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THE EVOLUTION OF LIGHT INDUSTRY TERMINOLOGY IN ENGLISH: A DIACHRONIC STUDY

Annotation

This article explores the historical development of light industry terms, examining how technological advancements, evolving industry practices, and societal changes have shaped the lexicon over time. From traditional craft-based terminology to modern digital manufacturing terms, the study traces key linguistic shifts, highlighting the influence of mechanization, globalization, and sustainability trends. The findings reveal that terminology evolves in response to industrial progress, with obsolete terms being replaced by modern equivalents reflecting new technologies and market demands.

Key words: Light industry, technological progress, industrial development, linguistics, outdated terms, modern equivalents, semantic changes.

ЭВОЛЮЦИЯ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ ЛЕГКОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ: ДИАХРОНИЧЕСКОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ

Аннотация

Данная статья посвящена историческому развитию терминов легкой промышленности, анализируя, как технологические достижения, изменения в отраслевых практиках и социальные преобразования повлияли на лексикон со временем. От традиционной ремесленной терминологии до современных цифровых производственных терминов исследование прослеживает ключевые языковые изменения, подчеркивая влияние механизации, глобализации и устойчивого развития. Результаты исследования показывают, что терминология развивается в ответ на промышленный прогресс: устаревшие термины заменяются современными эквивалентами, отражающими новые технологии и рыночные требования.

Ключевые слова: Легкая промышленность, технический прогресс, промышленное развитие, Лингвистика, устаревшие термины, современные эквиваленты, семантические изменения.

INGLIZ TILIDAGI YENGIL SANOAT TERMINOLOGIYASINING EVOLYUTSIYASI: DIAXRONIK TADQIQOT

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqola yengil sanoat terminlarining tarixiy rivojlanishini o'rganib, texnologik taraqqiyot, sanoat amaliyotining o'zgarishi va ijtimoiy o'zgarishlar vaqt o'tishi bilan leksikaga qanday ta'sir ko'rsatganini tahlil qiladi. An'anaviy hunarmandchilik terminologiyasidan tortib zamonaviy raqamli ishlab chiqarish atamalarigacha bo'lgan jarayon kuzatilib, mexanizatsiya, globallashuv va barqarorlik tendensiyalarining roli yoritiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, sanoat taraqqiyoti natijasida terminologiya doimiy ravishda o'zgarib boradi: eskirgan terminlar zamonaviy texnologiyalar va bozor talablari bilan mos keladigan ekvivalentlar bilan almashtiriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Yengil sanoat, texnologik taraqqiyot, sanoat rivojlanishi, lingvistika, eskirgan terminlar, zamonaviy ekvivalentlar, semantik o'zgarishlar.

Introduction. Light industry is a key sector in economic and industrial development, significantly contributing to state budgets, employment, and export potential (Zhaparova et al., 2021). It includes textiles, clothing, and leather industries, producing consumer goods and raw materials for other sectors (Gomel'ko et al., 2020). Many countries, such as Kazakhstan, prioritize light industry for its economic impact and potential competitiveness (Бұлақбай et al., 2022). However, challenges such as foreign competition, quality control, and investment shortages hinder its growth (Gomel'ko et al., 2020). Addressing these issues requires strategic adaptation, government support, and investment in modernized production (Загоруйко et al., 2022). Terminology plays a crucial role in capturing technological and societal changes across industries. In legal and agrotechnical fields, terminological evolution reflects historical advancements and shifts in practice (Matulewska, 2017; Ващенко & Ольховська, 2023). Science and technology rely on precise terminology to prevent ambiguity and accurately communicate progress (Smutný, 2018). In a globalized world, standardizing terminology facilitates effective communication and knowledge exchange (Foo, 2012). Given the rapid evolution of light industry, studying its terminology provides insights into industrial history and linguistic adaptation.

Understanding the evolution of terminology provides valuable insights into the history and development of light industry. It enhances communication by ensuring clarity in technical discussions and helps industries adapt to changing global trends. Recognizing shifts in terminology also aids policymakers, businesses, and researchers in aligning industrial practices with modern advancements. Through this study, we gain a deeper appreciation of how language reflects industrial progress and societal transformation.

