

SEMANTIC ASPECTS OF MARITIME TERMINOLOGY

Ohienko Maryna Dmytrivna,

Senior Lecturer at Department of English in Marine Engineering

Kherson State Maritime Academy

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-1665-0692

The ways of development of the English language are closely connected with the history, traditions, and way of life of the people of the country of this language. The formation of the English language was significantly influenced by important historical events that took place in the British Isles. The peculiarities of the geographical location, the country's economy, and the political situation required an increase in the military and commercial power of England on the seas, which led to the need for the development of England as a maritime state. In the 17th century, shipbuilding and navigation began to develop rapidly. Since that time, maritime terminology began to play one of the most important roles in the life of the country.

This work is devoted to the study of the structural and semantic features of English marine terms. The concept of "term" as a way of expressing special knowledge is considered. The semantic features of marine terms in English are analyzed. An analysis of the lexical-semantic field in English-language maritime terminology was carried out.

The concepts of semantics were examined and the main features of the semantics of the term were analyzed. During the analysis, the following features were identified: the connection between the semantics of the term and the concept, the connection between the terminological and commonly used meanings of the word, as well as the dual systemic nature of the term.

The purpose of the presented research is to study the structural and semantic characteristics of the English maritime terminology system. The following tasks follow from the set goals:

- 1) to distinguish between the concepts of "terminology" and «terminosystem»;
- 2) to consider existing classifications and determine the composition of the main thematic groups of the English maritime terminology system;
- 3) to outline the word-formation features of English maritime terminology and systematize words related to maritime topics concerning the most productive methods of word formation.

The object of study is English maritime terminological units, expressions, figures of speech related to shipbuilding and navigation.

The subject of the study is the structural and semantic aspects of English maritime terminology.

Key words: maritime terminology, semantics, linguistics, term classification, structural-semantic analysis.

Огієнко Марина. Семантичні аспекти морської термінології

Шляхи розвитку англійської мови тісно пов'язані з історією, традиціями та побутом. Формування англійської мови відбувалися під впливом історичних подій на Британських островах. Особливості географічного положення, економіки країни та політичної ситуації призвели до збільшення військової та торгової могутності Англії на морях, що, своєю чергою, призвело до необхідності розвитку Англії як морської держави. У XVII ст. почали швидко розвиватися суднобудування та мореплавання. Відтоді морська термінологія стала відігравати одну з найважливіших ролей у житті країни.

Цю роботу присвячено вивченню структурних та семантичних особливостей англійських морських термінів. Розглянуто поняття «термін» як спосіб вираження спеціальних знань. Проаналізовано семантичні особливості морських термінів англійською мовою. Проведено аналіз лексико-семантичного поля в англійській морській термінології.

Розглянуто поняття семантики та проаналізовано основні особливості семантики терміна. У ході аналізу було виявлено такі особливості: зв'язок семантики терміна та поняття, зв'язок термінологічного та загальноживаного значень слова, а також подвійна системність терміна.

Метою дослідження є вивчення структурно-семантичних характеристик англійської морської терміносистеми. Із поставлених цілей випливають такі завдання:

- 1) розмежувати поняття «термінологія» і «терміносистема»;
- 2) розглянути існуючі класифікації та визначити склад основних тематичних груп англійської морської терміносистеми;
- 3) окреслити словотворчі особливості англійської морської термінології та систематизувати слова морської тематики з урахуванням найбільш продуктивних способів словотвору.

Об'єктом дослідження є англійські морські термінологічні одиниці, вирази, образи мови, пов'язані із суднобудуванням та навігацією.

Предметом дослідження є структурно-семантичні аспекти англійської морської термінології.

Ключові слова: морська термінологія, семантика, лінгвістика, класифікація термінів, структурно-семантичний аналіз.

Introduction. Today problems of terminology are among the most pressing issues in linguistics and translation studies. Terminological units belong to that layer of vocabulary, which, on the one hand, occupies a significant place in the national dictionary of any language, develops at a rapid pace, is in high demand among specialists in

any field of public life, and therefore focuses the attention of philologists. On the other hand, it is capable of creating certain difficulties for the translator. When talking about translating terms from any area of the English language, it is important to remember that it requires not only knowledge of the area to which the translation relates, an understand-

ing of the content of the terms in English but also knowledge of terminology in the native language. Language is one of the main attributes of a nation. It is not only a means of communication, but also a certain symbol. A language develops together with the community of its speakers, and therefore it changes along with the change in the corresponding linguistic community, responding to all shifts in the development of the latter.

The study of maritime terminology is relevant, due to several factors. Firstly, Great Britain is an island state, which realities are connected with the sea and have always been of paramount importance to it. For centuries, the economic development, power and prosperity of the country depended on the successful development of the fleet, the conquest of new lands, and the transportation of goods by sea. Shipping and navigation have always occupied an overwhelming place in the life of the English people. Secondly, the increasing role of science and technology in the development of mankind as a result of the growing role of terminology in modern language, in particular in the maritime terminology system. Despite the fact that English maritime terminology is the object of study in the works of many domestic linguists, a number of issues remain relevant and require further research.

