INGLIZ TILIDAGI LOGISTIKA HUJJATLARIDA TERMINOLOGIK VA LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK XUSUSIYATLAR: KONTRAKT, INVOICE VA BILL OF LADING MATERIALLARI ASOSIDA

ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ И ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ АНГЛОЯЗЫЧНЫХ ЛОГИСТИЧЕСКИХ ДОКУМЕНТОВ: НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ КОНТРАКТОВ, ИНВОЙСОВ И КОНОСАМЕНТОВ

TERMINOLOGICAL AND LEXICO-GRAMMATICAL FEATURES OF ENGLISH LOGISTICS DOCUMENTS: BASED ON CONTRACTS, INVOICES AND BILLS OF LADING

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DOI:https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.22906006

Annotatsiya. Tezisda ingliz tilidagi kontrakt, commercial invoice va bill of lading hujjatlarining terminologik hamda leksik-grammatik belgilari qiyosiy yoritiladi. Tahlilda hujjatlarning kommunikativ vazifasi, standart terminlar, modal fe'llar, nominalizatsiya, passiv konstruksiyalar va rekvizitlarga xos ixcham sintaksis ko'rib chiqiladi. Mazkur birliklarning hujjat turiga qarab turlicha funksional yuklama kasb etishi asoslanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: logistika diskursi, kontrakt, commercial invoice, bill of lading, terminologiya, modal fe'l, nominalizatsiya, passiv konstruksiya

Аннотация. В тезисе сопоставляются терминологические и лексико-грамматические признаки англоязычных контрактов, коммерческих инвойсов и коносаментов. Рассматриваются коммуникативная функция документов, стандартная терминология, модальные глаголы, номинализация, пассивные конструкции и сжатый синтаксис реквизитов. Показано, что одни и те же языковые средства получают различную функциональную нагрузку в зависимости от жанра документа.

Ключевые слова: логистический дискурс, контракт, коммерческий инвойс, коносамент, терминология, модальный глагол, номинализация, пассивная конструкция

Abstract. The thesis compares the terminological and lexico-grammatical features of English contracts, commercial invoices and bills of lading. It focuses on communicative purpose, standardized terminology, modal verbs, nominalization, passive constructions and the compressed syntax of document fields. The analysis shows that similar linguistic forms perform different functions depending on the institutional role and genre of each logistics document.

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Keywords: logistics discourse, contract, commercial invoice, bill of lading, terminology, modal verb, nominalization, passive construction

KIRISH

Xalqaro logistika jarayonida kontrakt, commercial invoice va bill of lading bir-biriga bog'langan, biroq vazifasi jihatidan farqlanuvchi professional hujjatlardir. Janr tahlili professional matnni faqat grammatik qurilish sifatida emas, balki muayyan kommunikativ maqsadni bajaruvchi institutsional birlik sifatida o'rganishni talab qiladi [1]. Shu nuqtai nazardan logistika hujjatlarining tili huquqiy aniqlik, iqtisodiy hisob-kitob va transport axborotini bir tizimda ifodalashi bilan ajralib turadi.

Commercial invoice eksport-import rasmiylashtiruvida tovar, qiymat va to'lovga oid ma'lumotlarni jamlaydigan asosiy hujjatlardan biridir; bojxona organlari undan boj va soliqlarni aniqlashda foydalanadi [9]. Bill of lading esa tashuvchi tomonidan yuk qabul qilinganini tasdiqlash, tashish shartlarini hujjatlashtirish va ayrim shakllarda tovar ustidan huquqni ifodalash kabi funksiyalarni bajaradi [7]. Shu sabab bu hujjatlarning lingvistik tuzilishi ularning institutsional vazifasiga bevosita bog'liq.