Literature review. The origins of light industry terms are complex, with debates over the applicability of "industry" in medieval rural settings (Harsch, 2022). In the 18th century, diverse manufacturing systems—workshops, domestic production, and traditional crafts like weaving and spinning—challenged the factory-centric view of industry (Berg, 1985). The gaslight industry (1780–1820) marked a shift to large-scale

technological networks, integrating scientific research and business organization (Tomory, 2012). These developments illustrate the gradual evolution of terminology from manual production to early industrial processes. The Industrial Revolution introduced terms reflecting mechanization and mass production, such as "spinning jenny" and "power loom." The 19th century saw semantic shifts in industrial lexicon, with words evolving to describe automation and mechanized processes (Pedrazzini & McGillivray, 2022). Henry Ford's assembly line and Taylor's scientific management principles introduced efficiency-driven terms that shaped modern industry language (Channell, 2018). This period also saw the rise of industry culture, as small businesses transformed into large-scale enterprises (Loy et al., 2021).

Globalization, automation, and new materials reshaped light industry terminology. The rise of synthetic fibers revolutionized textiles, while the "assembly line" became synonymous with efficiency (Serhiyevich, 2020). Increased automation led to terminological expansion, particularly in industries like oil and gas, prompting standardization efforts (Samigullina & Samigullina, 2018). As technology advanced, the intersection of industry and social structures became more pronounced, integrating economic and cultural factors (Bran et al., 2020). Digitalization, sustainability, and smart manufacturing are defining modern industry terminology. Industry 4.0, with concepts like cyber-physical systems and IoT, has introduced new vocabulary related to automated and sustainable production (Jamwal et al., 2021). Terms like "big data" and "cloud computing" are central to smart manufacturing, optimizing efficiency while addressing sustainability concerns (Meng et al., 2018). However, increased reliance on digital technologies also raises issues of resource consumption and electronic waste (Chen et al., 2020). Terminology evolves across different fields, adapting to technological and cultural shifts. In anatomy, medical terms transitioned from colloquial Greek to standardized nomenclature, reflecting scientific progress (Sakai, 2007). German color terminology evolved over centuries, demonstrating shifts in meaning and connotation (Jones, 2013). Political terminology in Malawi adapted to reflect changing governance structures (Kishindo, 2000). Studies on "word epoch disambiguation" show how industrial terms shift across time periods (Mihalcea & Nastase, 2012). These examples highlight the dynamic nature of terminology, maintaining historical roots while integrating new concepts.

New technologies drive the creation of specialized terminology, particularly in fields like IT and medicine (Kuznetsova, 2023; Eke & Nkanginieme, 2005). The rise of digital and physical integration has introduced "blended" cyber-neologisms (Roig-Marín, 2016). While some terms gain widespread use, others remain niche or controversial, influenced by societal demands and professional communication (Slozhenikina & Zaitseva, 2024). This dynamic process reflects both innovation and the need for standardization. Existing terms often evolve to describe new technologies, as seen in intellectual property laws adapting to biotechnology and software advancements (Barton, 2014). In IT, many new terms borrow from English, reshaping industry vocabulary (Kuznetsova, 2023). Exaptation—repurposing old technologies for new functions—plays a key role in innovation (Andriani et al., 2014). These shifts occur across telecommunications, transport, and administration, reflecting the rapid pace of technological change.

Examples of technological influence on terminology include "sustainable textiles" in eco-friendly manufacturing and "smart factories" integrating IoT and AI. Innovations like automated cutting machines and nanofabrics further demonstrate the evolving lexicon of light industry. The adoption of such terms highlights the intersection of technology, efficiency, and sustainability in modern production. Technological advancements reshape language by introducing new terms and redefining old ones. These changes influence professional practices, regulatory frameworks, and everyday communication. While enhancing efficiency and connectivity, rapid innovation also raises challenges, such as cybersecurity risks and ethical concerns (Vernyuy, 2024).

