**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.

Radu Alla

Ivan Franko National University of Lviv

Львівський національний університет імені Івана Франка

© Radu Alla, 2020

**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-
The article is 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 a computer” and (2) “crime, criminality” a new terminological unit cybercrime is formed to denote a new type of unlawful 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 cybercrime: 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-
lenses that must be overcome via a new global legal instrument on cybercrime.

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 a top priority 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 willingness 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 focused 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: the term cybercrime (in the attributive function) + noun, 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.

References:

List of illustration materials:
Список літератури:

Список джерел ілюстративного матеріалу:
1. Comments of the United States of America to the Draft Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime August 22, 2016. URL: https://unodc.org>organized-crime