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INTERLINGUAL INFLUENCES AND FOREIGN BORROWINGS IN ENGLISH TRANSPORT TERMINOLOGY

Summary. The article considers the interlingual influences and foreign borrowings in English transport terminology. In this analysis the author proceeds from the guideline that nowadays the world is experiencing the latest transport technologies, devices, parts that require terminological nomination and fixation in the lexicon of this field of knowledge. It is distinguished, that most terms of the transport sphere are complex two-component terms consisting of two noun bases (unstable complex word). Terms of the transport sphere are characterized by a non-fixed way of creation, almost no basic composition and compression, but common conversion and abbreviation. It is found out, that the set of terms of the transport sphere is a terminological system that is in the process of its formation, as its terminological fund is undergoing constant transformation processes. The vast majority of English terms were borrowed and only 3% can be considered new (newly created) terms, the acquisition of foreign words is a natural process of language development. The nature of borrowing of terms shows that the terminology of the transport sector was formed as a result of restructuring of terminology, which developed over a long period as the accumulation of theory in this field of knowledge, based on combining concepts of a wide range of economic, technical, mathematical and legal sciences. The relative structure and orderliness of this terminological system is also evidenced by the presence of logically interconnected terminological fields, microfields and nests in a certain hierarchy. As the research material showed, the English terminology of the transport sphere is characterized by the conversion functioning of nouns and verbs, that is the functioning of the same terms both in the function of nouns and in the function of verbs. Other types of conversion formations are quite rare. Analysis of the structural types of terms that serve as the basis for conversion terms has shown that these are mainly root non-derivative bases. However, transport terms can also function as different parts of speech. Among such terms suffixal, prefixal, prefixal-suffixal, complex words, postverbal bases are noted.

Key words: transport terminology, interlingual influences, foreign borrowings.

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МІЖМОВНІ ВПЛИВИ ТА ІНШОМОВНІ ЗАПОЗИЧЕННЯ В АНГЛІЙСЬКУ ТЕРМІНОЛОГІЮ ТРАНСПОРТНОЇ СФЕРИ

Анотація. У статті йдеться про міжмовні впливи та іншомовні запозичення в англійську термінологію транспортної сфери. Встановлено, що на сучасному етапі у світі з'являються новітні транспортні технології, пристрої, деталі, які потребують термінологічної номінації та фіксації в лексиконі цієї галузі знань. Визначено, що більшість термінів транспортної сфери є складними двокомпонентними термінами, які складаються із двох іменникових основ (нестійке складне слово). Терміни транспортної сфери характеризуються нефіксованим способом творення, майже відсутністю основної композиції і стиснення, а також наявністю конверсії та абревіатурою. З'ясовано, що терміносистема транспортної сфери є термінологічною системою, яка перебуває на стадії формування, оскільки її термінологічний фонд зазнає постійних процесів трансформації. Переважна більшість англійських термінів запозичені, і лише 3% можна вважати новими (новоствореними) термінами, засвоєння іншомовних слів є природним процесом розвитку мови. Характер запозичення термінів свідчить, що термінологія транспортної галузі сформувалася в результаті перебудови термінології, яка розвивалася протягом тривалого періоду в міру накопичення теорії в цій галузі знань, заснованої на поєднанні концепцій широкого кола економічної, технічної, математичної та юридичної науки. Про відносну структуру та впорядкованість цієї термінологічної системи свідчить також наявність у певній ієрархії логічно пов'язаних між собою термінологічних полів, мікрополів та гнізд. Як показав матеріал дослідження, англійську термінологію транспортної сфери характеризує конверсійне функціонування іменників та дієслів, тобто функціонування тих самих термінів як у функції іменників, так і у функції дієслів. Інші види конверсійних утворень трапляються досить рідко. Аналіз структурних типів термінів, які слугують основою для конверсії термінів, показав, що це переважно кореневі непохідні основи. Проте транспортні терміни також можуть функціонувати як різні частини мови. Серед них наявні суфіксальні, префіксальні, префіксально-суфіксальні, складні слова, післядієслівні основи.

