

LEXICAL AND GRAMMATICAL FUND FOR INTEGRATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SYSTEM MANAGEMENT

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The author presents the lineament of the construction of lexical and grammatical fund for ISES management as rational means of communication among people, between man and machine, and mechanical data processing for purposeful implementation of management relations and high-quality decision making using highly developed memory and rational systems of information (flows) circulation.

Keywords: management, lexical and grammatical fund, integrative socio-economic system, information.

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“Management is the highest form of information interaction ...”

A.I. Demin

Situations in management which arise in the competitive environment require “filtered” information, which is called relevant, considering the minimization of time for its receiving, comprehension and usage. We define information provision in market conditions as the system of knowledge about the nature of the object of management and its market environment, which is described with adequate language with specific lexical and grammatical fund (LGF) and is a rational means of communication among people, a man and a machine, and mechanical data processing for purposeful implementation of management relations and high-quality decision making using highly developed memory and rational systems of information (flows) circulation.

According to the structure and composition of elements of the theoretical model of labor process [4], we consider two main subsystems of the management system as (basic) sections of lexical and grammatical fund (LGF):

A. Managed subsystem (objects of management):

I. The purpose of the production process.

II. Technological process. Complex of elementary modifications. Elementary modifications.

III. Appropriate activity – labor.

IV.1. Labor subject, given by the nature.

IV.2. Labor subject of general usage.

V. Labor means.

VI. Basic technical and economic indicators (TEI).

VII. Production structure.

VIII. Production process: the process of production and the process of the formation of value.

IX. Inventories.

X. Integrative socio-economic system (the unity of conditions, resources, processes).

B. Managing subsystem (subject of management):

I. The purpose of management.

II. Management process (cycle).

III. General management functions.

IV. Specific management functions.

V. Functional complex of tasks.

VI. Tasks of management.

VII. Organizational structure.

VIII. Management technique.

IX. Management technology.

X. Management decisions.

Table 1 gives an example of the presentation of the section I “The

Table 1.

Lexical and grammatical fund. Section I. “The purpose of the process” (managed system)

FACTORS				PARAMETERS			
Intersectoral notions		Sectoral interpretations		Intersectoral notions		Sectoral interpretations	
In natural language	Identifier	In natural language	Identifier	In natural language	Identifier	In natural language	Identifier
Money – Product The 1 st stage of turnover	PSTOB	Provision of the production process with production means and labor force	OBSRRS	-	-	-	-
Production Production stage	PROIZS	Production process	BURP	-	-	-	-
Money’ – Product’ The 2 nd stage of turnover	WSTOB	Sales of products	SECPL	-	-	-	-

purpose of the process” of LGF of information provision. In the basis of sections’ structure there are system principles which are implemented in the construction of the theoretical model of the production process as the labor process and the process of creating value.

Each table (fragment) is based on two main parts, the first of which contains terms that define basic notions – factors, and the second – parameters of this notion of the factor. In its turn, each fragment contains “trilingual” description of factors and parameters – in intersectoral general economic terms, in terms of a specific sector of industry and in letters of English alphabet as an identifier. Tables-fragments of the vocabulary fund present relevant sections, the set of notions – factors and parameters that describe the production process in terms of a production organizer (technician, engineer, designer), an economist and a manager.

This very vocabulary fund and relations among its elements is the

foundation, the basis of the stability of the context and definition of data elements (unification) of management tasks which are involved to solve them, perform functions of the central core of information provision. Herewith intersectoral and sectoral fund are intended for the implementation of management relations among people, and the fund of identifiers together with sectoral fund – for the implementation of relations in “human-machine” communication system.

However, lexical and grammatical fund (LGF) as the universal language “management subject – management object” beyond management process, modern complicated relations of the managed and managing systems doesn’t have any value. Its usefulness reveals in its usage by purpose. We suggest only the lineament of the structure of such information relations which further may be improved both in width and in depth (details), both in content and in the form of modern systems of LGF.

From this viewpoint, the importance

of the fund is revealed in the consideration of management process as an information process, covering substantial, structural, functional and strategic formats.

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