

Application And Importance of Transport Terminology

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Annotation

The purpose of the research is to describe and analyze the development of transport terminology, to study its features, ways and methods of terminological nomination in the time frame of a particular historical period. The theoretical significance of the article consists in: the description of transport terminology from the standpoint of a single system of interrelated terminological fields that combine the concepts of a number of areas related to transport; analysis of the process of standardization of transport terms; designation and description of factors influencing the expansion and development of transport terminology; designation of the process of forming a single language of international mixed messages and transport and logistics information exchange in transport.

Key words: transport terminology, technical terms, machine-technical revolution, transport vocabulary, terminological phrases, abbreviations.

Methods: The research is based on descriptive and comparative methods. The description of the development of transport terminology as a system, the study of the features, ways and methods of terminological nomination was carried out on the basis of the existing theoretical provisions in modern terminology, presented in the works of local and foreign scientists.

Research results: The logical correlation of terms, their interaction and interdependence indicate that the English transport terminology is a clearly expressed terminological system, subject to certain classification rules. Nowadays, it is intensively expanding and renewing, as the transport industries we study are rapidly developing;

- In the transport vocabulary, there are certain ways of forming transport terms: lexical-semantic, morphological, syntactic. Borrowings play an important role in replenishing the term system. They are important in the formation and development of modern international transport terminology based on English terms;

- Since at present, transport services for all sectors of the national economy and the population include not only maritime, but also other types of transport, the vocabulary of international transport communication is replenished with terms that in the past were considered purely sectoral.

Introduction. The development of technology and technology of material production, the processes of division of labor, its specialization and cooperation, and ultimately, the entire world economy, culture and language as a means of human communication, storage and transmission of information was greatly influenced by three industrial revolutions, which covered more than two hundred years of history.

The first, the Industrial Revolution (PR) (from the last third of the 18th century to the last third of the 19th century), affected a limited number of countries: England (from the last third of the 18th century - to the first quarter of the 19th century), France (after the 1789 revolution - 1794), Germany (from the 40s of the XIX century), the USA (after the civil war of 1861-1865), Russia (only after the abolition of serfdom in 1861), and Japan only by the end of the XIX century. For this reason, the Industrial Revolution was accompanied by the simultaneous expansion of the English technical language into other languages.

In the course of the PR, non-production activities became more complicated - the sphere of providing various kinds of services, including in transport. These are various intermediary services, legal, insurance with an English-language form of presentation and transmission of information, using specific information infrastructures (reference publications, bulletins of the English insurance company "Lloyd", sending "captain's mail", telegraph, etc.). New "transport professions" have appeared: insurance and freight broker, forwarding agent. Perfect command of English, French and German at the same time) was regarded as the main attribute of professional suitability.

The second revolution was the machine-technical revolution (MTP), which covered the period from the last third of the 19th century to the first half of the 20th century. Initially, it affected the countries listed above, and then, in a short time, the rest of the states of Western Europe and other regions of the world.

In the field of mechanical engineering, transport engineering stood out, and in its sub-branches: shipbuilding, automotive, aircraft construction, locomotive and carriage construction. In each of these industries, professional technical vocabulary and terminology was formed on the basis of the language base of the country that was the leader (for example, the French in the construction of aircraft) or strictly national (in the USA in the locomotive and carriage building).

A different picture was observed in the sectoral transport services for international trade. In general, in the world, 80% of the weight of cargo was delivered by sea. In many countries, its share was even higher (for example, in Japan - about 100%). The main carriers in international trade were the shipowners of the "colonial powers" - England, France, Holland, Germany and Italy, and in the field of the special and regional fleet - the shipowners of the "Sea States": Greece, Norway, Japan, etc. mainly English-language terminology related to marine engineering and shipbuilding.

