

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF  
**WORLD LANGUAGES**

ДОБРЕДОЉОВТЕ WĒLLKOMM स्वागत छ  
VÄLKOMMEN FÄILTE VÍTEJTE HERZLICH ΚΑΛΩΣ ΗΡΘΑΤΕ  
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आपले स्वागत आहे DOBRODOŠLI स्वागत हे  
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SALUTATIO வரவரேல் BI XĒR HATÍ  
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## International Journal of World Languages

Volume 4, No. 3, May 2024

**Internet address:** <http://ejournals.id/index.php/IJWL/issue/archive>

**E-mail:** [info@ejournals.id](mailto:info@ejournals.id)

Published by ejournals PVT LTD

Issued Bimonthly

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## FORMATION OF NEW SCIENCE TERMINOLOGIES IN THE EXAMPLE OF LOGISTICS

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*Abstract: The article explores the process by which English terminology for emerging disciplines are formed, with a focus on business logistics. The rapid advancement of numerous fields of study explains the recent dramatic rise in interest in terminological lexicography. The challenges surrounding the establishment of scientific terminologies, in particular, have not received enough attention, despite the fact that work in this field is moving in various directions. Since the definition of a field's vocabulary is the most significant portion of its development, this topic primarily concerns the creation of terminology expressly for new areas of knowledge.*

*Keywords: Logistics, business logistics, terminology, terms, management, flow, structure.*

### **Introduction**

There are some reasons why this study is essential. The issue of the effectiveness of entrepreneurial activity and cooperation is made worse by advancements in science, information transparency, and the growth of multicultural communication on the one hand, and professional and terminological disunity on the other. This scenario can be explained by the fact that, as any field of endeavor develops quickly, its terminological system expands to accommodate new terms that are coined, acquired from related fields of knowledge, or originate from scratch. A new field of activity often uses terms that already exist in related fields of knowledge to form its own terminology. However, these words sometimes undergo significant conceptual changes when used in a new context, making it difficult for the parties to communicate mutually.

At this point, "any attempt to comprehend communication between people, to understand what hinders it and what contributes to it is important," it seems to us that it is crucial to track the development of new terminology, investigate potential issues, and also contributes in some way to its systematization and standardization. It makes sense because communication is the cornerstone, central idea, and foundation of human existence.

### **Method**

The works of O.S. Akhmanova, F.M. Berezina, R.A. Budagova, G.O. Vinokura, V.G. Gaka, A.S. Gerda, B.N. Golovina, G.V. Grineva, V.P. Danilenko, R.Yu. Kobrina, A.I. Krylova, V.M. Leichika, Yu.N. Marchuka, A.A. Reformatsky, A.I. Smirnitsky, A.V. Superanskaya, V.A. Tatarinova, and others provided the methodological foundation for the reviewed study.

Analyzing the process of the English word system of logistics' emergence as a new field of knowledge and human activity was the study's primary objective. In order to fulfill the research objective, the following issues have to be resolved:

1. Highlight a corpus of terms related to logistics in the English language;
2. Identify the core and periphery of terms related to logistics in the English language;
3. Highlight terminological fields, micro fields, and nests of the English terminological system of logistics;
4. Take into account the origins and processes of terms related to logistics in the English language.

The Russian-language logistics terminological system is the subject of the study. When

selecting a study subject, adherence to the following criteria is necessary: First off, the early 1950s of the 20th century saw the emergence of logistics as a distinct subject of study. Ensuring that supplies, products, goods, and services are received is the responsibility of logistics. Whether logistics is still a component of operations management or if it can be regarded as a separate topic of study is still up for debate.

In our investigation, we approach domestic logistics from the perspective of prominent experts (V.I. Sergeeva, V.V. Dybskaya, A.N. Sterligova), seeing it as a new field that is progressively becoming independent. Second, there is a distinct issue with the terminology construction of the logistics term system since it incorporates terms from numerous linked domains of knowledge, including management, transportation, commercial activities, etc. Thirdly, the field of logistics is the fastest growing in the economy, and its relatively new terminology system requires knowledge of science.

