

THE PECULIARITIES OF THE CRUISE SHIP TERMINOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

The main aim of our paper is to present terminology as very important part of any LSP, term, as traditionally understood, is a word or a word-group which is specifically employed by a popular branch of science to convey a concept peculiar to this particular activity. Cruise terminology is a branch of language for Specific Purposes, which represents the terms of the corresponding field and the importance of terminology for professional uses and particularly in the field of cruise tourism is undeniable. The cruise ship terms are used in specific contexts, they are listed in specialized dictionaries or glossaries. "Also known as terminology or subject specific terms, they refer to those lexical units exclusively used by a given knowledge community in a specific domain." Today word-shortening became a characteristic feature of scientific-technical style such as: acronyms, abbreviations, blending. These terms are common in cruise ship industry field, they consist of a letter or group of letters taken from a word or phrase. It is important to know the exact meaning of the term which we use within one terminological field as they may have rather different meaning when used in different terminological field.(e.g. WTO - *World Tourism Organization* and WTO-*World Trade Organization*). There are linguists in whose opinion terms are only words which have retained their exclusiveness and are not known and recognized outside their specific sphere, from this point of view, words associated with the cruise industry sphere, is like a walking in a foreign country, even if English is the onboard language, it is difficult to understand nautical terms and cruise specific terms, we face the challenge of using content-specific vocabulary.

Key words: Cruise Ship Terminology, language for specific purposes, cruise specific terms, usage of content-specific vocabulary.

1. INTRODUCTION

Terminology is a science ,its aim is to study terms, which are lexical elements used in specialized fields, subjects or their branches and generated in such fields or modified from elements already existing in other fields.

Hundreds of thousands of words belong to special terminological systems and are not used or even understood by people outside the particular specialty. Every field of modern activity has its specialized terminology. In the comprehensive English dictionary, the vast majority of the words would be scientific or terminological terms. Term , as traditionally understood , is a word or a word-group which is specifically employed by a popular branch of science to convey a concept peculiar to this particular activity. Terms are the linguistic representation of concepts. Terminology is very important part of any LSP branch as the terminology usually comprises some concepts and processes that are rather long to explain. Knowledge of terms implies knowledge of these concepts and processes and their denomination by means of one word or word combination.

EXPOSE

Cruise terminology is a branch of language for Specific Purposes ,the importance of terminology for professional uses and particularly in the field of tourism is undeniable.

Language for Specific Purposes has been developed to meet the needs of those learners who intend to use Language in professional contexts and for professional purposes.

According to Crystal (1997), Language for specific purpose involves a special vocabulary, which often means a large set of words of Latin or Greek origin, but the development of sciences and new discoveries impose the continuous renewal or enrichment of this scientific vocabulary.

David Crystal also describes the special languages: “Moreover, scientific vocabulary requires continual updating in the light of the process of discovery. Science is in fact the main birthplace for new words in a language. Technical terms are characterized by accuracy, they are sub-

ject to a higher degree of normalization and standardization. They are used in specific contexts, they are listed in specialized dictionaries or glossaries. “Also known as terminology or subject specific terms, they refer to those lexical units exclusively used by a given knowledge community in a specific domain.”

There are linguists in whose opinion terms are only words which have retained their exclusiveness and are not known and recognized outside their specific sphere, from this point of view, words associated with the cruise sphere, such as: (if you book a „*crossing*” that means your itinerary crosses the Atlantic or Pacific ocean . Word, „*bridge*”-the navigational control centre of the ship is called the bridge, this area is usually off limits to passengers., „*Port*”-the left side of the ship when facing forward., „*Balcony*”-a private seating area on the outside of the ship accessed from your cabin) are no longer cruise terms as they are in more or less common usage.

There is yet another point of view, according to which any terminological system is supposed to include all the words and word –groups conveying concept peculiar to particular branch of knowledge, particular field of science. Going on a cruise is like a walking in a foreign country, even if English is the onboard language, it is difficult to understand nautical terms and cruise specific terms, we face the challenge of using content-specific vocabulary such as: E.g.