Since the last quarter of the 19th century, international unions, associations and institutions began to form to regulate issues of economic and legal, market activities, safety of navigation and others. English was chosen as a common language of communication and information transfer on sea transport, and French on railway transport. The preference was given to English, also because maritime proceedings were based on English private claims law, on the traditional adherence by lawyers to the canons of the English lexical judicial archaic.

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

The third scientific and technological revolution (STR), which began at the half-century turn of the 20th century, led to a radical revolution in all directions and types of human activity. Scientific and technological progress involves a huge mass of workers in its orbit, the number of labor professions is increasing and, as a result, there is a significant differentiation of professional vocabulary. Since the scientific and technological revolution is not limited to the national framework, it is integration, which, to a certain extent, stimulates the process of creating a single professional language for international communication on the basis of an English-language basis.

The relevance of the study of terminological problems is determined in our time by a characteristic "terminological explosion", i.e. the massive emergence of new terms, terminological fields, the formation and formation of new terminological systems, therefore, the study of English transport terminology, which represents a well-defined terminological subsystem, seems necessary and interesting, since on the basis of this terminological subsystem it is possible to trace those linguistic processes that are characteristic of terminology in the whole.

Discussion. An important place is given to the issues of standardization and universalization of transport terminology. At present, for successful work in the market, for the competent execution of foreign trade and freight contracts, it is necessary to have uniform formulations of the concepts used in this area and the elimination of various interpretations of the most frequently used transport terms. The task of terminology standardization is to establish an unambiguous correspondence between the term and the concept expressed by it. In modern transport terminology, there is a constant change in the semantic volume of the term, the emergence of new meanings, the refinement of its material expression, which is a direct consequence of the processes taking place in the world around us. On the other hand, there is a striving of scientific terminologists in the most accurate definition of the boundaries of the semantics of the term, in the establishment of the most relevant features of the defined concept. The meaning precisely assigned to the term, its definition defines the term in scientific terms, gives it an appropriate place in the terminology system, makes it the most convenient to operate.

The study of transport terminology is not a new topic, the mentioned layer of vocabulary has already been the object of research by individual authors: L.I. Voskresenskaya [1980] studied the semantic structure of English technical (automobile) terms. Research by N.P. Tomasevich [1984] was devoted to the terminological vocabulary of the English sublanguage of the automotive industry and its interaction with other lexical layers. V.G. Zakharova [1985] considered the terminology of the automotive industry in the Russian and Belarusian languages, namely the system of terminology for the category "processes, methods of action". L.I. Forester [1998] explored the semantics of the syntactic structures of compound terms using the terminology of the modern French automotive industry. Yu.A. Chuntomova [2004] studied English transport terminology. I.E. Korotaeva [2004] analyzed the lexical-semantic field "Transport" in the American version of the English language. I.N. Pozdnyshcheva [2007] conducted a comparative analysis of automotive terminology systems in English, French and Russian.

Different authors interpret the term "term" differently. M.M. Glushko states that "a term is a word or phrase for expressing concepts and designating objects, which, due to its strict and precise definition, has clear semantic boundaries and therefore is unambiguous within the relevant classification system" [11, 79]. Reformed defines the terms "as unambiguous words devoid of expressiveness" [11, p. 204]. S.V. Grinev characterizes the term "as a nominative special lexical unit (word or phrase) of a special language, adopted for the exact name of special concepts" [13, 22]. The study was based on the definition of L.S. Barkhudarov, where the term is traditionally understood as a word (phrase), meaning the concept of a special field of knowledge or activity [9, 6].

Technical translation is fraught with the following problems:

- Synonymy and ambiguity of terms: a sensor from Russian into English can be translated as "pickoff", "sensor", at the same time, the word "sensor" can mean both "датчик", "сенсор".
- The choice of a method for translating a term (a method for identifying a term in the original language, semantic convergence, translation of non-equivalent terms using a complex descriptive structure, the use of structural tracing paper).
- Rapid development of terminology. A lot of new terms appear, for example, in the field of automechanics, autoelectronics.
- Difficulties in translating abbreviations.

