

**TERMINOLOGICAL SYSTEM: CORE ELEMENT OF INDUSTRY
SUBLANGUAGE**

TERMINOLOGIK TIZIM: SANOAT SUBTILINING ASOSIY ELEMENTI

**ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ СИСТЕМА: ВАЖНЕЙШИЙ КОМПОНЕНТ
ОТРАСЛЕВОГО ПОДЯЗЫКА**

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ABSTRACT

The article explores the significance of the terminological system as the primary element of sector-specific language, which supports various areas of specialized human activities by fulfilling its cognitive role. It primarily focuses on analyzing distinctions between two potential sets of terms within industrial sublanguage: terminology and nomenclature.

Keywords: term; terminology; terminological system; formation; cognition; industry (professional) sublanguage; concept; transformation.

ANNOTATSIYA:

Maqolada terminologik tizimning kognitiv rolini bajarish orqali ixtisoslashgan inson faoliyatining turli sohalarini qo‘llab-quvvatlaydigan sohaga xos tilning asosiy elementi sifatidagi ahamiyati o‘rganiladi. U, birinchi navbatda, sanoat subtilidagi ikkita potentsial atamalar to‘plami: terminologiya va nomenklatura o‘rtasidagi farqlarni tahlil qilishga qaratilgan.

KALIT SO‘ZLAR: termin; terminologiya; terminologik tizim; shakllantirish; anglash; sanoat (professional) subtil; tushuncha; transformatsiya.



АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье исследуется значение терминологической системы как основного элемента отраслевого языка, который поддерживает различные сферы специализированной деятельности человека, выполняя свою познавательную роль. В первую очередь он фокусируется на анализе различий между двумя потенциальными наборами терминов внутри промышленного подязыка: терминологией и номенклатурой.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: термин; терминология; терминосистема; формирование; когнитивность; отраслевой (профессиональный) подязык; понятие; преобразование.

INTRODUCTION

The primary functions of language in modern society encompass cognitive, communicative, interactive, social-group, ethnocultural, and personal dimensions. Among these, the cognitive function stands out as paramount. Language, serving as a system of verbal signs, not only facilitates the transmission and reception of messages containing knowledge about the world but also plays a crucial role in processing and organizing acquired knowledge. This includes its storage in human memory, functioning effectively as a cognitive system.

In this context, knowledge elements typically form complexes (such as intellectual systems, cognitive structures, and frames) designed for long-term retention in human memory. These complexes, expressed through language, contribute to a comprehensive system of knowledge known as the linguistic worldview. This system is localized within an individual's mind, providing orientation in the environment and influencing behavior to some extent [1].

METHODOLOGY

This study employs a comprehensive approach to investigate terminological systems within dynamically evolving industrial sublanguages, focusing particularly on customs, economics, and law. The research involves systematic analysis of terminological collections and theoretical frameworks, drawing insights from scholarly literature and practical terminological activities. Data is gathered from diverse sources including specialized texts, documents, and terminological dictionaries, with a primary emphasis



on understanding the formation, development, and practical application of terminology in these fields.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The cognitive function of language relies on both the communicative and interactive functions, as information transfer occurs through communicative acts, and individual acts serve as links in broader communication. The social-group and ethnocultural functions enable individuals to identify with specific social, professional, gender, age, ethnic, and other groups. Meanwhile, the personal function allows for individual expression, whether passive or assertive, and reflects personal characteristics and preferences in verbal communication styles.

This functional framework for describing language is also applicable to industrial or professional sublanguages. Modern linguistics views these sublanguages as specialized varieties of national languages, used in specific domains of communication. They are distinguished from general language used in everyday contexts like domestic life, family relations, and leisure activities, representing distinct segments of the linguistic worldview [2, 3].

Sector-specific sublanguages cater to diverse fields of human activity within modern society, encompassing disciplines such as science, economics, law, production, management, education, healthcare, defense, media, and customs. Effective functioning and development of these sublanguages hinge upon communication among participants engaged in collaborative activities.

Both industry-specific sublanguages and everyday language form subsystems of the same natural (national) language. They interact through the exchange of linguistic elements across various levels, including morphemes, word formation, vocabulary, and syntax. Additionally, other forms of interaction occur. For instance, competition in business and changes in service systems have fostered more dialogue-oriented communication, emphasizing the role of dialogue in professional interactions. The evolution of official business communication sublanguages has shaped contemporary systems of business documentation, oral and written speech conventions, and business etiquette. Notably, these developments increasingly influence everyday language [4, p. 4]. Observations indicate a noticeable influx of technical terms into modern everyday language, particularly in areas like computer and cellular communications. Due to their



frequent use, these terms undergo a process where they become integral components of everyday vocabulary and phraseology.

There exist fundamental distinctions between sector-specific sublanguages and everyday communication: everyday communication serves as the primary form of language, while sectoral sublanguages are secondary; everyday communication has virtually unlimited applicability, whereas each industrial sublanguage is confined to its specific professional domain; everyday language evolves spontaneously, whereas the development of sectoral sublanguages necessitates deliberate effort; and while everyday language is entirely natural, industrial sublanguages incorporate elements of artificiality, evident in lexical and word formation, as well as sentence structure (e.g., symbolic words in logic and mathematics sublanguages). According to V. M. Leichik, professional sublanguages often merge natural language with artificial sign systems [2, p. 89].

The specialized use of sectoral sublanguages is further characterized by their functional specialization, primarily serving cognitive or cognitive-communicative purposes. This specialization is driven by the need to record, transmit, receive, and store specialized information. Central to implementing the cognitive function within sublanguages is the industry-specific terminology system, known as terminology.