Add on-A supplementary charge added to the cruise fare ,usually applied to correlated air fare and cruise land tour.

First sitting - The earlier of two meal times on the ship’s dining room, usually around 6:30 pm.

Gratuities- The passenger’s personal expression of thanks, tips to the ship’s service personnel for services received.

Open seating-Free access to unoccupied table in the ship’s dining room, as opposed to specific table assignments.

Outside- A cabin having window or porthole offering a view of the sea or a river.

Tender- A smaller vessel, sometimes the ship’s lifeboat ,used to move passengers to and from the ship and shore when the ship is at anchor.

Closed-loop sailing-An itinerary that begins and ends from the same port –a roundtrip cruise.

Cruise tour-A cruise that is preceded or followed by a bus tour, operated by the cruise line.

Friends of Bill W/friends of Dorothy- is the code name for alcoholics anonymous meetings onboard.

Lido deck-the pool deck.

Open-jaw sailing-An itinerary that begins and ends in different ports, “a one way cruise”.

Purser-The officer in charge of financial accounting, who handles billing issues, as well as general customer service.

Repo cruise-A cruise that begins and ends in different ports as a ship moves from one cruising region to another.

Crossing –if you book a crossing, that means your itinerary crosses the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Itinerary-The itinerary lists the voyage’s schedule day by day, nothing both ports of call and sea days.

Sea day-A day in which the cruise ship does not visit a port of call and stays on the open sea.

Single supplement- Cruise fares are based on double occupancy. if you are travelling solo, you will likely be charged a single supplement. Some cruise ships charge 150 to 200 percent of the cruise fare while other ships offer a small number of single cabins that don’t cost extra. Most cruise lines are moving away from the idea of the single supplement and offer sailing that won’t cost extra for solo travelers.

Butler-A butler assist cruisers with everyday tasks like unpacking and packing laundry and making restaurant and spa reservations. The butler also serves meals in suite and can provide afternoon teatime snack or cocktails before dinner.

Roll- In rougher seas you might feel a little „roll” the side-to-side movement of the cruise.

Wake- The wake is the pretty trail of waves at the stern that’s created as the ship moves forward.

Brig- place where unruly teenagers are held till to their being thrown

off the ship at the next port of call

Midnight buffet- last meal or fill-up before bedtime.

Promenade –An open deck used for walking, jogging, or ship’s shopping mall.

Seating-service of meals you have on board, early seating or late.

Trough- buffet

Sea package –a package that includes the cruise price, airfare, transfers

Cabin steward- The person who cleans the cabin.

Category- the price level of the cabin based on location, size and amenities.

Freestyle cruising- which do not set dinner time.

Flow rider- cruise which has onboard surf pool.

Outside cabin –with a porthole ,or balcony that overlooks the ocean.

Stateroom-cabin.

Open seating- many cruises have fixed dining time, open seating means you can dine whenever you want.

Above-given terms show that in terminology ,the „term” or „terminological unit” is the meaning unit made up of one single word (simple term) or several words (complex term) and represents a concept in an univocal way in a specific semantic field. From this definition ,we can understand that a term is a specialized word in relation to its meaning and the field in which it is used. It is considered in that way when used in a certain context in which it takes the function of a „term”.

Entirely new, previously nonexistent words keep entering a language ,this often happens when we coin new terms to name nonexistent objects that result from technological change. New terms may be added to the vocabulary of a language not only by derivational processes but new terms also enter a language in a variety of other ways such as: **acronyms** , **abbreviations**, **blending**. These terms are common in cruise tourism industry field, they arise in written language and their spoken varieties can be either only a graphic one or both a graphic and phonetic one. These terms should be paid special attention to because we need to be absolutely unequivocally sure about the exact meaning of the term

which we use within one terminological field as they may have rather different meaning when used in different terminological field.(e.g. *WTO - World Tourism Organization and WTO-World Trade Organization*).

It is important to note that even though such terms are originally created as *acronyms, blendings, abbreviations* speakers quickly forget such origins and these terms become new independent terms. E. g.

