THE MARITIME METEOROLOGY TERMINOLOGY IN ROMANIAN AND ENGLISH

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Abstract: The influence of English is overwhelming in the maritime engineering. The meteorological words should have existed in both Romanian and English language before the technological development. The meteorological terminology is analyzed and some of the characteristics are envisaged in the paper. The etymology of the old and new terminology in Romanian and English will be emphasized.

Keywords: maritime meteorology, terminology, English, Romanian, etymology.

Introduction

The study of different terminologies started in the 20th century, and, in our opinion, intensified at the beginning of the 21st century. However, not all the terminologies have been analyzed, and among these the meteorological one was somehow left aside, at least from the scarce bibliography in the field. Although the maritime terminology has been thoroughly examined in many studies both in English: Popescu (2005), Božani (2007), Marinelli, R, Cignoni, L (2012), Pritchard (2013), Sutherland (2014), Vişan (2016), Balagiu, Zechia, (2016), Sandiuc (2017), and Romanian: Sala (1960), Lupu-Babei (1961), Bujeniță (1966), Graur (1966), Minea (2007), the marine meteorology, as part of the above mentioned, was not discussed. Starting from the assumption that the meteorological terminology existing in English and Romanian before the technologic development may have been totally different we tried to prove that by analyzing the words found in older English texts.

1. The marine meteorological terminology

Words connected to meteorology were used by writers and poets from immemorial times, both general ones and those involving the climate or weather at seas or oceans.Many English and Romanian poets described the weather by the sea or at least imagined it aided by words that nowadays are included into the meteorological terminology.In the words of Shelley:

"The fountains mingle with the river,
And the rivers with the ocean;
The winds of heaven mix forever
With a sweet emotion;" [1]

As well as in the words of Eminescu:

"Dintre sute de catarge
Care lasã malurile,
Câte oare le vor sparge
Vânturile, valurile?" [2]

Meteorology as science appeared in the 17th century when the word itself entered into English vocabulary. The definition given by William Allingham implies the air phenomena

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> "….meteorology is the science which treats of the phenomena occurring in the vast ocean of air surrounding the globe, as well as of their causes and effects."[3]

When we narrow the research to the seas and oceans, we speak about marine meteorology. The same author of the book Marine Meteorology suggests that the restriction of the area also implies a general overview of the science.

> "Marine Meteorology deals with that portion of the atmosphere which overspreads the great masses of water which divide, yet connect, the land areas." [4]

A more modern definition also implies the fact that the difference between general meteorology and marine meteorology lies in the study of large water areas and the last one is used for surface and air navigation, being used for regional and administrative distinctions.

> "Marine meteorology is the part of meteorology that deals mainly with the study of oceanic areas, including island and coastal regions."[5]

At the same time the modern marine meteorology also includes hydrography, which is the study of the water science, and the phenomena related to it. The two studies are interconnected, so that even if we have tried to depict the marine meteorological terms, it might be possible to cross the border to the hydrographical terminology. An overview of the words leads to classifications or divisions of the terms into two distinct periods: the words known and used by all the speakers of a language, and the modern words mainly used by specialists.

2. Etymology of the main marine meteorological words in English and Romanian.

The etymologies of English and Romanian words used frequently in meteorological terminology and known by all the speakers of a certain language are given in this chapter in parallel and the results are given as a chart. The words were selected from a series of English books, articles and dictionaries of marine meteorology. The Romanian equivalent of the English word is given as a comparison for form and origin. Among the well-known terms present in vocabulary before the 19th century are:

1. **air** Origin Middle English (in air (sense 1 of the noun)): from Old French *air*, from Latin *aer*, from Greek *aēr*, denoting the gas.
   áer (áere), s.n. Lat. *āēr* (Pușcariu 43; REW 240; DAR).
2. **barometer** Origin Mid-17th century: from Greek baros '*weight*' + *-meter*.
   barometru din fr. *barometer* (Șeineanu 84; DULR).
3. **breeze** Origin Mid-16th century: probably from Old Spanish and Portuguese *briza* 'NE wind' (the original sense in English).
   brízã (bríze), s.f. din Fr. *brise*.
4. **calm** = the absence of wind Origin Late Middle English: via one of the Romance languages from Greek *kauma*.
   calm din fr. *calme* (Șeineanu 127; DULR).
5. **cloud** Origin Old English *clūd* 'mass of rock or earth'; probably related to *clot*. cloud (sense 1 of the noun) dates from Middle English.
   nor din Lat. *nūbĭlus* (Pușcariu 1189; Candrea-Dens., 1240; REW 5975).
6. **dew** Origin Old English *dēaw*, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *dauw* and German *Tau* (noun).
   róuă s.f. Lat. *rōs, rōrem* (Pușcariu 1477; REW 7374).
7. **drizzle** Origin Mid-16th century: probably based on Old English *drēosan* 'to fall', of Germanic origin; probably related to *dreary*.
   búră (buri), burniţã s.f. origine incertă.
8. **dust** Origin Old English *dūst*, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *duist* 'chaff'.

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praf din Sl. *prachŭ* (Miklosich, Slaw. Elem., 39; Cihac, II, 285; Conev 37), cf. bg., sb., cr. *prah*, ceh. *Prach.*

9. **fog** Origin Mid-16th century: perhaps a back-formation from *foggy*.
   ceáță (céțuri), s.f. Lat. vulgar. **caecia* „albeață a ochiului" de la *caecus* „orb" (Pușcariu, Conv. Lit., XXXVII, 598; Densusianu, Rom., XXXIII, 74; Pușcariu 359; Candrea-Dens., 308; Densusianu, Hlr., 158; REW 1467; Iordan, Dift., 45; DAR).
10. **front** Origin Middle English (denoting the forehead): from Old French *front* (noun), *fronter* (verb), from Latin *frons*, *front-* 'forehead, front'.
    front (**frónturi**), s.n. din Fr. *front.*
11. **frost** Origin Old English *frost*, *forst*, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *vorst* and German *Frost*, also to freeze.
    îngheţ din înghețа < latina *inglaciare* (Șeineanu 431; DULR).
12. **gale** Origin Mid-16th century: perhaps related to Old Norse *galinn* 'mad, frantic'.
    vânt din Lat. *ventus*.(Șeineanu 1098; DULR).
13. **glaze** North American A thin, glassy coating of ice on the ground or water. Origin Late Middle English *glase*, from *glass.*
    pojghiță etimologie necunoscută.
14. **glory** A luminous ring or halo. Origin Middle English: from Old French *glorie*, from Latin *gloria*.
    áură (-re), s.f. Lat. (it.) *aura* (sec. XIX).
15. **gust** A sudden strong rush of wind. Origin Late 16th century: from Old Norse *gustr*, related to *gjósa* 'to gush'.
    rafală din fr. *rafale* (Șeineanu 738; DULR)
16. **hail** Pellets of frozen rain which fall in showers from cumulonimbus clouds. Origin Old English *hagol*, *hægl* (noun), *hagalian* (verb), of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *hagel* and German *Hagel.*
    gríndină (-ni), s.f. Lat. *grandĭnem* (Pușcariu 738; Candrea-Dens., 762; REW 3840a; DAR), cf. it. *grandine*.
17. **haze** A slight obscuration of the lower atmosphere, typically caused by fine suspended particles. Origin Early 18th century (originally denoting fog or hoar frost): probably a back-formation from *hazy*.
    négură (néguri), s.f. – Ceață. Lat. *nĕbŭla* (Pușcariu 1168; Candrea-Dens., 1222; REW 5865).
18. **hoar** adj. Old English *hār*, of Germanic origin.
    brúmă (brúme), s.f. – 1. Chiciură, promoroacă. Lat. *brūma* (Diez, Gramm., I, 91; Pușcariu 224; REW 1335; Candrea-Dens., 185; DAR);
19. **hurricane** A storm with a violent wind, in particular a tropical cyclone in the Caribbean. Origin Late Middle English: origin uncertain; perhaps related to Norwegian Mid-16th century: from Spanish *huracán*, probably from *Tainohurakán* 'god of the storm'.
    uragan din fr. Ouragan (Șeineanu 1054; DULR)
20. **lightning** Origin Middle English: special use of lightening.
    fulger din Lat. *fulger* (= *fulgur, -is*).
21. **mist** Origin Old English, of Germanic origin; from an Indo-European root shared by Greek *omikhlē* 'mist, fog'.
    pâclâ din sl. *pĩclŭ*.
22. **moisture** Origin Late Middle English (denoting moistness): from Old French *moistour*, from *moiste* (see moist)
    umezeală - *umezi* + suf. *-eală*. Din *umed* Lat. *hūmĭdus* (Pușcariu 1802; REW 4233).

