



On the Issues of Teaching Customs Terminology and the Formation of Professional and Speech Competence of Graduates of the Customs Institute

Nilufar Yaxiyaevna Akhmedova

Senior Teacher, Customs Institute of the State Customs Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

<http://dx.doi.org/10.47814/ijssrr.v5i5.312>

Abstract

The article is devoted to discussion interactive forms and methods of training as an effective means of forming the professional and speech competence of future specialists in the field of customs. The importance of terminological training in professional activity and communication, the need to master terminological competence as the most important indicator of professionalism and a factor in improving the quality of professional communication are substantiated. The signs of the customs term that distinguish it from commonly used words are revealed meaningfully. Attention is focused on the methodological work on the assimilation of customs terms.

Keywords: *Customs Terminology; Definition; Interactive Forms and Methods of Training; Communicative Competence; Customs Affairs; Modeling of Speech Activity*

Introduction

In the professional communication of customs officers, the possession of customs terminology is of great importance. The term is the main category of professional thinking and professional development of objective reality. In this regard, special attention is paid to the study of customs terminology at the Institute. The purpose of training future customs specialists in Russian language classes in national groups is the formation of communicative competence, primarily in the professional sphere of communication, which, among other things, assumes the ability to understand and produce terms in the specialty.

Literature and Methodology

The issue of mastering the language of the specialty and the quality of training of highly qualified specialists is one of the most difficult and relevant in the methodology of teaching Russian as a foreign language and has repeatedly attracted the attention of methodologists and researchers (works by E.I. Motina [1], S.K. Folomkina [2], T.V. Vasilyeva [3], I.B. Avdeeva [4], E.A. Fedorchenko [5] and others).

The purpose of the study is to analyze and systematize the main aspects and difficulties of studying customs terminology in Russian language classes in national groups at a military university, to present a system of work on the assimilation of professionally-oriented vocabulary by cadets who speak Russian at the B2 level.

Material and Methods of Research

The elaboration and testing of educational materials was carried out on the basis of the Department of Uzbek and Foreign Language of Customs Institute of the State Customs Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Tashkent) in classes with cadets of national groups studying Russian in the main courses of study.

The research material was scientific texts on special disciplines (“Customs control”, “Customs payments”, “Customs law”, “Customs expertise”, etc.) studied by cadets studying in the specialty “Customs affairs”, “Jurisprudence (legal support of economic security)” as well as manuals and scientific research devoted to the problem of studying professionally-oriented vocabulary in Russian language classes in national groups.

Research methods are empirical, theoretical, and pedagogical, such as observing the process of studying customs terminology in Russian classes by cadets of the main courses of study, interviewing cadets, analyzing and summarizing scientific literature, manuals on learning lexicology in Russian language classes, conversations with teachers of special disciplines.

Results and Discussion

In our opinion, the formation of the basic speech skills and abilities of the cadets of the Customs Institute, their professional and speech competence occurs largely in the process of mastering customs terminology in Russian. When studying a number of topics, including the topic “Customs terminology”, the possibilities of the specialty language in lawmaking, its role as the main tool in the future profession are considered, it is emphasized that conceptual certainty and the corresponding terminological clarity are the main requirements for textual registration of official documentation. Being correlated with the scientific style, the language of specialist of the customs authority is based on a certain terminology, to which each concept in customs legislation performs a certain function aimed at the most accurate expression of the relevant subject. The competent use of terminology in the context of each regulatory document is an indicator of the quality of the customs officer’s knowledge of legislation.

The work on the study of the differential features of the term, in particular customs, begins with its definition. A customs term is a word (or phrase) that is used in legislation and is a generalized name of a customs concept, and customs terminology is a set of professional terms used in legal documents regulating the procedure for managing customs affairs, as well as in the process of practical implementation of such documents. [1,90]

Customs terminology manifests itself in the field of functioning, where terminological units exist in the context and where the interaction of terms is carried out within the framework of this term system. For example, special literature on customs affairs and customs law, texts of legislative acts.

The basic conceptual apparatus used in customs affairs is formed in the following sources:

- in the Customs Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- in the Law “On the State Customs Service”;

- in regulatory legal acts issued by the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan concerning the activities of customs authorities;
- in the regulations issued by the State Customs Committee;
- in international treaties and agreements.

It should be noted that the correct interpretation of concepts plays an important role in customs clearance and customs control. Free and incorrect interpretation can lead to violation of the rights and freedoms of individuals, and damage both personal and state interests.

The signs of a customs term that distinguish it from commonly used words are:

- 1) nominativeness (the term is used to name a special concept and can be a noun (for example, duty), or a noun phrase with an adjective (for example, a cargo customs declaration), an abbreviation (CCD));
- 2) belonging to a certain thematic area and terminology system (for example, to the field of customs law);
- 3) definiteness, that is, the presence of a definition reflecting the essential features of an object or phenomenon. [5,90]

Definition (from Latin *definitio*) – a brief definition of a concept reflecting the essential features of an object or phenomenon; interpretation of a word. [5,193] The authors of textbooks and manuals note that the term should be:

- 1) unambiguous;
- 2) devoid of emotional and expressive coloring;
- 3) having strict logical delineation of semantic boundaries.

Among the specific properties of the term are also called consistency and the presence of a definition, a clear scope of application and stylistic neutrality.

