МОВОЗНАВСТВО. ЛІТЕРАТУРОЗНАВСТВО

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STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF LOGISTICS TERMINOLOGY (BASED ON ENGLISH TERMS)

The study is dedicated to identifying the structural features of the English logistics terminology and establishing these models' productivity. The study of the structural characteristics of the stated terms is relevant taking to account the of international cooperation intensification. The main task of the article is to identify and systematize productive word-formation models of logistics terms in the English language.

Any special field of human activity has its own terminology, which is in constant motion: on the one hand, it is replenished with new terms due to intra-language and inter-language borrowings, and on the other hand, there is a determinologization and archaization of special vocabulary. Logistics (the theory and practice of planning, management and control of the material movement, information and financial resources in various systems) is one of the interesting and practically unstudied areas of human activity from a linguistic point of view.

As a result of the analysis, it was found that single-component terms of the studied industry make up 54% of the total number. The vast majority of single-component terms are formed by the affixal method of word formation. The most productive prefixes used to form logistics terms include the following: extra-, pre-, over-, super-, trans-, semi-, under-, dis-, inter-. The most productive suffixes of the studied terms are the following: -ing, -ion, -ity, -er, -ee, -age, -ance, -able, -ism, -ment.

Two-component terms make up 131 units (24%) of the total number. Structural models A+N, N+N, N+prep+N turned out to be productive for two-component terms. Of the total number of terms selected for analysis, three-component terms accounted for 16%. Models: A+N+N, N+N+N, A+A+N, N+A+N, N+prep+N+N. The structural models of four-component terms formaion, which make up 4% of the total number, are as follows: A+N+N+N and A+A+N+N, A+N+A+N, N+N+A+N.

The analysis of thelogistics terms structural forms made it possible to establish the most productive methods and models of their formation, and the possibility of predicting the further development of the studied term system.

Key words: *term, word-form, affixes, component.*

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СТРУКТУРНІ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ ТЕРМІНОЛОГІЇ ЛОГІСТИКИ
(НА МАТЕРІАЛІ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ)

Дослідження присвячено виявленню структурних особливостей англійської термінології галузі логістики та встановленню продуктивності цих моделей. Дослідження структурних характеристик заявлених термінів є актуальним з огляду на активізацію міжнародної співпраці. Головне завдання статті полягає у виявленні та систематизації продуктивних словотворчих моделей термінів галузі логістики в англійській мові.

Будь-яка спеціальна галузь людської діяльності має свою власну термінологію, яка перебуває у постійному русі: з одного боку, вона поповнюється новими термінами за рахунок внутрішньомовних та міжмовних запозичень, а з іншого боку, відбувається детермінологізація та архаїзація спеціальної лексики. Однією з цікавих та практично не вивчених з лінгвістичної точки зору сфер людської діяльності є логістика (теорія та практика планування, управління та контролю руху матеріальних, інформаційних та фінансових ресурсів у різних системах).

У результаті аналізу виявлено, що однокомпонентні терміни досліджуваної галузі становлять 54% від загальної кількості. Переважна більшість однокомпонентних термінів утворена афіксальним способом словотвору. Найпродуктивнішими префіксами, за допомогою яких утворюються терміни логістики, є наступні: extra – , pre – , over- , super- , trans- , semi- , under-, dis-, inter-. Найпродуктивнішими суфіксами словотвору досліджуваних термінів є наступні: -ing, -ion, -ity, -er, -ee, -age, -ance, -able, -ism, -ment.

Двокомпонентні терміни становлять 131 одиниці (24%) від загальної кількості. Продуктивними для двокомпонентних термінів виявились структурні моделі A+N, N+N, N+prep+N. Із загальної кількості відібраних для аналізу термінів трикомпонентні склали 16%. Моделі: A+N+N, N+N+N, A+A+N, N+A+N, N+prep+N+N. Структурні моделі утворення чотирикомпонентних термінів – A+N+N+N і A+A+N+N, A+N+A+N, N+N+A+N становлять 4% від загальної кількості.

Аналіз структурних форм термінів дозволив встановити найбільш продуктивні способи та моделі їх утворення, і можливість прогнозувати подальший розвиток досліджуваної термінсистеми.

Ключові слова: *термін, словотвір, афікси, компонент.*

Statement of the problem. Special terminology is an integral part of any science. The ability to use terms in a professional conversation and, if necessary, clearly explain them is a sign of a trained specialist. Language as a means of scientific knowledge requires a systematized understanding of a special professional language in the field of any professional field. This problem determines the attention of scientists to the functioning of language, in particular, in such an activity as logistics. Modern logistics is focused on the consumer, so its goal is to create an integrated effective system of regulation and control of domestic and international supply chains of goods, which is reflected in the logistics terminology that ensures communication between specialists.

