

Batumi Shota Rustaveli State University

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**Current Situation and Perspectives of Georgian Maritime Terminology (based
on English materials)**

Specialty-Linguistics

**This dissertation is submitted for gaining the academic degree of Doctor of
Philology**

Thesis Synopsis

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The thesis has been carried out at department of Georgian Philology, Faculty of Humanities, and Batumi Shota Rustaveli State University.

Evaluators:

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The thesis is available at BSU Ilia Chavchavadze library and BSU website (www.bsu.edu.ge).

Overview of the thesis

English terms are flowing into Georgian maritime terminology day by day gaining even larger scaled character. New lexical units having Georgian equivalents are established however foreign terms are preferred in maritime documentations and conventions. The tendency is caused by the fact that English language is officially announced as international maritime language.

Sailing and seafaring have a long and interesting history in Georgia. Accordingly, Georgian maritime terminology has been creating for centuries. Georgia used to have and has relationship with many foreign countries. Language impact is huge causing multiplicity of foreign terms. The epoch of globalization is a big challenge for our country in this regard.

The main tasks of the given thesis are the following: learning of current situation of Georgian maritime terminology, standardization of terms, solving problems related to term translation, establishing Georgian terms in dictionaries and setting off their future perspectives.

Actuality of the thesis:

Nowadays in the epoch of globalization, languages are densely related to each other. Globalization covers every sphere of human activity and of course it has both negative and positive effects, moreover for such a small country as Georgia (having the means of seafaring).

The actuality of the thesis is caused by employing Georgian seamen in foreign maritime sphere, their communication and sailing which cause changes in modern Georgian maritime vocabulary making it more diverse by flowing in and establishing English terms. Georgia as the member of International Maritime Organization (IMO) carries out different educational, legal and maritime activities which accordingly should be reflected in Georgian maritime terminology. Besides, economic growth in recent years and attracting investors enlarged the number of people interested in collaboration with Georgia as the maritime transport country. It's natural that it includes employing maritime companies as well. Due to this, every new term or phrase created in the process

of working by specialists must be recorded in vocabularies. The mentioned causes the actuality of the thesis.

The actuality of the thesis has been caused by the following circumstances:

1. Growth the importance of English Language in the modern world.
2. Active flow of words borrowed from English in the modern Georgian maritime vocabulary;
3. Announcing English language as official IMO language and taking seamen qualification exams on English, supporting establishment of new lexical units;
4. Equivalency of terms; choosing equivalents for foreign language units.

The goals and objectives of the research:

Review of Corpus of modern maritime terminology; finding out the current situation of Georgian maritime terminology and interpretation of possible empirical base; Structural and semasiological characterization of maritime terms. The goal of the research is on the first hand to arrange Georgian maritime terminology and on the other one to reveal main tendencies for making Georgian equivalents of the terms and problem analysis. The following tasks should be carried out to achieve the goal:

- Description of formation and development of Georgian maritime corpus;
- Stressing out that part of English maritime terms which make a difficulty to find an equivalent in the process of translation;
- Opposition of English and Georgian maritime terms in a view point of their content.

Scientific novelty:

The scientific novelty of the thesis is caused by the following: The main issues of formation and development, also current condition and future perspectives of Georgian maritime terminology are analyzed for the first time in the thesis.

On the base of research material presented in the work, the routes and means of establishing borrowed words or terms flowed in Georgian maritime terminology are revealed. The issue of translation is also discussed i.e. how correctly the word is transferred from English into Georgian maritime vocabulary; Translation difficulties from English into

Georgian are also presented. Taking into consideration the fact that foreign terms do not have according notions into Georgian language the ways of researching and solving the problem of equivalence are also shown; the terms are analyzed in a view point of linguistic and extra linguistic studies.

Theoretical and practical value of the work.

The theoretical value of the work is expressed in possibility of using the final conclusions of the thesis in general linguistic, term studies and while opposition of term systems of the different fields.

Practical value of the thesis. The results of the conducted research are the appropriate material for course in translation studies, theory and practice. It will also help the students of maritime-engineering faculty and generally to seamen during studying the English language. The thesis is a perfect guide for lexicographers in the process of composing of special or explanatory vocabularies. It will also support translators in maritime sphere during their work. All the above mentioned can be considered as a practical value of the presented thesis.

Theoretical bases and methodology of the research. Descriptive method was used alongside the scientific literature and online resources while working on the thesis. Descriptive and opposition methods are preferred for empirical research. Foreign units are opposed with their Georgian equivalents. Complex method is used in the thesis which include the methods of analytical observation of linguistic material, etymological, contextual and the method of semantic analysis.

Theoretical base of the thesis. The proper resources and scientific literature, theoretical works, monographs and publications are studied in Georgian, Russian and English languages.

Approbation of the thesis:

The thesis is carried out in the department of Georgian philology in Batumi Shota Rustaveli State University and the first listening took place on February 16, 2018 (Protocol N 03).

The separate parts of the thesis are published in scientific journals and collections; it is also presented at republic and international scientific conferences in the universities.

The structure of the thesis: The thesis “Georgian Maritime Terminology current situation and perspectives (on the base of English material)” includes 170 printed pages and involves introduction, three chapters divided by paragraphs and conclusions. The bibliography and appendix are added to the thesis.

The content of the dissertation:

Introduction

The actuality of the thesis, basic directions, goals and objectives are discussed in the introduction of the thesis. The introduction also covers scientific novelty and value, research methodologies, theoretical and practical values and structure of the thesis.

Chapter I. History of formation and development of Georgian maritime terminology up to now

The history of sailing and seafaring in ancient Georgia also the development stages of Georgian maritime terminology are discussed in the first chapter. The talk is about ancient Georgian maritime terminology, influence and tendencies of Greek, Turkish and Russian languages.

§ 1. Correlation of field vocabulary and terminology

1.1. Difference between field vocabulary and terminology

Field vocabulary belongs to the oldest fund of linguistic lexicology. It reflects industrial activity and social dependence of the speakers of some linguistic units. Field lexicology is a part of the culture and accordingly every dialect of each language has a field vocabulary and the tribes of the ancient cultures among them.

Totally different situation takes place with terminology. Terminology is typical for languages only by socio-linguistic meaning of the word, i.e. the ones functioning by the status of official state or regional language. The term is functioning only in such lexical and semantic fields where it has its own meaning. Such field is defined in the modern linguistic as “right area”.

1.2. The main features of the terms

The following criteria are distinguished among the main features and functions of the terms: 1) Systemic character; 2) Nomination and definition; 3) Tendency to mono-semiology; 4) Correctness of expression; 5) Modality; 6) Style neutrality.

Term should be discussed within three aspects according to its features and functions. These are features “ideal” term should have: 1) Syntax (form of the term); 2) Semantic (the content and notion of the term) and 3) Pragmatic (functionality of the term).