In accordance with the spheres of functioning, it is advisable to conditionally divide customs terminology into:

- customs and economic, expressing the categories of customs affairs;
- customs and legal, concerning the concepts of customs law. The terminology of customs law in its entirety is also subject to classification, in which, taking into account the functional and stylistic affiliation of words, the following groups of terms can be distinguished:
- commonly used concepts used in regulatory documentation (legislative acts, charters, regulations, instructions, etc.);
- specially-legal, used mainly when detecting violations of customs legislation in the process of conducting pre-investigation inspections, inquiries (violation of customs legislation, concealment from customs control, material evidence, contraband items, witnesses, detention, etc.).

In turn, the terminology of customs affairs (customs and economic) can be divided into the following areas of activity:

- customs control - declaration, customs inspection of cargo, personal inspection, carrier, declarant, consignor, cargo customs declaration, permission for export, import, export, transit, etc.
- currency control - currency values, cash national and foreign currency, currency terms of the contract, exchange rate, freely convertible currency, etc.
- customs payments - imposition of customs payments, excise tax, adjustment of customs value, installments, customs privileges and preferences, etc.
- customs expertise - incoterms, commodity nomenclature of foreign economic activity, supposition of goods, samples and samples of goods, etc.

The classification of terms used in the customs system allows us to trace the main features of the use of not only single concepts, but also a whole set of terms that serve as an auxiliary lever in training.

Methodological work on the assimilation of terms should be considered as one of the most important components of the educational process, the main purpose of which is the assimilation of the terminological vocabulary of this subsystem of the language, which allows you to actively use words when constructing your own statements in the communication process. The handling of terminology should begin at the stage of a certain level of competence previously acquired by the cadets, formed at the first stage of teaching common vocabulary.

According to linguist A.A.Sharapov: “When studying terminology, as a rule, semantic difficulties arise, therefore, when teaching special vocabulary in classes on Russian as a foreign language, one should observe the principle of motivation and follow to the step-by-step formation of the terminological lexical base” [6, p. 146].

The study of terminological vocabulary is carried out by us not simultaneously, but in a set of exercises that systematize and consolidate a new terminological unit. In this connection, we have developed a system of exercises and tasks for the assimilation of customs terminology in working with terms, the following sequence is observed: introduction of terminological vocabulary (preparatory exercises) – language exercises – communicative and speech exercises.

The division of exercises into 3 types involves the simultaneous allocation and functioning of pre-text and post-text exercises in working with the terms, since the text in the specialty is the main unit of training.

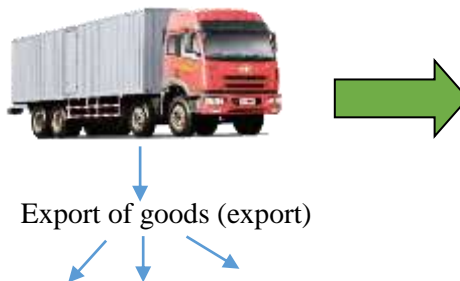
Let’s look at some post-text tasks:

1. Creating a cluster based on reference material. Draw up a scheme of concepts by arranging the information presented in the reference materials. (The reference materials contain customs terms representing two groups (terms of customs law and customs affairs). Task: correctly distribute them into groups. For example: offender, export, declaration, detainee, etc.
2. Preparation of proposals. Cadets with the same term that the text was associated with make up 6 sentences. Prerequisite: the term must be in different case forms.
3. Microtext construction. Cadets are given the task to compose a text, including the studied terms (5 terms). The text can have both the form of a monologue and a dialogue. It should contain the meanings of the terms.

For example: Using the following terms and terminology phrases, compose a mini-text: border customs post, inspected person, witnesses, inspector, personal inspection protocol.

4. Work on mental maps. This method of graphic expression of the processes of perception, processing and memorization of information, creative tasks is a tool for the development of memory and thinking. In the center of the sheet, cadets draw or write the object of study (in our case, the key term). The main themes and ideas associated with it diverge from the central concept in the form of branches of the first and second levels. One keyword is written on each line. Wherever possible, drawings, symbols and other graphics associated with the key term reflecting the content of the text are added. Arrows connecting different concepts on different branches are applied.

Example:



5. Use of multimedia tools. When demonstrating an educational film (an addition to the educational text), turn off the sound and ask the student to comment on the process, stop the frame and suggest continuing the description of the further course of the process, ask for an explanation of the process. (We have developed educational videos with the participation of the cadets themselves at border customs posts)
6. Trainings: a) “The fourth extra”. It is necessary to remove an extra term in a row, justify your choice; b) “Continue the sentence”, etc. For example: Enter the missing terms. The number of letters in them is indicated by numbers.

Customs ... (6), Officer's ... (6), Service (10), Official ... (4), Law enforcement ... (5), Pre-investigation ... (8), Constitutional (5).

When developing a set of exercises, we took into account all the main components of the process of teaching the Russian language for official purposes, among which we will highlight: the conditions of training (vocational training is carried out in Uzbek), the level of language, speech and methodological training of cadets, taking into account the native language. All tasks developed in our complex complement each other and contribute to the successful training of cadets in reading and mastering customs terminology. By offering such tasks and monitoring their implementation, we aimed to facilitate the work of cadets on the text, bringing it closer and controlling its understanding.

Conclusion

Thus, the use of various communicative and speech exercises aimed at mastering terminological vocabulary in the process of teaching Russian in a non-linguistic university not only contributes to improving the skills of speech expressiveness, but also, forming a terminological vocabulary, increases the level of professional language readiness of the future specialist.

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