), new customer – returning customer (yangi mijoz – qaytgan mijoz);*

3. Onlayn savdo harakatlarini ifodalovchi terminlar: *purchase – return (sotib olish–qaytarib berish), add to cart – remove from cart (onlayn savatga qo‘shish – savatdan chiqarish), subscribe – unsubscribe (obuna bo‘lish – obunani bekor qilish), login – logout (saytga kirish – saytdan chiqish);*

4. To‘lov kategoriyasiga oid terminlar: *paid–unpaid (to‘langan – to‘lanmagan), credit – debit (kredit – debet), approved – declined (tasdiqlangan – rad etilgan);*

5. Yetkazib berish xizmatiga oid terminlar: *delivered – undelivered (yetkazib berilgan – yetkazilmagan), express – standard (tez yetkazib berish – o‘z vaqtida yetkazish xizmati), pick-up – delivery (olib ketish – yetkazib berish).*

Uchinchi fasl *“Qardosh bo‘lmagan tillarda onlayn savdoga oid terminlarda omonimiya hodisasi”* deb nomlanadi. J.Lyons shunday deydi: “Omonimlar – bu bir xil yozuvga va talaffuzga ega bo‘lgan so‘zlar, biroq turli ma’no va

[20] Sharafutdinova N.S., Bogana J., Velichkova S.M. ilmiy ishlaridan kelib chiqib nazarda tutilgan.

etimologik jihatdan tushuncha kashf etadi. Bu esa o‘z navbatida potensial semantik chalkashlikka olib keladi, ayniqsa logistika sohasi tilida”[21]. Yevropada soha terminlaridan foydalanish bir tilda standart tushunchani anglatsa, boshqa tillarda u ko‘p ma’noli so‘zga yoki omonimga aylanib ketadi. Sohalar bo‘yicha omonim – terminlar turli sohalarda avvaldan mavjud bo‘lgan terminlar orqali o‘zlashib kelgan va soha maqsadi va vazifasiga ko‘ra ma’no anglata boshlagan: logistikada *supply* – the process of moving and providing goods or materials to an enterprise or consumer – korxona yoki iste’molchiga tovarlarni yetkazib berish, iqtisodiyotda *supply* – the total flow of resources or materials needed for production – ishlab chiqarish uchun zarur bo‘lgan resurslar yoki materiallarning umumiy oqimi; logistikada *transport* – the means and process of delivering goods from point A to point B – tovarlarni A nuqtadan B nuqtaga yetkazish vositasi va jarayoni, transport sohasida *transport* – structure and means of transportation – transportning tuzilishi va vositalari, infratuzilma. Logistika sohasidagi onlayn savdo terminlarining sohalararo omonimiyasi quyidagi jadvalda ko‘rsatilgan:

**2-jadval.**

**Ingliz tilida onlayn savdo terminlarining omonimlik munosabatlari**

| № | Ingliz tilida | O‘zbek tilidagi tarjimasi | Boshqa sohalarda | O‘zbek tilidagi tarjimasi |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | *Deadhead* – driving a commercial truck or transport vehicle with an empty trailer (without cargo) | *Bo‘sh qaytish* – tijorat yuk mashinasi yoki transport vositasini bo‘sh tirkama bilan boshqarish (yuksiz) | *In gardening:* removing faded or dead flowers from plants to encourage more blooms and keep the plant healthy | *Bog‘dorchilikda:* o‘simlikning yanada ko‘p gullashi va uning salomatligini saqlash uchun so‘lgan yoki qurigan gullarni olib tashlash |
| 2 | *Track* – monitoring the previous and current locations of an item that is in transit | *Kuzatish* – yo‘lda (tranzitda) bo‘lgan yukning avvalgi va hozirgi joylashuvini kuzatish jarayoni | *In music*: a recording of one song or piece of music | *Musiqada:* qo‘shiq yoki musiqa asarini yozish jarayoni (yoki yozib olingan varianti) |
| 3 | *Reefer* – a trailer that contains heating or cooling units and is used for hauling temperature-sensitive cargo such as food or flowers | *Haroratni nazorat qiladigan konteynerli tirkama* – oziq-ovqat yoki gullar kabi haroratga sezgir yuklarni tashish uchun ishlatiladigan, isitish yoki sovutish moslamalari bilan jihozlangan tirkama. | *Clothing industry:* a short thick jacket made of wool, usually dark blue, with two rows of buttons | *Kiyim kechak sohasida:* ikki qator tugmali, qalin jun matodan tikilgan, odatda ko‘k rangdagi kalta palto |
| 4 | *Terminal* – a device, often including a keyboard and monitor, that is used for data entry and display | *Terminal*- ma’lumotlarni kiritish va ko‘rsatish uchun ishlatiladigan, ko‘pincha klaviatura va monitorni o‘z ichiga olgan qurilma | *In aviation:* a building or set of buildings at an airport where passengers arrive and leave | *Aviatsiyada:* aeroportdagi yo‘lovchilar keladigan va ketadigan bino yoki binolar majmuasi. |

[21] Lyons J. Semantics. Vol.2. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2012. – P. 184.

Jadvaldan ko‘rinib turibdiki, ingliz tilida professional muloqotda tushunmovchiliklarni oldini olish maqsadida soha terminlari lug‘atlari ta’riflari bilan, izohlab berilishi kerak. O‘zbek tili onlayn savdo terminologiyasida omonimiya hodisasi deyarli uchramasligi esa tasodif emas – bu terminologiyaning sun’iy tizim ekanligi, terminlarning o‘zlashma xarakteri, birikmali tuzilishi va sohaning yangiligi bilan izohlanadi.

To‘rtinchi fasl *“Qiyoslanayotgan ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida logistika sohasiga oid onlayn savdo terminlari polisemiyasi”* deb nomlanadi. Jon Lyonsning fikricha, “polisemiya leksik birliklarda yaqin ma’nolar to‘plami”ni yaratadi[22]. Q.Ismoilov, “polisemiya – so‘zning bir necha bog‘liq ma’noga ega bo‘lishi, leksik birlikdagi umumiy ma’no asosida rivojlanadi”[23], deya ta’kidlaydi. Ingliz tilida onlayn savdo terminlarida kam bo‘lsa-da polisemantik ma’nolarga ega bo‘lgan terminlar ham uchraydi va tahlilga tortilgan terminlarning atigi 1% tashkil etadi. Ushbu terminlarning o‘ziga xos polisemantik xususiyati ularning ma’noviy bog‘liqligidir. Xususan, *order, cart, account, tracking, fulfillment, gateway, cabinet, platform, tag* kabi terminlar ko‘pma’nolilik xususiyatiga ega. O‘zbek tili onlayn savdo terminologiyasida polisemiyaning deyarli uchramasligiga yana bir muhim omil – terminlarning komponent tarkibi kengayishi orqali ma’noning farqlanishidir. Ingliz tili onlayn savdo terminologiyasining shakllanishi bevosita boshqa sohalar (axborot texnologiyalari, klassik iqtisodiyot, harbiy logistika va dengiz savdosi) bilan uzviy bog‘liqdir. Tahlilga tortilgan onlayn savdo terminlari tahlillaridan ko‘rinadiki, faqat termin-so‘z onlayn savdo sohasi bo‘yicha bir necha ma’no anglatishi mumkin. Ikki va undan ko‘p komponentli birikmali terminlar esa bundan mustasnodir. Quyidagi jadvalda berilgan terminlar onlayn savdo jarayonlarida muntazam qo‘llanilishini va sohaga hos tushunchani ifoda etishini ko‘rishimiz mumkin:

**3-jadval.**

**Onlayn savdo terminlarining polisemiyasi**

| № | Onlayn savdo termini | Ma’nolari |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | *Cart (savat)* | 1. Onlayn savdo saytidagi tovarlar to‘planadigan virtual savatcha; 2. To‘lov sahifasiga o‘tish tugmasi yoki bo‘limi |
| 2 | *Account (hisob)* | 1. Foydalanuvchining shaxsiy ma’lumotlari, xaridlari va sozlamalari saqlanadigan virtual makon/profil; 2. Mijozning platformadagi virtual hamyoni yoki pul mablag‘lari saqlanadigan hisobi |
| 3 | *Tracking (kuzatuv)* | 1. Yukning geografik joylashuvini real vaqt rejimida kuzatib borish; 2. Foydalanuvchining saytdagi xulq-atvori, qiziqishlari va bosgan tugmalarni tahlil qilish jarayoni |
| 4 | *Platform (platforma)* | 1. Onlayn do‘kon yaratish va yuritish hamda onlayn xaridlarni amalga oshirish uchun foydalaniladigan virtual maydon; 2. Yuk ortish-tushirish maydoni |
| 5 | *Tag (yorliq/belgi)* | 1. Saytda yoki ilovada mahsulotlarni qidirishni osonlashtirish uchun qo‘yiladigan kalit so‘zlar (masalan: #chegirma, #yangi); 2. Omborxonadagi tovar yoki konteynerga yopishtirilgan, masofadan o‘qiladigan elektron yorliq (yukni kuzatish uchun) |

[22] John Lyons. Semantics. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2012. – P. 15.
[23] Ismoilov Q. Umumiy tilshunoslik. – Toshkent: Fan, 2005. – B. 120.

Ko‘rinadiki, onlayn savdo terminlari polisemiyasi to‘g‘ridan to‘g‘ri termin va kontekstning o‘zaro munosabatlariga bog‘liq, ma’lum bir soha termini tahlili terminlarning bir ma’nosini turli tendensiya haqida xulosa qilishga imkon berishi uchun matn kerak bo‘ladi.

Mazkur bobning beshinchi fasli *“Turli leksik tizimlardagi onlayn savdo terminlarining metaforik xususiyatlari va tarjima masalalari”* deb nomlanadi. Jahon tilshunosligi amaliyotida uzoq vaqtdan beri mavjud bo‘lgan muammolardan biri murakkab terminologiya hodisasidir. Jorj Lakoff va Mark Jonson tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan konseptual metafora nazariyasiga ko‘ra, abstrakt tushunchalar *“journey”, “machine”, “container”* kabi konkret tajriba domenlari orqali anglanadi[24]. Ingliz tilidagi logistika terminologiyasi asosan mexanik, fazoviy va samaradorlikka yo‘naltirilgan metaforalar bilan tavsiflanadi. Masalan, *“supply chain”* tizimni zanjir sifatida tasvirlaydi, *“inventory flow”* esa tovarlarni oqim sifatida konseptualizatsiya qiladi. *“Bottleneck”* atamasi esa tizimdagi tor joyni ifodalab, samaradorlikka to‘sqinlik qiluvchi nuqtani bildiradi.

