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SPECIFIC FEATURES OF LOGISTICS TERMINOLOGY

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Abstract: The given article is about logistics terms. Logistics, as a new field of knowledge, has significantly improved the activities that have existed for a long time. Logistics has combined the functions of transportation with the functions of other departments - with accounting, inventory management, legal support, which has led to faster and more efficient customer service.

Keywords. Logistics, production, processes, marketing, distribution, transport, information, stock, computer logistics, planning, order, product, calculate.

The term "logistics" in organizational and economic sciences came from the French language and comes from the French word "loger" (accommodation, quartering), which is used in military terminology to determine the movement of military cargo, their storage and placement, as well as in the sense of placement and quartering military units. There is also the Greek word "logistike", which means the art of calculating, reasoning. Logistics, although it has deep historical roots, is nevertheless a relatively young science. It received especially rapid development during the Second World War, when it was used to solve strategic problems and to clearly interact with the defense industry, standard and supply bases and transport in order to provide the army with weapons and food in a timely manner. Gradually, the concepts and methods of logistics began to be transferred from the military to the civilian field, at first as a new scientific direction on the rational management of the movement of material flows in the sphere of circulation, and then in production.

As a special field of activity, logistics was formed relatively recently - only in the early 50s of the XX century. In a fairly short period of time since the 1950s, logistics was formed at the junction of several areas of knowledge and separated from operational management as a result of the formulation of a specific business process application object. The reason for the isolation of logistics was the natural allocation of a new object, subject, goals and functions of management, previously not considered by all other sections of management. Operational management is engaged in the management activity itself, and material and intangible flows, which have not previously been paid attention to, have become a unique object of logistics management. Operational management has developed from the historically first direction of management - production management or production management. Chronologically, the last sections of operational management that received independent significance were logistics and supply chain management.

Despite the many definitions of the concept of "logistics", researchers agree that its subject was the provision of products in the right place, in the right quantities, in the shortest possible time at minimal cost, the goal is to minimize total costs, and the function is to increase business efficiency.

Logistics science acts as a discipline that includes purchasing or supply logistics, logistics of production processes, marketing or distribution logistics, transport logistics, information or computer logistics, and a number of others.

Each of the listed areas of human activity has been sufficiently studied and described in the relevant literature.

The novelty of the logistics approach itself lies in the integration of the listed, as well as the areas of activity in order to achieve the desired result with minimal time and resources through optimal end-to-end management of material and information flows. Logistics, as a new field of knowledge, has significantly improved the activities that have existed for a long time. For example, logistics has combined the functions of transportation with the functions of other departments - with accounting, inventory management, legal support, which has led to faster and more efficient customer service. Logistics units have been created at industrial enterprises, the agro-industrial complex, transport, in the NATO apparatus, they are included in the organizing committees for major international competitions, and so on. In foreign literature, the concept of logistics is most often interpreted as "the process of managing the movement and storage of raw materials, components and finished products in economic circulation from the moment money is paid to suppliers until the moment money is received for the delivery of finished products to the consumer" . In the business world, this term defines the theory and practice of the movement of raw materials, materials, production, labor and financial resources, finished products from their source to the consumer.

In 1985 The Council of Logistics Management in the United States gave the following definition, which has received the most recognition abroad:

Logistics is the process of planning, executing and controlling the cost-effective flow of raw materials, materials, work in progress, finished products, services and related information from the point of origin to the point of consumption (including imports, exports, internal and external movements) for the purpose of full satisfaction consumer requirements. Scientists interpret the concept of this field of knowledge as a new direction of scientific and practical activity, the target function of which is the end-to-end organizational and analytical optimization of economic flow processes. As one of the domestic theorists of logistics V.I. Sergeev in his book "Corporate Logistics", most researchers agree that logistics deals with the management of various material flows (purchases, stocks, orders, transportation, warehousing and cargo handling) and related flows (information, financial and service). Some definitions emphasize the high importance of creativity in solving logistics problems. "Logistics is the art and science of identifying needs, and distributing and maintaining in working order throughout the life cycle of everything that provides these needs."

By the end of the 20th century, the theory of logistics completed the process of formation, developed to a sufficient extent and is now developing in the direction of deepening knowledge.

The selection of terminological fields was also carried out in accordance with the theory of A.I. Smirnitsky, when each special thematic area was filled only with terms that are really specific to this topic.

Thus, nine terminological fields are distinguished: "purchasing management" (purchasing management), "logistics of production" (logistics support for production), "order management" (order management), "transportation" (transportation), "warehousing and material handling" (warehousing and cargo handling), "inventory management" (stock management), "information technologies" (information support), "logistics management" (logistics systems management) and "supply chain management" (supply chain management).

These terminological fields coincide with the structure of the system of logistics

concepts described by foreign and domestic logistics specialists, which confirms the consistency of the English terminology of logistics.

The logistics control object is a flow. Therefore, the fundamental group of logistics terms are flow terms: flow, material flow, information flow, financial flow, service flow, main flow, accompanying flow.

The meaning of the term "flow" in logistics should be clarified. This is not a "moving mass", but "a set of objects perceived as a single whole ..." or "a set of relatively homogeneous economic elements moving from the source of occurrence (production) to the destination (consumption) ..." . The term "flow" in the logistical sense is absent, for example, in the largest encyclopedic publication on organization management, in which flows have only a financial interpretation. The absence of the term "flow" in the known dictionaries of Rodnikov A.N. makes it difficult to correctly understand the content of certain types of flows (material, information, financial and service flows). The control object allocated by logistics requires the study of the application to this specific object of various operations and processes, which determines the need to highlight the following group of terms.

The operational terms of logistics include: logistics operation, logistics function, logistics process, logistics business process, logistics service, logistics cycle, full logistics cycle, logistics technology.

Logistics studies the features of processes associated with flows. Therefore, operational terms are directly based on a group of flow terms. The adjective "logistic" before one or another generally recognized term is justified only if a new meaning of this term appears when working with flows. All terms of the operating group, in fact, are logistical, since the application to workflows, functions, processes and cycles requires a new look at their content and new results of scientific research.

Flow management requires the performance of management functions (forecasting, planning, organization, control, analysis, regulation, motivation), which is possible only in certain organizational structures. This requires the presence in logistics of a group of structure-forming terms.

The structure-forming terms of logistics include: a logistics link, a logistics chain, a logistics channel, a logistics network, a logistics system, a micro-logistics system, a macro-logistics system, a mezological system, an element of the logistics system.

Groups of flow, operational and structure-forming terms are the basis of logistics terminology. The rest of the terms used in logistics are based on them. These are groups of generalizing and applied terms.

Despite the fact that logistics and supply chain management are different scientific areas that have independent objects and subjects of study, the terms "supply chain", "supply chain management", "inter organizational logistics coordination" related to supply chain management are included by many authors in glossaries on logistics, since at present these two areas of management are closely connected both in ongoing scientific research and in methodological work.

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