Radar-radio detecting and ranging

Scuba-self- contained underwater breathing apparatus.

SWOT-*SWOT Analysis* is a useful technique for understanding your Strengths and Weaknesses, and for identifying both the Opportunities open to you and the Threats you face in Tourism industry.

Motel-from motor and hotel

Brunch-from breakfast and lunch

Shorex-shore excursion

WTO-World Tourism Organization

TA-travel agent

IT-inclusive tour

TBA-to be assigned

TIC- tourism information centre

MDR-main dining room

OBC-onboard credit added to your onboard account as a compensation for an unseen event.

Some acronyms are being added to the vocabulary daily with the proliferation of computers and widespread use of the Internet especially in tourism industry.(E.g. **MORF**- male or female; **FAQ**-frequently asked questions; **FYI**-for your information.)

CONCLUSION : Terms are more or less complex lexical units which are used in specialized field of knowledge with a specialized meaning. The specialized dictionaries and terminological databases are the visible results of terminology. They make this science known in the most varied field.The aim of LSP courses is to present the certain terms with their specific definitions for a situation where the terminology is going to be used, i.e., target needs, as lexical units in different context

varies, contents of language should vary to meet the needs of usage in specific situations.

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საკრუიზო ტერმინოლოგიის გადმოცემის თავისებურებები

ნინო ფუტყარაძე

ბათუმის სახელმწიფო საზღვაო
აკადემიის დოქტორანტი

რეზიუმე

ნაშრომში განხილულია საზღვაო საკრუიზო ტერმინოლოგიის გადმოცემის საშუალებები. ტერმინოლოგია სპეციალური დანიშნულების ენაა, რომელიც ფორმალურ-სემანტიკური სისტემურობით ხასიათდება. მეცნიერული ენის მთავარ კომპონენტს სპეციალური ტერმინოლოგია წარმოადგენს. ტერმინოლოგიური ლექსიკა სპეციალური სახელწოდებების ისეთი ერთობლიობაა, რომელიც მეცნიერებების გარკვეული დარგის ტერმინოლოგიურ სისტემებს ქმნის. ტერმინთა სისტემა მოცემული მეცნიერების, მეცნიერული მიმდინარეობების გამომუშავებულ ცნებებს ასახავს. ნებისმიერი მეცნიერული ცნების

შემუშავება აუცილებლად გულისხმობს მისთვის ადეკვატური ტერმინის შერჩევას ან შექმნას, განსაზღვრული ტერმინი მეცნიერული ცნების მომნიშვნელობას უწყობს ხელს და, ამდენად, თვით ამ მეცნიერების განვითარებასაც. თანამედროვე საკრუიზო ტერმინოლოგიაში საკმაოდ მრავლად დასტურდება აკრონიმებისა და აბრევიატურების გამოყენება. ეს სიტყვა შემოკლების უახლესი სამეცნიერო-ტექნიკური ტერმინოლოგიის ესოდენ ნიშანდობლივი საკითხია, აბრევიატურები იკითხება ისევე როგორც ინერება, მათი ზუსტი განმარტებების ცოდნა და სრული ფორმის გარკვევა ძალზე მნიშვნელოვანია, რათა თავიდან ავიცილოთ შემდგომი უზუსტობანი, მაგალითად. (e.g. *WTO - World Tourism Organization and WTO-World Trade Organization*). სპეციალური ტერმინოლოგია მეცნიერული ენის ძირითადი შემადგენელი ნაწილია. ტერმინოლოგია არის ნებისმიერი სამეცნიერო დარგის ერთერთი საფუძველი და მნიშვნელოვანი ნაწილი. ემსახურება მეცნიერების ახალი მიღწევების, აღმოჩენების, მ არსის გადმოცემას, ინფორმაციის მიღებას, განაპირობებს ურთიერთგაგებას კომუნიკაციურ პროცესებში მონაწილეთა შორის.

საკვანძო სიტყვები: საკრუიზო გემების ტერმინოლოგია, ტერმინოლოგიის სპეციფიკა, ტერმინის შინაარსობრივი სპეციფიკა.