Logistika sohasi onlayn savdo terminologiyasida metafora asosida nom ko‘chishi orqali leksik-semantik usul bilan yasalgan terminlar ham mavjud. Ularni nomlanish xarakteriga ko‘ra quyidagi mavzuviy guruhlarga bo‘lish mumkin:

1. Kishi a’zolari nomlari (antropomorfik) asosida: *thumbnail* – a small version of an image used to preview content – *kichik rasm* – veb-sahifada mahsulot yoki kontentni kichik shaklda ko‘rsatuvchi tasvir; *header* – the top section of a website that typically appears on every page – *veb sayt sarlavhasi* – veb-sahifaning eng yuqori qismida joylashgan va odatda barcha sahifalarda takrorlanadigan doimiy blok; *back-end* – the server-side of an application that is hidden from the user’s view – *ichki tizim* – onlayn savdo platformasining foydalanuvchiga ko‘rinmaydigan ichki (server) qismi.

2. Oziq-ovqat nomlari asosida: *hamburger menu* – usually represented by three horizontal lines, it is used in mobile and web applications to indicate a hidden navigation menu – *gamburger menyu* – odatda uchta gorizontal chiziqdan iborat bo‘lib, mobil va veb-ilovalarda menyuni yashirin holda ko‘rsatish uchun qo‘llaniladigan belgidir; *breadcrumbs* – a secondary navigation aid that helps users keep track of their location within a website or web application. For example: Home > Clothing > Men’s Shoes. – *sayt xaritasi* – foydalanuvchining veb-sayt ichida qaysi bo‘limda turganini ko‘rsatuvchi hamda yo‘naltiruvchi elementlar zanjiri. Masalan: Bosh sahifa > Kiyimlar > Erkaklar poyabzali.

3. Uy-ro‘zg‘or buyumlari nomlari asosida: *white glove delivery* – a premium delivery service that provides special care for fragile, valuable, or sensitive items – *maxsus ehtiyotkorlik bilan yetkazib berish* – nozik, qimmat yoki sinuvchan tovarlarni yuqori xavfsizlik choralari bilan yetkazib berish xizmati. Maxsus ehtiyotkorlik bilan yetkazib berish ko‘pincha san’at asarlari va elektronika uchun qo‘llaniladi; *digital-wallet* – a software-based system that securely stores users’ payment information and passwords for numerous payment methods and websites

[24] Lakoff G. & Johnson M. Metaphors We Live By. University of Chicago Press, 2003. – P. 14.

– *elektron hamyon* – foydalanuvchining to‘lov ma’lumotlari, parollari va pul mablag‘larini raqamli shaklda saqlaydigan dasturiy tizim.

4. Kasb-hunar nomlari asosida: *brand ambassador* – a person who promotes a company or brand and strengthens its image – *brend elchisi* – kompaniya yoki brendni targ‘ib qiluvchi shaxs, uning imidjini mustahkamlovchi vakil; *pilot project* – a small-scale trial of a new e-commerce service or logistic system to see if it works before launching it fully – *sinov loyihasi* – yangi onlayn savdo xizmati yoki logistik tizimni to‘liq ishga tushirishdan oldin uning samaradorligini tekshirish uchun o‘tkaziladigan kichik miqyosdagi sinov.

5. Turli sohalarga oid terminlar: *heat maps* – a tool that visually represents user activity on a website or application by showing the most clicked or viewed areas in color – *issiqlik xaritalari* – foydalanuvchilarning veb-sayt yoki ilovadagi faoliyatini vizual tarzda aks ettiruvchi vosita bo‘lib, eng ko‘p bosilgan yoki ko‘rilgan joylarni rangli shaklda ko‘rsatadi; *data mining* – the practice of examining large pre-existing databases in order to generate new information – *ma’lumotlar tahlili* – yangi va foydali ma’lumotlarni aniqlash maqsadida katta hajmdagi ma’lumotlar bazasini o‘rganish va tahlil qilish jarayoni.

Ushbu ilmiy ta’riflar asosida onlayn savdoning ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi terminologiyasi nafaqat tilning kognitiv va madaniy qatlamlarini, balki sohaning amaliy ehtiyojlarini ham aks ettiradi. Ushbu terminlarning tarjimasi va tushunilishi nafaqat so‘zma-so‘z ekvivalentlikdan, balki madaniy kontekst, kommunikativ funksiyalar va auditoriyaning ehtiyojlarini hisobga olgan murakkab integrativ jarayon bo‘lishi zarur.

## XULOSA

1. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillari logistika sohasiga oid onlayn savdo terminlari o‘zining zamonaviy rivojlanish bosqichida tartibga solingan til birliklari majmuini tashkil etadi va o‘z xususiy o‘rganish obyektiga ega bo‘lgan nolingvistik jarayon sifatida maydonga kelgan. Tadqiqotda ushbu terminlarning lingvistik mohiyati hamda ularning termin sifatida shakllanish mezonlari asoslandi. Terminologiya sistemasidan ajratib o‘rganilgan onlayn savdo terminologiyasi boshqa terminosistemalardan o‘zining struktur-grammatik va leksik-semantik xususiyatlari, nomlanish va yasalish tamoyillari bilan o‘zaro o‘xshash va farqli jihatlarga ega bo‘lib, faqat unda o‘ziga xos bo‘lgan xususiyatlar va munosabatlar ham o‘z ifodasini topgan.

2. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida *logistics*, ya’ni *logistika* terminining konseptual mohiyati, tarkibiy turlari, teskari logistika, ichki logistika, tashqi logistika, agrologistika, makrologistika, mezologistika, mikrologistika, biznes logistikasi hamda tijorat logistikasidan iborat bo‘lib, umummilliy tabiatga ega.

3. Tadqiqot obyekti sifatida tanlanagan logistika sohasi onlayn savdo terminlarining terminologik sistema tasnifi tahlilga tortilgan 712-ta terminlar asosida tuzildi, hamda terminologik sistema tasnifi megasistema (logistika), makrosistema (onlayn savdo) va mikrosistema (11-ta sohaviy terminlar) sifatida logistika sohasi onlayn savdo terminlarining ma’no va izohlaridan kelib chiqqan

holda amalga oshirildi. Har bir mikrosistema o‘z strukturasi va semantik xususiyatiga ko‘ra logistika sohasidagi onlayn savdo terminlarining turli ilmiy-texnik tushunchalarni ifodalaydi.

4. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillari onlayn savdo terminologiyasida affiksatsiya usuli bilan termin yasalishi shuni ko‘rsatdiki, bu terminosistemada ot yasovchi (substantiv) affikslar (ingliz tilida -ment, -tion, -sion, -ance, -y, -ity suffikslari, o‘zbek tilida -ish/-sh, -lik suffikslari); shaxs va agent (subyekt) ma’nosini bildiruvchi affikslar (ingliz tilida -er, -or suffikslari, o‘zbek tilida -(u)vchi, -chi suffikslari); sifat yasovchi (adjektiv) affikslar (ingliz tilida -able, -al/-ial, o‘zbek tilida -li/-siz suffikslari); harakat nomi va jarayonni ifodalovchi affikslar (ingliz tilida -ing/-ize(+-ation) suffikslari, o‘zbek tilida -uv, -ish, -la(sh)+-tir(ish) suffikslari) orqali yasalishi ancha faoldir. Onlayn savdo sohasining raqamli tabiati sababli ingliz tili terminologiyasida e- (electronic-), inter- (turlararo/ sohalararo/ tizimlararo), cross- (kesishuvchi/to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri), pre- (oldindan) kabi prefikslar o‘ta yuqori qo‘llanish chastotasiga ega, ammo inglizcha prefiksli birliklar o‘zbek tilida asosan komponentli tarkibiy birikmalar shaklida analitik tavsiflash va semantik moslashtirish usullari orqali ifodalanadi.

5. Birikmali terminlarning tuzilishida turli so‘z turkumlari turli faollikda ularning komponenti sifatida qatnashadi. Bunday birikmali terminlarning yasalishida asosan ot, sifat va son so‘z turkumlari aniqlovchi komponent vazifasini bajaradi va Ot+Ot, Sifat+Ot, Son+Ot+Ot modeliga mos keladi. Ushbu sohaga doir belgi, harakat, narsa va hodisalarini nomlashda ot so‘z turkumi asosiy aniqlovchi komponent sifatida ishtirok etadi.

6. Onlayn savdo terminlarining yasalishida sintaktik usulning mahsuldor ekanligi aniqlandi. Shuningdek, terminlar yasalishida kompozitsiya (so‘z+so‘z) va kalkalash usullarining ham o‘rin tutishi, ingliz tilidagi birikmalarning o‘zbek tiliga ko‘pincha tarkibiy kalka orqali (masalan, *supply chain – ta’minot zanjiri, brand ambassador – brend elchisi*) berilishi ko‘rsatildi. Bu soha terminologiyasining tuzilishi qo‘shma, birikmali va murakkab ko‘rinishlarga ega. Birikma, ya’ni sintaktik usuli bilan yasalgan birikmali terminlar orasida ikki va uch komponentli terminlar ko‘p; besh, olti komponentli birikmalar esa unchalik ko‘p emas.

7. Onlayn savdo sohasining raqamli va tezkor tabiati sababli ingliz tili qatlamida lisoniy tejamkorlik qonuniga muvofiq shakllangan *B2B, B2C, KPI* kabi initsial-raqamli abbreviaturalar, *SaaS, FIFO* kabi akronimlar hamda *app, admin, promo* kabi leksik qisqartmalar (apokopa) muloqot va interfeys operativligini ta’minlovchi yetakchi vositalar ekanligi aniqlandi. Chog‘ishtirilayotgan o‘zbek tili terminologik qatlamida esa milliy o‘zaklar asosida yaratilgan qisqartmalar deyarli mavjud emasligi, inglizcha abbreviaturalar professional og‘zaki nutqda lotin grafikali xalqaro o‘zlashma sifatida ishlatilsa-da, rasmiy hujjatlar sathida to‘liq analitik yoyilgan (tavsifiy) birikma shaklida berilishi aniqlandi.