Materials and methods. The research material is English maritime terms selected by continuous sampling from professional texts and dictionaries.

During the study, the following methods were used:

- 1) a descriptive method to identify the structural and semantic features of maritime terminology units;
- 2) the method of component analysis to establish the semantic features of English maritime terms;
- 3) a continuous selection method for selecting factual material.

The concept of terminology is disclosed in the works of Shevchuk S. V., Klymenko I. V., as well as Azarova L. Ye. According to them terminology is

- 1) a section that studies the terms of linguistics;
- 2) a set of terms of a certain language or a certain area. For example, we can talk about English, Polish, Ukrainian and other terminology, as well as mathematical, legal, chemical, technical, etc. terminology.

A set of terms from specific industries (industry terminologies) is called term systems or terminological systems [6, p. 513; 1, p. 14].

Research results. Maritime terminology is an independent industry terminology system, which has expanded significantly due to the rapid development of maritime trade. The maritime terminology system in English began a long time ago and was modified under the influence of foreign languages including French, Dutch, Greek, Latin, Spanish, and Scandinavian. Issues of maritime terminology began to be dealt with since the time of the first sea voyages because there was a need to designate every object, process and phenomenon associated with maritime affairs. Long-term processes that took place in the lexical composition of the language, the historical development of countries, state status - all this influenced maritime terminology. Over time, the problem of adequate translation

and the search for appropriate methods and techniques of translation became of great importance in connection with the continuous expansion of international contacts because terms are those lexical units which interpretation has always caused difficulties.

The terminology of maritime affairs has specificity, indicating the peculiarities of national imagery, which is one of the manifestations of the national mentality. The choice of a nomination unit at different stages of the development of maritime vocabulary is largely determined by the peculiarities of thinking and worldview of native speakers, and their belonging to the national culture of the people. The formation of a national terminology system for maritime affairs occurred through the creation of new terms, borrowing lexemes, the use of general scientific terms, special names from other industry terminology systems or words of general use [4, p. 3].

Next, we will consider ways to classify English maritime terms according to structural features. Bilozerska L. P., Voznenko N. V., Radetska S. V. in their work "Terminology and Translation" indicate the existence of several options for constructing English maritime terminology [2, p. 25].

A fairly detailed version of the classification of terms according to the features of their construction is offered by Diakov A. S., Kyiak T. R., Kudelko Z. B. in the monograph "Fundamentals of term formation: semantic and sociolinguistic aspects." Researchers classify derivational types of terms taking into account eight different features:

1. Terms-root words: 1) indigenous non-derivative vocabulary (mess); 2) borrowed non-derivative vocabulary (quarter).
2. Derived vocabulary: 1) terms formed through suffixation (sailor); 2) terms formed through prefixation (submarine).
3. Terms- compound words (watchman).
4. Terms-collocations (sister ship).
5. Terms-abbreviations (A. B. – able-bodied seaman).
6. Letter symbols (kg = kilogramm).
7. Symbols (for example, mathematical, chemical, astronomical and others (№ = number)).
8. Nomenclature (for example, sea ice nomenclature: floating ice is ice that broke off from glaciers or shelf ice and is floating in open water; sea ice is frozen seawater that floats on the ocean surface; etc.) [3, pp. 12-13].

There are other approaches to classifying terms according to their structure. A. Ya. Kovalenko divides all maritime terms into:

- 1) simple, consisting of one word: acceleration;
- 2) compound, consisting of two words and written together or with a hyphen: anchor-pea;
- 3) terms and phrases consisting of several components: cargo space.

Another common classification of word-formation types of terms with greater emphasis on the multicomponent factor is:

1. Terms-words expressed in one word: carrier, clay, coast.

2. Colloquial terms that fall into: a) free collocational terms, where each of the components can enter into a two-way connection: chain locker, coastal breeze, coral reef; b) connected word-formulations, where isolated components may not be terms, but in the combined form create a word-combination term: deck hand, deep ocean trough, dry lock.

Multicomponent terms containing three, four or more components are represented in significantly smaller quantities than those represented by a single word [4].

There are many other classifications of English maritime terms based on various parameters.

Thus, M. I. Mostovyi divides terminology into nomenclature and professionalism. Nomenclature is a set of special terms-names used in a separate professional area; professionalisms are doublets of scientific and technical terms that do not form a closed system but have a clear local character. Professionalisms define special concepts, tools, or products of labor, production processes, and folk crafts. Examples of maritime professionalisms: are gyrocompass, head sea, helmsman, etc. They are characterized by some emotionality caused by the peculiarities of the contradiction, as a result of which professionalisms are classified as a separate subtype of dialect, especially if they are used outside of industrial relations [5, p. 191].

Next, we will analyze the ways of forming maritime terminology in English.

During the word formation analysis of terms, the following methods of word formation, characteristic of maritime terminology, were identified: syntactic, morphological, and semantic.

