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PRAGMATIC ASPECTS OF FUNCTIONING OF ENGLISH CUSTOMS TERMS

The research highlights the linguistic and pragmatic features of the translation of customs control documentation on the example of English and Ukrainian. Lexical difficulties in translating English customs terms have been revealed. Particular attention is paid to the analysis of translation methods used by translators when translating customs terms into Ukrainian: literal translation, transcription, transliteration, semantic equivalent, explication, combination of several translation techniques, permutation, addition, deletion, tracing, translation using prepositions, translation using the genitive case, translation with a group of explanatory words. Different classifications of translation transformations have also been studied: universal and those that are suitable only for complex customs terms. We also performed a statistical analysis of the above-mentioned transformations used in translation.

It was found that translation transformations are used in the translation of customs terms due to the difference between the rules of English and Ukrainian. We performed quantitative and percentage calculations to find out which translation transformations are most common when translating customs terms from English into Ukrainian. Their distribution is uneven. The most common are literal translation, translation by semantic equivalent, permutation, transcription and tracing. The least common are a combination of several translation techniques, transliteration, deletion, explication and translation with a group of explanatory words. This differentiation is due to the rules of formation of words, phrases and sentences of the Ukrainian language and the desire to save language resources.

In the future studies more attention should be paid to attributive terms-phrases in customs discourse.

Key words: *linguistic pragmatics, customs documents, terms, customs terminology, translation, translation transformations, semantic structure of term.*

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ПРАГМАТИЧНІ АСПЕКТИ ФУНКЦІОНУВАННЯ АНГЛОМОВНИХ МИТНИХ ТЕРМІНІВ

У дослідженні висвітлено мовно-прагматичні особливості перекладу документації митного контролю на прикладі англійської та української мов.

Досліджено жанрову систему комплексу англомовних митних документів: декларації, довідки, комерційні документи та митні документи, що передбачають пільгове оподаткування. З'ясовано жанрову характеристику митних документів та з'ясовано лексико-семантичний склад митної термінології. Встановлено, що для митної термінології характерні явища полісемії, омонімії та синонімії.

Виявлено лексичні труднощі при перекладі англійських митних термінів. Особливу увагу приділено аналізу прийомів перекладу, які використовуються перекладачами при перекладі звичайних термінів української мовою: дослівний переклад, транскрипція, транслітерація, семантичний еквівалент, експлікація, комбінація кількох прийомів перекладу, перестановка, додавання, видалення, калькування, переклад із застосуванням прийменників, переклад з використанням родового відмінка, переклад з групою пояснювальних слів. Досліджено також різні класифікації перекладацьких трансформацій: універсальні та ті,

що підходять лише для складних митних термінів. Проведено статистичний аналіз вищезгаданих пере-творень, використаних у перекладі.

Виявлено, що перекладацькі трансформації використовуються при перекладі митних термінів через різницю між правилами англійської та української мови. Проведено кількісні та відсоткові розрахунки, щоб з'ясувати, які трансформації перекладу найчастіше зустрічаються при перекладі митних термінів з англійської мови на українську. Встановлено, що їх розподіл нерівномірний. Найпоширенішими є дослівний переклад, переклад семантичним еквівалентом, перестановка, транскрипція та калькування. Найменш поширеними є поєднання кількох прийомів перекладу: транслітерація, видалення, експлікація та переклад із групою пояснювальних слів. Така диференціація зумовлена правилами творення слів, словосполучень і речень української мови та бажанням економити мовні ресурси.

Ключові слова: *лінгвістична прагматика, митні документи, терміни, митна термінологія, переклад, пере-кладацькі трансформації, семантична структура термінів.*

Poorly executed documentation can lead to unwanted damages and legal liability. Our purpose is to clarify the linguistic-pragmatic features of the translation of customs control documentation (on the example of English and Ukrainian languages). To achieve this purpose, we have solved the following **tasks**: to analyze the connection of linguistic pragmatics as a science with the translation of customs documentation; identify pragmatic aspects of the functioning of English-language customs terms and abbreviations in English-language customs documents; identify the types of translation transformations and outline the features of the translation of English-language customs documentation on customs control into Ukrainian.

The aim of the work is to clarify the pragmatic aspects of the translation of customs control documents. **The object** of research is terminological units in English-language customs documents.

The subject of the research is pragmatic peculiarities of translation of customs control documentation and peculiarities of translation into Ukrainian.

The issue of proper translation of customs vocabulary is one of the least studied problems of modern translation studies. In particular, there is currently a problem of adequate translation of English customs terms. This is due in part to the fact that dictionaries of economic / customs terminology do not always have time to quickly replenish neologisms in the customs sphere. Therefore, it is important for a translator of customs documents to know the methods of term formation, productive in English and Ukrainian. Also, when translating customs terminological tokens, the translator must take into account the context of use of the term and the information background of the English and Ukrainian-speaking audience in order to reproduce the pragmatic potential of the original and the most accurate translation of the term.

