

Maritime Discourse in Diachronic Aspect

Sopiko Dumbadze, Kristine Iakobadze,

Batumi State Maritime Academy, 53 Rustaveli Ave., 6004, Batumi, Georgia

E-mail: s.dumbadze@bsma.edu.ge

Abstract. The work deals with the Georgian maritime discourse in different time ranges. It shows the impact of dominant languages on verbal communication of Georgian seafarers at different times and their trace not only in oral but in written languages.

The research is connected to the very topical issue today, the purity of the Georgian language that is highly debatable among linguists. Language, language system, language policy is a complex phenomenon, study of which is inexhaustible and comprehensive. The work aims to depict the state of the Georgian maritime discourse, existing problems and to review the ways of solving them. Accordingly, it sets the following goals: to review the maritime discourse, identify barbarisms and neologisms, make a contrastive analysis of the examples found, present the impact of the globalization role.

The synchronous and diachronic approaches used in the study reveal the influence of Russian and English on the Georgian maritime discourse. Nothing can stop the process of entering and establishing new lexical elements in a language. It is a continuous factor, but not all the words are capable of entering the base language, most of them disappear with time passage. Language in general has the ability to protect itself.

Key words: Maritime discourse, barbarisms, neologisms.

The main tool for establishing communication is language, it is a means of exchanging opinions and having social interactions. Language exists with people, with society, they are interdependent and it is implausible to have them separately. Naturally, it is natural that with the advancement of the universe lexical composition of a language evolves as well. Society utilize those lexical units in which community the interaction is established. Accordingly, different discourses are distinguished, be it political, media discourse, scientific, technical or other.

Discourse has emerged as one of the directions of linguistics since the middle of the 20th century. There are different definitions of discourse. Some of them are presented below.

According to the online dictionary discourse represents the construction of knowledge toward specific subject and ways or ways of discussing that subject: a complex (union) of ideas, images, and practices related to a particular topic, social activity, or institution in society. These discursively

formed unions determine what is and what is not acceptable when discussing a particular subject or social activity, what knowledge is indispensable and relevant in a given context, and what types of individuals possess these characteristics. [1]

The notion of discourse is central to Michel Foucault's theoretical arguments and his methodology. Discourse can be defined as "a certain form of language, with its own rules, conditions and institutions, within which discourse is created and spread." For example, medical discourse includes the specific language of medicine, the knowledge it creates, and the professional institutions and social spaces it occupies. [2]

There is no comprehensive and accurate definition of discourse, although it can be said that discourse is primarily a type of words, word-combinations, expressions characteristic of a particular social group.

The language that the society uses is permeated with a view of their world. The linguistic picture of a sailor world is a very interesting phenomenon because sailors spend most of their lives in the water, hence their speech and maritime discourse are different and contain maritime lexical units.

The fact that English barbarisms and neologisms are abundant in the Georgian language is not a strange fact, nor is it surprising that the maritime vocabulary is undergoing some changes. Intercultural relations, which deepen especially in the period of globalization, are followed by linguistic changes, in the form of the invasion of foreign lexical units into Georgian, be it barbarisms, which is a very debatable issue among linguists today, or borrowed neologisms the establishment of which in the language takes place due to the absence of a corresponding word in a borrower language.

The object of synchronous linguistics is one given state of language, which is studied by synchronous linguistics in a way that it does not take into account the transformations (historical changes) that have caused the given state of language. Diachronic linguistics, by contrast, is based on the time factor. It determines what changes have taken place in this or that language over a period of time, what the rules for changing one synchronous state to another synchronous state are. It takes centuries for a language to move from one synchronous state to another synchronous state.

Language is a very powerful phenomenon, it has the ability to protect itself. The Russicisms or Anglicisms that are so actively circulating in our language, can be said that only manage to survive in an outer layer of it, in the peripheral zone of the language, and in most cases they are transformed into archaisms. In rare cases, they enter the nuclear zone and settle among the basic lexical units of language.

In the chart below, we highlight examples of barbarism and neologism and discuss language changes of this type in diachronic terms. The influence of Russian and English on maritime vocabulary is presented using synchronous and diachronic approaches.