A corpus of English-language glossaries and dictionaries on economics, logistics, and commodity distribution-including electronic ones-presented in English-language information sources served as the study material. The primary source of information for the study was the Terminology of Logistics dictionary, which has 1397 entries compiled by the European Logistics Association (ELA), the primary global authority on English-language logistics terminology. The selection of study material can be attributed to the fact that the "Terminology of Logistics" terminological dictionary is the most comprehensive contemporary specialist dictionary on logistics, including official definitions for terminology used in the English language.

Due to the tasks' complex character, a variety of complementary research approaches must be used to solve them, including the descriptive and comparative analysis method, the lexicographic method, the contextual-semantic analysis method, the linguostatistical method, and the inductive-deductive method.

The extensive amount of material used, the modernity of information about English-language terminology on the Internet, the authority of the Terminology of Logistics (ELA) dictionary, and the use of reliable methods that complement each other all contribute to the study's reliability.

## **Results**

The following primary conclusions are made in light of the results:

1. Given that logistics has its own distinct object, topic, functions, research methodologies, and terminological system, it can be viewed as a new area of study that is progressively becoming independent. The new terms that capture the nuances of logistics in connection to other fields of knowledge form the basis of the logistics term system. These words are deserving of the title "terms" since they denote unique ideas within specialized fields of knowledge; they exhibit definitional indicators; and they aim for consistency, contextual independence, stability, and repeatability in speech. The names of personal items make up a very important group.

2. Even if the great majority of terms originated in other fields of study, the English terminology system for logistics can be said to be largely created. Words that were confined to the fringes of the "old" science are now essential to the new discipline. The regrouped elements developed new associations with one another, leading to the formation of new nests and terminological fields. Simultaneously, additional efforts are required to harmonize, organize, and simplify the English-language logistics terminology framework.

3. The logistics term system comprises the functional business domains of supply, production, sales, distribution, and so on. It is closely associated with other industrial word systems, such as management, marketing, etc. The following fields of knowledge were used when developing logistical terms: law, mathematics, computer science, pricing, accounting, physics, mechanical engineering, transportation, commercial

activities, technology, mechanical engineering, marketing, and international economic relations. Reverse borrowing of logistical concepts into military issues is common. The origin narrative of logistics words explains why they can be found in such a wide range of sources. In contrast to other disciplines of knowledge, scientific schools of logistics had little influence on the terminological system of logistics, despite the fact that regional variations are occasionally observed in this system.

4. The following nine terminological fields can be identified through an analysis of the logistics terminology system using the material from the ELA dictionary "Terminology of Logistics": "purchasing management," "logistics of production," "order management," "transport," "warehousing and material handling," "inventory management," "information technologies," or "supply chain management." A particular logistics object is recorded by the three micro fields "flow," "operation," and "structure," which are related to one another in a particular hierarchical system. The most common terms in terminological nests-which contain the greatest number of subgeneric and species terms-are "product", "order", "stock", and "planning".

5. When looking at word formation, the majority of phrases in logistics are complicated two-component terms that, when written independently, comprise of two nominal stems (unstable compound words). The construction of logistics words is affix-free; stemming and compression are essentially absent, while conversion and abbreviation are frequent.

6. It is particularly evident from using the example of developing fields of knowledge that both onomasiological and semasiological approaches must be used in order to optimize their terminology.

## **Discussion**

The discussion focuses on some issues occur because of the specificity with which new terminology systems are formed. Since logistics came from management, which touches on other fields of knowledge and is closely related to them all, it cannot be considered an entirely separate field of study. Logistic terms that were formerly peripheral to management have now moved to the centre. The regrouped elements developed new associations with one another, leading to the formation of new nests and terminological fields. As a result, the terminology was reorganised to reflect the evolving idea in this field of study, and it currently constitutes a new terminology system. For instance, the term "flow" had a rather limited definition in management and was mostly used to refer to "material flows." This term becomes one of the key concepts in logistics, forming a full class of "flow" terminology that designate "a set of relatively homogeneous economic elements moving from the source of origin (production) to the destination (consumption)," rather than a "moving mass."

