FOREIGN TERMS IN THE UKRAINIAN TERMINOLOGY SYSTEM

Annotation: The article deals with the problem of the foreign terms functions in the Ukrainian terminology system. Also some principal ways of terminology forming are revealed. The author gives the comparison of the meaning of different terms in English and in Ukrainian languages.

Key words: terminology, terms, communication, functions, terminology system, professional area, terminology area, definition, meaning

I. Introduction

The results of the analysis of professional, pedagogical and references literature defines the great amount of professional terms of foreign origin in the system of professional terminology. It’s necessary to mention that their meanings are not always the same in English and in Ukrainian languages. Also, it’s important to define that there are several ways of terminology forming in Ukrainian language. The main of them are: transliteration, congruent words, migration of the word into another terminology areas.

The peculiarities of translation of foreign origin terms in professional fields was revealed by S. Vlahov, S. Florin, I. Gumovska, L. Kutina, G. Matsyuk. The linguistic aspect of professional terminology system was researched by A. Superanska, N. Podolska, N. Vasilieva, N. Rodzievich.

II. The main objectives of the article

The main objective of the article is to define the differences of English an Ukrainian terms, analyse the major principles of professional terminology forming.

III. Results

The question about original and foreign terminology is one of the most important in the metalanguage and it was the sphere of interest of many researches. Some scientists keep the idea of purism and they offer to purify the language from foreign elements. Meanwhile, the other scientists doesn’t support the idea of purists,
but they consider that reasonable puristic trends have some useful practical and theoretical meaning, because these trends prevent too quick and numerous formation of foreign words. But it’s important that terms, as the elements of a certain professional language, are formed, developed and function on the basis of national language. Nowadays we can see the trend for undesirable synonymy and homonymy within the certain terminology system. [6:11].

We keep the concept of functional nature of the term. Term isn’t a special word, but the word with the specific function. Terms help to communicate and act in a certain social conditions and they have clearly defined motive and aim. Terms functioning is closely connected with the main function of money, which is to express some educational-informative content. The term doesn’t only fix the information, but it is also a means of transfer the information. So we can say that terms have communicative, cognitive, informative and thematic functions.

Pragmatic function in the specific communication is caused by the communicative needs of experts, functions of terms, ways of transfer the information, social-address direction, keeping the specific criteria of communication. Functioning of terms is directly connected with such definitions of terms as systematic, definitions deфінітність, monosemanticity, and informativity, research and analysis of different definitions of terms provides an opportunity to define the discursive strategies, which could be used by the communicators during their professional interaction on the modern stage of the development of the country there is a trend for active penetration of specific English lexis into the terminology areas. International terminology parts are assimilated by sound and graphic form of lexis of the language. So some English terms are transliterated according the rules of Ukrainian Language. In this way they begin to act on the new language basis. [1:3]. E.g., impeachment - імпічмент, common law – комен ло, know-how – ноу-хай, barrister - баристер, claim - клайм, book-maker - букмейкер, merger - мерджер, abandon - абандон, barratry - баратрія, grant - грант, cash - кеш, racket - рект. Sometimes the words change their structure: bank note – банкнота, stock broker – стокброкер. We can see
the parallel reflection of phonetic and graphic forms of English word, and as a result, we have different variants, e.g.: cover - ковер, кавер; lobby - лобі, лоббі та ін.

So, we can see that transliteration of foreign terms obey the norms of Ukrainian literary language. But this way of English terms reflection isn’t accepted positively. In order to express some scientific definitions and fix their main characteristics it’s possible to use the variant relative word. These relative words are not terms, they are only definitions for given terms, and they are used as the means of term introduction into a new context. E.g, kidnapping – is stealing of a person with the intention to get a some money. викрадення людини з метою викупу.

It’s necessary to remember about scientific terminology heterogeneity. E.g., the term broker in English has the common specific meaning and express the definition “commercial agent, representative, intermediary, merchandise”. In Ukrainian this term means “intermediate during different deals on the stock market, who specializes on certain goods and services” [11].