When creating new terms, when reading and understanding scientific of texts, it is very important to know the features of the structural design of terms - semantics is largely determined through the structure of the terminological unit. The material under study clearly shows that certain ways of forming transport terms are lexical-semantic, morphological, syntactic. Despite the fact that some linguists argue that currently in terminology there is a general weakening of the productivity of the semantic way of education, the results of the study indicate the opposite. A significant number of words are transferred into transport terminology from common English through metaphorical transfer. The metaphor contributes to a better perception of scientific concepts and leads to significant savings in linguistic means - in the conditions of the rapid development of science and technology, this circumstance is very significant. (The trend toward widespread piggyback services led to development of hub-and-spoke operations - Тенденция к распространению контейнерных перевозок привела к развитию «вверных» технологий. - Piggyback transporting kengayish tendentsiyasi "prokat" texnologiyalarining rivojlanishiga olib keldi) (Dictionary of Shipping Terms by Peter Brodie, London, 1997). Some terms formed on the basis of a metaphor contain some imagery, which makes them quite vivid and memorable.

The studied material indicates that very productive methods of terminology that enrich the English transport vocabulary are word composition and terminological phrases, when more complex education is required to denote complex concepts and complex devices in the development of science and technology. Terminological phrases are large-block, multicomponent and separately formed units with a number of components determined by a semantic task (non-vessel operating common carrier - оператор общего распределения, не владеющий тоннажом – tonajga ega bo'lmagan umumiy tarqatish operatori; bulk discharge open top container - контейнер с опрокидыванием для перевозки сухих несслеживающихся грузов – quruq sudralmaydigan yuklarni tashish uchun konteyner). However, the requirement for uninterrupted operation of transport, the introduction of "just-in-time" delivery technology and the resulting savings in time require the term to be as short as possible. As a result, in the studied terminology system, abbreviations are widely developed - all kinds of abbreviations used by specialists to save time for transmitting messages over communication channels

and coding computer information (ETA - expected time of arrival; FAK - freight all kinds, faq - fair average quality, fwdr. - forwarder).

Borrowings play an important role in replenishing the English transport terminology. A number of terms borrowed from Arabic, Greek, Latin, Spanish, Dutch, French, German, Russian and other languages into the English transport vocabulary in specific historical periods in the development of human society testify to the close cooperation of specialists from all over the world in the field of international transport, which is important in the formation and development of modern and international transport terminology. Since at present, transport services for all sectors of the national economy and the population include not only maritime, but also other types of transport, the vocabulary of international transport communication is replenished with terms that in the past were considered purely sectoral (intra-system borrowing occurs). For example, the aviation term *chassis* began to be used in road transport as a semi-trailer container carrier for the transportation of heavy containers. In the same way, the aviation term *transfer* (transshipment, перевалка, yuk tashish) and *payload* has been transferred to sea transport with the designation of the maximum commercial load of any vehicle.

Very productive ways of replenishing transport terminology as a result of borrowing are tracing (element-by-word or word-by-word translation of foreign words or expressions) and transliteration (transfer of the sound of borrowed terms by means of another language, taking into account its phonetic characteristics). It should be noted that transliterated terms, which are short and fairly easy to remember, are often used to form new terms.