Research analysis. In modern conditions of rapid social and industrial development, the terminology of various fields is in the focus of scientists attention. Leading scientists consider the problems associated with the definition of the notion "term" (Селіванова, 2006), the analysis of its morphological structure (Демиденко, Горбатюк, 2014), consideration of semantic and sociological aspects (Борсук, 2009; Д'яков, Кияк, Куделько, 2000; Ніколенко, 2009) and the specificity of the translation of terminological units (Білозерська, 2010; Карабан, 2008; Коваленко, 2001).

The purpose of the article is to identify the structural models by which the terms of the studied industry are formed, and to identify the productivity of these models. The study of the structural characteristics of the stated terms is relevant taking to account the intensification of international cooperation. The main task of the article is to identify and systematize productive word-formation patterns of English terms in the field of logistics.

794 terminological units recorded in modern dictionaries (Glossary of Terms in Logistics & Shipping; Logistic Dictionary.) served as a research material.

Presenting main material. The vocabulary of English is in a state of constant replenishment, and morphological methods, such as affixation (a method of forming new words by adding word-forming affixes, that is, prefixes and suffixes, to the stems of various parts of the language), make a "dominant contribution" (Павлюк, 2016) to enrichment vocabulary of the English language at the stage of its development.

Each affix has a meaning that is superimposed on the general meaning of the term (Дудок, 2013).

For example, prefix *under-* means a position below, under something, below the level of something. For example, the terms: *undercarriage, underlay, undercarrier.*

The English prefix *pre-* has the opposite meaning, that is, one that precedes something, happens on the eve. For example: *predetermined, preprinted, Preterminal, predominantly, Precarriage, Precarrier.*

Prefix *extra-* has the meaning of excess or additional quantity. For example: *extrashipment, extramachining, extraadministration.*

A similar word-forming meaning has prefix *over-*, for example: *overdue, overlanded, overboard.*

The word-forming meaning of exclusivity, high efficiency, or high quality has English prefix *super-*, for example: *superimposed, superfluous, supercargo, superstructure.*

The prefix *semi-* is added to the base of words and has the meaning напів-: *semifinished, semitrailer, semifixed.*

The negative word-forming meaning has prefix *dis-*. Among the one-word logistics terms selected, there are the following examples of joining the mentioned prefix to the stemes: *dispositioning, discrepancy, disbursement, disintermediation, dispatching.*

The affix *inter-*, which means activity between several subjects, turned out to be quite productive. For example: *interchange, intercoastal, interleaving, interline.*

Violation of boundaries, going beyond the boundaries – such meaning in English has prefix *trans-*, examples – *transaction, transferring, transmission, transponder, transportation.*

The most productive suffixes used to form logistics terms include the following:

-ing (suffix of German origin, denoting action, process, state): *closing, branding, lading, manufacturing, packaging, picking, purchasing, routing, billing, booking, bracing, bundling, devanning, dumping, enveloping, expediting, picking, rationing, receiving, slotting, staging, stickering, tracing*;

-ion (Romanic borrowing, meaning of the action act, action conditions, action process): *fumigation, navigation, specification, standardization, virtualization, accreditation, allocation, consolidation, contribution, deregulation, destination, detention, installation, promotion, synchronization, unitization;*

-age (expresses an action or its result, joins root verbs): *cartage, cabotage, haulage, pilferage, shortage, voyage, drayage, shrinkage;*

-ity (joins the stems of borrowed complex adjectives, expressing the meaning of state, quality, condition, feature, etc.): *visibility, velocity, agility, capacity, productivity, seasonality;*

-er (suffix with the meaning of a performer, used to form nouns denoting devices, tools with the help of which an action is performed): *feeder, exporter, charterer, consignor, broker, importer, picker, shipper, supplier, tautliner, tender, trailer, transporter, vendor, waiver, buffer, consolidator, retailer.*

And also less productive suffixes: *-ity: traceability, capacity, commodity; -ance – conveyance; -able – bookable, consumable; -ism – protectionism; -ment – fulfillment, equipment, replenishment, component; -ee – consignee,.*

The vast majority of morphologically formed terms are suffixed.