The analysis of dictionary definitions shows the irregularity of the term ”broker” in the lexico-semantic system of Ukrainian language, that causes the irregularity of its semantic volume and definition. The dictionary of economic terms [10] provides such definition of the word “broker”: “the person or the company, that are authorized intermediary for sale-purchase of goods, stocks, currency”. The dictionary of bank-finance-law [9] defines this word as: “the intermediary, who helps to make deals in the sphere of trading of goods, providing services, on stock market transitions with goods and stocks, freighting ships, according the agreement with his customer. He establishes relations between interested parties according their order and at their expenses. A broker could be an individual person, firm or company”. Juridical encyclopedia [13] also provides a wide definition of this word: “the intermediary for making agreement, who acts on behalf of the name of his customer and gets the payment for this activity. Brokers specializes on certain kind of goods or services, e.g. insurance, metal trade, customs services”. We can see the activity of scientific understanding of the definition of this term.
According to the data of our analysis, we can conclude that some juridical terms have differences in their semantic structure in English and in Ukrainian languages. E.g. the term “underlying” has the only meaning in Ukrainian: “stock which is the basis of option and grants the rights for sale-purchase according to the condition of option contract” [11], but in English it has two meanings: “1) the main, which is the basis; 2) preferential (the right or stock in accordance to another right, etc.)” [15].

“Voucher” is “a document which confirms the payment of goods and services, getting a loan, getting money, etc” in English, has an additional meaning in Ukrainian “stock, which confirms the right of its owner to the part in public property; cheque for privatisation ” [15], which its English prototype doesn’t have.

The term ” bill ” has a widely used policemy in English and it is used in 13 different meanings which concerns the law: «1) action, statement of claim; 2) bench warrant; 3) petition, appeal, statement; 4) bill, law in draft, law, parliamentary act, legislative act; 5) list; 6) obligation, note; 7) offsetting of debts; 8) accout, invoice; 9) am., banknote; 10) warrant; 11) declaration; 12) ready to monarch signature patent about assignment; 13) draft accusation» [8]. But in Ukrainian language it has narrower meaning, it is used only as a draft of the law or for the name of some constitutional acts. [13].

The precise meaning of the term could be defined only in the terminology system of a certain terminology area by its definition [5:121]. So there are different words for the definition intermediary: dealer, distributor, trader, realtor, joker, scalper, and according to the context we use the appropriate word. But there are cases when English terms and their Ukrainian equivalents as synonyms in juridical area, e.g. dealer and посередник, discount and знижка,etc.

In Ukrainian terminology system nominations can transfer from one terminology system into another, especially in economic, finance and bank-credit terminology system. When the term are introduced into the scientific area, it gets new meaning, partially losing its old meaning which it has in its language. But most terms
keep their semantic and has the same definition. [2:14]. The transition of the term from the terminology system-source into the terminology system-recipient causes the change of its intension and extension [7:136], and due to this changes the term loses its precision and monosemanticity. The precise meaning of the term could be defined only in the certain terminology system through the definition of this term. [5: 121], e.g.: the term “franchise” has 5 meanings in economic terminology, but only one of these meanings is used in law terminology system: “(ec.) condition of insurance agreement on which the borrower remits from compensation for losses which are within the limits” [10], “(jur.) insurance provided by the agreement of insurer remit from compensation of losses which are within the limits” [12]. The term charter as the economic lexis unit has two meanings and one of them is fixed as the element of juridical area in lexicographic sources. Charter - “(ec.) transport document, agreement for sea or air ship or its parts freight, the rent of vehicle for a certain period or a trip” [10]; charter – “(jur.) the kind of agreement by sea or air transport” [14].

IV. Conclusion

Each specialist has to be aware with the peculiarities of terminology in order to avoid speech mistakes in his sphere of activity. It is necessary for students of higher educational establishments to have profound knowledge not only in the sphere of their activity, but also they should know the differences in meaning of the same terms in English and Ukrainian languages. It is important for them to learn a wide range of terms and definitions and understand their semantic differences.

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