ASOSIY QISM

Kontrakt tilida deontik ma'no ustun turadi. Tomonlarning majburiyati, huquqi, ruxsati yoki cheklovi shall, must, may, may not kabi modal birliklar orqali ifodalanadi. Huquqiy diskursda modal birlikning noto'g'ri yoki noaniq talqini normativ kuchni o'zgartirishi mumkin. Krapivkina shall fe'lining huquqiy matnda bir necha semantik vazifani bajarishini, shu bois aniqlik uchun kontekst va drafting an'anasi muhimligini ko'rsatadi [5]. Kontraktlarda the Seller shall deliver, the Buyer shall pay, may terminate, is entitled to kabi qoliplarning ko'p uchrashi aynan majburiyat va vakolatni aniq subyektga biriktirish ehtiyoji bilan izohlanadi.

Kontraktning ikkinchi muhim belgisi nominalizatsiyadir. Delivery, payment, termination, liability, performance, acceptance kabi otlashgan birliklar jarayonni "harakat" sifatida emas, huquqiy obyekt yoki shart sifatida nomlash imkonini beradi. Bunday usul matnni ixchamlashtiradi, bandlar o'rtasida terminologik barqarorlik yaratadi va ayni tushunchani bir xil shaklda takrorlashga xizmat qiladi. Passiv konstruksiyalar ham tez-tez uchraydi: payment shall be made, goods shall be delivered, notice shall be given. Bu shakllarda e'tibor bajaruvchidan ko'ra majburiy harakatning o'ziga qaratiladi. Huquqiy diskursda mazmunning kontekst va institutsional vaziyat bilan bog'liqligi alohida ahamiyatga ega [3].

Commercial invoice tilida esa to'liq gaplardan ko'ra rekvizit va nom guruhlari ustun: invoice number, date of issue, description of goods, quantity, unit price, total amount, currency, country of origin. Mazkur birliklar ellipsisga moyil, chunki sintaktik bog'lanish jadval yoki maydon strukturasining o'zi orqali anglashiladi. "100 cartons – textile products – USD 5,000" kabi yozuv grammatik jihatdan to'liq gap emas, lekin hujjat vazifasi uchun yetarli semantik aniqlikka ega. UNECE savdo hujjatlari uchun standart ma'lumot maydonlarini uyg'unlashtirishga qaratilgan Layout Key yondashuvida ham hujjat rekvizitlarining barqaror joylashuvi va kodlanishi muhim hisoblanadi [8].

Bill of lading terminologiyasi transport-huquqiy mazmunga ega: shipper, consignee, notify party, carrier, vessel, port of loading, port of discharge, freight prepaid, freight collect, shipped on board. Ushbu terminlar oddiy lug'aviy birlik emas, balki tashish jarayonidagi rol, joy, holat va majburiyatni belgilovchi funksional nominatsiyalardir. Rotterdam Rules xalqaro dengiz tashishida shipper, carrier va consignee kabi ishtirokchilar huquq va majburiyatlarini yagona huquqiy rejim doirasida tartibga solishga qaratilgan [6]. Demak, bill of lading matnida terminning aniq tanlanishi nafaqat uslubiy, balki operatsion ahamiyatga ega.

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Uch hujjatning leksik tizimi bir-biriga tutashadi. Masalan, goods, quantity, price, delivery, shipment, party, date va reference number birliklari bir nechta hujjatda uchraydi, ammo funksiyasi o'zgaradi: kontraktda ular shartni belgilaydi, invoiceda hisob-kitob ma'lumotini beradi, bill of ladingda esa real tashish hodisasini identifikatsiya qiladi. Shuning uchun hujjatlararo terminologik izchillik professional kommunikatsiyaning muhim shartidir. Bir hujjatda "consignee", boshqasida esa shu subyektning nomi yoki rekviziti noto'g'ri berilishi semantik nomuvofiqlik tug'diradi.

XULOSA

Ingliz tilidagi logistika hujjatlarining lingvistik xususiyati ularning amaliy vazifasi bilan belgilanadi. Kontraktda modalitet, nominalizatsiya va passiv konstruktsiyalar huquqiy munosabatlarni aniq ifodalaydi.

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