Ключові слова: термінологія транспортної сфери, міжмовні впливи, іншомовні запозичення.

Introduction of the problem. Rapid scientific and technological progress, global informatization, the introduction of new technologies in most areas of human activity is contributing to radical changes in the field of terminology. It should be noted that time and progress do not stand still and modern terminology of the transport sector, being a complex and ambiguous phenomenon, is in constant dynamics – developing, updating, improving in accordance

with the development of the transport industry. In addition, the world is experiencing the latest transport technologies, devices, parts that require terminological nomination and fixation in the lexicon of this field of knowledge.

Analysis of recent research and publications. In connection with the rapid development of scientific and technical information, the problems of studying the peculiarities of the functioning of terms in the process of scientific and technical translation are becoming increasingly important. The terms of transport sphere have been the subject of research by such domestic and foreign scholars as L. Bondarchuk (2009), L. Borsuk (2015), I. Dorokhova (2011), Y. Gambier (2009), V. Ischenko (2009), N. Kaschyshyn (2009), P Kuhiwczak (2007), M. Tymoczko (2007) and others. The lexical and semantic potential of the term, its word-forming paradigm is of interest to such linguists as I. Kazymyrova (2011), L. Mysyk (2009) and others.

Scientific novelty of the article is that it proposes the analysis of the interlingual influences and foreign borrowings in English transport terminology.

The main purpose of the study is realization of analysis of the interlingual influences and foreign borrowings in English transport terminology.

Results and discussions. Transport terminology refers to a network / supply chain, which consists of a combination of services or «links», each of which performs its role, from the manufacturer to the end user. The field of transport involves the management of material, information, financial and other flows in a particular economic system to achieve strategic, tactical or operational goals of production and business with optimal resource costs.

A key aspect is that the transport sector is a supply chain management system and covers a number of different activities (links), including additional services and providing value-added services (Ischenko, 2009, p. 74–78).

From the point of view of word formation, most terms of the transport sphere are complex two-component terms consisting of two noun bases (unstable complex word). Terms of the transport sphere are characterized by a non-fixed way of creation, almost no basic composition

and compression, but common conversion and abbreviation (Bondarchuk, 2009, p. 18–23).

The impact of globalization in the terminology of the transport sector can be seen in the fact that the priority language in the transport sector is English, and the United States is a leader in the scientific understanding and practical application of the transport sector. The terms of the transport sector do not have significant regional differences in Europe and the United States, but there are some differences between the West and the CIS.

The set of terms of the transport sphere is a terminological system that is in the process of its formation, as its terminological fund is undergoing constant transformation processes. The vast majority of English terms were borrowed and only 3% can be considered new (newly created) terms, the acquisition of foreign words is a natural process of language development. The nature of borrowing of terms shows that the terminology of the transport sector was formed as a result of restructuring of terminology, which developed over a long period as the accumulation of theory in this field of knowledge, based on combining concepts of a wide range of economic, technical, mathematical and legal sciences. The relative structure and orderliness of this terminological system is also evidenced by the presence of logically interconnected terminological fields, microfields and nests in a certain hierarchy.

There may be cases when all meanings of one Ukrainian term have one English and / or Ukrainian equivalent. In this case, we give it / them immediately after the register word in parentheses: *Транспорт (транспорт, transport) – 1. Засоби перевезення матеріальних і нематеріальних ресурсів. 2. Зв'язувальна ланка між елементами логістичних систем. 3. Одна зі складових економіки, яка в структурі суспільного виробництва належить до сфери виробництва матеріальних послуг.*

If the separate meaning of the Ukrainian term corresponds to different English and / or Ukrainian equivalents, we present them before defining the term in the appropriate meaning after the Arabic numeral with a parenthesis in parentheses. For example: *запаси наявні – 1) (inventory on hand, present stock) усі види запасів, які зберігаються на момент обліку в постачальника (споживача); 2) (available*

stock) показник матеріально-технічного забезпечення і статистики товарних запасів, який показує величину матеріальних ресурсів в натуральних одиницях або в днях споживання.