§ 2. Development of Sailing and Seafaring in ancient Georgia

2.1. Development stages of ancient Georgian maritime terminology

The means of sailing and seafaring has been improved during the centuries. The people promoted in sailing used to be changed by the other ones and the means of sea craft were also changing. Georgian “maritime language” as the language of the other nations has their own peculiarities and terminology. Sulkhan-Saba Orbeliani the Georgian lexicographer should be considered as the first researcher of Georgian sailing terminology. In the Georgian Dictionary the terms of sailing widespread in Georgia and their short review are also given.

The maritime terminology is met also in “travelling” by **Timote Gabashvili**, who travelled to Turkey, in the nearest East and Palestine in 1755-1758. Even earlier, in 1737, Timote Gabashvili composed and drew up the map of the West of Georgia where quite interesting material about Georgian seafaring history is located.

Many terms are mentioned in the recordings by Jona Gedevanishvili “Travelling of Jona-metropolitan of Ruisi”. He travelled in foreign countries in 80ies of XVIII century, he visited Turkey, Palestine, Egypt, Italy, Austria, and Germany and finally he went to Kiev via Poland.

Another work which belongs to the genre of travelling is “Journey from Tbilisi to Jerusalem” by Giorgi Avalishvili. The author covers the time period of 1819-1820. He visited Turkey, Egypt, Christian holly locations in Palestine. He travelled mostly by the sea therefore there are lots of maritime terms in the book.

Learning of fixed sailing terminology in Sulkhan-Saba dictionary makes it visible that they can be divided into three stages in a view point of their etymology:

1) Georgian maritime terms or terms come from Greece and Bizanthy were used basically in our country from the ancient era until XVI century.

2) The influence of Turkish is strengthening from XVII century (Turkish maritime terms came firstly in the South –West of Georgia Adjara and Lazeti). Many terms come from Turkey are mostly borrowed from Italy, Greece or other European and Eastern countries.

3) From the XVIII century maritime terms typical for Russian fleet became very popular.

The main source of Georgian maritime terminology is the era of feudalism literature. Theologian literature original or translated saved terms the large part of which is used even nowadays.

2.2. Maritime vocabulary in the ancient Georgia

It should be mentioned that terms typical for ancient Georgian are also met alongside the Greek, Arabian and Turkish ones:

Churcheli-a vessel, an ancient term for the mean of sea craft. According to Georgian dictionary –a vessel is a common name for the thing with hollow. The term is met with the meaning of a boat in “Kartvelian life” by Niko Dadiani. The term –“Navi”- (a boat) appeared in the ancient Georgian which banished a term”churcheli”.

Sabeli – for fastening a boat at the pier (a rope for fastening boat anchors- Saba)

Sache –a steering wheel. A person at the steering wheel is called- helmsman by Georgians. They use the following terms by the same meaning: “**Boat guide**” and “**Boat leader**”. The word of Georgian origin “Mpirvelobi” has the same meaning- as boat guide.

Kide or Piri-used to be called the coastline of the sea.

Sadgomi, Navtsakudeli-the place near the coastline where ships or boats are parked.

Ube-used to be the room of the boat. (The term is mentioned in “Oshki Bible”, re-written in 978).

Kerdzo-the part, side in the ancient Georgian.

Navis daktseva-used to mean dismantling of a boat.

Satrevela-haulage rope for dragging a boat by a person or animal.

Tsalpa, Nishi, Vartsli-single, hollow, small boat- a small boat (Vartsli) used to be the most popular. It is a name of a boat made by the one, whole wood.

Terms from Turkish language:

Takoz (Turk.) =wooden log.

Direk (Turk) = a pole, mast. Lazetians used to call sailors- Gemici (Turk) as an influence of Turkish; ci-is the suffix denoting a profession in Turkish language.

Kaburga (Turk.) =the edges of boat.

Taban (Turk.)- The name of the plank at the bottom of a boat in Adjara and Lazeti.

Maritime terms from Italian and Latin languages:

Galera- a type of ship that is propelled mainly by rowing. It is characterized by its long, slender hull, shallow draft and low freeboard, thousands of people could be placed in it.

Captain-the word is derived from Latin “**caput**” and means –the head.

Terms from Greek:

Limena/Limona/Lemon- derives from Greek and means a harbor.

Oceanos, i.e. Ucianes-used to mean Ocean in the ancient Georgian. Sometimes Mediterranean basin used to be called as **Ucianos** by Georgians.

According to the above mentioned it can be said that sailing and seafaring have a long and big history in Georgia and the maritime terms used to be reflected in Georgian literature.

§ 3. Semasiological characterization of Georgian maritime terminology

3.1. Polysemy in maritime terminology

Polysemy is quite typical for English language. English words, we mean English maritime vocabulary are widely met in Georgian one. Polysemy can be caused by translation from foreign language both in the language and terminology; in case the word having several meanings in maritime terminology, they can be transferred in Georgian maritime terminology as well. For illustration let's discuss the terms having several meanings in English and Georgian languages:

Tank

Meaning in English language	Meaning in Georgian language
1. container for liquid or gas	1. სითხისა და აირის საცავი
2. tanker-truck, cistern	2. ცისტერნა
3. reservoir	3. საცავი

Yard

Meaning in English language	Meaning in Georgian language
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1. warehouse (an outside area used for storage)	1. საწყობი
2. work area (an enclosure within which any work or business is carried on, often used in combination with navy yard)	2. გემთსაშენი ვერფი, საპორტო სახელოსნო
3. A unit of measurement.	3. იარდი (სიგრძის საზომი)

Metaphor is typical for maritime terms. We illustrate terms composed by one and two words which are nouns and denote the parts of human body or clothes.

Parts of the body	Terms
1. body – სხეული	1. body – კორპუსი
2. skin – კანი	2. skin – ფენა, გასრი
3. hand – ხელი	3. hand – სახელური

Clothes	Terms
1. skirt – ქვედაბოლო	1. skirt – დგუმის კალთები
2. crown – გვირგვინა	2. crown – სახურავი (მექანიზმის)
3. jacket – ჟაკეტი	3. jacket – გარსაცმი
4. cap – კეპი	4. cap – თავი, სახურავი

Two-word terms metaphorically express the parts of human body. They are met only in English and Georgian maritime terminologies and not in common language. For example:

1. coil head – კოჭის თავი
2. lifting eye – ამწეს მარყუჟი
3. welding head – შედუღების ტექნიკის თავი

3.2. Homonymy in maritime terminology. Homonymy in maritime terminology is related to the issues of lexicography fixation and practical terminology of the word formation. Homonymy less but still is typical for field terminology. Marine sphere is not exception also; we tried and searched illustration examples, pairs of homonyms from the English language and accordingly from maritime field:

A word in general language	Term in maritime sphere
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1. shell –ნაჭუჭი 2. nut –თხილი 3. envelope –კონვერტი 4. line –ხაზი	1. shell –კორპუსი, ნიჟარა 2. nut –ქანჭი 3. envelope –გარსი 4. line –მილი
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Except of lexical-semantic homonymy, there are cases when the term is used by different functions. Namely, the same term can be both a noun and a verb. It can be proved by the following examples:

English Maritime terms that carry the function of the noun:	English Maritime terms that carry the function of the verb:
1. a ship– გემი	1. to ship (to ship goods) –გადაზიდვა (ტვირთის გადაზიდვა)
2. a draft– ნახაზი, გეგმა	2. to draft (to draft a contract, to draft a plan) ხელშეკრულების გაფორმება, გეგმის შედგენა
3. a dock– ვერფი, გემთშემკეთებელი ქარხანა	3. to dock –შეკეთება (გემის)

3.3. Eponymy. Proper names are quite typical in scientific literature of different fields and maritime one is not also exception. Terms composed by names and surnames are completely possible if obeying some rules:

1) Notion with the term of a name and surname must be related to the process or discovery having a great importance to scientific and technology;

2) Term formed by a name and surname must be related to the person who discovered it or supported the discovery;

3) The term formed by a name and surname must be maximally used in a type of term element in the terms related to it. Bellow we show examples of composed maritime terminology:

Volt – (symbol: V) is the derived unit for electric potential, electric potential difference (voltage), and electromotive force. It is named after the Italian physicist Alessandro Volta (1745-1827).

Watt – (symbol: W) is a unit of power in SI system. One horsepower equals 735.5-750 watts.

Joule – (symbol: J) is a derived unit of energy in the International system of units. It is equal to the energy transferred an object when a force of one newton acts on the object in the direction of its motion through a distance of one meter. It is named after the English physicist James Prescott Joule.

Newton – (symbol: N) SI unit of force named after English physicist Isaac Newton.

Diesel –Named after Rudolf Diesel is an international combustion engine in which ignition of the fuel which is injected into the combustion chamber is caused by the elevated temperature of the air in the cylinder due to mechanical compression. The term is often used in Georgian and English maritime terminologies.

3.4. Synonymy in Georgian Maritime Terminology

Synonyms are one of the problems of terminological language. Synonyms which do not differ neither notionally nor contextually are called absolute synonyms i.e. lexical duplets. Here, meaning is the same in the synonym pairs.

Synonyms of the Georgian maritime terminology

1. საჭე, ტიმონი, პიდალო, ავთიონი (ძვ.ქ.)- A Steering wheel
2. გემი, ხომალდი- a vessel/ship;
3. ნავსადგური, პორტი- a Port;
4. ადგილი, ადგილმდებარეობა- a Site/Location;
5. კვანძი, ნასკვნი- a Knot;
6. ხოპი, ნიჩაბი- an oar ;
7. სილა, ქვიშა- a Sand;
8. საბელი, თოკი, ბაგირი- a rope;

There are two groups of synonyms in the lexical system of the language:

a) Lexical group

b) Grammatical group (morphological, syntactical)

The following terms are met in Georgian maritime terminology:

1. სამკუთხიანი / სამკუთხა/ Triangle
2. მიუვალი/მიუდგომელი/გაუვალი/ impassable
3. უშრეტი/ დაუშრეტელი/inexhaustible

An international maritime term is being established alongside the Georgian one:

Georgian Term	International Term
1. აირი	Gas
2. მინანქარი.	Enamel
3. საწური	Filter

Synonym pairs expressed by nouns in maritime terminology:

1. საყრდენი/საბრჯენი-Bearing/supporting;
2. სახელური / ტარი-Handle;
3. რიგი / მწკრივი- Row.

Synonym pairs expressed by verb:

1. ქანაობა / რხევა / რწევა- Rolling, waving;
2. მსხვრევა / მტრევა- Breaking; Crashing;
3. მონიშვნა / აღნიშვნა- Designating;
4. განცალკევება/დაყოფა- Dividing/separating.

3.5. Antonyms in Georgian maritime terminology

There are two types of antonyms in Georgian maritime terminology: lexical and word formational. Word formation in antonyms means opposition by the same word makers. They are the words having the same origin. In this case English language uses suffixes: dis, un, non, in. Georgian language uses negative particle -**არა (not, no)**, as well suffixes meaning lack of something: უ-ო (u-o), უ-ურ/ულ, უ (u-ur/ul, u):

- თანაბრობა – უთანაბრობა- equality/inequality;
- მიმართული – არამიმართული-directed/undirected;
- წყნარი – არაწყნარი - calm/ stormy;
- მშვიდი – არამშვიდი- calm/ stormy;
- წონასწორობა – უწონასწორობა- equality/inequality;
- სწორი – უსწორობა-direct/indirect;
- ძლიერი – უძლური- strong/weak;
- აირიანი – უაირო-Gassy/gasless
- წყლიანი – უწყლო-watery/waterless;
- დატვირთვა–გადმოტვირთვა –load – unload
- ჩართვა –გათიშვა –connecting – disconnecting

უნარიანობა –უუნარობა –ability – disability
გამტარი– გაუმტარი – conductor – nonconductor
ასვლა– ჩამოსვლა(გამზე) – embark – disembark

The cases of verbal antonymy takes place in both languages:

tight – slack /მოჭერა – მოშვება
push – pull/ – კვრა – წევა
rig – hoist /– დაწევა – აწევა
arrive – depart/ – მოსვლა – წასვლა, ჩამოსვლა – გამგზავრება
suspend – resume /– შეჩერება – განახლება
marry – divorce – შეერთება – გაწყვეტა (კაბელის)
load – unload /– დატვირთვა–გადმოტვირთვა

In English language verbal antonyms are characterized with syntax construction (verb plus preposition (V+ Preposition) which is not typical for Georgian maritime terminology:

- 1.walk out – walk back –ჩაშვება – ამოღება (ღუზის)
- 2.pay out – pay in– ჩაშვება – ამოღება
- 3.veer in – veer out –მოჭიმვა – მოშვება

The most popular cases with antonyms are met in adjectives typical for both languages:

- 1.wide pass – narrow pass; ვიწრო /განიერი გასასვლელი
- 2.small boat – large boat; პატარა/დიდი ნავი
- 3.low pressure – high pressure; დაბალი/ მაღალი ძაბვა
- 4.open circuit – closed circuit; ღია/დახურული წრედი
- 5.good visibility – poor visibility; კარგი /ცუდი ხილვადობა

Variety of maritime vocabulary lets us to say that these fields are the reality of Georgian history and life. Structure of terminology and semasiological characterization somehow are like other field terminologies however the difference is also evidential. The difference is caused by the specification of the field.

Chapter 2. Current situation of Georgian maritime terminology.

2.1. Georgian maritime terminology (until XVIII-XX centuries)

Georgian maritime terminology is still in the process of formation. Even in XVIII century maritime terms are discussed by Sulkhan-Saba Orbeliani in his “Georgian Dictionary” which is a type of encyclopedia and translation. Maritime terms are discussed quite interesting in it.