According to A. A. Svetlichnaya English-language customs documents are a complex system based mainly on the lexical and grammatical features of these texts. Their purpose is to obtain the maximum amount of information about the declarant or the declared cargo. This explains the informative brevity of these documents and the established set of lexical items (Svyetlichna, 2018).

The language of English-language customs documents is mixed, the role of the foundation in which is played by common vocabulary (name, family, country, transport, cigarettes, journey, father, mother, children, animals, etc.), which is combined with special. Thus, several lexical layers interact, and the main one is special terminology, as it forms the specific nature of such texts and contributes to the creation of a style inherent in international legal documents (Kuchyk, 2013). For example, in a statement from the UK Advisory Committee on the introduction of a new system for accepting declarations, common vocabulary helps to convey the content of the message:

From the 1 July our transit offices of departure, will no longer accept paper declarations. Traders who have yet to enroll as NCTS users are strongly advised to do so now so that they have sufficient time to become familiar with the system and thus avoid problems and delays in submitting their electronic declarations [Cullen].

Terminological vocabulary of the customs industry is currently being actively formed and, accordingly, requires standardization and standardization. In Ukrainian linguistics, the system of customs terminology as a subsystem of general literary language is considered young. First of all, this is due to the small experience of Ukraine as an independent state with its own borders and independent customs policy.

In discourse, according to TV Chukhno, the terminology of customs is formed from the lexical units of different industries (Chukhno, 2010):

– **economics:** *excise duties – excises, antidumping and countervailing duties – antidumping and countervailing duties, pro forma invoice – invoice, duty rate – duty rate, tariff rate – tariff rate, commodity code – commodity code, freight charges – transport costs, VAT (value added tax) – value added tax, sales tax – sales tax*; **jurisprudence:** *smuggling – smuggling, declaration – declaration, counterfeit goods – counterfeit goods, counterfeit trademark goods – counterfeit goods, prohibited goods – prohibited goods, illegal goods – illegal goods, seizure – confiscation, restricted goods – goods with limited access, tax evasion – tax evasion*; **transport and trade logistics:** *cargo manifest – bill of lading, bill of lading – bill of lading, certificate of origin – certificate of origin, shipping documents – cargo documents, freight container – freight container, shipping container – transport container, maritime container shipping – sea container shipping, air express cargo – freight forwarder, freight forwarder, consignment note – consignment note.*

The migration of terms is explained by the relatedness of these areas in the context of cooperation and solving common problems.

According to scientific research of Z. V. Danilova, the terms of the customs industry by structure are divided into: **simple** *(income – income, tax – tax)*; **derivatives-suffixes** *(drawer – drawer / drawer, clearance – clearing, settlement of claims, reimbursement – return, compensation)*; **prefix** *(overdraft – overspend, to unload goods – to unload goods)*; **suffix-prefix** *(reprocessing – reprocessing, unaccompanied luggage – unaccompanied luggage)*; **complex** *(warehouse – warehouse, airfreight – air cargo)*; **terms-phrases** *(multiple tariff system – system of multiple tariffs, severance tax – tax on extracted minerals)* (Danylova, Lyamzina, 2000).

In the complex of English-language customs documentation, researcher A. A. Svetlichnaya identifies several series of special vocabulary:

– common customs vocabulary for customs documents *(declaration – declaration, declare – to declare, border protection – border protection, duty-free exemption – exemption from customs duties, customs form – customs form, customs*

personnel – customs staff, US Customs and Border Protection – US Customs and Border Protection, CBP officers);

– common economic terminology, to discuss the conditions of customs duties and transportation of money, securities across the border *(in cash – cash, commercial merchandise – commercial goods, currency or monetary instruments – currency or monetary documents, personal or cashier's checks and stocks and bonds – personal or cash checks, stocks and bonds, travelers checks – traveler's checks, current rate – current exchange rate, retail value – retail value, invoice – invoice, promissory notes – bills, payment orders – payment orders)*;

– less common legal terminology, by which the declarant is informed of liability in case of providing false information *(legal – legal, illegal importation – illegal importation)*;

– business standards that exist to create rigor and formality inherent in official business texts *(may be subject to administrative or criminal penalties – may be subject to administrative or criminal penalties, I hereby declare – I declare, the information enclosed in this form – information contained in this form)*;

– abbreviations and acronyms (Svyetlichna, 2017).