One of the ways of morphological terms' formation in the modern English-language terminology of the transport sphere is prefixation. Prefix formation is considered as a word-forming structure with a prefix joined in any act of derivation, for example, *to overcool – різко сповільнювати темпи економічного розвитку, to submerge – обтяжувати боргами.* Unlike a prefix formation, a prefix derivative contains a prefix that joined in the last derivation act, for example: *to overbuy, to outproduce, to prefabricate.* Prefix models are typical for terminology, but their number is small – no more than 8-10% of the total number of terms. English terminology of the transport sphere is characterized by such prefixes as: *con-, com-, de-, on-, in-, inter-, pre-, re-, sub-, un-, trans-.* The limited set of prefixes in English terminology of the transport sphere indicates a more regular process of terms' formation, which is quite clearly explained: the terminology of the transport sphere originated and formed in English, passed a certain period of formation and selection of terminological means and methods of terminological nomination.

Prefixes determine the lexical meaning of the base, but they rarely affect its main lexical and grammatical component. Therefore, both a simple word and its prefix derivative usually belong to the same part of speech (for example: *text /n/ – context /n/, press /v/ – compress /v/*). The prefix *mis-*, joining the verb, carries meaning «неправильно», «погано», «несприятливо» and involves only one part of speech – the verb (Fohel, 2007, p. 267–271).

Let's compare oppositions: *calculate – miscalculate; inform – misinform; match – mismatch.* The semantic effect of the prefix can be called adverbial, because it defines and explains the idea, that carries the basis: the image of action, time, degree, place, and others. Thus, the prefix *mis-* is equivalent to the adverbs *wrongly* and *badly* and thus adds the meaning of the mode of action to the corresponding bases. The prefixes *pre-* and *post-* carry the meaning of time and order. Let's compare: *to process – to preprocess; to set – to preset; to edit – to postedit;*

preprocess /n/ - postprocess /n/. Prefixes *a-, ab-, in-, super-, sub-, trans-* add place meaning to the base: *input, instruct, induce, submodel, subtree, submatrix, subset, superset, transpose, subblock.* The prefixes *out-, over-, un-, der-* give the corresponding bases meaning of degree and size, for example: *outperform, output, overhead, overwrite, understand.* Derivatives with the prefix *re-* mean the repetition of the action, being attached to the verb bases: *to move – to remove, to place – to replace, to set – to reset.*

Terms with prefixes *de-* mean the reverse process: *to bug – to debug; to compose – to decompose.* The idea of negation in English terminology is conveyed by the prefixes *dis-, un-, non-: to charge – to discharge; to bundle – to unbundle; stable – unstable; programmer - non-programmer.* It should be noted that English negative prefixes have different shades of meaning and are combined with different parts of speech. The general idea of negation is expressed by the prefix *dis-*, which means «не» and combines this prefix mainly with verb bases. *«Non»* carries the idea of a simple non-emphatic negation and means not something opposite to something, but rather something that does not correspond to the name (for example: *non-programmer – особа, яка не має ніякого відношення до програмування; non-use – щось таке, що не повинно використовуватися*). This prefix is combined only with noun bases. The prefix *un-* denotes a simple negation, joining the bases of an adjective or adverb (for example: *stable – unstable; even – uneven*) and has the opposite meaning, joining the verb base (for example: *to bundle – to unbundle; to pack – to unpack*).

Among the prefixes used in the terminology of the transport sector, it should be noted borrowed from the classical languages – Latin and ancient Greek: *auto-, tele-, mini-, maxi-, super-, pre-, post-, sub-, inter-* (Kaschyshyn, 2009, p. 260–264).

Ancient Greek and Latin are dead languages, so they are especially convenient for creating terms in different languages of science and technology, in different national languages, including English. The use of elements of classical languages for the formation of terms of the transport sphere is of great importance in the sense that such formations are characterized

by a high degree of correspondence between the plan of content and the plan of expression, which is especially important in terminological vocabulary.