Here are some examples of **barbarisms**:

Russian-Georgian examples:

(Tab.1) [3, 5, 6]

Barbarism	Russian	Georgian
ვინტელი ვალნარეზი კრენი მაიაკი ტრაპი სტარში მეხანიკი პერვი მეხანიკი ვტაროი მეხანიკი ვახტა სმიჩკა	винтел волнорез крен маяк трап старший механик первый механик второй механик вахта смычка	ხრახნი ტალღასაჭრელი გემის დაგვერდება შუქურა გემის საბიჯელი უფროსი მექანიკოსი პირველი მექანიკოსი მეორე მექანიკოსი საგუმავოცვლა შემამართებელი კავი(ღუზის ჯაჭვის25-27მ. საზომი) მეთვალყურედ დგომა მემანქანე ტივტივა,ბუი პირველი თანამემწე ამწის ოპერატორი კვანძი (სიჩქარის საზომი ერთეული) ოფიცერი მეცინთავი საომარი ხომალდი ტვირთი სატვირთო საბაჟო სიმძლავრე სარქველი ნავიგაციის ოფიცერი ფსკერი ოთახისმაგვარი სადგომი გემზე
ვახტაზე დგომა მატორისტი ბუიოკი სტარპომი კრანოვშიკი უზელი	стоять на вахте моторист буёк старпом крановщик узел	
კომანდირი ვადალაზი ვაენი კარაბლი გრუზი გრუზავოი ტამოჟნია მოშნოსტი კლაპანი შტურმანი გრუნტი კაიუტა	командир водолаз военный корабль груз грузовой таможня мощность клапан штурман грунт каюта	

An interesting case is observed in relation to the term ‘каюта’[kaiuta] , because today among the sailors in the spoken language there is the word ‘cabin’ along with ‘каюта’[kaiuta], which already indicates the influence of the English language. In this case, the event is very interesting, because the Georgian language is influenced by two languages, Russian, which had such a great influence that it even entered the Georgian Basic language and English.

The Russian language has dominated for years and its influence is evident in the examples above. Most of them are transliterated into Georgian and positioned in the nominative case. If we analyze the mentioned examples, we can single out only a few of them, which were deeply grasped by the Georgian language and were also established in written language. For example: ‘трап’[trap], ‘вахта’[vakhta], ‘командир’[kamandir], ‘каюта’[kaiuta], ‘грунт’[grunt] - are found in Georgian dictionaries and in universal encyclopedic dictionaries as well.

English-Georgian examples: (Tab.2) [4, 5, 7]

Barbarism	English	Georgian
პროპელერი	propeller	სანავე ხრახნი
დრაფტი	draft/draught	წყალშიგი
ტანკერი	tanker	ნავთობსასხმელი გემი, ტანკერი
ლოკაცია	location	ადგილმდებარეობა
პირსი	piers	ნავმისადგომი
პისტონი	piston	დგუში
კადეტი	cadet	პრაქტიკანტი
ვორჯი	wharf	ნავმისადგომი
მასტერი	Master	კაპიტანი
დოკერი	docker	მტვირთავი
რადარი	rudder	გემის საჭე, საჭის ფრთა
რადარი	radar	რადიოლოკატორი/რადიოგადამცემი
პილოტი	pilot	ლოცმანი
საუნდინგი		სიღრმის გაზომვა

სრასტერი	sounding thruster	სამანევრო ძრავა. დამხმარე მოწყობილობა, რომელიც ზრდის გემის მანევრირებას ნაპირთან მისვლის დროს, გემის დაბმის ან აშვების ოპერაციების დროს.
გროს ტონაჟი	gross tonnage	მთლიანი სარეგისტრო წონა/ტონაჟი/ბრუტო-ტონაჟი
ნეტ ტონაჟი	net tonnage	სუფთა სარეგისტრო (ტვირთის) წონა, ნეტო-ტონაჟი
ჯაჭვის სტოპერი	chain stopper	ჯაჭვის შემაკავებელი/შემაჩერებელი
დედვეითი	deadweight	სრული ტვირთამწეობა
ბიმსი	beam	გემის განივი კოჭი
კილი	keel	გემის ხერხემალი, გემის ფსკერის სიგრძეზე გადებული ძელი

The analysis of the English examples shows that, like the Russian examples, they entered the Georgian language mainly through transliteration, and most of them have a nominative case sign "i". Words like: Propeller, tanker, location, ballast, docker are already recorded in both written language and dictionaries. While the Georgian language counts the years of relations with Russian, English is relatively new, although its influence on the Georgian language is great, both in various and maritime discourses. This fact can be explained by the factor of globalization, the rapid influence of English on the Georgian language and the pronunciation of many new lexical items in Georgian was accelerated by the factor of globalization. Naturally, mass and multicultural relationships are reflected in language.