<i>English</i>	<i>Russian</i>	<i>Uzbek</i>
A		
aa	всегда наплаву	doimiy suvda
a. a. r.	от всех рисков	barcha xavflardan
AC	текущий счет	joriy hisob
A/C	за чей счет	kimning hisobidan
acc. cop.	согласно портовому обычаю	port odatiga ko'ra
a. c. v.	фактическая наличная стоимость	haqiqiy pul qiymati
Add-on	...тариф (также пропорциональный или произвольный тариф (в США))	tarif (mutanosib yoki ixtiyoriy tarif)
ADP	автоматическая обработка данных	ma'lumotlarni avtomatik qayta ishlash
ADR	Европейское соглашение о международной дорожной перевозке опасных грузов	Xavfli yuklarni avtomobilda xalqaro tashish to'g'risidagi Evropa kelishuvi
AETR	Европейское соглашение о работе персонала транспортных средств в международной дорожной перевозке	Xalqaro avtomobil transportida avtotransport xodimlarini ishga joylashtirish bo'yicha Evropa kelishuvi
AFRA	оценка среднего тарифа перевозки	o'rtacha yuk stavkasini baholash
Agcy	агентство	agentlik
Agt.	агент	agent
a. g. w. t.	фактический вес брутто	haqiqiy sof og'irlik
AMT	перевозка авиапочтой	havo pochta transferi
A/P	счет оплачен	to'langan hisob – faktura
approx.	приблизительно	taxminan
A/R	все риски (страхование)	sug'urta
arr.	прибытие	kelish
arrd.	прибыло	yetib kelish
A/S	наряду	yonma-yon

asap	как можно скорее	imkon qadar tezroq
ass.	сотрудник	xodim
ATA	фактическое время прибытия	haqiqiy kelish vaqti
ATD	фактическое время отбытия	haqiqiy jo'nash vaqti
ATP	соглашение о международной перевозке скоропортящихся пищевых продуктов	tez buziladigan oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini xalqaro tashish bo'yicha kelishuv
Atty	юрист	advokat
auth.	уполномоченное	vakolatli
aux.	вспомогательное	yordamchi
AWB	авиатранспортная накладная	havo jo'natmasi
B		
B. A. C.	плата за заправку топливом	yonilg'i quyish to'lovlari
B. A. F.	надбавка за бункерное топливо	bunker yoqilg'isiga qo'shimcha to'lov
Bags/Bulk	часть в мешках, часть внасыпь	yuklardagi qism, quyma qismi
B. C.	сыпучий груз	quyma yuk
B/D	банковская тратта	bank loyihasi
b. d. i.	обе даты (дни) включительно	har ikkala sana (kunlar) hisobga olingan holda
bdth.	ширина	kengligi
Bdy.	граница	chegara
B/G	грузы на таможенном хранении	bojxona omboridagi tovarlar
B/L	транспортная накладная	yuk xati
blk.	объем груза	yuk hajmi
BUP	программа сыпучих грузов	ommaviy yuklarni tashish dasturi
B. W.	таможенный склад	bojxona ombori
bxs.	коробки	qutilar
C		
CAC	плата за валютное регулирование	valyutani tartibga solish bo'yicha yig'im
CACConf	конференция агентств по грузовым перевозкам (IATA)	Yuk tashish agentliklari konferentsiyasi (IATA)
C. A. F.	коэффициент валютного регулирования	valyutani tartibga solish koeffitsienti
C. A. S.	надбавка за валютное регулирование	valyuta qo'shimcha to'lovi
CASS	система расчетов за грузоперевозки (IATA)	yuklarni hisoblash tizimi (IATA)
C. B.	контейнерная база	konteyner bazasi
c. & d.	взыскание и доставка	yig'ish va yetkazib berish
c. b. d.	оплата наличными до поставки	yetkazib berishdan oldin naqd to'lov
cbm	кубометр	kubometr
cc	взыскание платы	to'lovlarni yig'ish
CCL	растаможивание	bojxona rasmiylashtiruvi
CCS	организация сборных отправок грузов в контейнерах	konteynerlarda guruhlangan yuklarni tashishni tashkil etish

