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COMMON VOCABULARY OF SCIENTIFIC EDUCATIONAL TEXTS ON LOGISTICS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Ergeshova Diloram Kadirkhanovna,

PhD student of Tashkent State Transport University,

e-mail: diloram.gm@mail.ru

Babaxodjaeva Malika Xashimovna,
Cand. Sc.(Pedagogy), Assos.Prof. at Tashkent State Transport University

Abstract: This article examines the common vocabulary of educational scientific texts on logistics, which includes words with high frequency of usage, and which are necessary for speech construction. The study focuses on the analysis of educational and scientific texts on logistics in English, identifying key prepositions and words that play an important role in the formation of scientific presentation. As a result of the analysis, the most frequently used verbs, prepositions and their combinations with significant words in logistics were identified.

Key words: vocabulary of scientific language, common vocabulary, logistics, prepositions, verbs, scientific presentation.

In our study, we proceed from the established thesis that the vocabulary of scientific language is divided into three main layers [4]. The first layer is general words that are used most frequently, and without which it is impossible to construct speech as a whole. This layer also includes functional words and is called "commonly used". The second layer is the general scientific layer, which includes scientific vocabulary necessary for the implementation of scientific presentation. And finally, the third layer is the terminological layer, which includes special vocabulary. Commonly used vocabulary is not the subject of special study.

We have chosen the course book “Logistics” by Donald Waters for vocabulary analysis [1]. In the analyzed educational scientific texts on logistics the following prepositions play a special role: **of (1137), for (319), by (151), in (556), on (147), at (76), from (103), about (22), during (31), between (46), as (206), through (54), with (157), into (35),** which are used with the following significant words in logistics, like logistics, suppliers, supply chain, planning, service, product, customer, client, facilities, user, driver, logician, service, consumption, calculation, logistic system, decision, date, level, facility, cost, budget, system, inventory, delivery, resupply, quantity, performance, quality, items, quantification, period, supervision, transport, monitoring, assessment, supply plan, order, review, account, analysis, management, provider, collection, stakeholder, selection, records. For example:

of supply chain / planning / service / logistics / suppliers;

to clients, to facilities, to users, to drivers, to logicians;

on service, on data, on consumption, on calculation, on delivery;

for consumption, for logistic system, for decision making, for data;

by date, by level, by facility, by cost;

in budget, in system, in inventory, in service;

about performance / quality / items / disagreement about, talk about, concerns about

during quantification / period / supervision / transport / monitoring;

from supplier, from plan, from assessment, from supply plan;

between levels / quantities / qualities / systems / stocks;

as facilities, as budget, as required, as monitoring,

with order, with a review, with items, with data;

progress / flow / connect / sell / trade / search / meet **through**;

into account / elements / categories / practice / analysis / number / chain

In the private sector's push-based supply chain, products may be pushed from the production side to the retailer, with the manufacturer determining production levels based on historical data and forecasted demand.

In the abovementioned texts the following verbs have the high repetition rate: to manage (26), to work (45), to move (166), to deliver (56), to describe (60), to include (170), to make (296), to find (246), to get (190), to consider (51), to return (45), to organise (53), to use (185), to be (694), to provide (55), to receive (100), track (17), combine (16), distribute (45), store (80), need (162), keep (25), to have (303), request (33), calculate (92), require (107), collect (101), improve 50, take (36), test (90), select (64), reduce (37), increase (45), consider (67), complete (45), determine (119), select (70), ensure (137), depend (34), to help (53), receive (110), determine (95), organize (22),

For example:

to manage delivery routes / databases / the logistic functions;

to move passengers / materials / freight, move up and down;

to deliver packages / reliably / products;

to describe approaches / timetables / capacity / details;

to include distribution / transport / provision / details;

to make use / decision / operations / deliveries;

to find routes /options / location / solution;

to get information / an advantage / experience / materials;

to consider factors / location / implementation / cost / decision / production;

to return a price / home / trailer / materials / borrowing / investment / units;

to organise efficient flow / local deliveries / movement / distribution of products / operations;

to be based / used / estimated / ordered / registered / analyzed / procured;

to provide service / transportation / information / feedback / security / supply / recourses / evidence;

to receive reports / summary / products / shipment / data / resupply / service;

to track losses / patterns / information / movement / data;

to combine all data / rules / elements / reports / facilities;

to distribute products / supplies / commodities / remainders;

to store products / supplies / drugs / staff / quantity / facility;

to need vehicles / time / place / review / data / supplies / production;

keep products / track / providers / service / inventory / data / information;

to have *experience / supply chain / requirements / options / access / regulations;*

to select *product / type / techniques / suppliers / tool / inventory / options / design*

Conclusion

The study highlights the importance of understanding the structure of scientific vocabulary for effective scientific writing. The identified layers of vocabulary help to better understand the mechanisms of scientific speech formation and the roles of different types of words in the communication process. The analysis of the use of prepositions and key terms in logistics texts demonstrates how these elements contribute to the clarity and accuracy of scientific writing, which is an important aspect for specialists in logistics and related disciplines. Common vocabulary plays an important role in scientific and educational texts on logistics, ensuring the availability and coherence of information. It contributes to the formation of the logical structure of the text, facilitates the perception of terms and concepts. When developing educational materials on logistics, it is necessary to take into account not only the terminological layer, but also the principles of selection and use of common vocabulary, since the quality of assimilation of logistics knowledge largely depends on it. Further research can be aimed at creating dictionaries of stable constructions and developing methodological materials for teaching language competence in logistics.

List of literature

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