In the given scheme we present examples that go through the processes of neologization in the Georgian language, we also note that the source of borrowed neologisms is the lack of an appropriate term in the borrower language, so nowadays if we do not react quickly and create the appropriate word, it will naturally lead to the establishment of a new neologism in Georgian by borrowing from English. The word ‘coamings’, for example, is of English origin – ‘coaming’ means a protective barrier from water, and it has already been established due to the lack of a corresponding lexical unit in the Georgian language.[5]

possible neologism’s examples:

(Tab.3) [4]

Possible neologism	English	Definition
ეარ დრაფტი	air draft	მანძილი წყალხაზიდან გემის უმაღლეს წერტილამდე
ფრიბორდი	freeboard	მანძილი წყალხაზიდან ბორტის კიდემდე
შპრინგი	spring	მისაბმელი თოკის/ზაგირის ერთ-ერთი სახეობა, რომელიც გემის წინ და უკან მოძრაობას აფერხებს.

In reviewing these examples, we underscore the team of linguists of the Batumi State Maritime Academy, who are actively involved in these processes and within the framework of the winning project "Electronic Translation / Explanatory Dictionary of English-Georgian Maritime Terminology", try to develop a correct, adequate translation of marine words or terms that will make a great contribution in liberating the Georgian language from maritime barbarisms.

Compared to previous centuries where interpersonal communication consisted mainly of oral, verbal communication, in the 21st century the picture of the world communication is depicted differently. Nowadays, the rapid development of digital technologies has changes interpersonal relationships and written communication is entering a fairly active phase. In addition, the Internet and technology give us an extraordinary opportunity to access a variety of literature, even maritime literature. Hence a relatively chaotic picture is created in the language. If earlier a new lexical unit first underwent certain stages in oral communication and after overcoming these stages reached the written language, nowadays the word can be entered directly in writing while translating literature due to the lack of a relevant concept or term in Georgian and then move to spoken language. Sailors also commence utilizing them actively in naval discourse.

Conclusions

The examples discussed in the topic are widely used in maritime discourse, here the Georgian language is outlined in diachronic aspect and the linguistic picture of the sailors' world in different epochs. During the Soviet era, the Georgian language was greatly influenced by Russian lexical units and Russianisms established, while today the Georgian language is strenuously influenced by the English language.

If we compare neologisms and barbarisms, we should note that the use of barbarisms is really undesirable and requires the development of a certain policy by linguists in order not to establish them in the Georgian vocabulary, linguists also consider them as language dirt. We are facing a completely different issue when analyzing neologisms. Neologism is created when a new item appears, a denotation that needs naming. In this case, if a word was first formed in English and then borrowed in Georgian, this action can be partially justified, as it may not be possible to create a new lexical unit in Georgian to indicate the exhaustive expression of a borrowed word. In such a case, Georgian linguists apply explanatory translation and there is a great possibility that the borrowed word will be freely established in the borrower language and will be combined with its usual, core vocabulary.

The alterations that take place in a language are constant and a consistent feature of a language. Linguists are constantly involved in these processes and are actively developing various linguistic approaches to overcome these processes painlessly. However, it takes centuries for a language to move from one synchronous state to another. If we compare the old Georgian, for example the 5th century Georgian with the present day Georgian, we will see radical changes, but the fact is that the language took many centuries to get such a changed picture.

Intercultural relations are not new for either Georgia or the Georgian language, it spans centuries and the Georgian language lasts for centuries as well. It is true that the period of globalization has accelerated these processes, but it should be noted that language is such a strong phenomenon that it has the ability to protect itself. Today, the Georgian language is under attack of new lexical units from different directions, and the maritime direction is not an exception. The maritime discourse has also been filled with barbarisms or borrowed neologisms, but with the tireless work of Georgian linguists, where we also single out the linguists of the Maritime Academy in terms of working on the maritime dictionary, we can boldly say that the Georgian language will endure for many centuries.

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