აფთიონი- ნავის სამართი ტიმონი/ Steering wheel;

აფრა- ქუდის ანაკეცი, შინა ნავის აფქიო/sail;

ზღუა – შესაკრებელი წყალთა/Sea;

ზღვის კაცი – ზღვაში მოარულნი/ Seaman;

ზღვის პირი – ზღვის კიდე/ Coast;

მენავე – ესენი არიან ყოველნი ნავთა მუშაკნი/ boatman;

The following terms are given in the dictionary by Ilia Abuladze:

აფრა – ხომალდის (ნავის) ანძაზე მიმაგრებული საგანგებო ტილო ხომალდის ასამოძრავებლად ქარის ძალის გამოყენებით/ **Sail** (a special material fixed on mast of the vessel for moving it by using a wind force);

მენავე – ნავის პატრონი, ნავის წამყვანი/ **Boatman**- the owner of the boat/ captain of the boat;

I. Abuladze uses definitions of Sulkhan-Saba Orbeliani in some cases.

Several maritime terms are defined and translated into Russian in the dictionary by Niko Chubinishvili, for example:

ანძა –ნაქუსი, ძალა, ძელი აღმართული/ **Mast**;

ნავტიკი – მცირე ტივი, ანუ ლასტი, ქვეშედან გაბერილის გუდებით მოკრული წყალში გასავლელად/ **Pontoon**;

ნავი –ზოგად ყოველი ხის ნაგები წყალში შინა სავალად/ **Boat**.

Georgian-Russian and Russian-Georgian dictionaries published by technical society of Georgia (in 1920-1921) are quite important in a view point of studying maritime terminology.

Technical terminology was published by processing and adding some terms from different technical fields in 1935 and the best engineers and linguists used to work on it. The terminology was not perfect but still assisted technical science on its initial stages. During the working years it was revealed that adding and processing of the dictionary was needed.

A noun is taken as the basic object for translation and all the other words (attributes, other explanatory words or expressions) are gathered in the noun's family. Russian noun is everywhere contacted in the family.

For example: Подшипник საკისარი/ bearing; п. Антифрикционный ანტიფრიქციული საკისარი/ antifriction bearing; п. Бочкообразный კასროსებრი საკისარი/barrel-like bearing; п. Качающийся მოქანავე საკისარი/ rocking shaft and etc. Analogically to show prefix **недо** as an opposite of **до**, the root უკმარ is used.

1. недобуривание უკმარბურღვა/not enough drilling;
2. недонапряженный უკმარძაბული/ powerless;
3. недомер ზომუკმარი/ short measure;

Another dictionary where all maritime terms are gathered is Russian-Georgian dictionary (in three volumes, Tbilisi 1956). It was published by Georgian Scientists' Academy.

- баркас - ოჩხომელი, ბარკა long boat;
- бриг – ბრიგი, ორანძიანი ხომალდი/ brig;
- броненосец - ჯავშნოსანი, ჯავშნიანი გემი/ battleship;
- вахта – ვახტი, საგუშაგო, ცვლა (გემზე)/ watch;
- ватерлиния - წყალხაზი/ waterline;
- корабль – გემი, ხომალდი/ Ship.

As for the first English-Georgian dictionary composed by 20 000 words it was published in 1939 in Georgia by Isidore Gvarjaladze. The dictionary was published by several times and the final books were printed in 1975 – „English-Georgian dictionary” (40 000 word) and “Georgian-English dictionary” (40 000 words) in 1939.

- aboard – გემზე
- hulk– მძიმე გემი
- hull – გემის კორპუსი

galley– კამბუზი

gale –(საზ.) ქარიშხალი, გრიგალი

crew – გემის ეკიპაჟი

engine – ძრავა, მოტორი

2.2. Situation of Georgian Maritime Terminology (after 80-ies of XX century)

“Maritime Terminology” was published in 1985. This is the special field vocabulary. It is composed on Russian-Georgian and Georgian-Russian languages. Captain- Vakhtang Baratashvili is the author of the dictionary. The material (6000 terms) searched and gathered by Vakhtang Baratashvili were sent to Institute of Linguistic for discussion and approval in 1968. Reviews and notes were added to the material. Each part of the maritime terminology includes 10 000 terms and expressions. The material is placed into the dictionary in an alphabetic manner. For example:

вымпель - ვიმპელი/ pennant;

дреиф - დრეიფი/drift;

дно двойное – ორმაგი ფსკერი/double bottom;

инженер-механик судовой гემის ინჟინერ-მექანიკოსი/ machine-engineer;

судно-торговое სავაჭრო გემი/ merchant ship

.

Trilingual maritime terminology was published in 2009. The Captain Roland Richkov was the author of the publication. The assignment of the illustrated maritime terminology is to guide, assist and support seamen, maritime students and sea workers to understand the maritime terms.

1. fore mast фок-мачта ფოკ (წინა) ანძა

2. life – saving appliance спасательное устройство სამაშველო მოწყობილობა

3. tweendeck твиндек –ტვინდეკი

4. forecastle бак –ერდო

5. propulsion installation гребное устройство –სანიჩბავი მოწყობილობა

6. deck house палубная рубка –გემბანის ჯიხური

According to the proved material the most part of the terms are English, Russian ones also take an important place and there are a lot of calques and artificially composed forms. Nowadays, in the epoch of globalization everything is directed for creation of unified system of terminology.

2.3. Russian as a language mediator in Georgian maritime vocabulary

Words from Russian language are barbarisms and they are used by people in their everyday life. It can be said that Barbarisms take some part of vocabulary. These are: Lampochka (a lamp), Kraska (a paint), Atviortka (screwdriver), Stoli (a table), Dreli (a drill), Plosko (pliers) and etc. There is the same situation in Georgian maritime vocabulary as well:

1. ბაკი და არა კასრი (Baki instead of kasri- a tank);
2. ვედრო და არა სათლი (vedro instead of satli- a bucket);
3. ატვიორკა და არა სახრაჰნისი (atvviortka instead of sakhrakhnisi- a screwdriver);
4. რეიკა და არა ლარტყა (reika instead of dzeli- a rack);
5. ნასტილი და არა ნაფენი (nastili instead of napeni- a plating);
6. სვარკა და არა შედუღება (svarka instead of shedugheba- welding).

Nowadays, borrowing is done directly via written, oral or electronic sources. Word borrowing used to be more indirect before development the means of communication. It used to depend on written sources and used to be done via the language dominant in the society. Russian language has been played a role of dominant one for almost 2 centuries to Georgian language. The calque words from Russian are the following:

- გემთწევა-судоподъем/ deadweight;
- წყალსაცივარი-водоохладель/ water cooler;
- წყალსაზომი-водомер/ water-meter;
- ამწყობი- настройщик/ tuner; adjuster;
- ცეცხლსაშიში-огнеопасный/flammable.

