

Changes in Logistics Terminology Under The Influence of Globalization and Technology

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Received: 09 January 2025; **Accepted:** 15 February 2025; **Published:** 12 March 2025

Abstract: Globalization and the rapid development of technology are having a major impact on the logistics industry. These changes are fundamentally changing not only logistics processes, but also its terminology. Below is an analysis of how logistics terminology has changed and developed under the influence of globalization and technology. Globalization has expanded the logistics industry and brought it to an international scale. This process has also led to the internationalization of logistics terminology.

Keywords: Globalization, technology, logistics terminology, internationalization, English influence, standardization, digital logistics, blockchain.

Introduction: In the modern world, the logistics industry is developing rapidly, and this development is accompanied by new technologies, innovations, and global trends. Logistics terminology is also constantly updated, reflecting these changes. This article examines the role of innovations and new concepts in the development of logistics terminology, their impact on terminology, and future directions. The development of logistics is determined by the trends and dynamics of the development of the economy and the region as a whole. A typical logistics system consists of a certain number of elements and certain relationships. Logistics systems are characterized by semi-structurality, which is expressed in the interpenetration of various subsystems that make up several structures. They are not static: they are organized in relation to working conditions, have the property of rapid restructuring - this is their flexibility. The theoretical apparatus of a number of fundamental and applied sciences serves as the main tool of logistics, which allows the application of methods common in other areas of knowledge (for example, analysis, forecasting, modeling) and the identification of conditions for the effective functioning of business units. Intellectualization in organizing the interaction of subjects and objects of logistics activity on the basis of a developed information and communication infrastructure is a prerequisite for the modernization and innovative development of the logistics system: it

helps to form a business environment, expand and activate the infrastructure of business services.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS. Logistics, as an economic component of business, is recognized as the most knowledge-intensive, since logistics activity relies on general scientific, economic, special sciences and interdisciplinary knowledge.

The interdisciplinary nature of logistics involves an interrelated consideration of the general provisions of economic theory and management theory, as well as the special foundations of macroeconomics and microeconomics, international economics, organizational (enterprise) economics, business organization, management, marketing, trade, personnel management, quality management, pricing. Thus, general scientific knowledge helps to develop the theoretical foundations of logistics, economic and special sciences form the practical nature of logistics and determine the presence of many functional and resource areas in logistics.

Technology is giving rise to new terms in the logistics industry. The following innovations have enriched the terminology:

- Autonomous vehicles- avtonom transport vositalari
- Drone delivery- dronlar orqali yetkazib berish
- Predictive analytics-bashoratli tahlil
- smart logistics- aqlli logistika

- Smart tracking- aqlli kuzatish
- Real-time monitoring- real vaqtda monitoring

As new concepts emerge in the field of logistics, corresponding terms are also formed. The following new concepts have enriched the terminology:

- Green logistics: Terms such as "carbon footprint" and "sustainable logistics" have become widely used, focusing on environmental protection.
- Reverse logistics: Terms such as "return management" and "recycling logistics" have emerged, representing the processes of returning and recycling products.
- Digital logistics: Concepts such as "Blockchain in logistics" and "digital twins" have entered modern logistics terminology.

Most logistics terms originate from the English language and are used with the same meaning all over the world. This facilitates international cooperation and communication.

- Supply chain (Ta'minot zanjiri)
- Warehousing (Omborxona xizmatlari)
- Freight forwarding (Yuk tashish xizmatlari)

These terms are used almost unchanged in different languages, which makes it possible for logistics professionals to work on a global scale.

Abbreviations and acronyms are common in the logistics industry. They are used to simplify operational processes and speed up communication.

- 3PL (Third-Party Logistics) – Uchinchi tomon logistikasi
- FCL (Full Container Load) – To'liq konteyner yuki
- LCL (Less than Container Load) – Konteynerning to'liq bo'lmagan yuki
- ETA (Estimated Time of Arrival) – Yetib kelishning taxminiy vaqti.

These abbreviations are an important tool for logistics professionals in their daily work processes.

The logistics industry is one of the fastest growing industries, and new terms are emerging as new technologies and methods emerge.

- Last-mile delivery – Yakuniy masofa yetkazib berish
- Green logistics– Yashil logistika (atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilishga qaratilgan logistika)
- Digital logistics– Raqamli logistika

These terms reflect modern logistics processes and play an important role in the development of the industry.

Innovations and new concepts play an important role in the development of logistics terms. Factors such as technology, globalization, and environmental

protection are leading to the emergence of new terms. In the future, logistics terminology will become even richer, providing an opportunity to develop the industry and increase its competitiveness on a global scale.

CONCLUSION

The history of the development of terms related to the logistics industry has gone through a long evolutionary process, which is closely related to scientific and technological progress and the expansion of international trade relations. Although the formation and development of these terms have been influenced by different languages and cultural environments, their standardization and systematization remain an urgent issue today.

Although logistics terms have been the focus of researchers in recent years, especially in connection with changes in global economic processes, online shopping terms related to this industry have not yet been studied in sufficient depth. This further increases the relevance of linguistic and terminological research in this area in the context of the rapid development of e-commerce. Therefore, one of the important scientific tasks in the future is to study in more detail the linguopragmatic and lexico-semantic properties of terms at the intersection of online commerce and logistics.

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