8. Onlayn savdo terminlarining leksik qurshovi va ma’no qirralari faollashuvi nutqda doimiy va zaruriy leksik ma’nolar asosida namoyon bo‘lishi aniqlandi. Onlayn savdo terminologiyasida monosemantiklik ustun, variantlik esa shakliy barqaror ekanligini ko‘rsatadi. Sohaga xos sinonimik qatorlar tarkibida ideografik (nisbiy) sinonimlar ustunlik qilib, ularni mutlaq dubletlar deb bo‘lmasligi isbotlandi.

Buni matn kontekstiga ko‘ra o‘zaro o‘ziga xos tizimli-semantik ma’no qirralari bilan ajralib turishi va har bir termin onlayn savdo jarayonining ma’lum bir bosqichi yoki operatsiyasi uchun ixtisoslashganligi aniqlandi. Masalan, *shipping va delivery* terminlari yetkazib berishni anglatadi, ammo birinchisi jarayonning dastlabki logistik bosqichiga, ikkinchisi esa yakuniy qabul qilish nuqtasiga urg‘u beradi; *deadhead leg va empty miles* terminlari bo‘sh qatnov ma’nosini anglatadi, lekin birinchisi yuk tashish marshrutining ma’lum bir qismini (safarni), ikkinchisi esa transport vositasi tomonidan bosib o‘tilgan jismoniy masofani ifodalaydi.

9. Antonimiya hodisasi sinonimiya va ko‘pma’nolik kabi leksikadagi muhim jarayonlardan biri hisoblanadi. Tushunchalarning qarama – qarshiligiga asoslangan ushbu sistema oppozitsion onomasiologik kategoriya hisoblanadi. Onlayn savdo terminlaridan asosiy kichik sistemalar va jarayonlar nomlarini ajratib olish uchun nominal xususiyatiga qarab 5-ta antonimik tasnif mavjudligi isbotlandi.

10. Bir xil grafik shaklga ega bo‘lgan birliklar tarmoqlararo mustaqil tizimlarda turlicha ilmiy ta’rif (definitsiya) olganda, ularning funksional aloqalari uziladi va sof sohalararo omonimlik (interdissiplinar omonimiya) hodisasi yuzaga keladi. Buni tub semantik ildizida ma’lum bir umumiylik saqlangan bo‘lsa-da, turli fanlar kesishmasida mutlaqo boshqa konseptlarni ifodalovchi *order* (onlayn buyurtma / sud orderi / harbiy buyruq), *delivery* (mahsulotni yetkazish / tibbiyotda tug‘ish jarayoni), *checkout* (raqamli to‘lov bosqichi / mehmonxonadan chiqish tartibi), *stock* (tovar zaxirasi / fond birjasida aksiya), *reefer* (haroratni nazorat qiladigan konteynerli tirkama/ kalta palto) va *track* (yukni kuzatish / musiqa asarining yozuvi) kabi terminologik birliklarning fanlararo qiyosiy-semantik tahlili to‘liq tasdiqlaydi.

11. Ingliz tilida onlayn savdo terminlarida kam bo‘lsa-da polisemantik ma’nolarga ega bo‘lgan terminlar ham uchraydi va tahlilga tortilgan terminlarning atigi 1% tashkil etadi. Ushbu terminlarning o‘ziga xos polisemantik xususiyati ularning ma’noviy bog‘liqligidir. Xususan, *order, cart, account, tracking, fulfillment, gateway, cabinet, platform, tag* kabi terminlar ko‘pma’nolilik xususiyatiga ega. O‘zbek tili onlayn savdo terminologiyasida polisemiyaning deyarli uchramasligining muhim omili – terminlarning komponent tarkibi kengayishi orqali ma’noni differensiallashuvidir.

12. Tadqiqotda onlayn savdo terminlarining konseptual sohadagi metaforik xususiyatlariga ham batafsil to‘xtalib o‘tildi va izohlar berildi. Logistika sohasi onlayn savdo terminologiyasida metafora asosida nom ko‘chishi orqali leksik-semantik usul bilan yasalgan terminlar ham mavjud. Ularning nomlanish xarakteriga ko‘ra 5-ta mavzuviy guruhlarga bo‘lish mumkinligi aniqlanib, o‘zbek tiliga tarjima qilish masalalariga ham batafsil to‘xtalib o‘tildi.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.11.05
ON AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREES
AT KARSHI STATE UNIVERSITY**

**KARSHI STATE UNIVERSITY**

**TUKHTASINOVA ZARINA ZOKIRJON KIZI**

# LEXICAL-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF ONLINE – TRADE TERMS IN THE FIELD OF LOGISTICS
## (On the examples of English and Uzbek languages)

**10.00.13 - Comparative and contrastive linguistics**

**DISSERTATION ABSTRACT
for the Doctor of Philosophy degree (PhD) in PHILOLOGY**

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| **Scientific advisor:** | **Omonova Makhfurat Keldiyarovna**<br>Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philological Sciences, Associate Professor |
| **Official opponents:** | **Yuldosheva Nilufar Ergashevna**<br>Doctor of Science in Philology (DSc), Professor |
| | **Teshaboyeva Ziyodakhon Kodirovna**<br>Doctor of Science in Philology (DSc), Professor |
| **Leading organization:** | **Jizzakh State Pedagogical University** |

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The dissertation can be found at the Informational Resource Centre of Karshi State University (registered with the number ____). (Address: Kuchabag street, 17, Karshi city, 180119. Ph.: (+99875) 221-21-04).

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(mailing report register No____ on "_____" _____ 2026).

**G.Kh.Ernazarova**
Chairman of the Scientific Council awarding Scientific degrees, Doctor of Philological Sciences (DSc), Professor

**N.K.Ochilov**
Scientific Secretary of the Scientific Council awarding Scientific degrees, Doctor of Philological Sciences (DSc), Professor

**M.J.Daniyeva**
Chairman of the Scientific Seminar at the Scientific Council on awarding scientific degrees, Doctor of Philological Sciences (DSc), Professor

## INTRODUCTION (annotation of the dissertation of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD))

**The relevance and necessity of the research topic.** In global linguistics, there is a growing interest in international economic relations, the creation of digital equipment and technologies that are becoming an integral part of our social life, and particularly in online trade within the logistics sector, which is being rapidly adopted. Today, the digital form of the global trade and logistics sector – online trade – is developing rapidly. In this process, studying the specific features of online trade terms related to logistics and analyzing their lexical-semantic aspects is important not only from a scientific but also a practical standpoint. The expansion of mutual relations during globalization creates the foundation for the emergence of new industry-specific terms. This underscores the relevance of tasks such as the linguistic study of this lexical layer, the development of its scientific foundations, and the determination of its status within the vocabulary.

In world linguistics, the comparative-typological interpretation of industry-specific terminological systems is of particular scientific importance. These issues stem from the rapid development of informatization processes, innovative changes in the language system, and the need for information exchange among specialists communicating in different systemic languages. Interlingual information exchange aims to enhance the prestige and status of a nation's language, based on the nature and needs of each nation's mother tongue.

As a result of the expanding cooperation between the New Uzbekistan and both developed and developing foreign countries, the scope of international agreements in science, technology, manufacturing, and logistics is growing. These integration processes, in turn, are increasing the demand for English and Russian alongside the Uzbek language within the business administration system. Indeed, "it is necessary to consistently develop the transport and logistics system and diversify foreign trade routes, simplifying and liberalizing transit cargo transportation along alternative routes leading to international and regional markets"[1].

From this perspective, the linguistic study of industry-specific terminology in these languages and the creation of bilingual or trilingual explanatory dictionaries are becoming an objective necessity. Most importantly, the in-depth study of English, German, Korean, Chinese, and Russian by our youth, in addition to the state language, has been identified as a priority of state policy in our country. In conclusion, the rapid development of the logistics sector and the widespread implementation of online trade systems underscore the relevance of this research topic.

In accordance with Resolution No. PQ-4353 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev, June 7, 2019, "On additional measures for the further development of international freight transportation by road" and Resolution No. PQ-28, January 27, 2025, "On measures for the further development of the transport and logistics system" the concept for the development of the transport

[1] Sh.M.Mirziyoyev. Measures for the development of the transport and logistics system // president.uz.

and logistics system until 2030 and the “Roadmap” for 2025 have been approved.

It was particularly emphasized that the volume of international cargo transportation by road, rail, and air must be increased by at least twofold; the share of container shipping and export services must be improved; and Uzbekistan’s position in the Logistics Performance Index must be enhanced.

This research contributes, to a certain extent, to the implementation of the tasks set forth in the decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan: No. PF-4958 of February 16, 2017, “On the further improvement of postgraduate education” and No. PF-6084 of October 20, 2020, “On measures for the further development of the Uzbek language and the improvement of language policy”; and in the Resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan: No. PQ-3775 of June 5, 2018, “On additional measures to improve the quality of education in higher educational institutions and to ensure their active participation in the comprehensive reforms being implemented in the country” and No. PQ-5117 of May 19, 2021, “On measures to elevate the popularization of foreign language learning to a qualitatively new level” as well as in other legal and regulatory documents related to this field.

**Alignment of the research with the priority directions for the development of science and technology in the Republic.** This research was conducted in accordance with Priority Direction I for the development of science and technology in the republic: “The formation of a system of innovative ideas and the means for their implementation in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual, and educational development of an information-based society and a democratic state”.

**The extent of research on the problem.** In world linguistics, issues related to domain-specific terminology, including the emergence, classification, and functions of terms, as well as their grammatical, lexico-semantic, and terminological aspects, are under continuous investigation[2].

In European countries, the comparative analysis of logistics and online trade terms across various languages, their translation challenges, rules of adaptation and standardization in other languages, their correct representation in explanatory dictionaries, and their use in professional discourse have been researched by M.Alberts, J.C.Diaz Vasquez, T.French, E.Jeyndrayx, M.A.Jimenez-Crespo, M.Katic, L.V.Kostyuchenko, R.Kriston, S.Polovina, K.Pusara, D.I.Solomon, A.Vayl, G.Velikova, and J.Vilkaite[3].

