

**BORROWINGS IN ENGLISH TRANSPORT TERMS  
AS A WAY OF ITS ENRICHMENT**

*У статті проаналізовано чинники, що впливають на розвиток і розширення англomовних транспортних термінів, а також йдеться про шляхи і способи збагачення англійської транспортної термінології. Основну увагу зосереджено на ролі запозичень як способу поповнення словника транспортних термінів.*

Ключові слова: термін, транспортна термінологія, запозичення, термінотворення.

**Постановка проблеми ті її зв'язок із науковими та практичними завданнями.**

Historical conditions of the development of our independent country are accompanied not only by drastic changes in its social and economic system and implementation of market principles of economy operation but also by use of special vocabulary being one of the oldest and traditional fields of knowledge, role of which, as well as the role of any scientific and technical terminology, increases in the course of scientific and technical, economic, cultural and political development.

Development of the transport sector in the face of integration of Ukraine into the European area takes increasingly greater significance. Many people use services of various transport enterprises and logistic companies. Volumes of passengers and cargo carriages are constantly increasing. This drives the urgent need to know transport terms. Thus, thematic justification of the issue related to problems of terminology in the contemporary society is dictated by wide-scale appearance of terms, formation and development of new term systems through close international cooperation. That is why the research of English transport terms is necessary and time-sensitive as linguistic processes typical to terminology in the whole may be traced based on such term subsystem.

**Аналіз останніх досліджень і публікацій з даної проблеми.** Foreign lexical units are borrowed during the whole period of the development of science and engineering as lexical items of such type meet needs of term naming in a substantial way. The importance of foreign lexical unit borrowings came under notice of many researchers. I.V. Bondarenko's, S.V. Hryniiov's, V.P. Danylenko's, O.V. Demyshkevych's, E.S. Zakyrova's, R.Ju. Kobryna's, V.M. Leichyk's, V.A. Tatarinov's, L.A. Chernyshova's, S.G. Shchur's works are also devoted to the development of English transport terms as a system and to study of its peculiarities.

**Формулювання цілей статті.** The purpose of the article is to describe the peculiarities and analyze the enrichment of English transport terms. The following task is set in accordance with the purpose: to find factors which influence the development and enlarge transport terms, and specify the place the borrowings take in creation of the transport terminology system.

**Виклад основного матеріалу дослідження.** Vocabulary replenishment is historically inevitable process necessary for meeting needs of the society in communication, development and enrichment of culture of the nation at each stage of its development. Borrowing of vocabulary of one language from the other is a regular consequence of language contacts in the history of the development of any language. The increase in borrowings occurs primarily in the sphere of term subsystems. In a contemporary world terminology plays an important role in communication between people as it is the essential source of information. Besides, terminology is a part of vocabulary extremely sensitive to external influence. In the world of rapidly changing notions and developing term systems the borrowed vocabulary, in particular, begins to prevail.

English transport terminology is an integral term system, within which the following term spheres are distinguished: cargo types, vehicle types, container carriage, port and terminal systems,

terms related to preparation of necessary documents in this sector. The system of English transport terms extends and enriches quite extensively; semantics of the terms changes due to synonymy and polysemy. Logical connection of terms, their interrelation and interdependence certify that English transport terminology is a well-defined term system meeting certain classification rules. Nowadays it extends and renews intensively as transport sectors are actively developing now.

In the contemporary society unified formulation of notions used in this sphere and elimination of different interpretations of the most common transport terms are required for successful operation at the world market and for preparation of wise international freight contracts. In the scientific literature, this term means ‘a word or a word group implying clearly defined special notion in any branch of knowledge, engineering, art, social life, etc.’

English transport terminology undergoes permanent changes of semantic volume of a term, new meanings appear, their material expression is clarified that is a direct consequence of the processes occurring in the world. That is why the meaning clearly attributed to the term, its definition determine the term in the scientific context, gives it proper place in the term system and makes it more convenient to operate.

The whole system of English transport terms represents a range of lexical sets of terms. Thus, for example, lexical group of abstract notions of cargo carriage technology includes ‘door to door’ and ‘JIT’ technology (just in time) that include multimodal and intermodal carriage with breakdown by piggyback technologies, bimodal road-railers etc.