Analysis and Results. Changing consumer demands have shaped terminology in various industries. In food and beauty, terms like "organic," "cruelty-free," and "natural" have emerged due to increased awareness of health and ethical concerns (Talavera & Sasse, 2019; Mashinini, 2006). In healthcare, terminology shifts—such as replacing "patient" with "client"—aim to address power imbalances, though their actual impact is debated (Peters et al., 2016). These trends highlight the role of marketing and ethics in shaping industry vocabulary. Globalization has introduced foreign terms into English light industry terminology. Words like "kimono fabric" and "batik printing" reflect cultural borrowing in fashion and textiles (Białek, 2023). The spread of Western consumer culture has led to the adoption of terms such as "mall" and "food court" across languages (Zhaparova et al., 2021). The dominance of English as a global business language also affects trade, with bilingualism playing a key role in international commerce (Light, 2001). Environmental concerns and regulations have influenced terminology, leading to terms like "carbon footprint" and "recycled polyester." Industrial ecology has shifted from pollution control to defining long-term sustainability goals (Gorman, 2001). Environmental laws continue to refine key concepts to ensure consistency across policies (Anisimov et al., 2021). These linguistic developments reflect the growing intersection of industry, regulation, and environmental responsibility. Societal changes impact terminology in law, politics, and industry. Legal terms evolve with technological and economic shifts (Matulewska, 2017), while democracy and civil society movements introduce new vocabulary. In cosmetology, English terminology promotes values like individualism and gender inclusivity (Shundikova, 2021). The adoption of new terminology in the light industry is not solely dependent on technological necessity but also on professionals' willingness to integrate these changes. Research on second language acquisition shows that WTC is influenced by confidence, anxiety, and situational factors (Borasheva, 2023a).

Similarly, professionals may hesitate to use unfamiliar terms unless they feel competent and supported in their industry environment. These examples demonstrate how terminology evolves in response to broader societal transformations. Cross-cultural influences present challenges in terminology management, as industries must navigate differences in linguistic and conceptual frameworks. The way professionals understand and adopt new terms depends not only on technological advancements but also on their exposure to intercultural communication practices. Research on flipped instruction shows that interactive, experience-based learning fosters better adaptation to new linguistic and cultural contexts (Borasheva, 2023b).

Technological and societal changes have rendered many terms obsolete. In China, traditional address terms are fading due to globalization and shifting cultural values, replaced by terms emerging from online communication (He & Ren, 2016). Similarly, older sociological vocabulary, such as "human relations," has evolved into modern equivalents like "social impacts" to reflect contemporary concerns (Mesthene, 2019). In publishing, traditional formats, such as print book reviews, are disappearing, much like obsolete terms in other industries (Elwood, 2009). Lexical changes occur due to semantic shifts, industry transformations, and editorial

decisions. In Austrian German, some terms have become archaic due to semantic mutations (Iliescu, 2022). In pharmacology, terminology can become obsolete at varying rates depending on scientific advancements (Dury, 2021). The study of "terminological turnover" reveals that terms may fade due to changes in grammar, meaning, or industry relevance (Dury & Drouin, 2011).

The evolution of light industry terminology is driven by the dynamic interplay between technological advancements, societal transformations, and linguistic adaptation. As industries modernized, traditional terms like "handloom" were replaced by "automated loom," reflecting mechanization. Similarly, consumer demand for sustainability has introduced terms such as "organic cotton" and "recycled polyester." Globalization has further diversified industry vocabulary, incorporating foreign terms like "batik printing" and "kimono fabric." These changes highlight how language not only adapts to industrial progress but also serves as a record of historical and cultural shifts.

One of the primary challenges in managing light industry terminology is the rapid pace of technological change. New materials, production methods, and digital innovations constantly introduce new terms, making it difficult to maintain consistency. Additionally, outdated terms may persist in legal documents, trade regulations, or traditional craftsmanship, creating inconsistencies in communication. Future research should explore the impact of emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), the Internet of Things (IoT), and smart manufacturing on light industry terminology. As digitalization continues to reshape industrial processes, new terminological trends will emerge, requiring systematic study.

Additionally, cross-linguistic analysis of industry terms can provide deeper insights into how different cultures influence global terminology development. By examining these evolving linguistic patterns, researchers and industry professionals can enhance communication, innovation, and international collaboration in the light industry sector.

Conclusion. This study has traced the historical development of light industry terminology, highlighting how technological advancements and societal changes have continuously shaped the lexicon of the field. From early craft-based terms like "spinning" and "weaving" to mechanized innovations such as the "power loom" and "assembly line," terminology has evolved alongside industrial progress. The shift toward digitalization, automation, and sustainability has introduced new terms like "smart factories" and "recycled polyester," reflecting the industry's ongoing transformation. Understanding these changes is crucial for linguists studying semantic evolution, historians analyzing industrial progress, and industry professionals striving for clear and standardized communication. Recognizing how terminology evolves can improve information exchange, regulatory clarity, and cross-sector collaboration. As emerging technologies continue to reshape manufacturing and consumer preferences drive new trends, the lexicon of light industry will keep adapting. Future research should focus on how cutting-edge advancements, such as artificial intelligence and smart materials, will further influence terminology, ensuring that language remains an accurate representation of technological and economic progress.

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