Radu Alla
Ivan Franko National University of Lviv

STRUCTURAL-AND-SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF TERMINOLOGY UNIVERSALIZATION IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION

Summary. The article deals with the problems of terminological lexis functioning in professional communication in the context of increasing globalization processes. Under globalization different professional spheres fuse with the cyberspace. Special attention is devoted to the study of the universalization of terminology in the sphere of fighting cybercrime. Under terminology universalization the author means the tendency to use terminological units that denote certain objects and phenomena of the objective reality in time and space and have both a recognizable verbal form and unified general meaning, when the latter is clear and understandable to all the professionals irrespective of the country they live and which is interpreted by them alike. The study has proven that the discourse of international enforcement activities aimed at fighting cybercrime is characterized by the use of the terminological lexis formed on the basis of legal and computer terminology fusion. By terminology fusion the author means the process of joining two or more terms together to form a single terminological entity.

Keywords: terminological lexis, professional communication, language of professional communication, globalization, universalization of terminology, discourse of international enforcement activities aimed at fighting cybercrime.

Раду А.І.
Львівський національний університет імені Івана Франка

СТРУКТУРНО-СЕМАНТИЧНІ ОСОБЛИВОСТІ УНІВЕРСАЛІЗАЦІЇ ТЕРМІНОЛОГІЧНОЇ ЛЕКСИКИ В КОНТЕКСТІ ГЛОБАЛІЗАЦІЇ

Анотація. Стаття присвячена дослідженню особливостей утворення і функціонування термінологічної лексики в професійній комунікації в умовах глобалізації інформаційного простору. У мові спостерігається тенденція до універсалізації термінологічної лексики бізнесу та маркетингу внаслідок уніфікації комп'ютерних програм, а також паралельне зрощення профільної професійної термінології із комп'ютерною термінологією. Під універсалізацією термінологічної лексики автор розуміє тенденцію до вживання термінологічних одиниць, які позначають окремі об'єкти та явища об'єктивної реальності в часі та просторі, та мають пізнавану вербальну форму та єдине, загальне значення, яке зрозуміле всім фахівцям безвідносно країни проживання і яке трактується всіма ними однаково. Прослідковано особливості утворення і функціонування термінологічної лексика сфери боротьби з кіберзлочинністю на мовному матеріалі документу "Comments of the United States of America to the Draft Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime, August 22, 2016", ключовий термін якого складається з комп'ютерного терміну *cyber* та юридичного *crime*. Шляхом злиття двох понять "кібер, кібернетичний" або "віртуальний, пов'язаний із інформаційними технологіями" та "злочин/злочинність" утворено новий термін *cybercrime* на позначення нового виду кримінальної діяльності. Частотність його вживання є значною і становить 119 слововживань або 1,8% від загальної кількості слів у тексті (6774). Серед професіоналізмів на основі термінологічної одиниці *cybercrime* виокремлено дві групи: (а) словосполучення-професіоналізми на основі терміну *cybercrime*; (б) словосполучення-професіоналізми на основі моделі: термін *cybercrime* (у ролі означення) + іменник. Проведе дослідження підтвердило наявність процесів універсалізації термінологічної лексики в умовах глобалізації інформаційного простору сучасного суспільства та дозволило зробити такі висновки: 1) глобалізація сприяє уніфікації інституційного простору різних професійних середовищ країн світу та супроводжується уніфікацією комп'ютерних програм з діловодства, фінансового обліку, ведення банківських і торговельних операцій тощо; 2) паралельно з процесом уніфікації інституційного простору різних професійних середовищ країн світу відбувається універсалізація загальної термінологічної лексики бізнесу та маркетингу та зрощення профільної професійної термінології із комп'ютерною термінологією; 3) перехід легальної і нелегальної ділової активності в кіберпростір супроводжується зростанням кіберзлочинності як якісно нової кримінальної діяльності; 4) дискурс міжнародної правоохоронної діяльності у сфері боротьби із кіберзлочинністю характеризується вживанням термінологічної лексики, утвореної на основі злиття юридичної і комп'ютерної термінології.

Ключові слова: термінологічна лексика, професійна комунікація, мова професійної комунікації, глобалізація, універсалізація термінології, дискурс міжнародної правоохоронної діяльності у сфері боротьби із кіберзлочинністю.