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Russian linguists such as N.S.Druzhinina, A.K.Kuptsova, V.I.Pribytkova, Y.E.Semyonov, Y.D.Uezdnaya, L.M.Shakiryanov, and Y.O.Chernikova [4] have made a significant contribution to the study of logistics terminology. In the process of studying this terminology through various approaches, they have explored the features of professional logistics discourse and the problems of translating terms into Russian.

In our country, a number of scientific studies have been conducted on the study of the field lexicon and terminology of the Uzbek language, as well as the study of comparative linguistics. In particular, Kh.Djabborov, D.Khatamova, P.Nishonov, D.Saidkodirova, D.Kadirbekova, Kh.Paluanova, O.Akhmedov, M.Omonova, M.Nizomova [5] have studied the field terminology of the Uzbek language in comparison with materials in foreign languages. A number of studies have also been conducted on issues related to the lexico-semantic analysis of logistics terminology, and the comparison and study of relevant abbreviations in English and Uzbek. In particular, these issues have been researched from a scientific and theoretical perspective in the works of K.Alautdinova, G.Ataeva, O.Axmedov, A.Bozorbekov, J.Djumabaeva, R.Hamdamov, J.Masharipov, G.Mustayeva, and F.Khamraeva[6].

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[6] Alautdinova K.Sh., Djumabayeva J.Sh. Logistika sohasiga oid terminlar semantik tahlili // O‘zbekiston xorijiy tillar. № 4 (39), 2021. – B. 34., https://doi.org/10.36078/1633670749; Ataeva G., Mustaeva G. The role of business English in modern logistics. E3S Web of Conf., Vol. 402, 2023. – B. 4. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202340208008.;

**Connection of the research topic with the research plans of the higher education institution where the dissertation was completed.** This dissertation was completed within the scope of the topic "Current issues of comparative literary studies, comparative linguistics, and translation studies" at Karshi State University.

**The purpose of the research** is to identify the lexico-semantic and grammatical features of online trade terms related to logistics in the English and Uzbek languages.

**The objectives of the research** are:

to determine the linguistic essence of online trade terminology related to the field of logistics in English and Uzbek and to highlight the criteria for their formation as terms;

to identify and highlight the similarities and differences of online trade terms related to logistics in English and Uzbek by defining their lexico-semantic groups;

to reveal the word-formation methods and derivational features of online trade terminology related to the field of logistics in English and Uzbek;

to identify the structural-grammatical features of online trade terminology in English and Uzbek.

**The object of the research** comprises online trade terminology related to the field of logistics.

**The subject of the research** is the lexico-semantic and structural-grammatical features of online trade terminology related to the field of logistics in English and Uzbek.

**Research methods.** The study utilized descriptive, classificational, comparative, structural, and statistical analysis methods.

**The scientific novelty of the research consists of the following**:

the linguistic essence of online trade terms related to logistics in English and Uzbek, as well as the criteria for their formation as terms, have been substantiated;

the lexical-semantic features of online trade terms in the field of logistics were comparatively analyzed, their lexical environment and the activation of semantic aspects were revealed, and synonymous, antonymic, polysemantic, homonymic and metaphorical features of these units were identified;

the derivational characteristics and word-formation methods of online trade terms in the field of logistics in English and Uzbek were explored, including affixation (base+affix), composition (word+word), abbreviation (shortening), and calquing (loan translation);

based on a comparative analysis of structural-grammatical features – such as Noun+Noun, Adjective+Noun, and Numeral+Noun+Noun – of online trade terms

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Axmedov O. and Masharipov J. Linguistic Nuances of Transport Abbreviations in the English Language in Comparison with the Uzbek Language. DOI: 10.5220/0012841600003882 Paper published under CC license (CC BY-NC-ND 4.0) In Proceedings of the 2nd Pamir Transboundary Conference for Sustainable Societies, 2023. – B. 318., ISBN: 978-989-758-723-8; Bozorbekov A. Determination of functional semantic problems of logistics terms through corpus linguistics. Western European Journal of Linguistics and Education, 2(8), 2024. – B. 19. https://westerneuropeanstudies. com/index.php/2/article/view/1364; Hamdamov R. Internet Marketing Terminology: Understanding The Key Terms for Success. International Journal of Scientific Trends and Education, 3(12), 2024. – B. 151. https://scientifictrends.org/index.php/ijst/article/view/367; Xamraeva F. Lexicosemantic features of logistics terms in English and Uzbek. Центральноазиатский журнал образования и инноваций, 2(5 Part 3), 2023. – B. 242., https://in-academy.uz/index.php/cajei/article /view/15841.

in English and Uzbek logistics, it was substantiated that they form two-, three-, and multi-component compounds.

**The practical results of the research are as follows:**

the research results serve to enrich the terminological system of the logistics and online trade sectors in both the English and Uzbek languages with new, evidence-based terms;

based on this research, the "English for Logisticians" textbook has been created for undergraduate students in the fields of philology and logistics at higher education institutions, and it is used in the educational process;

based on the scientific and theoretical conclusions regarding the lexical-semantic features of English-Uzbek terms in logistics and online trade, an "Uzbek-English-Russian explanatory dictionary of online trade terms in logistics" has been created for specialists and general readers involved in these fields;

the translation challenges of introducing the studied terms into the field of logistics in our native language have been examined, and recommendations have been provided.

**The reliability of the research results** is demonstrated by the appropriateness of the applied approaches and methods; the sourcing of theoretical concepts and data from official sources; the practical testing of the scientific-theoretical proposals and recommendations; the implementation of the presented analyses, scientific ideas, and conclusions into practice; and the confirmation of the obtained results by authorized bodies.

**The scientific and practical significance of the research results.** The scientific significance of the research results is demonstrated by the comparative analysis of the lexical-semantic features of online trade terminology within the logistics sector in both English and Uzbek. This analysis clarifies the lexical environment of these terms in context, the activation of their semantic facets, and, from a semantic perspective, the characteristic phenomena of synonymy, antonymy, and polysemy in their constant and necessary lexical meanings in speech. Furthermore, its significance is highlighted by the identification of linguistic terminological fields and their emergence as a non-linguistic process in modern linguistics, serving as a theoretical basis.

The results obtained in the study will be valuable for creating monographic works on the problems of comparative linguistics, as well as for researchers in specialized and undergraduate programs studying translation and logistics.

The practical significance of the research results is determined by the potential for wide application of effective language teaching methods based on innovative approaches, a system of exercises and assignments, and methodological and didactic support in the targeted training of highly qualified specialists for manufacturing enterprises, as well as in theoretical and practical training sessions for foreign language teachers.

**Implementation of the research results.** Based on the scientific results obtained during the clarification of issues concerning the lexical-semantic features of online trade terminology in the field of logistics in English and Uzbek:

the scientific conclusions from the analysis of the lexical-semantic structure of terms related to online trade and logistics in the English and Uzbek languages,

their component composition, and their degree of equivalence, were utilized in the international grant project SUZ-800-21GR-3181, “Reinforce English Language competence at Karshi State University” (KarSU Certificate № 04/5725, dated October 23, 2025). As a result, the project was enriched with data on semantic groups of online trade terms in the logistics sector, structural models of multi-component terms, and the development of their adaptation strategies;

the innovation project IL-402104209, titled “Creation of an automatic processing tool for information retrieval systems (Google, Yandex, Google Translate) – a morpholexicon and morphological analyzer software for the Uzbek language”, conducted at the Alisher Navoiy Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature from 2022 to 2024, utilized scientific and theoretical conclusions based on a comparative analysis of the lexical and semantic features of online trade terms within the logistics sector in English and Uzbek. This analysis focused on the lexical environment of these terms within texts, the activation of their semantic aspects in speech, and the inherent phenomena of synonymy, antonymy, and polysemy in their constant and necessary lexical meanings from a semantic perspective (Reference № 04/1-5113, dated October 24, 2025, from the Alisher Navoiy Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature). Consequently, this work has served to enrich modern linguistics with data indicating that the formation of online trade terms has emerged as an extralinguistic process;

the scientific conclusions and results – which were aimed at studying the lexical environment of industry-specific terms in text, the activation of their semantic facets, and their intralinguistic and extralinguistic features in speech, based on a comparative analysis of the lexical-semantic characteristics of logistics and e-trade terminology in the English and Uzbek languages – were utilized in the practical project AM-F3-201908172, “Creation of an Educational Corpus of the Uzbek Language”. This project was conducted from 2020 to 2023 at the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature as part of the State Scientific and Technical Programs (Reference № 04/1-5310, dated November 3, 2025, from the Alisher Navoi Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature). Consequently, the terminology of this field was compared and analyzed, and the research findings served to enrich this system with new, practical, and factual materials;

the dissertation’s lexical-semantic analysis of the assimilation process of English online trade and logistics terms into the Uzbek language, along with its insights into their adaptation mechanisms, were utilized in the “Ochiq muloqot” (Open Dialogue) broadcast on “Oltin voha” radio, part of the “Qashqadaryo” television and radio channel of Qashqadaryo region. (Reference № 17-05/175 from the TRK of Qashqadaryo region, dated November 11, 2025). Consequently, the ideas presented in the dissertation – particularly the interaction of English and Uzbek online trade logistics terms within global e-trade, their semantic expansion and adaptation to the national language system, as well as the scientific opinions and recommendations on the standardization of international trade terms in Uzbek – served to enhance the content of the materials prepared for the broadcast, enrich them with scientific evidence, and ensure the program’s scholarly yet accessible nature.

**Approbation of the research results.** The main content and results of the research were discussed at 6 scientific and practical conferences, including 4 international and 2 national scientific and practical conferences.

**Publication of the research results**. A total of 24 scholarly works have been published on the research topic. Among these are 15 articles in academic publications recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan for publishing the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations. This includes 8 articles in national and 7 in foreign academic journals.

**Structure and volume of the dissertation.** The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and a list of references. Total is 130 pages.

## MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

Chapter I is titled **"Theoretical and methodological foundations for studying the terminological system".** The first section of this chapter is dedicated to the *"Theory of the study of the terminology system in world linguistics".* This section provides a theoretical analysis of the role of the terminology system in linguistics and the issues of its study in world and Russian linguistics. Terminology, considered an independent branch of linguistics, directly investigates the principles of the formation and development of terms, a process which is closely interconnected with the history of science and technology, culture, and art. Consequently, it is methodologically substantiated that any socio-cultural sphere or field of professional activity forms its own independent terminological system. During the research, the semantic relationships between terms were examined. Specifically, it was determined that relationships such as synonymy, homonymy, antonymy, and polysemy are found within a terminological system. For example, the terms *catalytic converter* and *automobile catalyst* express a synonymous relationship; *transport* and *sea transport* demonstrate a hyponymic connection. Furthermore, while the terms *import-export* indicate an antonymic relationship, the term *emission*, in some cases, is used to mean either *the process of emitting exhaust gases* or *the exhaust gases themselves*, giving rise to the phenomenon of polysemy. However, it is argued that in order to ensure scientific precision in terminology, polysemy and homonymy should be limited as much as possible.

Furthermore, the development of the terminology system is analyzed in connection with the activities of international scientific organizations. Specifically, while ISO/TC is engaged in the standardization of terminology and linguistic resources, INFOTERM serves to advance international terminological research.

The second section of this chapter *titled "The concept of a term in the field of logistics in English and Uzbek"* analyzes the theoretical foundations of the concept of a term related to the field of logistics in English and Uzbek. It also discusses the formation of logistics and online trade terms in the languages being compared and their lexical-semantic features. First, the scholarly interpretations of the concept of "term" are examined based on lexical and terminological sources. In English-language sources, a term is interpreted as a special word or phrase used in a

particular field of science or activity[7]. In Uzbek linguistics, a term is a word or a word combination that expresses a clear and stable concept related to the fields of science, technology, or a profession[8]. Based on these definitions, it is established that a term is a special lexical unit representing concepts specific to a particular field.

In the theory of terminology, the precision and unambiguity of terms are of great importance. The Austrian scholar E.Wüster interprets terminology as a system of terms representing specific concepts and emphasizes the need for their standardization[9]. V.M.Leychik notes that the widespread use of terminological units is linked to the process of the intellectualization of language[10]. In Uzbek linguistics, A.Madvaliyev and S.Usmanov describe terms as special units that express a precise concept and are distinct from the general lexicon[11].

The research also analyzed the genesis of the term "logistics". The term "logistics" originates from the ancient Greek word *"logistikos"* and was initially used to mean the art of calculation. Later, during the Roman Empire and the Byzantine era, it was used to refer to the military supply system. By the 20th century, logistics began to be widely applied in economic activities and transport systems, evolving into a scientific and practical field concerned with the effective organization of delivery processes. In our country, the concept of *logistics* was initially used mainly in the sense of "transport and freight". In the mid-1990s, this term began to appear in official documents within the framework of developing international transport corridors (for example, the TRACECA project)[12].

The development of e-commerce has led to the emergence of logistics and online trade terminology. In particular, *just-in-time logistics, third-party logistics (3PL), intermodal transport, cross-border e-trade, dropshipping, and omnichannel logistics* are terms widely used in the modern logistics system. It has been noted that the majority of these terms originated in English and have often entered other languages, including Uzbek, as loanwords.

In English, the term "logistics" based on its core nature, is divided into types such as *reverse logistics, in-source logistics, out-source logistics, agrologistics, macrologistics, mesologistics, micrologistics, business logistics,* and *retail logistics.* These classifications are similarly reflected in the terminological system of the Uzbek language. Specifically, it has been shown that within this field, there are types *such as reverse logistics (teskari logistika), internal logistics (ichki logistika), external logistics (tashqi logistika), agrologistics (agrologistika), macrologistics (makrologistika), mesologistics (mezologistika), micrologistics (mikrologistika), business logistics (biznes logistika), and retail logistics (chakana savdo logistikasi)* .

The third section of the chapter is titled *"Systematic classification of online trade terminology in the field of logistics in English and Uzbek".* Logistics terminology has its own specific characteristics:

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[7] https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/terminology

[8] Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси. – Тошкент, 2006. 1-жилд. – Б. 65.

[9] Trojar M. Wüster's View of Terminology // Slovene Linguistic Studies. 2017.– 36.p. DOI:10.17161/1808.25036.

[10] Лейчик В.М. Терминоведение: предмет, методы, структура / В.М.Лейчик. – изд. 3-е. – М.: Изд-во ЛКИ, 2007. – С. 256.

[11] Usmonov S. O'zbek terminologiyasining ba'zi masalalari. – Toshkent: O'qituvchi, 1968. – B. 4; Madvaliyev A. O'zbek terminologiyasi va leksikografiyasi masalalari // O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi. – Toshkent, 2017. – B. 28.

[12] G'iyosov S.A. Logistika. O'quv qo'llanma. – Toshkent: Iqtisodiyot-moliya, 2006. – B. 24.

1. *It has an international character* – most terms are borrowed from English into Uzbek (logistics-logistika, cargo-kargo/yuk, transit-tranzit, export-eksport, import-import);

2. *It has a specialized meaning* – for example, the single English term *"delivery"* has a clear and specialized meaning. While it can have various meanings in general English, within the field of logistics, it is used exclusively with the meaning *of "yetkazib berish" (delivery).*

3. *It is continually updated in line with the industry's development* – new terms are being introduced under the influence of e-trade and digital technologies, such as *e-fulfillment* – fulfilling an e-order, *order tracking* – tracking an order, *and digital* logistics.

4. *In English, terms often emerge in more innovative and concise forms (abbreviations or acronyms)*, for example, *SKU – stock keeping unit* and *ETA – estimated time of arrival.* In Uzbek, however, most of these are rendered through descriptive translation; that is, *SKU becomes "mahsulot birligi kodi" (stock keeping unit), and ETA becomes "taxminiy yetib kelish vaqti" (estimated time of arrival).* Therefore, while logistics terms in both languages strive for strict precision within the field, English abbreviations are seldom used in Uzbek.

As proof of A.I.Smirnitsky's theory, the lexical wealth of any field is enriched solely by its terms[13]. Based on V.M.Leychik's view that: "A term, being a lexical unit of a particular language, expresses general, specific, and abstract concepts in the science and activities of specific and specialized fields"[14], the object of this research – the terminological system classification of online trade terms in logistics – was developed based on an analysis of 712 terms. This terminological system was classified into a megasystem (logistics), a macrosystem (online trade), and microsystems (11 industry-specific term groups) based on the meanings and definitions of online trade terms within the logistics sector (see Figure 1.1):




**Figure 1.1. Terminological system classification of online trade terms in the logistics sector**

[13] Смирницкий А.И. Лексикология английского языка. – Москва,1998. – Б. 172.

[14] Лейчик В.М. Предмет, методика и структуратерминоведения: Автореф.дис…док-ра филол.наук. – Москва, 1989. – 42 с.

Based on the diagram above, 9 microsystems are identified within the logistics sector. These terminological groups correspond to concepts of a unified logistics system studied by foreign and local specialists. The study identified two additional microsystems related to online trade terms in the logistics sector:

1) Online logistics system management;

2) E-shop logistics system management.

The "Uzbek-English-Russian explanatory dictionary of online trade terms in the field of logistics" compiled by the author, served as the primary source for determining the distribution of terms from the online trade macrosystem, as presented in the diagram, across the microsystems. The 712 terms included in the dictionary were subjected to a comparative analysis of their grammatical and lexical-semantic aspects in the Uzbek and English languages.

The second chapter **is titled "Structural and grammatical features of online trade terms in the field of logistics in the compared languages".** The first section *is titled "The formation of online trade terms in the field of logistics in the compared languages through affixation"*. According to H.Dadaboyev, "a significant number of terms in the Uzbek language are motivated, that is, they consist of word-terms (formed with the help of affixes), term-compound words, and terms formed on the basis of semantic (mainly metaphorical) transfer"[15].

In modern linguistics, affixes are considered one of the most common methods for forming new terms in the enrichment of any terminological system. As is known, English is typologically considered a predominantly analytical language, yet it has partially retained synthetic (particularly inflectional) features. In particular, the formation of new terms with the help of suffixes such as *-ment, -tion, -sion, -er, -or, -ing, -able, -ance, -ial, -y, -ity, -ing* shows the existence of the affixation process in the English language. Since Uzbek is an agglutinative language, new lexical units in it are primarily formed by adding word-forming affixes to independently meaningful root words. The formation of logistics and online trade terminology through the morphological method (affixation) has its own specific derivational patterns in English and Uzbek. These patterns, identified during the research process, can be divided into the following four main areas:

First, terms expressing field-specific concepts are formed through noun-forming (substantive) suffixes. In English, this process occurs with the help of productive suffixes such as *-ment, -tion, -sion, -ance, -y, -ity* (e.g., fulfillment, confirmation, decision, remittance, delivery, capacity), whereas in Uzbek, their functional equivalents are represented by the affixes *-ish/-sh* and *(-dor)-lik* (e.g., "yetkazish" (delivery), "saralash" (selection), "samaradorlik" (productivity).

Second, in the formation of terms denoting a person or agent (subject), the models *-er, -or* (e.g., forwarder, distributor, operator) are predominant in English. In Uzbek, according to the principles of agglutination, it was determined that such

[15] Дадабоев Ҳ. Ўзбек терминологияси. – Тошкент: Актив Принт, 2020. – Б. 65.

units are formed using the affixes -*chi* and -*uvchi* (e.g., sotuvchi (seller), tashuvchi (carrier), tarqatuvchi (distributor).

Third, the layer of the terminological system that expresses attributes is formed through adjective-forming (adjectival) suffixes. While the suffixes -*able*, -*al*, -*ial* (e.g., receivable, intermodal, approval, commercial) are active in English, in Uzbek this function is performed by suffixes that form antonymous pairs, such as -*li* and -*siz* (e.g., foydali (useful), kafolatli (guaranteed), tarmoqli (networked), xavfsiz (safe), muddatsiz (indefinite), uzluksiz (uninterrupted).

Fourthly, in the system of terms denoting actions and processes, the English suffix -*ing/-ize(+-ation)* (e.g., buying, loading, shipping, delivering, palletization, standartization) holds a unique position. In Uzbek, these semantic aspects are conveyed through the suffixes -*uv, -ish, -la(sh)+-tir(ish)* (e.g., tracking (kuzatuv), packaging (qadoqlash), yuklash (loading), raqamlashtirish (digitalization), especially in contexts related to the digital transformation of the sector.

