

*Ohienko M. D.,**Senior Lecturer at the Department of English in Marine Engineering
Kherson State Maritime Academy*

SEMANTIC PROCESSES OCCURRING IN ENGLISH MARITIME TERMINOLOGY

Summary. The study is devoted to English maritime terminology which is relevant due to several factors. Firstly, the importance of shipping and maritime trade is great. Secondly, the increasing role of science and technology in the development of mankind resulted from the growing role of terminology in modern language. Even though English maritime terminology is the object of study in the works of many domestic linguists, several issues remain relevant and require further research. The presented work aims to study the semantic processes associated with polysemy, homonymy, synonymy, and antonymy. To achieve the set goals several tasks were completed: the concepts of “term” and “commonly used words” were differentiated; the polysemic features of English maritime terminology were analyzed and a systematization of words related to maritime topics was carried out taking into account their belonging to homonyms, synonyms, and antonyms.

Semantic analysis allows us to understand the features of the formation and development of terminological units, and to find out the origin and connections between them. 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.

The object of study is English maritime terminological units, expressions, and figures of speech related to shipbuilding and navigation. The subject of the study is the semantic characteristics of English maritime terminology, which allows us to understand its structure and facilitates its study by specialists in the relevant field. Research methods: distribution analysis method – to identify the structural and functional features of maritime terminology units; method of comparative – to establish the semantic features of English maritime terms.

Key words: terminological units, Maritime English, polysemy, homonymy, synonymy, antonymy.

Problem statement. One of the distinctive features of terminological units is their expression of specific concepts. A term is determined by the differential feature of the concept it defines. The requirement of unambiguity imposed on a term is in some cases violated, and several scientific concepts are expressed by one term. This creates the possibility of forming various semantic processes in the terminological system, including maritime terminology, based on polysemy, homonymy, synonymy and antonymy, when new meanings are created.

In general, we can say that the various semantic processes inherent in language are reflected in terminology.

Polysemy, homonymy, synonymy and antonymy are phenomena associated with semantic processes occurring in language. Comparison of the boundaries of semantic meanings between polysemy, homonymy, synonymy and antonymy based on maritime

terminology and the identification of common and different features determines the relevance of this study.

To determine semantic processes in language, the distributive method was used. This method is based on checking the use of maritime terms in the same area. Along with this, a comparative method was also used. The comparative method is a general scientific method for comparing facts and phenomena. Only with the help of a comparison based on the thinking process, the semantic processes related to maritime terminology are generalized, and certain similar patterns are revealed.

Recent publications overview. Lexico-semantic processes in the language system, including terminology, occur as an expression of general laws and principles of vocabulary development. The degree of development of this process in two languages of different systems is not the same. Research in this area of navigational vocabulary in the Ukrainian language has not been carried out sufficiently, while it is quite satisfying in the English language. Therefore, English-language terms are taken as the basis for this work. Other current issues related to maritime terminology are addressed within this topic by a number of authors, including Stasiuk T. V., Khrolenko O. A., Sherstiuk O. I., Kryzhanovska Ye. H. [1, 2, 3, 4]. As can be seen, they generally relate to maritime topics, including issues of the development of this terminology in different languages. This direction of development of linguistics is of particular interest in the context of constantly developing bilingualism and multilingualism as well as growing integration in the world community.

The purpose of this article is to identify semantic processes in maritime terminology associated with polysemy, homonymy, synonymy and antonymy.

Main research material presentation. Interest in special vocabulary, including terminology, in modern linguistics is due to both the increasing role of science and technology in the development of mankind, and the growing role of terminology in modern languages. The growth in the number of terms from various sciences outpaces the growth in the number of commonly used words. In addition, a significant part of general linguistic processes and phenomena in terminology are easier to study, since they are more clear in nature, due to the accuracy of the terms themselves and their intersystem connections.

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.