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C/D	таможенная декларация	bojxona deklaratsiyasi
CEM	Европейская конференция по согласованию расписания движения грузовых поездов	Yuk poyezdlari jadvallarini uyg'unlashtirish bo'yicha Evropa konferentsiyasi
CFR	стоимость и фрахт (Incoterms)	xarajat va yuk (Incoterms)
CFS	станция грузовых контейнеров	yuk konteyner stantsiyasi
C. H.	транспортировка средствами перевозчика	tashuvchi tomonidan tashish
C. H. C.	платежи за обработку груза	ishlov berish to'lovlari
Ch. fwd.	предоплата	oldindan to'lov
c. i. a.	аванс наличными	naqd avans
CIF	стоимость, страхование и фрахт (Incoterms)	xarajatlar, sug'urta va yuk (Incoterms)
c. i. f. & e.	стоимость, страхование, фрахт и курсовая разница	xarajat, sug'urta, yuk va kurs farqlari
c. i. f. i. & e.	стоимость, страхование, фрахт, проценты и курсовая разница	tannarx, sug'urta, yuk, foiz va kurs farqi
c. i. f. & i.	стоимость, страхование, фрахт и проценты	xarajat, sug'urta, yuk va foizlar
c. i. f. c.	стоимость, страхование, фрахт и вознаграждение	xarajat, sug'urta, yuk va haq to'lash
c. i. f. c. & e.	стоимость, страхование, фрахт, вознаграждение и курсовая разница	tannarx, sug'urta, yuk, ish haqi va kurs farqi
c. i. f. c. & i.	стоимость, страхование, фрахт, вознаграждение и проценты	xarajat, sug'urta, yuk, to'lovlar va foizlar
c. i. f. i. c.	стоимость, страхование, фрахт, проценты и вознаграждение	xarajatlar, sug'urta, yuk, foizlar va to'lovlar
c. i. f. L. t.	стоимость, страхование и фрахт, лондонские условия	xarajat, sug'urta va yuk, london shartlari
c. i. f. w.	стоимость, страхование и фрахт/война	xarajat, sug'urta va yuk / urush
CIM	Международная конвенция о перевозке грузов железнодорожным транспортом	Yuklarni temir yo'l orqali tashish to'g'risidagi xalqaro konventsiya
CIP	перевозка и страхование оплачены до (Incoterms)	tashish va sug'urta to'lovi (Incoterms)
CIV	Международная конвенция о перевозке пассажиров и багажа железнодорожным транспортом	Yo'lovchilar va yuklarni temir yo'l orqali tashish to'g'risidagi xalqaro konventsiya
CKD	полностью разобрано (не собрано)	to'liq demontaj qilingan (yig'ilmagan)
clean B/L	чистая транспортная накладная	bo'sh yuk qog'ozi
cnec	получатель груза	yuk qabul qiluvchi
CMR	Конвенция о договоре международной дорожной перевозки грузов	Yuklarni avtomobilda xalqaro tashish shartnomasi to'g'risidagi konventsiya