The special customs terminology includes nomenclature vocabulary: nomenclature of institutions *(«BIOTEK LTD», «OST TRADING LTD, SOM GROUP SAN. TIC. AS», «TOV AGROROS»)*, product names *(CHINESE TOBACCO GRADE CVWCL3BL, micronized marble, super white cement, hard gelatin capsules)*, names of plants *(SUNFLOWER HYBRID SEEDS)*, animals, etc.) (Kalyuzhnaya, 1982).

The terminological system of the customs sphere enriches its vocabulary not only with the help of borrowings from other industries. New terms can also be formed from internal resources through the formation of derived words. Thus, the suffixal way of words is one of the richest sources of replenishment of the vocabulary of the customs terminology.

According to the results of T. V. Chukhno's research, the most productive word-forming suffix is *-ation / -ion*. The researcher also considers the suffixes *-tion, -ion, -fication* as allomorphs of the transposing suffix *-ation* (Chukhno, 2014).

The suffix *-ation / -ion* is used to form abstract nouns that denote a process, state, or action.

The specified suffix joins the verb bases with the meaning «to become, to become as indicated by the base of this verb».

At the present stage of development of English-language customs terminology, one of the most common ways of forming new terms is an abbreviation. Abbreviations are divided into abbreviated units and acronyms (consisting of initial letters or sounds of words).

Complex abbreviated terminological units include those that can be truncated by apocopy (loss of one or more sounds at the end of a word) or syncope (loss of a vowel sound or group of sounds in a word between consonants):

– apocope: *con – consignment* – «cargo, consignment», *cert – certificate* – «certificate», *cur – currency* – «currency», *def – deferred* – «deferred», *dep – department* – «department», *int – interest* – «Percentage», *inv – invoice* – «invoice»; *val – value* – «value».

– syncope: *cgo – cargo* – «cargo»; *cnee – consignee* – «consignee»; *cnor – consignor* – «consignor»; *copr – copyright* – «copyright»; *dischg – discharging* – «unloading»; *dlvy, dly, dy – delivery* – «purveyance»; *exd – examined* – «tested»; *exptr – exporter* – «exporter», *ql (t) y – quality* – «quality»; *qty – quantity* – «quantity».

Syncope also includes the method of collecting words: *cntr – container* – «container»; *dbk – drawback* – «refund»; *fgt – freight* – «freight, cargo»; *fwdd – forwarded* – «sent»; *mfst – manifest* – «cargo manifest»; *ppd – prepaid* – «paid in advance».

The unconditional advantage of abbreviations over ordinary terms is ease of use. Reductions save space and time, but can only be understood by industry professionals. In addition, abbreviations may coincide with terms in other industries that denote other concepts.

According to scientific research, all abbreviations of the customs industry can coincide graphically with abbreviations of other industries. For example, the online resource Acronym Finder provides 38 variants of the **AWB** customs abbreviation: it can be *air waybill, Algemene Wet Bestuursrecht (Dutch: General Administrative Law Act)., Association of Washington Business (Acronym Finder*), etc. The abbreviation **CIF** *(cost, insurance and freight) has as many as 88 possible interpretations: Customer Information File, Corporate Information Factory (Acronym Finder)*, etc. (Zavats'kyy, Hubina, 2021).

Researcher T. Chukhno identifies English-language texts in the field of customs complicated by the large number of acronyms that provide language savings without reducing the informative content of messages: *ASYCUDA – Automated System for Customs Data; GATT – General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; PICARD – Partnership in Customs Academic Research and Development; C-TPAT – Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism; TACTIC – Taxation and Customs Training Interactive Campus; CITES Convention – Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Fl*ora .

Thus, the lexical basis of English-language customs documentation is general vocabulary. However, to ensure the necessary «color» of the document is widely used special vocabulary, which may consist of the following lexical layers: customs vocabulary, economic terminology, legal terminology, nomenclature vocabulary, abbreviations and acronyms. The percentage of special vocabulary in English-language customs documents depends mainly on the genre of the document.

Conclusions. The language of English customs documents is mixed, the foundation in it is common vocabulary, which is combined with special. The terminology of customs is formed from the lexical units of different industries: economics, jurisdiction, transport and trade logistics and more. Special customs vocabulary includes: common customs vocabulary for customs documents, common economic terminology, legal terminology, business standards for strictness and formality, abbreviations and acronyms, nomenclature institutions, names of goods, plants and more.

New terms of the customs industry are not only borrowed from other industries, but can be formed from the internal resources of the language: the suffix method, all reading through apocopies or syncopes, as well as abbreviations.

In addition, outside the customs sphere, a significant part of its terms is common vocabulary, and in the terminological field of the customs industry, they function in the form of special terminological tokens. Therefore, the language unit, entering the terminological field of the customs industry, acquires the features of the term, but continues to be used in general literary language.

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