There are also semantic calques got by word by word translation, they are much widespread in maritime terminology:

- გრუნტი თხევადი– жидкий грунт/ liquid groud;
- გრუნტი კენჭოვანი –галечный грунт/pebbly groud;

გრუნტი კლდოვანი –скалистый грунт/rocky groud;

გრუნტი ლაქებოანი –пятнистый грунт/speckled groud.

The most part of Georgian maritime terminology comes from Russian language they are the calque linguistic units.

§ 2.4. Globalization and Georgian maritime terminology

Vocabulary is the most flexible and changeable part of the language. It is continuously following the life and filling with new words, expressions reflecting economic and cultural relations of the society. The progress of society is the base of development of the vocabulary. Every language has its own means of filling vocabulary and Georgian one is not an exception also. Such means are: wordmaking, borrowing, composing, duplication and etc. In the sphere of maritime communication globalization has been supported by development of **computer and IT technologies** (IT revolution), as well telecommunication and Internet is the most important among them. Georgian users do not stand behind the process of globalization and they contact every part of the world by the mean of internet. IT technologies enable to communicate with different maritime organizations and companies in the process of reviewing, selecting and transferring any data about seamen. CV of Georgian sailors are selected and sent to foreign companies for further employment. Georgian sailors are interviewed again the means of IT technologies in English language and later they sign their employment contract.

Taking into consideration the process of globalization, Georgian language has a close contact with English language called as “Lingua franca” (Lingua Franca- is an Italian expression and means the language of Franks which used to be the international language of ports in Mediterranean). English, as an international language is very popular nowadays and as we already mentioned its influence is also visible on Georgian one. In the beginning of XXI century Georgian language and Georgian maritime sphere became active receptors of English vocabulary; this is caused by the fact that Georgian sailors need to pass the qualification tests and exams on English language at Georgian Maritime Transport Agency. English is the international maritime communication language and its knowledge is the

essential condition alongside with the professional one that sailors are able to be employed at the vessel.

English barbarisms are actively reaching and settled in Georgian language and gradually they are banishing the original words. This becomes clear after showing the examples from Georgian maritime terminology.

ლაინ-ი ხაზი/ზღვარი – LINE

მანუალური – ხელის(სახელმძღვანელო) – MANUAL

ბილინგი – ანგარიშფაქტურა – BILLING

სუპერვაიზერი – ზედამხედველი, მეთვალყურე – SUPERVISER.

შიფტინგი–გადატვირთვა/გადაადგილება-SHIFTING

ჩექინ-ი –რეგისტრაციის გავლა CHECK IN

პირსი-სტრუქტურა ნაგებობის მისადგომად PIER

პალეტიბი–ხის საბჯენი, დანადგარი, რომელზეც იტვირთება ტვირთი PALLETS

Georgian sailor often has to use English maritime terminology instead of Georgian one due to the following reasons:

- 1) Unknowing of Georgian equivalent;
- 2) In order to say a term in Georgian sometimes several words are needed;
- 3) Linguistic prestige- a mood widespread into society considering foreign language highly valued than its own one.

It can be concluded that, English language as prestige one has an international status as well it is the best way of communication between business people and this is clearly visible in modern Georgian maritime communication.

§ 2.6. Intesity of using English terms in the Georgian maritime vocabulary in the recent years.

Due to English language the receptor one borrows words makes their adaptation and finally they are integrated in the vocabulary of recipient language.

The following English terms are often used in Georgian language: **Keel, Dock, Pier, Wharf, Boiler, Robe, Shifting, Damping, Line, Overtime, Passage, Log book, Seaman's book,**

Boatswain , Diving, echo-sounder, Radar, Offshore, Refreshment, Liner, Cruise, Position, Prevention, Voyage, Tour, Docker, Fleet, Dock, Dockerman, Cable, Lift, Taifoon and etc.

Terms denoting the positions:

1. chief-ჩიფი /კაპიტნის თანამემწე
2. fitter-ფიტერი /ტექნიკოს-მექანიკოსი
3. wiper-ვაიპერი /მექანიკოსის დამხმარე
4. boatswain-ბოცმანი
5. master- მასტერი /კაპიტანი

Sea transportation:

Connessament- a document containing information about sea transportation;

Time-charter- contract on taking commercial vessel on rent by some period but not more than twelve months.

§ 2.7. Adaptation peculiarities of English linguistic units

When borrowing the word phonetical and grammatical substitution takes place. The linguistic unit has partially new expression and content. Adaptation is determined by the frequency of its using by the language carriers. Four levels of adaptation can be distinguished:

1) Orthographical level- to show how spelling is adapted with the one of the receptor (diving-დაივინგი, dock- დოკი).

2) Phonological level- to explain pronunciation of the English term especially when it is totally different from English etymology (forward-ფორვარდი, fitter-ფიტერი);

3) Morphological level- to show what changes are done with the foreign linguistic unit (location-ლოკაცია, maneuvering -მანევრირება);

4) Semantical level-to determine which term is transferred in the appropriate unit (position-პოზიცია, compressor კომპრესორი).

Interest towards the working with terminology is especially growing nowadays. Results of the research are the most important information on the vocabulary fond its perspectives and potential for the researchers interested in lexicography and study of terms.

Chapter 3. Arrangement of the modern maritime terminology and its perspectives

3.1. The issues of unification and standardization of Georgian Maritime Terminology

While working on the issues of field terminology the attention must be paid to the following: terminological lexicography, term unification and standardization.

Lexicography is the most important issue while working and composing of the terms of any field. The tasks are following: how the term should be formed? Is it necessary to follow the principle of economy? How the attention should be paid on the issues of motivation? Words of terminological vocabulary has become the subject of interest by the specialists of different fields not any time. There are united norms obeying of which must be necessary for creators of the terminological dictionary. This means the following: in the dictionaries of special field, terms expressed scientific notions must be gathered and the units not having any relation with these notions must be totally banished. However, it does not happen always. Sometimes the volume and composition of the vocabularies are not ensured identically, the borders are not set, i.e. the material of one scientific field is not distinguished from the other one. Choosing of the material for vocabularies is not an easy work. The specialist must perfectly know what to enroll in the special dictionaries and what to leave as a part of general language. Dictionaries as a rule must be composed by the field specialists (chief and expertized).

The next steps are equivalent selection and creation after composing the vocabulary. These stages are complex and requires much attention. The process is a problem for almost every scientific field and especially for the maritime one. As we already mentioned in the previous chapters, a great part of Georgian maritime vocabulary is borrowed form English language and finding Georgian equivalents is not so easy and sometimes even impossible. In this case people working on terminology need to consult with the specialists of the field. For explanation of one maritime term we need a help of four and five words. For example:

Banksman-is a person who directs the operation of a crane or larger vehicle from the point near where loads are attached and detached. **Slinger**-personnel working with ropes, hawsers and chains. **Pallet**-is a flat transport structure that supports goods in a stable fashion while being lifted by a special vehicle. Because of inexistence of the just Georgian term the long explanations are needed. The process of motivation is more transparent in this way.

