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WAYS AND METHODS OF ENGLISH TRANSPORT TERMINOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

English transport terminology is an integral terminological system within the following terminological spheres are distinguished: types of cargoes, types of transport vehicles, container traffics, systems of ports and terminals, terms that touch registration of necessary documentation in this industry. The system of English transport terms broadens and develop intensively enough, there is a change of limits of terms semantics due to the phenomena of synonymy and polysemy [1, p. 8].

All system of English transport terminology presents the row of thematic groups of terms. So, for example, the thematic group of abstract concepts of technologies of freight transportations embraces «*door to door*» and «*just in time*» *technology*, that include *multimodal* and *intermodal transportation* with subdividing into the following technologies: *piggyback is container transportation, bimodal road trailers is road trailers technology* etc.

Productive methods of term formation, that enrich the English transport vocabulary, are terminological word-combinations, when for determination of difficult concepts or phenomena in development of science and technology more difficult new formations are necessary. For example, *third-party logistics* – is approach in logistic, that provides, instead of independent implementation by the company of logistic functions (transporting, warehousing, cargo shipping, treatments of orders, control of inventories), transmission of these functions to external organization, or logistic provider; *non-vessel operating common carrier* – is an operator of general distribution that does not own tonnage; *LCL (less than container load)* – is possibility of transporting of the consolidated loads with the incomplete loading of container (from 1 ton).

However features of continuous work of transport infrastructure, application of technology of *JIT (just in time – exactly in a term)* and the

necessity of economy of time is caused to these require, that a term was maximally shorten and compressed. It is resulted in deployment of abbreviations – reductions that use specialists for the economy of time of messages passing on communication or code of computer information (*DC – distribution centre, B/L – bill of lading, IMO – international money order, DSD – direct store delivery, fwdr. – forwarder, HGV – heavy goods vehicle, CRP – continuous replenishment, AWB – air waybill* etc.) [2, p. 64–68].

Whereas modern transport maintenance of all industries of economy and population uses marine, ground and air types of transport vehicles, the vocabulary of an international transport communication is constantly filled up and enriched by terms that were before considered for especial branch. It means that intrasystem terms borrowing exist. For example, the term of marine sphere *shipping* began to used in a motor transport on denotation of load transportation, and the term of aviation sphere *transfer* (*transfer, moving*) passed to marine terminology.

So, it should be mentioned that English transport terminology is clearly expressed terminological system that is intensively filled up and renovates whereas in our time transport industries develop and broaden very quickly. A large role in term system enriching is played by borrowings. They acquire meaningfulness in forming and becoming of a modern international transport terminology that is based on the English terms. Thus, in forming of English transport terminology we consider, from one side, aspiring to exactness and plenitude of concept determination that is expressed in terminological word-combinations creation, and from other is aspiring to the conciseness, definitions coding that results in deployment of abbreviations.

Thus, cooperation of both interlingual and external social and linguistic factors is taken into account in forming and speech expression of basic definitions of English transport terminology. Terms exist in the certain language system, and their semantic development is determined by historical processes and phenomena that take place in society.

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