Terminological elements of classical languages have become so ingrained in terminology that there is a process of substantivization of some of them, for example, elements *mini-, maxi-, micro-, super-* have become independent units with the word-forming paradigm inherent in nouns: *minis, maxis, micros, superminis, mini's network* .

Suffix models are to some extent especially characteristic of terminology. According to the material, suffix terms in the terminology of various fields of knowledge varies from 60% to 70%. English is characterized by models with suffixes: *-ate, -ation, -tion / -ion, -er / -or, -ity / -ty, -ize, -able / -ible, -ment, -ure, -ance.*

The valence of bases in the process of formation of suffix terms is strictly limited. Nominal bases are combined with suffixes: *-age, -ics, -ie / -y, -ism, -ist, -ship* to form terms-names; with suffixes: *-ate, -fy / -ify, -ize* for the formation of verb terms: *activate, calculate, classify, digitize, optimize*; with suffixes *-able, -en, -y, -ful* for formation of adjective terms*: addressable, programmable, empty, noisy.*

Verbal bases are combined with the suffixes *-age, -al, -ance / -ence, -er / -or, -ation, -tion / -ion, -ment* to form terms-names: *inflation, consumption, complements, tolerance, monitor, computer, performance*; suffixes *-able, -ible, -ive / -sive / -tive, -some* for the formation of adjective terms: *executable, reducible, comparative advantage.*

All affixes involved in the formation of terms in the transport sector can be divided into two groups:

1) affixes, which are used both in the field of general literature and in the field of term formation; for English these are prefixes such as *con-, com-, tn-, in-, pre-, un-* and suffixes: *-ate, -er / -or, -able / -ible, -ance / -ence*;

2) affixes that are used only in the process of term formation; for English it is *a-, ab-, inter-, re-, sub-, super-, -ism, -ics.*

From the point of view of semantics, among the suffixal terms a significant part are nouns that denote abstract concepts, actions, process, state, result of action, equipment, tool, product of activity: *security, integrity, resistance, collision, structure.*

Suffix verb terms are used mainly to denote an action or process, for example: *automate, calculate, customize, digitize, synchronize, estimate.* Suffix adjective terms denote "capable of something", "characterized by something" and are not used independently, for example: *variable costs, addressable, executable, flexible, negligible, portable, visible trade* (Ishchenko, 2009, p. 74–78).

In the modern English-language terminology of the transport sector, 450 adjectives have been identified that function as components of terminological combinations. Unambiguous adjectives (64.23%) are most often involved in the formation of terms, less often – polysemantic. Polysemantic adjectives in each of their lexical-semantic variants exhibit valence properties differently; that is, each of their meanings is characterized by a set of certain terms. For example, the adjective *commercial* has the following meanings: *торговельний; комерційний; промисловий.* Each of these meanings is characterized by a different degree of activity in terms' formation. Thus, *commercial* in the meaning of *«торговельний»* forms the following terms: *commercial bill, commercial cargo, commercial payments, commercial port, commercial law, commercial profit, commercial center.* The adjective *commercial* in the sense of *«комерційний»* participates in the formation of the following terms: *commercial year, commercial discount, commercial house, commercial use, commercial marketing, commercial operations, commercial structures, commercial offer, commercial enterprise, commercial advertisement, commercial risk, commercial draft, commercial objective.* The meaning of *«промисловий»* adjective *commercial* is realized in the following terms: *commercial yield, commercial tests, commercial production.*

Since multicomponent compounds are inconvenient for use in language, the terminology of the transport sector is characterized by the presence of a large number of two- and three-component terms (Ishchenko, 2009, p. 74–78).

English terminology of the transport sphere is characterized by a special type of terms – terms with particles *in, on, off, down*, which can be classified as suffixes. In terms *of turn on, turn off,*

start up, back up, power up / down, they have a word-forming meaning, giving the terms a shade of uniqueness, not gradual action. According to researchers, complexes with particles are the only names of their components (Kuhiwczak, 2007, p. 69). This method of word formation is analytical, but the proof of the semantic integrity of the units formed by such particles is the parallelism of synthetic forms when translated into another language, in particular into Ukrainian: *belly up – «збанкрутувати», start up – «запускати», back up – «підтримувати»*.