As it is noted by R. Ghambashidze unification and normalization processes of the terms mean quite long and complex operations. When we say that interaction is allowed in the terminology it does not means that one can **form** a word. Lexicographical work, terms and their whole normalization is such sphere of activity which requires agreed collaboration with the field specialists and linguists.

The scientists reveal the notions used in scientific disciplines, prove the necessity of their fixation, determine the volume of terminological vocabulary in any field, give the definitions of these notions and linguists work on adequate word matching on Georgian and ensure formation correctness of each term.

New scientific-technical revolution (which totally involved the maritime field) discussed the issue of terminological standardization totally in a new way. The issue of standardization on its way depends on the correctness and order of the terminology.

How the standardization of the terminology is expressed? What is the attitude between standardization of the terminology and unification i.e. arrangement? **Lotte** is the author of the term arrangement. Arranged terminology is improved vocabulary. The term does not mean the official side, i.e. universality or universality of the terminology.

Standardization relates to the new maritime directions, such as: cruise tourism, transport, marketing, and logistics and generally, modern maritime field which are constantly developing and refreshing. So, according to the directions new terms which are actively used must be reflected into terminology.

Many new English terms were added to the maritime sphere at the begging of XXI century. The issue of Georgian equivalent for the English terms is quite problematic. The necessity of composing new terms into Georgian become very popular.

Formation of the new terms is closely related to preparing qualified personnel, improving the learning quality and computerization (we mean the electronic maps).

Arranged terminology can be published as a collection of recommended terms, in a way of standard, norm and etc. We tried somehow to arrange the direction of Georgian maritime terminology which will help sailors, seamen and other people working on a ship.

We represent several new terms created by us in the maritime field in two directions:

1) **Cruise Tourism Management** –This is totally new specialty in Batumi Maritime Academy, functioning quite successfully during five years. Cruise dictionaries never have been the subject of discussion in Georgia besides the fact that sailing and partnership with foreign countries has a long history.

We lecturers and teachers go through the big challenges as it is rather hard to find new terms related to cruise ships in Georgian maritime dictionaries. Most of them have a special meaning and do not possess Georgian equivalent.

As we already mentioned cruise management is a new field in Georgia. The terms via this direction are mostly English. Finding their Georgian equivalents is difficult. We tried to compose the equivalents of these terms into Georgian considering their content.

Cruise Terminology:

Freestyle cruising	which do not set dinner time	თავისუფალი სადილობის სერვისის მქონე კრუიზი
First sitting	Meal time on the ship's dining room, usually around 6:30 pm	სადილისთვის განკუთვნილი დროის მონაკვეთი, დაახლოებით 6:30
Gratuities	The passenger's personal expression of thanks, tips to the ship's service personnel for services received	ფეხის ქირა
Outside (cabin)	A cabin having window or porthole offering a view of the sea or a river	ოთახი (კაიუტა) ზღვის ხედით
Tender	A small ship, boat used to transfer passengers from ship to the shore	მგზავრთა ხმელეთზე გადასაყვანი პატარა გემი
Berth	A bed on a cruise	საწილო
Cruise tour	A cruise that is preceded or followed by a bus tour, operated by the cruise line.	საკრუიზო ტური, რომელიც მოიცავს სახმელეთო ტურს ავტობუსით
Friends of Bill W/friends of Dorothy	Is the code name for alcoholics anonymous meetings onboard	სმის მოყვარულთა ფარული შეხვედრები კრუიზზე
Lido deck	The pool deck	გემბანი ღია საცურაო აუზით
Open-jaw sailing	An itinerary that begins and ends	მარშრუტი, რომელიც იწყება

	in different ports, a one-way cruise.	და სრულდება სხვადასხვა დანიშნულების პორტში
Purser	The officer in charge of financial accounting, who handles billing issues, as well as general customer service	ადმინისტრატორისა და ბუღალტრის მოვალეობების შემსრულებელი პირი კრუიზზე
Sea package	a package that includes airfare, transfers	საზღვაო ტური, რომელსაც ღირებულება მოიცავს სახმელეთო და საჰაერო გადაყვანასაც

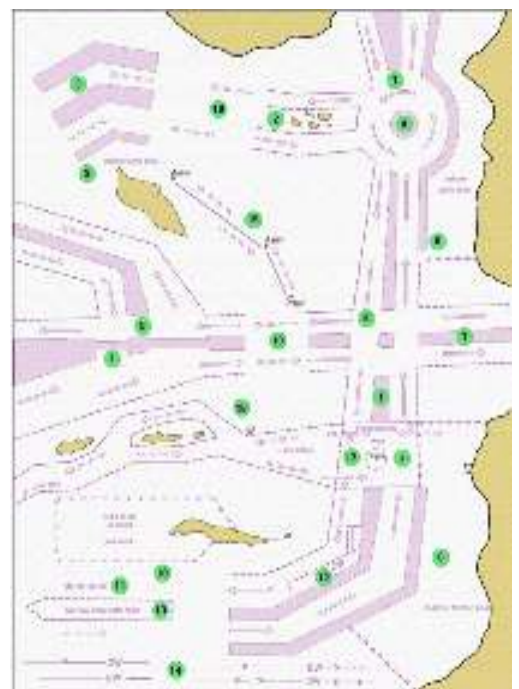
2) Navigation: New, structurally long terms have appeared in this direction. Such terms are navigation security and traffic separation system. They are used on electronic maps which are a novelty for Georgian maritime field.

In processing of Georgian maritime terms, the work of Z. Bejanov-the head of foreign language department of Batumi State Maritime Academy should be admitted. By his leadership and our hard work new terms are processed being quite complex and hard work.