It should be noted that very often several methods are involved in term formation. The study found that one of the most effective ways of word formation is syntactic: keel-blocks (concrete or dense wood cuboids that rest under a ship during a time of repair, construction, or in the event of a dock being drained), rigid-hull inflatable boat (a lightweight but high-performance and high-capacity boat constructed with a rigid hull bottom joined to side-forming air tubes that are inflated with air to high pressure to give the sides resilient rigidity along the boat's topsides), seal-hunter (seal hunting ship).

Many maritime terms meaning the action, process, or result of an action, are formed by adding the suffix -ing to the stem of the verb. For example, sheering (abrupt deviation from course), subplaning (transient mode of vessel movement), and sailing (the craft of controlling a boat that uses the force of the wind as a source of movement).

A number of nautical terms denoting an occupation or activity, are formed from nouns using the suffix -er (-or) and the semi-suffix -man.

By adding the agentive suffix -er to a noun, another noun is formed denoting the performer of the action: trader (merchant ship), transmitter (an electronic telecommunications device used for transmitting data), sailor (a person who works aboard a watercraft as part of its crew, and may work in any one of a number of different fields that are related to the operation and maintenance of a ship).

Using the semi-suffix -man, a noun is formed from the base of a noun, indicating belonging to a specific

occupation: sailorman (sailor, seaman), watchman (a person who keeps watch), motorman (the seniormost rate in the engine room of a ship) [7].

Marine terms continue to expand the vocabulary of the English language. Previously borrowed words, with the help of word formation, acquire new meaning in the modern language. These include the following:

1) words formed on the basis of cognate words using the suffix -er, denoting military equipment: minesweeper (a small warship designed to remove or detonate naval mines), propeller (a device with a rotating hub and radiating blades that are set at a pitch to form a helical spiral which, when rotated, exerts linear thrust upon a working fluid such as water or air), rangefinder (an instrument, usually part of a camera or a piece of military equipment, that measures the distance between things that are far away from each other).

2) compound words formed from two stems of words from different languages, which include the suffix -er, denoting a machine or device: rudder (a primary control surface used to steer a ship, boat, submarine, hovercraft, airship, or other vehicle that moves through a fluid medium), icebreaker (a special-purpose ship or boat designed to move and navigate through ice-covered waters, and provide safe waterways for other boats and ships), freighter (a vehicle or person that transports cargo, supplies, or goods).

3) phrases consisting of two words denoting one concept: inner bottom (the plating in a ship that is laid over the frames and longitudinals and that with the shell plating forms a double bottom), jack staff (a small vertical spar on the bow of a ship or smaller vessel on which a particular type of flag, known as a jack, is flown), landing craft (small and medium seagoing watercraft, such as boats and barges, used to convey a landing force from the sea to the shore during an amphibious assault) [9].

However, one of the words in the phrases may be the third form of the verb, that is, the past participle and have the ending -ed: disturbed wind, exposed anchorage, qualified sailor.

In the process of studying marine terminology, the following main thematic groups were derived:

1) phraseologisms (all one's steam on – with all might, easy sail – a simple matter, high water mark – the climax of a story or event);

2) metonymic terms (Kingston valve – a conical valve opening outward from a ship and closed by the underwater pressure of the sea that is used especially on a ballast tank of a submarine – deliberate sinking of the ship, Bravo Zulu – a combination of two signal flags – well done, Marines – The United States Marine Corps (USMC) – US Marine Regiment);

3) metaphorical terms (brow – a small curved angle or flanged plate fitted on the outside of the shell of a ship over an air port to prevent water running down the ship's side from entering the open port, dress down – treat old sails with oil and wax to renew them, head – the forwardmost or uppermost portion of the ship) [8].

Conclusions. The conducted research allows us to draw the following conclusions: maritime terminology is included in the English language system as one of its

subsystems, subject to general linguistic trends. Structural-semantic analysis allows us to understand the features of the formation and development of terminological units to find out the origin and connections between them.

All terminological units can be divided into two groups: single-component and multi-component. According to structural models, terms are divided into single-component terms, two-component terms, three-component structures, and multi-component terms.

According to structural types, terms are subdivided into simple terms, which are simple root words; derived terms formed by morphological methods of creation; complex terms; and term-word combinations (composed). The classification of word formation types of maritime terms assumes the following: root word terms; derivative terms; terms-compound words; terms-word combinations (complex terms); abbreviation terms; terms-letter symbols; terms-symbols (signs); half-symbol terms; nomenclature. Another classification under consideration divides terminology into nomenclature and professionalisms.

Regarding the main ways of creating marine terms, they can be divided into morphological and non-morphological. The first covers methods of affixal word creation, word formation, and abbreviation. Non-morphological methods of term formation are the result of long-term processes that change the semantics and grammatical nature of the motivating word or phrase. The semantic method of term formation is that a commonly used lexical unit receives the status of a term due to certain semantic changes in the use of this unit in the language. In general, there are two options for creating terms from commonly used words: 1) the lexical meaning of a commonly used word “merges” with the general terminological meaning without any special semantic shifts; 2) the lexical meaning of a commonly used word is narrowed (specialized) as a result of different types of transfer of the main meaning (metaphorization). Metaphorization of the meanings of commonly used words occurs on the basis of the external or functional similarity of the named objects.

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