

TRANSLATION PECULIARITIES OF LOGISTIC TERMS

The article describes principles of formation of modern Ukrainian logistic terminology. It focuses on translation peculiarities of English logistic terms into Ukrainian language.

Key words: translation, logistic terms, classification of terms, term formation.

У статті описано принципи формування сучасної української термінології та зосереджено увагу на особливостях перекладу англійських термінів у сфері транспортної логістики українською мовою.

Ключові слова: переклад, логістичні терміни, класифікація термінів, формування термінів.

The active development of Ukrainian terminological systems began in the years of independence and is associated with the publications of more than 600 dictionaries (from 800 different dictionaries published in Ukraine since the 1920s) [6, p. 9].

Despite the fact that Ukrainian terminology has not received much attention for several decades, the Ukrainian Research Institute has launched seminars on archival and document science to discuss issues that have helped simplify the terminology and publication of the Ukrainian archive [5]. The publication of the dictionary was recognized by archivists as a valuable achievement in the internal theory and practice of archival work and a significant breakthrough in archival science.

For the first time since the 1990s, Ukraine is developing its own state standards of terms and definitions, which should ensure their generally accepted definitions.

Today there is no unanimous approach to the definition of “term” in linguistics. According to A. S. Gerd, a **term** is a unit of any specific natural or artificial language (word or phrase), which either existed before, or was specially created and which has a special terminological meaning, expressed in verbal form or in any – which formalized form, and at the same time quite fully reflects the basic features of the existing scientific concept [2, p. 1-4]. Other scholars suggest defining “term” as a word denoting a concept of a special field of knowledge or activity, or as a sign that is close to the elements of artificial semiotic systems [4].

The semantics of the term is a complex problem. Term is actually intended to accurately express a special concept or to denote a special subject. Accuracy requires semantic narrowing, unambiguity. But every term is a word, and it always belongs to a mobile, dynamic and changing lexical system, in which words are constantly born new meanings.

Such a multifaceted phenomenon as a term is included in a variety of classifications – by logical, linguistic, scientific and other principles. Therefore, there are a large number of different classifications that have been proposed by various scientists. It is traditionally accepted to divide terms into *general scientific*, *interbranch* and *narrowly special*. However, considerable attention is also paid to the classification proposed by S. N. Vinogradov. He distinguishes the terms of *categories*, *general scientific* and *general technical terms*, *interbranch terms* and *special terms* [1, p. 32]. However, according to some experts, general scientific terms are not actually terms. The semantics of general scientific and interdisciplinary terms can be changed in each separate field of knowledge, acquiring specific additional elements of meaning.

From semantic point of view terms-phrases can be *free* or *constant* [7, p. 29-30].

Behind the morphological type of the headword B. N. Golovin distinguishes:

1) *substantive word combinations* (here the noun has the role of the headword while dependent words are adjectives, ordinal numbers and adverbs);

2) *adjective word combinations* (the head word is an adjective while dependent words are nouns and adverbs);

3) *verbal word combinations* (headword is a verb and dependent is a noun).

Depending on the source language, the terms are *primitive* (already part of the literary language, but not special), *borrowed* (from another language) and *hybrid terms* [7, p. 34].

According to the field of use, there are *universal* (used in several areas of knowledge), *unique* (for one area) and *author's terms* [7, p. 33].

Due to its polysemy, the **translation of terms** causes great difficulties for translators. One of the problems is the phenomenon of homonymy. **Homonymy** is one of the phenomena that is inherent in all languages and characterizes the lexical and semantic system of each of them [3]. And even knowing to which field the term belongs, it is not always possible to choose an equivalent.

This article focuses on the peculiarities translation of terms in the field of transport logistics. The translation issue of lexical items in this field is quite relevant, because today the United States has a huge number of offices where logistics managers work in the foreign transport market and understanding of terminological units plays an important role for future professionals.

Many **logistic terms** belong to the technical field. A special requirement for texts with technical vocabulary is the equivalence and adequate translation of the original text. In order to achieve maximum accuracy, and in some places closeness of meaning (in the absence of equivalents of terms and concepts of the source language in the language into which they are translated), various methods are used in practice.

A literal translation of logistic terms is very rarely used, as it does not fully let us understand what the term is. Such terms as “*delivery*” – *доставка*, “*load*” – *вантаж*, “*truck*” – *вантажівка* can be translated this way with no problem. Such multicomponent terms as “*bill of lading*” – *коносамент* or “*certificate of insurance*” – *страховий сертифікат* can be translated by equivalent method. When translating most multicomponent terms, we need to establish a keyword and internal semantic connections. For example, “*motor carrier number*” should be translated in the following order: 1) number, 2) motor carrier. That is in Ukrainian we have «*номер автотранспортного засобу*». Such logistic terms as “*invoice*” is better to adapt to the realities of the source language – «*чек*» або «*накладна*».

Many English terms of logistics should be translated by a descriptive method, in this case it is better to communicate with experts in this field. Such terms are:

- «*TONU*» (*Truck Order Not Used*) – документ, що підтверджує скасування замовлення, незважаючи на те, що водій вже прибув на місце завантаження;
- «*FTL*» (*Full Truck Load*) – вантаж, що займає всю частину вантажівки;
- «*LTL*» (*Less Than Truck Load*) – вантаж, що займає трохи менше всієї частини вантажівки;
- «*FCFS*» (*First come first serve*) – вільний проміжок часу, протягом якого водій може забрати або доставити вантаж and others.

Summing up, the Ukrainian terminological base began to form in the middle of the 20th century, but it gained a real explosion during the years of independence. Today there is no single definition of the notion "term" due to the fact that in different fields of activity the word "term" means different concepts. Terminological units are characterized by accuracy, narrow specialization, stylistic neutrality and scientific nature. Terms are classified into general scientific, interbranch and narrowly special, but there are much more classifications represented by famous scientists as B. N. Golovin, S. D. Shelov and V. M. Leychik, S. N. Vinogradov [1; 2; 7] and others. The translation of logistical terms is relevant today with no doubt. Such lexical units should be just in a few cases directly and literally translated. Mostly the translation method depends on what term it is. The most popular methods are explicative method and adaptation.

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