English-Georgian words

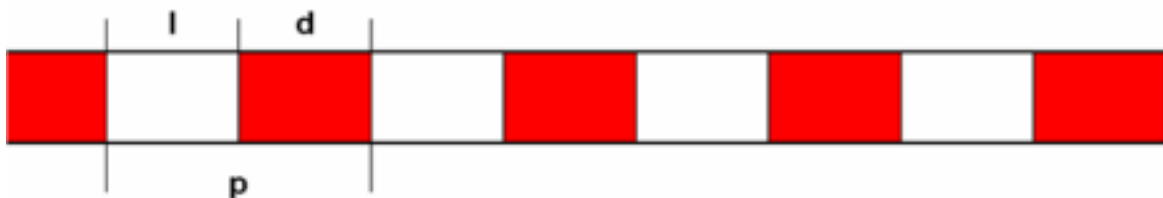
TSS Glossary

1. Traffic separation scheme; traffic separated by separation zone - მოძრაობის გამყოფი სისტემა; მოძრაობის ზოლები გაყოფილია გამყოფი ზონით;
2. Traffic separation scheme, traffic separated by natural obstructions - მოძრაობის გამყოფი სისტემა; მოძრაობის ზოლები გაყოფილია ბუნებრივი დაბრკოლებებით;
3. Traffic separation scheme with outer separation zone (separating traffic using scheme from traffic not using it) - მოძრაობის გამყოფი სისტემა გაყოფის გარე ზონით; მოძრაობის გაყოფა იწყება მოძრაობის სქემით გაყოფის გამოყენების გარეშე;
4. Traffic separation scheme, roundabout - მოძრაობის გამყოფი სისტემა; წრიული მოძრაობის რაიონი;
5. Traffic separation scheme, with "crossing gates" - მოძრაობის გამყოფი ჯვარედინი;
6. Single-Flashing Light - ელვარე შუქი





7. Alternating Light – ცვალეზადი შუქი



8. Long-flashing Light - ხანგრძლივად-ელვარე შუქი

9. Fixed Light - მუდმივი შუქი.

10. Sector light on standard charts - სექტორული შუქი სტანდარტულ რუკებზე



The abovementioned examples show that term unification is very difficult process. It is hard to find English and Georgian equivalents which will replace themselves in every context.

We think that the terms composed and presented by us, precisely Georgian equivalents of English terms are the new elements for vocabulary. They carry structurally complex but transparent motivation. It can be said that our method is the further perspective for arrangement, standardization and development of the new Georgian maritime vocabulary.

3.2. Semantic equivalence of English and Georgian maritime terms

Semantic asymmetry is the problem during translation of English maritime words into Georgian. It is hard to find Georgian and English equivalents which will replace themselves in every context. In this case the problem is adequate understanding and transferring of the terms moreover when the experience shows that maritime terminology is often polysemantic. Proper translation of maritime terms is very important.

Adequate translation of the term by considering its content –is very important during the translation process. Content is a meaning of the word. Content is the notion of the term carrying information on translation language.

This part of the thesis covers much more complex and problematic issue of translating contents. We research the difficulties in a view point of conveying more appropriate equivalent of the term on translation language. It means that semantic content between foreign language and the one of translation are different.

Such differences between the terminologies reflect just incompliance of notions caused by differentiation of the historically formed notions.

Bellow we provide the examples of such terms in Georgian. These term are not transferred adequately and do not comply with their English versions.

Such terms are dangerous in a view point of the further usage as they time by time will obstruct consumption of terms in inadequate and unjust way. Here are the examples:

1) **dangerous cargo** — Georgian Equivalents for the term **dangerous** are საშიში and სახიფათო (synonyms). The term is translated into Georgian as საშიში ტვირთი (**threatening**). The lexical unit is not properly chosen as the cargo can be dangerous and not threatening. In explanatory dictionary 2015) by Tamaz khmelidze dangerous cargos are explained in the following way:

Dangerous Cargos- are solids, liquids or gases that can harm people, other living organisms, property, or the environment.

The term dangerous is used regarding to zone and substance in the same dictionary. Due to this, in order to arrange Georgian maritime terminology a term dangerous cargo should be proved for the Georgian term სახიფათო ტვირთი.

We proved the same term by the Order of Director of Maritime Transport Agency under the auspices of Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia. Bellow we present the orders:

Order N-05, March 30, 2016 of Director of Maritime Transport Agency under the auspices of Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia.

Article 4. Obligation to send a notification

c) If the information about the arrival port is not known or it is changed, it must be delivered during the sailing process as soon as possible.

2. **Information on the dangerous or hazardous cargo** must be delivered according to the rules of the III article.

Order N 05, March 30, 2016 “on establishment of rules of monitoring and information for ships sailing in the sea of Georgia and port region”.

Article 4.

F) Dangerous cargo:

F.A.) Cargo classified according to IMDG code

F.B.) Dangerous liquid substances considered by chapter 17 of IBC code.

F.C.) Liquid gases, substances considered by chapter 19 of IGC code.

2) Such non-adequacy is fixed with term **flammable substance** also. In Georgian-Russian dictionary and many other manuals the Georgian term ცეცხლსაშიში is translated as огнеопасный –a calque of Russian. The correct equivalents of the term are: აალებადი and წვადი (flammable/burning); Georgian term ხანძარსაშიში (**flammable**) is used in the terminals. The order is presented below:

Article 72.

7. In the Oil Terminal at the visible and notable places the following warning must be placed: Do not Smoke; Flammable; Do not use Open Fire and etc.

8. While starting flammable dangerous operations at the berth all fire fighting equipments should be ready and located at the proper places.

Isidore Gvarjaladze gives the following meanings for flammable in his English – Georgian dictionary (1974): საწვავი, წვადი, აალებადი, აფეთქება.

The terms აალება and აალებადი ნივთიერებები (combustion/flammable substances) are explained in the following way:

ააღება –Combustion- is a high-temperature exothermic redox chemical reaction between a fuel and an oxidant, usually atmospheric oxygen, that produces oxidized, often gaseous products, in a mixture termed a smoke. Gases have the ability of combustion/burning.

ააღებადი ნივთიერებები –Flammable substances- are gases become flammable in a reaction with the oxygen during the normal pressure conditions (Khmelidze, 2015).

It is the interesting fact that the term -**ცეცხლსაშიში** (fire dangerous) is not met in the dictionaries except of Georgian maritime one (by Baratashvili). It is obvious that the Russian term **огнеопасно** is a calque. We can say that terms are transferred from Russian maritime terminology to Georgian as calques. They are used in this way until now. It is better if the error is corrected in the future and flammable/combustible to be used instead of fire dangerous.

Unfortunately, the influence of Soviet period is still felt. Many maritime terms and phrases are used in the legislative maritime act. This is caused due to fact that during long period recordings had been done on Russian language in the maritime sphere. For example:

1. (ბუქსირზიდვა/ ბუქსირი) Towing / tug (Article 5,6,215 217,218,219,220, 222,223)

Article 5

Taking in tow and transporting between Georgian ports are done by the vessel sailing under the Georgian flag. The vessel of the other country can fulfill the works according to the International contract of Georgia.

2. (რემონტი) Repair (Articles 279,105,106, 265)

Article 105

3. The property sank into the sea is not considered as property which is sank accidentally during repair works on loading operations and port infrastructure in the port area.

In Georgian maritime terminology English terms are actively settling down. In this regard we studied Georgian law and the articles (article 375) of Georgian maritime code and general regulations according to 2008-2017 where many English and Georgian terms were found out.

The mentioned law with the according articles is interesting for us as long it really reflects the current situation of the Georgian maritime terminology during the recent ten years. The articles are given for illustration:

1.(სტივიდორი) Stevedore (article 78)

Article 78

1. Ship agency, Stevedore and transport services are fulfilled in Georgian Sea ports according to the international standards and Georgian law.