One of the reasons for scientific disputes arising in connection with terminology is the question of the admission into this area of semantic processes characteristic of a common literary language, namely, homonymy, synonymy and antonymy.

The requirements for a term, in contrast to a word, remain hanging in the air, i.e. a number of regularities are not observed. On the one hand, the intrinsic nature of the term, i.e., the unambiguous relationship in the term between the signifier and the signified deprives it of the possibility of using it in a polysemantic and synonymous series, on the other hand, the terminology formed on the basis of natural language tests in itself all semantic processes to which the vocabulary of a common literary language is subjected. Indeed, in the terminology of any field semantic processes characteristic of the general literary language are observed to one degree or another [5, p. 3575].

This is how Bocanegra-Valle A. expresses her attitude to this issue: “The terms differ from commonly used words in terms of the accuracy of the semasiological boundary, specificity, monosemanticity in the field of a certain specialty, intellectuality, and also due to the lack of an emotional and figurative spectrum. The possession of polysemy and homonymy by some terms is primarily associated with an increase and expansion of the scope of functional use of terms. In general, “terms used in a certain field must: a) be monosemantic, b) distinguish the object of the system, c) accurately express the concept, d) be brief, e) be stylistically neutral, devoid of emotionality and expressiveness” [5, p. 3576].

The reflection of this idea, as well as in other industry terminologies, is also visible in shipping. Thus, the network of functioning working areas of some maritime terms increases, while the monosemantic quality of these terms is lost: they cannot distinguish between objects of the system, are not an accurate manifestation of conceptual meaning, there is no trace of brevity left, signs of emotionality, expressiveness and intensity are included.

Certain semantic processes occur, one of which is polysemy, in maritime terms, as well as in terms of other industries. Typically, polysemy is understood as the expression by one term of several meanings, various phenomena, social relations, objects and their characteristics.

In dictionaries of maritime terms, given their polysemy, meanings associated with navigation, shipping, etc. should be reflected.

On what basis of lexico-grammatical types of terms and words is typology carried out in maritime terminology? First of all, these are abstract verbal nouns, in which the semantics of process and movement, expressed by the verbs that form them, are manifested. The first and main meaning of these nouns is the concept of process. These lexical and terminological units, transforming into nouns, acquiring a new qualitative state, develop their inherent semantics. In this case, the movement is objectified. Let's look at some examples: *hogging* (curving up in the center of a ship), *increase* (a rise in the size, amount, or degree of something), *declination* (the angular distance of a point north or south of the celestial equator), *decantation* (a process for the separation of mixtures of immiscible liquids or of a liquid and a solid mixture such as a suspension), *cutting-off* (separation),

completion (the action or process of completing or finishing something), etc.

In these examples, the movements expressed by the verbs *hog*, *increase*, *decline*, *deviate*, *decant*, *cut-off*, *complete* are objectified. These are forms of verbal nouns. This means that verbs, becoming objectified, turn into verbal nouns, in which, as a result of the phenomenon of polysemy, semantic possibilities change, expand and acquire a terminological character.

One of the semantic phenomena occurring in maritime terminology is the process of homonymy. There are a number of words in the English language that, although they have the same structure morphologically, are classified differently. Even if their formal features are preserved, in relation to the expression of meanings they belong to different parts of speech. In this case, the two word-terms perform different functions.

Let us compare:

1. *Ship* as a noun (a large boat for transporting people or goods by sea); *ship* as a verb (transport (goods or people) on a ship).

2. *Draft* as a noun (a determined depth of the vessel below the waterline, measured vertically to its hull's lowest or other reference point); *draft* as a verb (prepare a preliminary version of a document).

3. *Dock* as a noun (an enclosed area of water in a port for the loading, unloading, and repair of ships); *dock* as a verb (come into a dock and tie up at a wharf).

4. *Wreck* as a noun (the destruction of a ship at sea); *wreck* as a verb (destroy or severely damage).