A shared characteristic among all specialized sublanguages is the inclusion of nominative units, which refer to names of objects and actions pertinent to specific sectors of social life. These units encompass all lexical categories recognized in modern linguistics: common nouns, proper names, and nomenclatures. Terms, as a primary subtype of common nouns, serve as the principal lexical tools within specialized sublanguages, naming both concrete objects and abstract concepts—from machine components to broader scientific categories.

Modern terminology distinguishes between two types of term sets used in specialized sublanguages—terminology and nomenclature. Terminology refers to a set of terms that evolves spontaneously, whereas nomenclature refers to a consciously formulated set of terms, as described by terminologists [2, 5, 6].

This distinction between terminology and terminological systems is evident across various aspects, particularly in terms of cognitive clarity. The spontaneous development of terminology often results in a lack of precise reflection of specific domains. This occurs because the terms within industry-specific terminologies may lack consistency, retaining outdated, traditional, or semantically imprecise units. This can lead to the



formation of synonymous pairs (doublets) where different terms or classifications are used interchangeably for the same or similar objects, or where interlingual synonyms and equivalents exist [7]. For instance, variations like "customs business," "customs activity," and "customs sphere" illustrate this phenomenon. Such designation options are common in spontaneously evolving sets of terms—terminologies—especially during the initial stages of naming new concepts.

The presence of polysemy in terminological units within the same sublanguage poses challenges to the effective fulfillment of the cognitive function in specialized fields. For example, terms like "administration" in economics and customs can refer to different concepts such as the management process or the administrative body. Similarly, "logistics" can encompass various meanings including logistics support, materials management, planning and control of material flows, and transportation management. These characteristics of industry terminologies create difficulties in professional communication within respective fields. They lead to imbalances between the system of concepts and the system of terms, where either there are more terms than distinct concepts, or a single term denotes multiple concepts. This situation complicates communication among industry specialists—both theorists and practitioners—as well as among linguists studying specialized sublanguages, terminographers compiling dictionaries, and experts developing industry standards. Ultimately, it undermines the cognitive function of each industry sublanguage [7].

Terminology evolves from a preliminary stage of industry-specific terms into a structured terminology system through a prolonged process that often aligns with the development of corresponding fields of knowledge. Initially, there exists an incomplete industry terminology that reflects the early stages of scientific and technological advancement. Over time, some terminologies remain static, marking historical milestones in the evolution of knowledge, while others evolve into comprehensive terminology systems.

The completion of terminology formation marks a phase where a certain field of knowledge achieves relative stability, with a sufficient number of specialized facts consistently described (nominated) by the established set of terms. Subsequently, this phase initiates the development and refinement of terminology based on its own principles, leading towards the gradual transformation into a mature terminological system.



Advancing knowledge in specialized fields ("enhancing" cognition) is linguistically reflected by the process where a familiar term broadens in scope, giving rise to several specific terms (e.g., law expanding into criminal law, administrative law, constitutional law, information law, etc.). Following this, synonymous terms undergo differentiation, encompassing variations in phonetics, morphology, syntax, and equivalents across languages.

The incorporation of new sub-domains within a particular field of knowledge results in either a restructuring of terminology or the formation of conglomerates of terms. Significant shifts in perspectives within a field (such as a scientific revolution) lead to the obsolescence of outdated terminology and the creation of new terminology based on different conceptual foundations [2, p. 81]. For instance, customs law and information law, emerging branches of legal knowledge, currently exhibit a degree of instability and are considered to be in the stage of developing industry terminologies.

Simultaneous conceptual and linguistic analysis of terms in modern customs affairs, integral to its specialized language, reveals that this collection of terms collectively constitutes industry terminology. It is currently undergoing a transformation towards becoming a comprehensive terminology system, used across various genres such as scientific articles, monographs, dissertations, textbooks, regulatory documents, and educational materials, among others.

It is noteworthy that the formation of many industry terminology systems in Russian, including customs, economic, legal, and others, is significantly influenced by cognitive and psycholinguistic paradigms. These paradigms also play a role in shaping corresponding terminology systems in English. External factors contributing to the development of these industry terminology systems in contemporary contexts include Russia's accession to the World Customs Organization in 1992, the ratification of the Kyoto Convention on Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures in 2005, and the country's accession to the World Trade Organization in 2012.

A thorough examination of terminological collections within dynamically evolving industrial sublanguages reveals that they currently exist as developing and refining terminologies. These terminologies are coherent but not yet fully integrated (unlike term systems), comprising partially organized collections of diverse lexical and phraseological units. Some units are still in the early stages of development, hindering these sublanguages from fully fulfilling their cognitive function in their respective professional domains.



Key characteristics of these terminologies include the presence of synonymous (doublet) series of terminological units used to name the same concept, as well as instances of polysemy among fundamental terms within specific industries.

Presently, there is considerable activity in both practical terminological work and theoretical research across various industrial sublanguages such as customs, economics, and law. Many linguists, terminologists, and industry experts have chosen these sublanguages as their subjects of study, addressing a wide range of theoretical and applied issues. Their research findings are often published in journals like the "Bulletin of the Russian Customs Academy" [3; 7–14].

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this study has underscored the critical importance of systematically developing terminology within distinct industry sublanguages such as customs, economics, and law. By addressing terminological considerations in specialized texts and documents, and by creating comprehensive terminological dictionaries and industry standards, this research aims to enhance the effectiveness of each specialized field in modern society. Through these efforts, significant strides can be made towards positively influencing economic and social processes, while also promoting more refined and effective professional communication practices across these domains. This ongoing endeavor not only supports the evolution of specialized knowledge but also contributes to the broader cultural and communicative landscape of professional discourse.

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