The second section of this chapter is titled *"The syntactic formation of online trade terms related to the field of logistics".* The growth of data volume and the international nature of e-trade platforms necessitate the simplification and standardization of terms. A structural-grammatical analysis of terms contributes to the quality of translation, automated text processing, and the creation of bilingual terminological databases[16]. The corpus of terms for this study was collected from official documents, the websites of major e-commerce platforms and logistics companies, and specialized dictionaries and databases. Based on this corpus, the "Uzbek-English-Russian Explanatory Dictionary of E-Commerce Terms in Logistics" was compiled. It was determined that when translating online trade terms in logistics from English to Uzbek, the components (term formation model, number of components) are partially or fully preserved. For example: *admin panel – administrator paneli; anonymous checkout – anonim to'lov jarayoni; automated clearing house – avtomatlashtirilgan hisob-kitob palatasi; non-business e-commerce– biznesdan tashqari elektron tijorat; business intelligence (BI) – biznes intellekti (BI); brand ambassador – brend elchisi*.

Compound terms constitute a significant portion of the online trade terminology within the logistics field of the compared languages, and that the primary component of these compound terms is the *noun* word class. The most productive structural models in both languages are *N+N (Noun+Noun), Adj+N (Adjective+Noun), and Num+N+N (Numeral+Noun+Noun).* When analyzing English online trade terms, it was found that their Uzbek translations primarily utilize full or partial equivalents. Of the 712 terms identified during the research, these models account for 82.5%, while the remaining 17.5% consists of other multi-component terms (see Figure 2.1).

[16] Давыдова М.Л. Формирование и нормализация юридической терминологии в сфере цифровых технологий // Вестник ВолГУ. Серия 2: Языкознание. №4. 2020. – С. 59.

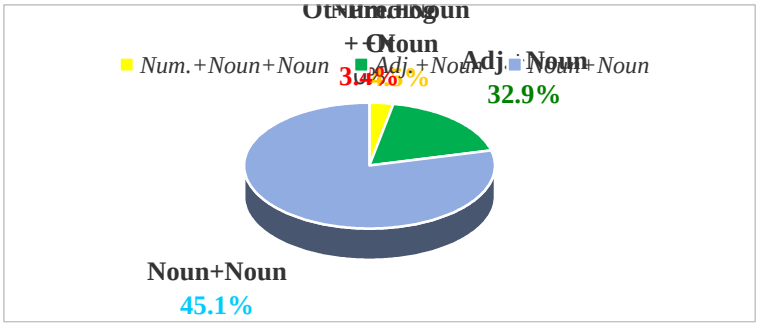



**Figure 2. The most productive system models of online trade compound terms in English and Uzbek**

The third section of the second chapter is titled *"The use of abbreviations and acronyms in English and Uzbek logistics terminology".* In the field of logistics, abbreviated words (abbreviations) and shortened phrases (acronyms) play a significant and important role in the formation of English terms related to online trade. The English scholar I.Plag explains abbreviations as follows: "Although abbreviations and acronyms are shortened forms in their initial stage, they are often observed to become fully integrated into the morphological system. They can take plural suffixes or be used with possessive forms"[17]. This indicates that they have become independent words within the language.

In terminology, only borrowed terms are used in abbreviated forms. The online trade terms analyzed are rarely found in the Uzbek language and we observed that they are mainly explained in full. As a result, the following abbreviations and acronyms can be presented:

**Table 1.**

**Abbreviations related to online trade**

| Abbreviation/ Acronym | Full form in English | In Uzbek |
|---|---|---|
| DMS | Delivery Management System | Yetkazib berishni boshqarish tizimi |
| TIR | Transportation Internationaux Routiers | Yuklarni xalqaro yo'llarda tashish daftarchasi |
| AOV | Average Order Value | Buyurtmaning o'rtacha qiymati |
| NPS | Net Promoter Score | Mijozning sodiqlik ko'rsatkichi |
| PDP | Product Detail Page | Mahsulot tafsilotlari sahifasi |
| SKU | Stok Keeping Unit | Mahsulot birligi kodi |
| DLP | Data Loss Prevention | Ma'lumotlarni yo'qolishining oldini olish |
| C2C | Consumer to consumer | Iste'molchidan iste'molchiga |
| E-procurement | Electronic procurement | Elektron xarid |
| E-trade | Electronic trade | Elektron savdo |
| E-invoice | Electronic invoice | Elektron hisob faktura |
| Shop app | Shop application | Do'kon ilovasi |
| Admin panel | Administrator of panel | Administrator paneli |

[17] Plag I. Word-Formation in English. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003. – P. 135.

A comparative analysis of abbreviations in online trade and logistics terminology reveals a sharp linguistic asymmetry depending on the typological nature of the languages and the level of development of the field. Since English is an analytical language by nature, a chain of compound terms is formed in it very quickly, but so that the length of these chains does not interfere with the efficiency of communication, the language mechanism immediately puts them into abbreviation patterns.

The Uzbek language is an agglutinative linguistic system in which the terminology of logistics and online trade is not within the national framework, but is in the stage of ready-made acquisition from English. It should be noted that in the field of online trade and logistics, there are practically no national abbreviations or acronyms created based on the internal capabilities of the Uzbek language (Uzbek roots).

Chapter III of the dissertation is titled **"Lexical-semantic features of online - trade terms in the logistics sector in English and Uzbek."**

The first section discusses *"Synonymic relations of online trade terms in different systemic languages".* In the terminology of this field, synonymy is a significant and pressing issue, serving as the object of various academic debates and discussions. According to A.Hojiev, "words in a synonymous group can express the sign of a concept to varying degrees and may differ in their emotional coloring"[18], and other linguists also view terms as strictly neutral in their scope of use, as they are connected in a single system by a unity of application, meaning they perform a uniform "intellectual" function[19].

All terms in the field under study fully describe a particular process and differ in meaning according to the context, i.e., their application. For example, *admin panel – admin dashboard – backend interface – site manager – administration area* are considered synonyms in the online trade terminology of the logistics sector based on their lexical meaning. At the same time, they differ in function. More precisely, they signify processes carried out in various areas of industry management.

It has been determined that several types of synonyms are found in English online trade terminology:

1. *Ideographic (relative) synonyms:* yetkazish– shipping – delivery; bo'sh qatnov – deadhead leg – empty miles; buyurtma berish – place an order – submit an order.

2. *Variant terms (according to their formal structure).* Variant terms available only in English: DDP – Delivery duty paid (delivery with customs duties paid), EDI – Electronic document interchange (electronic document exchange), NPS – Net promoter score (customer loyalty indicator). Terms with variants available in both English and Uzbek: E-distributor – E-distribyutor – Electronic distributor – Electronic distribyutor; BI – Business intelligence – Biznes intellekti.

[18] Ҳожиев А. Ўзбек тили синонимларининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1974. – Б. 4.
[19] Реформатский А.А. Введение в языковедение. – Москва: Просвещение, 1967. – С. 542.

3. *Parallel synonymous terms (doublets) in English:* consignee – receiver – yukni qabul qilib oluvchi; bill of lading (B/L) – waybill – consignment note – konosament.

In the lexico-semantic analysis of the terminological base of logistics and online trade, monosemanticity is predominant. Within the identified synonymous series, ideographic (relative) synonyms are the absolute leaders, proving that they cannot be considered fully interchangeable doublets. This is fully confirmed by a comparative-semantic analysis of terminological pairs such as *shipping – delivery, ETA (Estimated time of arrival) – DTW (Delivery time window), bo'sh qatnov (empty trip) – deadhead leg – empty miles, and buyurtma qilish (ordering) – submit an order – place an order,* which differ in their semantic nuances according to the textual context and systemic function.

In the second section of this chapter, *"The phenomenon of antonymy in online trade terminology"* is investigated. The phenomenon of antonymy is not unique to the general literary lexicon; specialized concepts are also contrasted according to certain characteristics. Some linguists note that the phenomenon of antonymy is not only widespread in specialized terminological systems but is also emerging as a more relevant area of linguistic research than existing dictionaries in the general literary language[20].

The existence of an antonymic classification of online trade terms, based on their nominal characteristics, has been proven for the purpose of distinguishing the names of the main subsystems and processes:

1. Order status terms: *pending – completed; active – inactive; confirmed – cancelled; shipped – returned.*

2. By user type: *purchaser – vendor (buyer/consumer – seller); guest – registered user; new customer – returning customer.*

3. Online trade terms: *purchase – return; add to cart – remove from cart; subscribe – unsubscribe; login – logout.*

4. Payment category: *paid – unpaid; credit – debit; approved – declined.*

5. Delivery terms: *delivered – undelivered; express – standard; pick-up – delivery.*

The third section, titled *"The phenomenon of homonymy in online trade terms in non-related languages"* explores this topic. As J.Lyons states: "Homonyms are words that have the same spelling and pronunciation, but reveal different meanings and etymological concepts. This, in turn, leads to potential semantic confusion, especially in the language of the logistics field"[21]. While industry terms may denote a standard concept in one language in Europe, in other languages they can become polysemous or homonymous. These field-specific homonymous terms are adopted from pre-existing terms in various fields and acquire new meanings according to the purpose and function of the respective field. For example, in logistics, *supply* is "the process of moving and providing goods or materials to an enterprise or consumer" whereas in economics, *supply* is "the total flow of

[20] Sharafutdinova N.S., Bogana J., Velichkova S.M. ilmiy ishlaridan kelib chiqib nazarda tutilgan.
[21] Lyons J. Semantics. Vol.2. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2012. – P. 184.

resources or materials needed for production". Similarly, in logistics, *transport* is "the means and process of delivering goods from point A to point B" while in the *transport sector, transport refers to the* "structure and means of transportation" *that is,* the infrastructure and vehicles of transport. The meanings of online trade terms from the field of intersectoral logistics in other fields are given in the table below:

**Table 2.**

**Homonymy of online trade terms in English**

| № | In English | Uzbek translation | In other spheres | Uzbek translation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | *Deadhead* – driving a commercial truck or transport vehicle with an empty trailer (without cargo) | *Bo'sh qaytish* – tijorat yuk mashinasi yoki transport vositasini bo'sh tirkama bilan boshqarish (yuksiz) | *In gardening:* removing faded or dead flowers from plants to encourage more blooms and keep the plant healthy | *Bog'dorchilikda:* o'simlikning yanada ko'p gullashi va uning salomatligini saqlash uchun so'lgan yoki qurigan gullarni olib tashlash. |
| 2 | *Track* – monitoring the previous and current locations of an item that is in transit | *Kuzatish* – yo'lda (tranzitda) bo'lgan yukning avvalgi va hozirgi joylashuvini kuzatish jarayoni | *In music*: a recording of one song or piece of music | *Musiqada:* qo'shiq yoki musiqa asarini yozish jarayoni (yoki yozib olingan varianti) |
| 3 | *Reefer* – a trailer that contains heating or cooling units and is used for hauling temperature-sensitive cargo such as food or flowers | *Haroratni nazorat qiladigan konteynerli tirkama* – oziq-ovqat yoki gullar kabi haroratga sezgir yuklarni tashish uchun ishlatiladigan, isitish yoki sovutish moslamalari bilan jihozlangan tirkama. | *Clothing industry:* a short thick jacket made of wool, usually dark blue, with two rows of buttons | *Kiyim kechak sohasida:* ikki qator tugmali, qalin jun matodan tikilgan, odatda ko'k rangli kalta palto |
| 4 | *Terminal* – a device, often including a keyboard and monitor, that is used for data entry and display | *Terminal* – ma'lumotlarni kiritish va ko'rsatish uchun ishlatiladigan, ko'pincha klaviatura va monitorni o'z ichiga olgan qurilma | *In aviation:* a building or set of buildings at an airport where passengers arrive and leave | *Aviatsiyada:* aeroportdagi yo'lovchilar keladigan va ketadigan bino yoki binolar majmuasi. |

As can be seen from the table, to prevent misunderstandings in professional communication, industry-specific terms should be explained with their dictionary definitions. It can be concluded that the logistics sector of our country's economy-which is steadily developing and attracting international cooperation and investment in all spheres-is also relevant to understanding online trade terminology.

The fourth section *is titled "Polysemy of online trade terms related to logistics in the compared English and Uzbek languages".* According to John

Lyons, "polysemy creates a "set of related meanings in lexical units"[22]. Q.Ismoilov emphasizes that "polysemy is the possession of several related meanings by a word, developing based on a common meaning within a lexical unit"[23]. Although rare, terms with polysemantic meanings are found in English online trade terminology, constituting only 1% of the terms analyzed. A distinctive polysemantic feature of these terms is their semantic relatedness. Specifically, terms such as *order, cart, account, tracking, fulfillment, gateway, cabinet, platform, tag* exhibit polysemy. Another important factor for the near absence of polysemy in Uzbek online trade terminology is the differentiation of meaning through the expansion of the terms' component structure. The formation of English online trade terminology is directly linked to other fields such as information technology, classical economics, military logistics, and maritime trade. The analysis of the online trade terms shows that only single-word terms can have multiple meanings within the field of online trade. Terms composed of two or more components are an exception to this. We can see that the terms provided in the table below are regularly used in online trade processes and express concepts specific to the field:

**Table 3.**

**Polysemy of online trade terms**

| № | Online trade term | Meanings |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | *Cart* | 1. A virtual basket on an e-trade site where goods are collected; 2. The button or section that proceeds to the payment page |
| 2 | *Account* | 1. A virtual space/profile where a user's personal data, purchases, and settings are stored; 2. The client's virtual wallet or the account where their funds are kept on the platform |
| 3 | *Tracking* | 1. Monitoring the geographical location of a shipment in real time; 2. The process of analyzing a user's behavior, interests, and clicks on a site |
| 4 | *Platform* | 1. A virtual space used for creating and running an online store and for making online purchases; 2. A loading and unloading area |
| 5 | *Tag (label/mark)* | 1. Keywords used on a site or in an app to facilitate product searches (e.g., #discount, #new); 2. An electronic, remotely readable label affixed to a product or container in a warehouse (for shipment tracking) |

It is evident that the polysemy of e-trade terminology is directly dependent on the relationship between a term and its context. Analyzing a term from a specific field requires a text that allows for conclusions to be drawn about the different tendencies of a term's single meaning.

The fifth section of this chapter is titled *"Metaphorical features of online trade terms in different lexical systems and translation issues".* One of the long-standing problems in the practice of world linguistics is the phenomenon of

[22] John Lyons. Semantics. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2012. – P. 15.
[23] Ismoilov Q. Umumiy tilshunoslik. – Toshkent: Fan, 2005. – B. 120.

complex terminology. According to the theory of conceptual metaphor developed by George Lakoff and Mark Johnson, abstract concepts are understood through concrete experiential domains such as *"journey" "machine"* and *"container"*[24]. Logistics terminology in English is primarily characterized by mechanical, spatial, and efficiency-oriented metaphors. For example, *"supply chain"* describes the system as a chain, while *"inventory flow"* conceptualizes goods as a flow. The term *"bottleneck"* denotes a narrow place in the system, indicating a point that hinders efficiency. This approach prioritizes performance and social connection over spatial metaphor.

The terminology of online trade also includes terms formed by the lexical-semantic method through metaphorical naming. Based on their naming characteristics, they can be divided into the following thematic groups:

1. Based on names of human body parts (anthropomorphic): *thumbnail* – a small version of an image used to preview content; *header* – the top section of a website that typically appears on every page; *back-end* – the server-side of an application that is hidden from the user's view.

2. Based on food names: *hamburger menu* – usually represented by three horizontal lines, it is used in mobile and web applications to indicate a hidden navigation menu – *hamburger menu* – an icon, usually consisting of three horizontal lines, used in mobile and web applications to display a hidden menu; *breadcrumbs* – a secondary navigation aid that helps users keep track of their location within a website or web application. For example: Home > Clothing > Men's Shoes.

3. Based on the names of household items: *white glove delivery* – a premium delivery service that provides special care for fragile, valuable, or sensitive items. Special care delivery is often used for works of art and electronics; *digital-wallet* – a software-based system that securely stores users' payment information and passwords for numerous payment methods and websites.

4. Based on job titles: *brand ambassador* – a person who promotes a company or brand and strengthens its image; *pilot project* –a small-scale trial of a new e-trade service or logistic system to see if it works before launching it fully.

5. Terminology from various fields: *heat maps* – a tool that visually represents user activity on a website or application by showing the most clicked or viewed areas in color; *data mining* – the practice of examining large pre-existing databases in order to generate new information.

Based on these scientific definitions, the terminology of online trade in English and Uzbek reflects not only the cognitive and cultural layers of the language but also the practical needs of the field. The translation and comprehension of these terms must be a complex integrative process that considers not only literal equivalence but also cultural context, communicative functions, and the needs of the audience.

[24] Lakoff G. & Johnson M. Metaphors We Live By. University of Chicago Press, 2003. – P. 14.

## CONCLUSION

1. In their modern stage of development, online trade terms related to logistics in English and Uzbek constitute a regulated set of linguistic units and have emerged as a non-linguistic process with its own object of study. The study substantiates the linguistic nature of these terms and establishes the criteria for their formation as terminology. Online trade terminology, when studied separately from the general terminological system, has both similarities and differences with other terminological systems in its structural-grammatical and lexical-semantic features, as well as its principles of naming and formation, while also expressing its own unique characteristics and relationships.

2. In English and Uzbek, the conceptual essence of the term *"logistics"* and its structural types consist of reverse logistics, internal logistics, external logistics, agrologistics, macrologistics, mesologistics, micrologistics, business logistics, and commercial logistics, which are national in scope.

3. The terminological system classification of online trade terms within the logistics sector, the subject of this research, was developed based on an analysis of 712 terms. This classification was structured as a megasystem (logistics), a macrosystem (online trade), and microsystems (11 specific fields), based on the meanings and interpretations of these terms. Each microsystem, according to its structure and semantic properties, represents various scientific and technical concepts related to online trade within the logistics field.

4. An analysis of term formation through affixation in English and Uzbek online trade terminology reveals that within this terminological system, term creation is particularly active through several types of affixes. These include noun-forming (substantive) affixes (such as the suffixes -ment, -tion, -sion, -ance, -y, and -ity in English, and -ish/-sh and -lik in Uzbek); affixes denoting a person or agent (subject) (such as the suffixes -er and -or in English, and - uvchi and -chi in Uzbek); adjective-forming (adjectival) affixes (such as -able and -al/-ial in English, and -li/-siz in Uzbek); and affixes denoting an action name or process (such as the -ing/-ize(+-ation) suffix in English, and -uv, -ish, -la(sh)+-tir(ish) in Uzbek). Due to the digital nature of the online trade sector, prefixes like e- (electronic), inter- (inter-species/inter-sectoral/inter-system), cross- (cross/direct), and pre- (in advance) have an extremely high frequency in English terminology. However, in the Uzbek language, these English prefixed units are primarily expressed as multi-component compounds through methods of analytical description and semantic adaptation.

5. In the structure of phrasal terms, different parts of speech participate with varying degrees of activity as their components. In the formation of such phrasal terms, nouns, adjectives, and numerals primarily function as the defining component, corresponding to the Noun+Noun, Adjective+Noun, and Numeral+Noun+Noun models. In naming the concepts, actions, objects, and phenomena related to this field, the noun part of speech serves as the primary defining component.

6. The syntactic method was found to be productive in the formation of online trade terminology. It was also shown that composition (word+word) and calquing

methods also play a role in the formation of terms, and English phrases are often translated into Uzbek through structural calquing (for example, supply chain, brand ambassador). The terminology of this field is structured into compound, phrasal, and complex forms. Phrasal terms, that is, those formed by the syntactic method, are predominantly two- or three-component terms, while five- and six-component phrases are less common.

7. It was determined that due to the digital and fast-paced nature of the online trade sector, initial-digital abbreviations such as *B2B, B2C, and KPI,* acronyms like *SaaS and FIFO,* and lexical clippings (apocope) like *app, admin, and promo,* which were formed in English in accordance with the principle of linguistic economy, are leading tools that ensure communication and interface efficiency. In contrast, within the terminological layer of the Uzbek language, it was found that there are virtually no abbreviations created from national roots. Although English abbreviations are used as international loanwords with Latin script in professional oral speech, they are presented in a fully analytical, expanded (descriptive) form in official documents.