Thus, the same maritime term is used in different meanings, and homonymy appears. For example: *lift* – reduction in draft, lifting force, power; *lift* – (ropes holding the ends of sailing yards) [6, p. 218].

There are words expressing five meanings in dictionaries. For example: *line* – dash, border; *line* – build, finish building; *line* – cable, rope; *line* – pipeline, highway [6, pp. 220–221]; *line* – bushing, gasket, coating [6, pp. 221–222].

Note that in English, homonym words express different meanings. For example: *landing* – covered (entirely), coverage volume; *landing* – berth.

In English, depending on the place of use, homonymous words and terms act as different parts of speech (adjectives or nouns).

In English, the term “*loom*” is used both as an adjective and as a noun. For example: *loom* as an adjective – unclear, incomprehensible; *loom* as a noun – handle (oar with handle), gloss.

Sometimes two forms act as a noun, only with different meanings. For example: *lug* – ear, earphone, connecting square; *lug* – an asymmetrical four-cornered sail.

In maritime vocabulary, different meanings appear in words with the same form belonging to different specialties. For example:

1. *Current* – flow (of gas, liquid, etc.); *current* – a flow of charged particles, such as electrons or ions, moving through an electrical conductor or space.

2. *Bearing* – a part of a machine that allows one part to rotate or move in contact with another part with as little friction as possible; *bearing* – taking compass direction, azimuth.

3. *Receiver* – consignee; *receiver* – radio, telephone handset.

4. *Ring* – rivet; *ring* – an act of ringing a bell, or the resonant sound caused by this.

5. *Run* – movement; *run* – flow.

6. *Sail* – a piece of material extended on a mast to catch the wind and propel a boat or ship or other vessel; *sail* – navigation.

7. *Stay* – prop; *stay* – stop.

8. *Tube* – pipe; *tube* – a device that controls electric current flow in a high vacuum between electrodes to which an electric potential difference has been applied.

In a terminological system, the existence of synonymy is usually the result of a different approach to the same object, different perception of the same phenomena [7, p. 27].

Considering the large number of synonymous words in the field of navigation, the most common of them are included in dictionaries. For example, *press button* – *push button* (switch); *spent steam* – *waste steam* (the gas that is produced when the engine of a vehicle is running); *maritime* – *nautical* (related to the sea).

The phenomenon of antonymy creates polar meanings. These poles are realized through words in maritime terminology. The opposing processes between scientific concepts and professional activities are reflected in antonymous pairs. In maritime terminology, antonym words perform this function. For example, *tailwind* – *headwind*.

Antonymy does not appear against the backdrop of all the numerous and varied maritime terminology but within microsystems. For example, the names of parts of the vessel (*bow* – *stern*; *starboard side* – *left side*), actions and processes (*storm* – *calm*; *moor* – *set sail*; *moor* – *unmoor*), in navigation and measuring terminology (*north* – *south*; *ost* – *west*; *slow speed* – *full speed*), in the characteristics of the vessel (*stable* – *unstable*), etc.

Let's look at more examples:

1. *small sail yacht(boat)* – *large sail yacht (boat)*.

2. *strong rolling* – *weak rolling*;

3. *large tonnage tanker* – *small tonnage tanker*.

4. *small cargo vessel* – *large cargo vessel*.

5. *short wave (at sea)* – *wide wave (at sea)*.

6. *look out ahead (on ship)* – *look out back (on ship)*.

7. *low pressure (at pump)* – *high pressure (at pump)*.

8. *inland or half inland sea (reserved or half reserved sea)*.

When we say “*closed sea*” we mean a sea that washes the shores of several states and which, due to its geographical location, cannot be used for transit passage to another sea. Passage from the open sea to the closed sea is carried out by narrow sea lanes leading to states located around the closed sea.

Conclusion. The main provisions of this work are summarized as follows:

1. First of all, the study of semantic processes in maritime terminology determines the boundaries of homonymy- polysemy.