<i>D</i>		
D/A	документы против акцепта	qabul qilishga qarshi hujjatlar
DAF	поставка до границы (Incoterms)	chegaragacha yetkazib berish (Incoterms)
D. A. S.	доставка к борту судна	kemaga yetkazib berish
Dbk	возврат	qaytish
DCAS	система анализа распределения расходов	xarajatlar taqsimotini tahlil qilish tizimi
DDP	поставка с уплатой пошлины (Incoterms)	Yetkazib berish boji to'langan (Incoterms)
DES	поставка с судна (Incoterms)	kemadan yetkazib berish (Incoterms)
DEQ	поставка с причала с уплатой пошлины (Incoterms)	boj to'lagan holda to'xtash joyidan yetkazib berish (Incoterms)
DDU	поставка без уплаты пошлины (Incoterms)	yetkazib berish bojsiz (Incoterms)
D/O	распоряжение о выдаче	ekstraditsiya qilish tartibi
D/P	документы против платежа	to'lovga qarshi hujjatlar
DWCC	валовая (дедвейт) грузоподъемность	yalpi yuk ko'tarish qobiliyati
<i>E</i>		
E. & O. E.	исключая ошибки и пропуски	xatolar va kamchiliklar bundan mustasno
ECE	Международная конвенция по гармонизации пограничного контроля за пропуском грузов	Tovarlarni o'tishda chegara nazoratini uyg'unlashtirish bo'yicha xalqaro konventsiya
ECU	европейская валютная единица	Yevropa valyuta birligi
EDI	электронный обмен данными	elektron ma'lumotlar almashinuvi
EDIFACT	электронный обмен данными в управлении, торговле и на транспорте	ma'muriyat, savdo va transportda elektron ma'lumotlar almashinuvi
EIR	обменная карточка (контейнеры)	almashish kartasi (konteynerlar)
ETA	ожидаемое время прибытия	kutilgan kelish vaqti
ETD	ожидаемое время отправления	kutilgan jo'nash vaqti
ETS	ожидаемое время отплытия	kutilgan jo'nash vaqti
excl.	исключая	bundan mustasno
EXW	самовывоз (Incoterms)	o'z-o'zidan olib ketish (Incoterms)
<i>G</i>		
G. A.	общая авария	umumiy o'rtacha
G. A. A.	соглашение по общей аварии (бонд)	umumiy o'rtacha kelishuv (obligatsiya)
G. A. C.	взнос по общей аварии	umumiy o'rtacha hissa
G. C.	генеральный груз	umumiy yuk
G. C. R.	тарифы генерального груза	umumiy yuk tariflari
GRT	брутто-регистрационный тоннаж	yalpi registr tonnaji
<i>K</i>		

kn	узел (узлы)	tugun
Kyoto Convention	Международная конвенция об упрощении и гармонизации таможенных процедур (1973, конвенция CCC)	Bojxona tartib-taomillarini soddalashtirish va uyg'unlashtirish to'g'risidagi xalqaro konventsiya (1973, CCC konventsiyasi)
O		
OBO —	нефтерудовоз (перевозчик)	neft tashuvchi
O. B. S.	надбавка к цене жидкого бункера	suyuq silos narxiga qo'shimcha haq
Oс. B/L	океаническая накладная	okean yo'l varaqasi
OFA	соглашение об океаническом фракте	dengiz orqali yuk tashish shartnomasi
O. R.	на риск владельца	xavf egasining zimmasida
O. R. B.	поломка на риск владельца	zarar egasi xavf ostida
O. R. D.	ущерб на риск владельца	zarar egasi xavf ostida
O. R. F.	пожар на риск владельца	yong'in egasi xavf ostida
OT	открытый верх (контейнер)	tepasi ochiq (konteyner)
o. t. o. r.	автотранспортом или по железной дороге	avtomobil yoki temir yo'l orqali

Read more on the site <https://itella.ee/ru/biznes-klijent/informacija-i-pomoshh/dogovory-i-usloviya/transportnaja-terminologija/> [16].

The terms were created spontaneously, as needed, without any consultation with linguists, however, they had to be clear to any transport worker. Thus, for example, a locking device for securing a container to a crane suspension has been called a fitting; a container grip that resembles a stretch has been called a spreader; operations for loading a container - stuffing, unloading - stripping, etc. In the same form, these terms were transferred to the Russian language. Many jargonisms of this period later entered the literary language.

Conclusion. The sociolinguistic approach to the study of the English terminology of transport as a system made it possible to trace the process of the formation and development of systemic relations of terms in the language as a result of the reflection of the scientific and technological revolution, which began in the second half of the 1950s. XX century and ongoing at the present time. Since the consistency of terminology is an integral part of the consistency of scientific knowledge in general, the author was guided by the need to carry out a systemic structuring of the material under study, and then study the structural elements in relation to these terminological designations.

Composition and terminological phrases are very productive ways of forming terms that enrich the English transport vocabulary. With their help, already existing terms are specified and modified for a more accurate and complete expression of newly emerging concepts. In the development of the English transport terminology system, along with the tendency towards accuracy, which leads to the formation of multicomponent terms, the opposite tendency towards the brevity of the designation also operates, as a result of which abbreviations are widely developed in the studied terminology system.

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