Problem statement. The research is in the context of cognitive-and-discursive paradigm aimed at studying language functioning in the structure of communication, in general, and, at terminology functioning in the structure of professional communication, in particular. Globalization as a relevant factor of the information environment has a considerable impact on professional communication.

Globalization of the information space of the modern society causes further fusion of professional environments with the cyber space. Analysis of the main characteristics of the terminology formation and functioning in the professional communi-

cation in the context of globalization defines the significance of the research.

The transition of business activities into cyberspace is accompanied by the parallel migration of illegal activities. This process is not limited only to illegal commercial transactions, for the shift of business activities to cyber space attracts the attention of the underworld. As a result the number of crimes committed by means of IT has considerably increased, and the modern society deals with a qualitatively new type of unlawful activity: cyber criminality.

The international cooperation in the sphere of fighting cyber criminality is implemented under the aegis of influential international organizations and is regulated by corresponding international legal documents. The texts of these documents are rich in terminological units formed on the basis of legal and computer terms blending to denote a broad variety of phenomena and objects in the sphere of cyber criminality and the fight with it.

Recent research and publications. Legal discourse has become a valid source of material for linguistic research, for example, N. Kravchenko in her thesis "International-Legal Discourse: Cognitive-Communicative Aspect", dedicated to complex analysis of genre and conceptual characteristics of the international legal discourse pays special attention to the determination of the international legal picture of the world, conceptualization of the international legal reality, and the conceptual sphere of "justice" [4], O. Chornobaj studies the ways of mastering legal communication [7].

More attention should be paid to complex linguistic research of the languages of professional communication. S. Grinev has marked the perspectives of cognitive terminology studies in the first half of the 21 century [2]. Some scholars define languages of professional spheres as the variants of national languages, the other term: sublanguages. O. Golovanova considers the language of professional communication as a complex of linguistic means that operate in a particular professional sphere [1, p. 33–34]. A. Rey marks that the language of law functions as a part of the national language and consists of legal vocabulary and certain particular synthetic structures [9, p. 78]. The others, on the contrary, consider them as different from national languages. L. Hoffman defines the language of professional communication as a set of linguistic phenomena that merge in a certain sphere of communication and is limited by a specific topic, intentions, and conditions [8, p. 203], moreover, the scholar points at the great role of extra-linguistic and communicative factors that influence further development of professional languages and specific characteristics of their functioning.

Thus, the influence of such extra-linguistic factor as globalization on the formation and functioning of the legal terminology in the sphere of fighting cybercrime is in the focus of this paper.

The purpose of the article. The article is aimed at studying the specific characteristics of the process of universalization of terminological lexis under globalization. The object of the research is the terminological lexis in the sphere of combatting cybercrime, based on the language material of the document "Comments of the United States of America to the Draft Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime, August 22, 2016" [13].

Presentation of the main material. We understand universalization of the terminological lexis as the use of terminological units that define separate specific objects and phenomena of the objective reality in time and space and have recognizable verbal forms and unified, general meanings that are understandable to all specialists in these particular special spheres regardless of the country of their residence and that are interpreted by them similarly. R. Dudok states in his monograph "The Problem of Meaning and Sense of the Term in the Humanities" that the structural-and-semantic potential of the term enables its correlation within the terminological systems of the Humanities [3, p. 4].

The key term of the document "Comments of the United States of America to the Draft Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime, August 22, 2016" *cybercrime* consists of two elements: a computer term *cyber* and a legal one *crime*. By means of blending two notions – (1) "cyber, cybernetic" [2] or "virtual, connected with information technologies" [3] and (2) "crime, criminality" a new terminological unit *cybercrime* is formed to denote a new type of criminal activity. The frequency of its use in the texture of the document is considerable enough and equals 119 cases of word usage, which comprises 1,8% of the total number of words in the text (6774).

Likewise, the term *cybercriminals* is formed, based on blending a computer term and a legal one (*cyber* + *criminals*), for instance: *Change is the only constant in* **cybercrime** *as* **cybercriminals** _exploit new communications methods and technological changes on the Internet_ – practically, this segment of the document suggests the definition of the term "cybercriminals" as criminals who implement new information technologies in their criminal activity.