When recording the term in any sphere a particular attention should be paid to such criteria as monosemy, brevity and deep branch penetration of a term. It shall facilitate determination of a term in the scientific context, quick memorization and wide use and long-term operation in the language.

Sufficiently productive ways of term formation that enrich transport vocabulary are terminological work groups when more compound formations are required to determine notions or phenomena in the development of science and engineering. Terminological word groups are multicomponent units defined by the notional target. For example, *third-party logistics* is the concept in logistics, which stipulates transfer of the functions to an outside party or logistic provider instead of performance of logistic functions (transportation, warehousing, cargo handling, order processing, inventory management) by the company itself; *non-vessel operating common carrier* – general distribution operator not possessing the tonnage; *LCL (less than container load)* – potential transportation of consolidated goods with partial loading of the container (from 1 ton).

But particulars of continuous operation of the transport infrastructure, application of JIT technology and the need in time-saving arisen thereby require that the period is to be as short and reduced as possible. This resulted in wide use of abbreviations – reductions used by specialists for saving time on transfer of messages via communication channels or computer information coding (DC – distribution centre, B/L – bill of lading, IMO – international money order, DSD – direct store delivery, fwdr. – forwarder, HGV – heavy goods vehicle, CRP – continuous replenishment, AWB – air waybill, etc.).

Borrowings play a great role in replenishing English transport terms. A ‘borrowing’ means the process of acquisition and adoption of foreign language words for various social reasons, i.e. wars, trade, travels, technical cooperation, cultural relations, etc. It is known that contacts of the English language with other languages played an important role so due to the borrowings it has sufficient internal resources to satisfy the needs of its native speakers and thus it does not require large amount of new borrowings. At the same time contemporary English word stock continues to replenish at the expense of ‘internal borrowings’ related to polyvariety and polyfunctionality of this language with interrelation of its national variants, social and functional subsystems. So, internal borrowings mean interviant borrowings as well as borrowings in the literary language of lexical-phraseological elements of social dialects, slang. Such borrowings not only enrich stock of words by new units and lexical-semantic variants but cause formation of new word-building elements and models in the macrosystem of the English language, creation of new semantic development

mechanisms and means, facilitate tendency to democratization of the contemporary English language.

There is a range of terms borrowed from Latin, Greek, French, German, Scandinavian and other languages into English transport vocabulary during certain historical periods of development of the society, which is evidence of close cooperation of specialists of the whole world in the sphere of transport carriage. This has enormous influence on formation and development of English and international transport terminology.

Thus, Latin as generally recognized language made a great contribution into the development and extension of transport terms. Borrowings from Latin include *adapter* – *lat. adaptare* (to adopt), *accumulator* – *lat. accumulo* (collect, accumulate), *distance* – *lat. distantia* (distance), *transportation* – *lat. transportare* (to carry over, to move, to transport), *vehicle* – *lat. vehiculum* (vehicle, carriage), *station* – *lat. station* (state, position, location). In particular, the word *junction* was borrowed in the XVIII century to English directly from Latin with the meaning ‘combination, junction’. Until the mid XIX century in a result of rethinking it acquired the meaning ‘railway junction’ or ‘crossing’ (a place where roads or railroad lines come together).

There are not so many borrowings from Greek, in particular, they include *truck* (lorry, trucker) – *from Greek trokhos*, *zone* (zone) – *from Greek zone*, *schedule* (timetable, scale) – *from Greek skhida*, *tachometer* (tachometer) – *from Greek tachos* (frequency, speed) and *metron* (measure), *dynamics* (dynamics) – *from Greek dynamikos* (dynamic), *diagnostics* (diagnostics) – *from Greek diagnostikos* (able to diagnose), *system* (system) – *from Greek systema* (the whole consisting of parts).

Significant part of terms was borrowed into English transport terminology via Old French. It is known that after the Norman Conquest and till the end of XIV century Old French took dominant positions in England and had considerable influence on development and formation of the English national language. Specifically, for example, the following lexical units entered into English terminology from Old French : *rail* – *from French raille*, *depot* – *from French depot*, *station* – *from French station*, *car* – *from French carre*, *passenger* – *from French passenger*, *baggage* – *from French baggage*, *viaduct* – *from French viaduc*, *injector* – *from French injecteur*.