2. The same terminological unit is used in different terminology of a single language creating a connection between the layers of the language.

3. Polysemy in maritime terminology is based on the breadth of the concept. As the semantic load of these terms increases, their expressive capabilities also increase.

4. Homonymy in maritime terminology appears on the basis of the internal laws of the language.

5. Synonymy in maritime terminology is based on the factor of semantic commonality. Complete replaceability is seen as a feature inherent in these terms.

6. Concepts expressed as a result of the phenomenon of antonymy in maritime terminology appear in connection with the work activities of people working at sea and the world around them.

Bibliography:

1. Стасюк Т. В. Основні метапоняття соціокогнітивного термінознавства: терміноконцепт. *Kluczowe aspekty naukowej działalności: Materiały IX Międzynarodowej naukowopraktycznej konferencji. Przemysł*, 2013. С. 33–35.
2. Хроленко О. А. Особливості застосування когнітивно-комунікативного підходу до навчання майбутніх судноводіїв англомовної професійної лексики. *Науковий вісник Південноукраїнського національного педагогічного університету імені К. Д. Ушинського*. 2022. № 1 (138). С. 87–93.
3. Шерстюк О. І. Походження морських термінів в англійській мові. *Науковий вісник Міжнародного гуманітарного університету. Сер.: Філологія*. 2020, № 46, т. 2. С. 193–197.
4. Kryzhanovska Ye. H. The peculiarities of the translation English maritime terms into Ukrainian language. *Молодий вчений*. 2018. № 2 (54). С. 201–204.
5. Bocanegra-Valle A. The encyclopedia of applied linguistics. New Jersey: Blackwell, 2013. 3583 p.
6. Cutler D., Cutler T. Dictionary of Naval Terms. Annapolis : Naval Institute Press, 2005. 272 p.
7. Palmer J. Jane's Dictionary of Naval Terms. London : Macdonald and Jane's, 1975. 342 p.

Огієнко М. Семантичні процеси, що відбуваються в англійській морській термінології

Анотація. Це дослідження присвячене англійській морській термінології та є актуальним через декілька факторів. По-перше, велике значення судноплавства та морської торгівлі у нашому житті. По-друге, зростаюча роль науки і техніки у розвитку людства, що, в свою чергу, є наслідком зростаючої ролі термінології у сучасній мові. Незважаючи на те, що англійська морська термінологія є об'єктом вивчення у працях багатьох вітчизняних лінгвістів, низка питань залишаються актуальними та потребують подальшого дослідження. Мета представленої роботи – дослідження семантичних процесів, пов'язаних із полісемією, омонімією, синонімією та антонімією. Для досягнення поставленої мети було вирішено ряд завдань: розмежовані поняття «термін» та «загальновживані слова»; проаналізовано багатозначні особливості англійської морської термінології та проведено систематизацію слів, що належать до морської тематики, з урахуванням їх приналежності до омонімів, синонімів та антонімів.

Семантичний аналіз дозволяє зрозуміти особливості формування та розвитку термінологічних одиниць, з'ясувати походження та зв'язки між ними. Семантичний спосіб терміноутворення полягає в тому, що загальноновживана лексична одиниця набуває статусу терміна внаслідок певних семантичних змін у вживанні цієї одиниці в мові.

Об'єктом дослідження є англійські морські термінологічні одиниці, висловлювання та мовні звороти, пов'язані з кораблебудуванням і мореплаванням. Предметом дослідження є семантичні характеристики англійської морської термінології, що дозволяють зрозуміти її структуру та полегшують її вивчення фахівцями відповідної галузі. Методи дослідження: метод розподілу використовувався для того, щоб виявити структурні та функціональні особливості одиниць морської термінології; метод порівняльного аналізу використовувався, щоб встановити семантичні особливості англійських морських термінів.

Ключові слова: термінологічні одиниці, морська англійська мова, полісемія, омонімія, синонімія, антонімія.