2. (დეტვიტი) Deadweight (article 101)

Article 101

3. The following should be recorded in a log book: a) a ship name; b) flag; c) name and address of a ship-owner; d) general register capacity and pure register capacity; e) dead weight; f) length of a ship, width and height;

3. (ფარვატერი) Fairwater (article 2)

Article 2

Fairwater-water corridor for safe sailing;

4. (ბალასტი) Ballast (article 32)

Article 32

3. Every ship at a berth should be ready for immediate leave with the engines on due to the hydrometeorological conditions and have goods and ballast supplies for maneuvering.

5. (ბიტინგი) Bittings (article 95)

4. The speed or inertia of a gas tanker motion shall not exceed 1,5 (one-half) node with the tunes attached to the "bittings" at the port sea waters.

Despite the fact that the foreign term definitions are added as an appendix to the code of maritime terminology of Georgia, Georgian words are not used in the articles of the code. English terms predominate. Every term used in the code is not added to the appendix. In order to correct the deficiency, we searched for definitions of foreign maritime terms (53 terms) which is added to the thesis as an appendix.

We think that information provided by us will help the specialist of this field.

3.3. Lexicographical issues of the maritime terminology

Lexicographical issues of the terms are very interesting in the field terminologies, namely the rules of term organizing. In this view point the multiplicity and their short forms i.e. abbreviations are typical for the maritime terminology. Abbreviations and acronyms are most widespread linguistic forms of this phenomena.

Acronym is the type of shortened word, similar to the word existing in the English language and has an appropriate meaning. Abbreviation is the conditional contraction of the word.

There are many English abbreviations used in Georgian marine agreements and maritime codes, in students' textbooks, as well as in Georgian maritime literature, here we talk only about some of them. For example:

1) There are abbreviations composed by the first letters of the terms, which are pronounced and read in an alphabetical manner. Abbreviations are written with the capital letters in English language, punctuation signs are not used with them and prepositions used in this term are not contracted in the abbreviation, for example:

VDR –Voyage Date Recorder

TTS –Traffic Separation System

OOW – Officer of Watch

E/D – Engine Department

IMDG – International Maritime Dangerous Goods

ETA– Estimated Time Of Arrive

TA – Time of Arrival

CC – Compass Course

LT – Local Time

Such kind of abbreviations, as we already mentioned are pronounced separately by letters. Reading of the new terms is quite difficult for us as only the first letters of the words are presented.

2) Words composed by the beginnings of two words, for instance:

Navicert – Navigation Cetificate

Marsec – Maritime security

Westmed – Western Mediterranean

Sitrep – Situation Report

3) The first part is presented by a root and another one by suffix in the following example:

Bulker – Bulk Carrier

4) From two or more words, the first ones are represented by abbreviations and the last one by its full form, for instance:

MCC room – motor control center

NR ports – Northern range ports

ID card – Identification card.

P. Charges – particular charges

5) The examples of English homonyms are widely used in Georgian maritime terminology, for example:

1. LT – Low tension

LT – Local Time

2.BC – Birth Certificate

B.C. – Bulk Cargo

3.TA –Travel Agent

TA – Travel Agency

TA – Time of Arrival

TA – Telegraphic Address

Here we face the double complexity as we need to choose not only a correct equivalent for the abbreviations but to find their full meanings also. Both of them are necessary in order to avoid further incorrectness and misunderstanding.

6) Combination of the first letters of the words which is pronounced as a whole word, i.e. Acronym, for example:

1.LASH – Lighter Abroad Ship

2.OBO – Ore, Bulk, Oil ship

3.PIN – Personal Identification Number

4.BIBO – Bulk in Bags out

In the maritime terminology the short forms take place in order to save place and time. Transliteration and borrowing are the methods of transferring English abbreviations into Georgian conversation. There are many examples of using abbreviations in Georgian maritime code, as there are many equivalents of the term in Georgian English abbreviation is used as an independent lexical unit.

General Conclusions

According to the above mentioned it can be said that sailing and seafaring have a long and big history in Georgia and the maritime terms used to be reflected in Georgian literature.

The main source of Georgian maritime terminology is the era of feudalism literature. Theologian literature original or translated saved terms the large part of which is used even nowadays.

Variety of maritime vocabulary lets us to say that these fields are the reality of Georgian history and life. Structure of terminology and semasyological characterization somehow are like other field terminologies however the difference is also evidential. The difference is caused by the specification of the field.

Georgian maritime terminology is still in the process of formation.

According to the proved material the most part of the terms are English, Russian ones also take an important place and there are lots of calques and artificially composed forms. Nowadays, in the epoch of globalization everything is directed for creation of unified system of terminology.

The most part of Georgian maritime terminology comes from Russian language they are the calque linguistic units. One and two-word units are basically met which are mainly motivated.

It can be concluded that, English language as prestige one has an international status as well it is the best way of communication between business people and this is clearly visible in modern Georgian maritime communication.

Interest towards the working with terminology is especially growing nowadays. Results of the research are the most important information on the vocabulary fond its perspectives and potential for the researchers interested in lexicography and study of terms.

The results of the conducted research are the appropriate material for course in translation studies, theory and practice. It will also help the students of maritime-engineering faculty and generally to seamen during studying the English language. The thesis is a perfect guide for lexicographers in the process of composing of special or explanatory vocabularies. It will also support translators in maritime sphere during their work.

Thus, standardization and unification of the modern maritime terminology are one of the most important issues. All dictionary units should justly reflect semantic of the term in support with both field specialists and people interested in translation. Such terms which do

not response modern standards or are a threat according to the context should be banished. The issue of asymmetry of Georgian and English terms should be minimized and preferably new dictionary units to be searched or composed.

The terms composed and presented by us, precisely Georgian equivalents of the English terms are totally new elements for the dictionary. They carry structurally complex but transparent motivation. It can be said that we consider our method of arrangement and standardization Georgian maritime terminology as the most perspective one.

Publications:

1. Peculiarities of cruise ship terminology – Batumi State Maritime Academy, IV regional symposium: “Cruise tourism, world experience and its perspectives in the Black sea region” (materials. On-line collection), pg. Batumi, 2017;

2. Linguistic processes of globalization in modern Georgian technical terminology- Batumi State Maritime Academy, II international scientific conference “Innovative challenges of the Sea Industry”, proceedings, pg. 334, 2016;

3. Short review of ancient Georgian maritime terminology, Batumi State Maritime Academy, II international scientific conference “Innovative challenges of the Sea Industry”, proceedings, pg.327, Batumi, 2016;

4. English as a means of communication on Cruise Liners, Guram Tavartkiladze University, III regional symposium “Cruise tourism, world experience and its development perspectives in the Black Sea Region”, proceedings pg. 131, Tbilisi, 2016;

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