8. It was found that the lexical environment and the activation of the semantic aspects of online trade terms are manifested in speech on the basis of constant and necessary lexical meanings. The analysis shows that in online trade terminology, monosemanticity is predominant, while variation is formally stable. It was established that ideographic (relative) synonyms prevail within the synonym series specific to this field, proving they cannot be considered absolute doublets. This is because, depending on the context, they are distinguished by their own unique structural-semantic nuances, with each term specializing in a specific stage or operation of the online trade process. For example, *the terms "shipping" and "delivery"* both mean "yetkazib berish" (delivery), but the former emphasizes the initial logistical stage of the process, while the latter focuses on the final point of receipt. Similarly, the terms *"deadhead leg" and "empty miles"* both mean "bo'sh qatnov" (an empty trip), but the former refers to a specific portion (leg) of the freight route, while the latter denotes the physical distance covered by the vehicle.

9. The phenomenon of antonymy, much like synonymy and polysemy, is considered one of the key processes in the lexicon. This system, based on the opposition of concepts, constitutes an oppositional onomasiological category. It has been established that there are five antonymic classifications based on nominal features, which serve to differentiate the names of the main subsystems and processes within online trade terminology.

10. When units with the same graphic form acquire different scientific definitions in independent interdisciplinary systems, their functional connections are severed, leading to the phenomenon of pure interdisciplinary homonymy. This is fully confirmed by the interdisciplinary comparative-semantic analysis of terminological units that express entirely different concepts at the intersection of various fields, even if some commonality is preserved in their deep semantic roots. Examples include *order* (online order / court order / military command), *delivery* (product delivery / the process of childbirth in medicine), *checkout* (digital

payment stage / hotel check-out procedure), *stock* (goods inventory / a share on the stock exchange), *reefer* (refrigerated container trailer / a short coat), and *track* (cargo tracking / a recording of a musical piece).

11. Although infrequent, terms with polysemantic meanings are also found in English online trade terminology, constituting only 1% of the terms analyzed. A distinctive polysemantic feature of these terms is their semantic relatedness. Specifically, terms such as *order*, *cart*, *account*, *tracking*, *fulfillment*, *gateway*, *cabinet*, *platform*, *tag* exhibit polysemy. A significant factor for the near absence of polysemy in Uzbek online trade terminology is the differentiation of meaning through the expansion of the terms' component structure.

12. The study also delved into the metaphorical features of online trade terms within the conceptual domain, providing detailed explanations. In the field of logistics, the online trade terminology also includes terms formed by the lexico-semantic method through metaphorical name transfer. It was determined that these can be divided into 5 thematic groups based on their naming characteristics, and the issues of translating them into Uzbek were also discussed in detail.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.11.05**
**ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ**
**КАРШИНСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

**КАРШИНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

**ТУХТАСИНОВА ЗАРИНА ЗОКИРЖОН КИЗИ**

# ЛЕКСИКО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ТЕРМИНОВ ОНЛАЙН-ТОРГОВЛИ В СФЕРЕ ЛОГИСТИКИ (на примере английского и узбекского языков)

**10.00.13 – Сравнительное и сопоставительное языкознание**

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ**
**диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ наукам**

**Карши – 2026**

**Тема диссертации на соискание ученой степени доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии Республики Узбекистан под № B2025.3.PhD/Fil6627.**

Диссертация выполнена в Каршинском государственном университете.

Автореферат диссертации на трех языках (узбекском, английском, русском (резюме)) размещен на веб-сайте Научного совета (www.qarshidu.uz) и на информационно-образовательном портале “Ziyonet” (www.ziyonet.uz).

| | |
|---|---|
| **Научный руководитель:** | **Омонова Махфурат Келдияровна**<br>доктор философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам, профессор и.о. |
| **Официальные оппоненты:** | **Юлдошева Нилуфар Эргашевна**<br>доктор филологических наук, профессор |
| | **Тешабоева Зиёдахон Кадыровна**<br>доктор филологических наук, профессор |
| **Ведущая организация:** | **Джизакский государственный педагогический университет** |

Защита диссертации состоится «_____» _____ 2026 года в _____ часов на заседании Научного совета DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.11.05 по присуждению ученых степеней при Каршинском государственном университете (Адрес: 180119, г. Карши, ул. Кучабог, д. 17. Тел.: (+98875) 221-21-04; факс: (+98875) 220-02-10; e-mail: kasu_info@edu.uz). Каршинский государственный университет факультет иностранных языков 3-й этаж 310-аудитория.

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Каршинского государственного университета (зарегистрирована под №_____). (Адрес: 180119, г. Карши, ул. Кучабог, д. 17. Тел.: (+98875) 221-21-04).

Автореферат диссертации разослан «_____» _____ 2026 года
(Протокол реестра рассылки №_____ от «_____» _____ 2026 года).

**Г.Х.Эрназарова**
Председатель Научного совета по присуждению учёных степеней, доктор филологических наук (DSc), профессор

**Н.К.Ачилов**
Ученый секретарь Научного совета по присуждению ученых степеней, доктор филологических наук (DSc), профессор

**М.Дж.Даниева**
Председатель Научного семинара при Научном совете по присуждению ученых степеней, доктор филологических наук (DSc), профессор

**ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))**

**Цель исследования** заключается в выявлении лексико-семантических и грамматических особенностей терминов онлайн-торговли, относящихся к сфере логистики в английском и узбекском языках.

В качестве **объекта исследования** выбраны термины онлайн-торговли, относящиеся к сфере логистики.

**Задачи исследования**:

определение лингвистической сущности терминов онлайн-торговли в сфере логистики на английском и узбекском языках и освещение критериев их формирования в качестве терминов;

освещение сходств и различий терминов онлайн-торговли в английском и узбекском языках путем выявления лексико-семантических групп, относящихся к сфере логистики;

раскрытие способов образования и деривационных особенностей терминов онлайн-торговли в сфере логистики на английском и узбекском языках;

определение структурно-грамматических особенностей терминов онлайн-торговли в английском и узбекском языках.

**Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем**:

обоснована лингвистическая сущность терминов онлайн-торговли в сфере логистики на английском и узбекском языках, а также критерии их формирования в качестве терминов;

проведен сравнительный анализ лексико-семантических особенностей терминов онлайн-торговли в сфере логистики, раскрыта их лексическая среда и активизация смысловых граней, а также выявлены синонимические, антонимические, полисемантические, омонимические и метафорические особенности этих единиц;

раскрыты способы образования и деривационные особенности терминов онлайн-торговли в сфере логистики на английском и узбекском языках, такие как аффиксация (основа+суффикс), композиция (слово+слово), аббревиация (сокращения) и калькирование;

на основе сравнительного анализа структурно-грамматических особенностей терминов онлайн-торговли, относящихся к сфере логистики в английском и узбекском языках, таких как Существительное + Существительное, Прилагательное + Существительное, Числит. + Существительное + Существительное, доказано, что они образуют двух-, трех- и многокомпонентные сочетания.

**Внедрение результатов исследования.** На основе научных результатов, полученных в процессе изучения лексико-семантических особенностей терминов онлайн-торговли в сфере логистики на английском и узбекском языках:

научные выводы, полученные в результате анализа лексико-семантической структуры, компонентного состава и уровня эквивалентности терминов в сфере онлайн-торговли и логистики на английском и узбекском языках, были использованы в международном грантовом проекте SUZ-800-21GR-3181

“Reinforce English Language competence at Karshi State University” (справка КарГУ № 04/5725 от 23 октября 2025 года). В результате этого проект был дополнен данными о семантических группах терминов онлайн-торговли в сфере логистики, моделях структуры многокомпонентных терминов и разработке стратегий их адаптации;

научно-теоретические выводы, полученные на основе сравнительного анализа лексико-семантических особенностей терминов онлайн-торговли в сфере логистики на английском и узбекском языках, касающиеся лексического окружения отраслевых терминов в тексте, а также активизации их смысловых граней в речи в зависимости от постоянных и необходимых лексических значений (с семантической точки зрения явлений синонимии, антонимии, полисемии), были использованы в инновационном проекте IL-402104209 «Создание средства автоматической обработки для информационно-поисковых систем (Google, Yandex, Google translate) – морфолексикона узбекского языка и программного средства морфологического анализатора», реализованном в 2022–2024 годах в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои (справка Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои от 24 октября 2025 года № 04/1-5113). В результате это послужило обогащению современной лингвистики сведениями о том, что формирование терминологии онлайн-торговли является нелингвистическим процессом;

научные выводы и результаты, полученные на основе сравнительного анализа лексико-семантических особенностей терминов онлайн-торговли в сфере логистики на английском и узбекском языках и направленные на изучение лексического окружения отраслевых терминов в тексте, а также на активизацию их смысловых граней и интра- и экстралингвистических особенностей в речи, были использованы в практическом проекте AM-F3-201908172 «Создание образовательного корпуса узбекского языка», реализованном в 2020–2023 годах в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои в рамках государственных научно-технических программ (справка Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои № 04/1-5310 от 3 ноября 2023 года). В результате были сопоставлены и проанализированы термины данной сферы, а полученные итоги исследования послужили обогащению этой системы новыми практическими фактическими материалами;

в аналитической передаче «Открытый диалог» на радио «Олтин воха» телерадиоканала «Кашкадарьё» Кашкадарьинской области были использованы материалы из диссертации, в которых лексико-семантически анализировался процесс заимствования в узбекский язык английских терминов, применяемых в сфере онлайн-торговли и логистики, а также были использованы приведённые в ней мнения и суждения о механизмах их адаптации (Справка ТРК Кашкадарьинской области № 17-05/175 от 11 ноября 2025 г.). В результате достигнуто совершенствование содержания материалов, подготовленных для передачи идей, выдвинутых в диссертации, в частности, по вопросам

взаимодействия терминов онлайн-торговли сферы логистики на английском и узбекском языках в процессах глобальной электронной коммерции, их семантического расширения и адаптации к национальной языковой системе, а также стандартизации международных торговых терминов на узбекском языке.

**Объем и структура диссертации.** Диссертация состоит из введения, трёх глав, заключения и списка использованной литературы. Основной объем исследования составляет 130 страниц.

## E’LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO‘YXATI
## СПИСОК ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ
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