It is noteworthy that numerous organizations of diverse standings worldwide are engaged in active terminological work. The following conclusions were drawn from the analysis of 25 electronic English-language dictionaries and glossaries of logistics terms:

1. The USA is where logistics activity is most active.

2. In spite of this, Europe is the hub of lexicographic activity. For instance, the Committee for Standardization of Logistics language was specifically established to oversee ELA's concentrated efforts to standardize logistics language. However, aside from terminological dictionaries for certain management disciplines, there is no official dictionary of logistics words in the United States.

3. The reason for this circumstance is that logistics in Europe brings together partners from many European nations who use English as a second language. This necessitates that all parties to communication have a consistent knowledge of terminology, which accelerates the process of standardization.



4. Terminologists and logisticians work together to standardize the English-language logistics terminology system. This trend can be explained by the widespread acceptance of terminology and terminology as specific fields of lexicography and the requirement for a synthesis of onomasiological and semasiological approaches in order to conduct a thorough analysis of term systems.

5. Homonymy, synonymy, and polysemy are common terminology issues in English-language logistics terminology, albeit they are less evident than in the case of the more established "classical" sciences.

## **Conclusion**

In conclusion it is remarkable that numerous organizations of diverse standings worldwide are engaged in active terminological work. The following conclusions were drawn from the analysis of 25 electronic English-language dictionaries and glossaries of logistics terms:

1. The USA is the centre of logistics activity.

2. In spite of this, Europe is the hub of lexicographic activity. For instance, the Committee for Standardization of Logistics language was specifically established to oversee ELA's concentrated efforts to standardize logistics language.

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5. Homonymy, synonymy, and polysemy are common terminology issues in English-language logistics terminology, albeit they are less evident than in the case of the more established "classical" sciences.

6. Since the 1950s, logistics has evolved at the nexus of multiple fields of study, split out from management, and combined roughly 9,000 English-language lexical units to become macro-terminology in a comparatively short amount of time. The theory of logistics has finished its creation phase, progressed far enough, and is currently moving towards a deeper level of understanding. The United States is a leader in the scientific understanding and real-world application of logistics, and this is indicative of the impact of globalization. English is the primary language in the field of logistics. While there are distinctions between the West and Russia, there are not many geographical differences in logistics terms between Europe and the USA. There isn't a definite structure for scientific logistics schools worldwide.

7. The collection of terminologies used in logistics can be accurately described as a terminological system. Given that its terminological fund is constantly undergoing modification, this terminological system is still developing. Just 3% of English terms are truly new, having been borrowed from other languages for the most part. Based on the unification of concepts from a wide range of economic, technical, mathematical, and legal sciences without a significant change in content, the theory of this field of knowledge accumulated over a long period of time, leading to the restructuring of terminology that resulted in the term system of logistics. This can be seen in the nature of the terms borrowed. A logical hierarchy of interrelated terminological fields, micro fields, and

nests further demonstrates the relative order and structure of this terminological system.

8. The logistics terminological system is appropriate for this area of knowledge's conceptual framework, and its components encompass all the essential components of the specialized field, making the terminological system holistic. Despite being relatively new, the English word "system of logistics" examination shows that it has enough integrity and can operate somewhat independently.

9. When logistics experts discover a lexical representation of the new concept, and terminologists continue to work on the standardization and unification of the logistics terminology system, it seems to us necessary to work in complementary onomasiological and semasiological directions to solve extra linguistic and linguistic problems of the terminology system of a new field of knowledge. In order to minimize polysemy and synonymy, logistics also requires the unification of acronyms, additional definition, and development of logistics concepts. It calls for the production of glossaries and dictionaries on logistics, which are presently scarce and challenging for a large audience to access.

10. Through the analysis, the most urgent scientific and practical issues could be found, and their resolution could lead to a deeper examination and better understanding of this relatively new, specialized set of terms that are connected by intricate relationships and largely reflect some significant trends in the process of creating new terminologies in general.

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