Among the terminological combinations, cases of lexical-semantic duplication have been identified, which is one of the factors ensuring the reliability of the terminological system of the transport sphere. And the reliability of the system can be achieved only by duplicating some elements and their functions by others, for example: *annual income – yearly income (річний прибуток), dead money – idle money (не використовувані гроші), long-range transaction – long-term transaction – long-run transaction, unprofitable contract – profitless contract, venturous deal – venturesome deal.*

Prefix-suffix models are also typical for the terminology of the transport sphere and their number varies from 20% to 30%. The most frequent are the following types of prefix-suffix formations:

1) prefix + verb base + suffix: *compiler, converter, interaction, instruction, market-maker;*

2) prefix + noun base + suffix: *debugger, configuration, diagnostics, dissipate;*

3) prefix + adjective base + suffix: *incompleteness, instability, interactivity* (Ivaschyshyn, 1996, p. 41–44).

Forming adjectives that are components of terminological combinations of the transport sphere, nominal terminological units are combined with suffixes of German origin -*ly, -less, -ful* (*right – rightful owner, day – daily payment, fault – faultless - faultless goods, month – monthly – monthly income*) (18.4%) and Roman origin -*al (-ial), -able (fundamental – fundamental agreement, season – seasonal – seasonal effect, market – marketable – marketable goods*) (35.7%). Borrowed terminological units of nouns (Latin and French) are actively combined with the German suffixes -*less, -ful* (*waste – wasteful production, cash – cashless*

payment, plan – planless economy) (16.3%) and Romance -*al, -ous (manager – managerial hierarchy, labor – laborious process*) (29.6%). Verbal terminological units can be combined with the suffix of German origin -*less* (*to count – countless – countless consumer choice, tame – tameless fall in prices* (27.7%) and the suffix of Roman origin – -*able / -ible (to read – readable contract*) (21%) (Ischenko, 2009, p. 74–78).

The basis of prefix verbs with German verb prefixes are the basis of the structural type, for example: *to misbill – виставляти неправильний рахунок, to underprovide – надавати недостатній капітал, to upvalue – підвищувати вартість*. The bases of English prefixal verbs with German verb prefixes take an active part in the formation of the verb bases of transport terms – nouns and adjectives by suffixation and conversion, for example: *overtaxation – надмірне оподаткування; misselling – продаж товару, який не задовольняє покупця; overpayment – переплата*. In conversion creation, the basis of nouns with the meaning of action is realized only in the basis of prefixal verbs with German verb prefixes and the creative basis of the root structure: *to overkill – робити дорогу, але неефективну рекламу; overkill – дорога, але неефективна реклама; to overhang – не продаватися на ринку (про велику кількість товару), overhang – потенційний надлишок ліквідних засобів*. The meaning of a qualitative feature motivated by the action of a prefixal verb is expressed mainly by adjectival adjectives denoting the relation to the action as a constant property or quality of the object, for example: *undermanned – невкомлектований (про штат); outsold – розпроданий; updated – модернізований*.

Fundamentals of English prefixal verbs with Romance verb prefixes realize their word-forming potentials in nominal conversion and suffixal verb term formation, demonstrating the highest indicators of activity in the formation of bases of suffixal nouns of word-forming field of action: *reappraisal – переоцінка; dishoarding – зменшення запасів; reentry – відновлення володіння нерухомістю; discontinuance – призупинення виробництва; demerger – розділення підприємств, які раніше були злиті*. The basics of prefix verbs show low activity in the formation of the basics of suffix

nouns of the word-forming field of the figure (11.51%), combined mainly with the suffix *-er / -or: reinsurer – страхова компанія, яка згодна розділити велику страховку та виплатити частину втрат; coowner – співвласник* (Ischenko, 2009, p. 74–78).