A significant part of English logistics terms are multi-component terms. Such trend is explained by the need to define complex concepts, clarify professional objects as their essence is learned, and discover new aspects of the studied phenomenon (Муравйова, 2016). The formation of multi-component terms is implemented depending on how the nomination takes place – as a process of successive complication and clarification of the object nomination, or as a process of successive curtailing (Борсук, 2009).

Two-component terms account 138 units (24%) from the 794 terms presented for analysis.

The most productive model of English two-component logistics terms formation is A+N (72 terms). For example: *Variable Cost, Valuable Cargo, Straight Truck, Storage Charge, Freight Forwarder, Freight Container, Free Practice, Free Circulation, Forwarding Instruction.*

The next most productive structure, which is quite common, is N+N, which represents a group of 59 terms, for example: *Transport Policy, Transport Documents, Trip Recorder, User Network, Valuation Charge, Stock Cover, Forecast Demand.*

The less productive structures of two-component terms formation are N+prep+N and V+N. Examples of this structure are such units as *Type of Equipment, Type of Transport, Type of Movement, Type of Vessel, Unit of Measure, Subassembly and Manufacturing, Steering of Containers, Request for Quotation.*

Three-component terms made up 112 units (16%) of the total number of English logistics terms selected for analysis.

The most productive in this group of terms is A+N+N structure, which includes 43 terms, for example: *Spontaneous Ignition Temperature, Specific Commodity Rate, Special Drawing Rights, Single Administrative Document, Selective Stock Keeping, Rounding Order Quantity, Material Requirements Planning, Free Trade Zone, Electronic Point Of Sale.*

The second position was shared by the structures N+N+N and A+A+N, which made up 28 and

27 terms, respectively. Examples of a structure consisting of three nouns are *Shop Floor Control, Shop Floor Stock, Shipper's Export Declaration, Setting/ Air Delivery Temperature, Replenishment Order Quantity, Frequency Storage Location, Fork Lift Pockets, Equipment Damage Report.* The A+A+N structure is represented by such terms as *Truly Productive Organization, Fully Cellular Containership, Emergency Medical Service.*

Less productive are the structures N+A+N, with the help of which 6 terms were formed and N+prep+N+N, which counts 3 terms. For example, N+A+N is represented by the following examples: *Vendor Managed Inventory, Standard Industrial Classification, Flow Oriented Layout.* Examples of the word formation pattern N+prep+N+N are such units as *Protection And Indemnity Club, Percentage Of Order Fulfillment.*

The group of four-component terms consist of 24 terminological units from the total number of analyzed terms (4%).

The most productive models of the formation of four-component terms are A+N+N+N and A+A+N+N, each of which has 6 units. The A+N+N+N model is represented by the entities: *General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, International Transport and Information System, Electronic Data Interchange For Administration.* Model A+A+N+N – in terms: *Normal General Cargo Rate, Lateral and Front Stacking Truck, International Civil Aviation Organization, Fast Moving Consumer Goods.*

The structural model A+N+A+N turned out to be next in terms of productivity, only 4 terms of the researched sublanguage were formed, for example: *Rapid Acquisition of Manufactured Parts.* For certain terms, the N+N+A+N model proved to be productive: *United Nations Economic Commission, Random Sample Cycle Counting.*

Conclusions. The conducted analysis of the English terminology of logistics allows to conclude that the group of terms are nominative units that express the names of scientific phenomena and concepts. Moreover, they play the role of one of the most important components of the scientific and technical text, which ensure the accurate transmission of the content. As a result of the analysis, it was found that single-component terms of the studied industry make up 56% of the total number. The vast majority of single-component terms are formed by the affixal method of word formation. The following are the most productive prefixes used to form the terms of logistics: *extra-, pre-, over-, super-, trans-, semi-, under-, dis-, inter-.* The following are the most productive suffixes that have become the driving force behind the word formation of the studied terms: *-ing, -ion, -ity, -er, -ee, -age, -ance, -able, -ism, -ment.*

Among the terms presented for analysis, two-component terms make up 142 units (24%). Structural models A+N, N+N, N+prep+N turned out to be productive for two-component terms. From the total number of terms selected for analysis, three-component terms accounted for (16%). Models: A+N+N, N+N+N, A+A+N, N+A+N, N+prep+N+N. The structural models of four-component terms formation, which make up 4% of the total number, are the following: A+N+N+N and A+A+N+N, A+N+A+N, N+N+A+N.

The analysis of the terms structurer made it possible to establish the most productive methods and models of their formation, and the possibility of predicting the further development of the studied term system.

The perspectives of the research are the analysis of strategies and tactics of English logistics terms translation into Ukrainian.

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