Terminological units based on the term *cybercrime* are divided into two groups: (a) nominal terminological units formed on the basis of the model _cybercrime_ (in the attributive function) + noun, for example: 1) **cybercrime** *prevention*; 2) **cybercrime** *standards*; 3) **cybercrime** *legislation*; 4) *the* **cybercrime** *study*; (b) verbal terminological units: _to address_ **cybercrime**; _to respond to_ **cybercrime**; _to combat_ **cybercrime**; _to enact_ *national* **cybercrime legislation**; _prioritize_ **cybercrime**.

Let's consider two of them – *a (new) instrument on cybercrime* and *the fight against cybercrime* – as such that reflect the essence of this important document: the first terminological unit determine the status and role of the document as a legal instrument in fighting cybercrime, and the second one declares its goal. It is important to note that the terminological unit *a (new) instrument on cybercrime* and its invariant *the fight against cybercrime* stress the significant role of the Budapest Convention as a new international legal instrument in fighting cyber criminality: *a new _international_ instrument on* **cybercrime**.

The global scope of the jurisdiction of Budapest Convention as of an effective legal instrument is emphasized by the use of the adjectives *global* and *legal* in the attributive function: *Finally, the Draft Study concludes that multiple law enforcement information-sharing networks and a degree of variance in procedural cooperation safeguards are chal-*

*lenges that must be overcome via <u>a new **global** legal instrument on cybercrime</u>.*

Despite only few cases of the use of the terminological unit *the fight against cybercrime* (4 cases) in the text of the document, it plays an important role as an indicator of its main idea and goal. For instance: 1) *Contrary to some views expressed in prior Expert Group meetings, even as the threat evolves, **the fight against cybercrime** has not stood still but continues to improve*; 2) ***The fight against cybercrime** is <u>a top priority</u> among governments in virtually every multilateral body*; 3) *The questionnaire's raw data could assist the Expert Group in assessing global strengths and weaknesses in **the fight against cybercrime***. The final sentence of the document ends in the terminological unit *the fight against cybercrime*, stating once more the main goal of the document as well as readiness and wiliness of the global community for uncompromising fight against cybercrime: *It would be unfortunate if repeated references in the Draft Study to a new global instrument distract countries from a more appropriate focus on improving their internal capacity to permit them to strengthen their domestic security and engage fully as equal and effective partners in **the fight against cybercrime***.

Among the professional lexis on the basis of the terminological unit cybercrime we have classified two groups, namely: (a) extended professional word combinations formed on the basis of the term cybercrime, for example: 1) *a potential lack of understanding of **cybercrime***; 2) *national responses to **cybercrime***; 3) *regional instruments on **cybercrime***; (b) extended professional word combinations formed on the basis of the model: <u>the term cybercrime (in the attributive function) + noun</u>, for example: 1) *discussions concerning **the cybercrime study***; 2) *membership in **a** multilateral **cybercrime instrument***; 3) *harmonization of **cybercrime laws***.

So, the correlation of the terminological systems of the professional spheres of law and computer technologies is taking place alongside with the fusion of their institutional environments because of the transition of illegal business activities into cyber space. Globalization determines the necessity of creating a universal means of verbal communication to ensure the adequate exchange of information and knowledge transfer worldwide, and universalization of terminology serves this purpose.

Conclusion. Thus, the research has proven the occurrence of the processes of universalization of terminological lexis under globalization of the information space and has given grounds to make the following conclusions: first, globalization promotes unification of the institutional environment of different professional spheres worldwide and is accompanied by the unification of computer programs in office work, accounting, financial and trade transactions, etc.; second, parallel to the process of unification of the institutional environment of different professional spheres globally the universalization of the general business and marketing terminology is taking place together with the special terminology blending with the computer terminology; third, the shift of business activities to cyber space is accompanied by a considerable increase of cybercrime as a qualitatively new type of criminality; and, finally, the discourse of international enforcement activities in fighting cybercrime is characterized the use of terminology based on legal and computer terms blending.

The analysis of terminological lexis functioning in professional communication is of great importance in regards to the role of the term as an instrument of cognition; hence further perspectives of the linguistic research of the terminology in the sphere of cybercrime are connected with defining its semantic and cognitive nature, as well as its communicative-and-functional potential and characteristics.

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