Indicators of word-formation activity of the bases of prefixal verbs with Romance verb prefixes in the generation of the bases of suffixal and conversion adjectives are 10.43% and 9.53%, respectively, for example: *derestricted – незалежний (орган); enrolled – зареєстрований; reconstructive – відновлювальний; encashable – що можна перетворити в готівку; prepayable – що підлягає попередній оплаті.* Basics of English prefix verbs with Romance verb prefixes are components of word-forming chains, the original links of which are represented by non-derivative bases of verbs, nouns and adjectives that do not contain morphological indicators of parts of speech, non-derivative bases of verbs of conditionally and defectively articulated structure. with connected roots, for example: *to equip – обладнувати – to reequip – переобладнувати; brand – торгова марка – to brand – присвоювати торгову марку; to rebrand – намагатися змінити думку людей на товари або послуги компанії шляхом зміни назви компанії або реклами; stable – стабільний – to stabilize – стабілізувати; to destabilize – дестабілізувати; to consign – відправляти – to reconsign – переадресовувати (вантаж на шляху слідування); to recognize – визнавати – to derecognize – офіційно не визнавати профспілку як представництво працівників.*

The bases of prefixal verbs with Romance verb formative bases, which contain suffixes or markers of foreign origin *-ate, -ify, -ize*, prefer to be combined with the Latin suffix of the action name *-ion / -ation / -ication*, as foreign verb suffixes (markers) impose restrictions on the verb-forming basis for interaction with genetically unrelated suffixes of German origin: *reactivation – поновлення діяльності; disqualification – дискваліфікація; disaggregation – збільшення (макроекономічних показників); devalorization – офіційне пониження курсу валют.*

Thus, for the terminology of the English language of the transport sphere, affix terms' formation is a productive way of formation. Complex words also refer to linear models. As the research material shows, their number in the terminological systems of various sciences is small and ranges from 4% to 10%. The English terminology of the transport sector is characterized by such models of complex words as N + N: *eurocurrency, Girobank*; B + postpositive: *latchup, logout, timeout;* Adv + N: *offshore funds, offload, offset*; Adj + N: *intra-day limits, overview*; Adj + V: *private banking, gilt-edged*; V + Adv: *turnover.*

For the English terminology of the transport sphere, the characteristic structural types of complex words are N + N + N + postpositive, and if the N + N model is productive both in the general literary language and in the language of science, the second is characteristic only of the language of science. Complex word terms (mostly impersonal verb nouns) denote any action or specific state (for example: *latch-up, wear out, break-down, offload*). Compositionally, English complex words-terms of the transport sphere are represented by two groups:

1) a combination of two elements without any connecting component, for example: *mainframe, tombstone, timeout, offshore*;

2) by combining two elements with the help of a connecting component, expressed by a preposition or an article, for example: *economies of scale, facto of production in-sync.*

It should be noted that from the point of view of writing complex words-terms in the English terminology of transport there is a disagreement: the same complex words-terms are written both together, and through a hyphen: (for example: *backup, back-up, latchup, latch-up, data-base, database*, and in the case of the term *database* there is a separate spelling of two elements: *data base* and, thus, a complex word is converted into a phrase, without changing semantically.

The formation of terms through "conversion", the founder of which is the researcher H. Sweet (Sweet, 2018), is one of the typical phenomena in English. The ease with which new words are formed by conversion in English puts it in the position of one of the most productive ways of word formation.

From the functional point of view in the terminology of the English language of the transport sphere we can talk about the following

types of terms formed by conversion: N – V: *address, bias, key*; N – Adj: *backup, domain, multiple;* N – V – Adj: *coordinate, mean;* V – Adj*: correct, empty*; Adj – Adv: *off – line.*

Conclusions. As the research material showed, the English terminology of the transport sphere is characterized by the conversion functioning of nouns and verbs, that is the functioning of the same terms both in the function of nouns and in the function of verbs. Other types of conversion formations are quite rare.

Analysis of the structural types of terms that serve as the basis for conversion terms has shown that these are mainly root non-derivative bases. However, transport terms can also function as different parts of speech. Among such terms suffixal, prefixal, prefixal-suffixal, complex words, postverbal bases are noted.

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