A quite small quantity of term entered into English transport terminology from German. In particular, *diesel* – *from German* (comes from the name of the German inventor engineer Diese, 1858-1913), *bunker* – *from German buker*, *damper* – *from German dämpfer*, *draisine* – *from German* (comes from the name of German inventor K.F. Drez, 1785-1851) [2, p. 414].

Insufficient but important quantity of borrowings came into English transport terminology from Scandinavian languages (*wagon*, *lift*, *gear*, *wing*, *axle*); from Netherlandish (*brake*, *cable*, *freight*, *mast*, *block*). Based on I.V. Bondarenko’s researches it should be stated that the major part of Dutch borrowings is in marine terminology. The basis of English marine terminology is primarily Dutch (55%) [1, p. 15].

Secondary borrowings are one of the results of this process. In this case a new word appears in the language together with the previously borrowed and assimilated word but it has another meaning right up to omonymy. At the end of the XX century, for example, the word *pilot*, which means ‘a sportsman operating a high-speed transport vehicle’ appeared along with the previously borrowed word *pilot*, which means ‘a specialist operating the aircraft’. This word also came from French. Another newest borrowing is the word *pilot* with the meaning ‘trial issue of the printed publication’. A new meaning of a word may also appear in the receiving language as a result of functioning of this borrowing in it. For example, the word *format* was borrowed from German via French in the meaning ‘size of printed publication, sheet’, later on it acquired the meaning ‘form of arrangement and representation of data in the computer memory’. In these cases such question arises, whether these words are homonyms or meanings of a multiple-meaning word. To solve this question a traditional co-semantic component principle is applied: if they exist, then we may talk about the meaning of a multiple-meaning word (*pilot* as a person who is licensed to operate an aircraft in flight and *pilot* as a sportsman operating a high-speed transport vehicle), if not then we

may talk about homonymic relations (*pilot* as a trial issue of a printed publication in relation to other meanings of the word).

As contemporary transport servicing of all sectors of economy and people use sea, land and air services, word stock of international transport communication is constantly replenishing and enriching by the terms, which previously considered purely sectorial, i.e. intrasystem borrowing of words takes place. For example, the marine term *shipping* started to be used in motor vehicles in the meaning of 'cargo transportation' and the aviation term *transfer* came to marine terminology.

**Висновки і перспективи подальших розвідок у цьому напрямку.** English transport terminology is a clearly expressed terminological system, which replenishes and renews at an intensive rate as nowadays transport sectors develop and extend rapidly. Borrowings play a great role in enrichment of the term system. They become significant in formation and development of the contemporary transport terminology based on English terms. Thus, in formation of transport terminology we observe, on the one hand, the drive to accuracy and completeness of definition of a notion that is expressed in creation of terminological word collocations, and on the other hand, the drive to brevity, codification of definitions that results in wide use of abbreviations.

Thus, interaction both intralinguistic and external sociolinguistic factors is accounted for in the formation and language expression of main definitions of English transport terminology. Terms exist in a specific language system and their semantic development is determined by historical processes and events occurring in the society.

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### BORROWINGS IN ENGLISH TRANSPORT TERMS AS A WAY OF ITS ENRICHMENT

The factors that have an influence on the development and enrichment of English transport terms were analyzed in this article. It describes the ways and means that extend English transport terminology. Most of the focus is on the importance of borrowings as a means that enriches English transport vocabulary.

Key words: term, transport terminology, borrowings, term formation.

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### ЗАИМСТВОВАНИЯ В АНГЛИЙСКОЙ ТРАНСПОРТНОЙ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ КАК ОДИН ИЗ СПОСОБОВ ЕЕ ОБОГАЩЕНИЯ

В статье проанализированы факторы, влияющие на развитие и расширение англоязычной транспортной терминологии, а также говорится о путях и способах обогащения английской транспортной терминологии. Основное внимание сосредоточено на роли заимствований как способа пополнения словаря транспортных терминов.

Ключевые слова: термин, транспортная терминология, заимствования, терминообразование.