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23. **monsoon** Origin Late 16th century: from Portuguese *monção*, from Arabic *mawsim* 'season', from *wasama* 'to mark, brand'.
muson din fr. *mousson*.
24. **precipitation** Origin Late Middle English (denoting the action of falling or throwing down): from Latin *praecipitatio(n-)*, from *praecipitare* 'throw down or headlong'.
precipitaţie din fr. *précipitation*, lat. *precipitatio, -onis*.
25. **rain** Origin Old English *regn* (noun), *regnian* (verb), of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *regen* and German *Regen*.
ploaie Lat. **plovia* (= *pluvia*).
26. **rime** Frost formed on cold objects by the rapid freezing of water vapour in cloud or fog. Origin Old English *hrīm*, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *rijm*. The word became rare in Middle English but was revived in literary use at the end of the 18th century.
promoroácă (-oáce), s.f.. Sl., cf. sl. *mrakŭ* „ceaţă", sl. *primrŭzati* „a îngheţa", sl. *primrakŭ* „întuneric", rus. *pomorok* „ceaţă densă"
27. **sea/swell** = a slow, regular movement of the sea in rolling waves that do not break. Origin Old English *swellan* (verb), of Germanic origin; related to German *schwellen*. Current senses of the noun date from the early 16th century;
hulă din fr. *houle*.
28. **shower** A brief and usually light fall of rain, hail, sleet, or snow. Origin Old English *scūr* 'light fall of rain, hail, etc.', of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *schoer* and German *Schauer*.
aversa (< fr. *averse*).
29. **sleet** Rain containing some ice, as when snow melts as it falls. Origin Middle English: of Germanic origin; probably related to Middle Low German *slōten* (plural) 'hail' and German *Schlosse* 'hailstone'.
lápoviţă (-ţe), s.f. – Ploaie amestecată cu zăpadă. – Mr. *lăpuviţă*. Bg., sb. *lapovica*(Cihac, II, 165; Conev 38).
30. **snow** Origin Old English *snāw*, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *sneeuw* and German *Schnee*, from an Indo-European root shared by Latin *nix*, *niv-* and Greek *nipha*.
zăpádă (-pézi), s.f. Sl. zapadŭ „cădere" (Miklosich, Slaw. Elem., 23; Cihac, II, 211; Conev 38), cu sensul propriu din rom.
31. **spout** Origin Middle English (as a verb): from Middle Dutch *spouten*, from an imitative base shared by Old Norse *spýta* 'to spit'.
a ţâşní vb. din *ţâşti* (onomatopee).
32. **storm** Origin Old English, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *storm* and German *Sturm*, probably also to the verb *stir*.
furtúnă (**furtúni**), Lat. *fortūna* (Puşcariu 686; Candrea-Dens., 702; REW 3458; DAR).
33. to '**veer**'(wind). Origin Late 16th century: from French *virer*, perhaps from an alteration of Latin *gyrare* (see gyrate).
a vira (a schimba direcţia vântul) din fr. *virer*.
34. **thunder** Origin Old English **thunor** (noun), of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *donder* and German *Donner* (noun).
tunet din Lat. *tonitrum*.
35. **trough** - an elongated region of low barometric pressure. Origin Old English *trog*, of Germanic origin.
depresiune (zonă depresionară) din fr. *dépression*, lat. *depressio, -onis*.

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36. **visibility** Origin Late Middle English: from French *visibilite* or late Latin *visibilitas*, from Latin *visibilis*.
    vizibilitate< fr. *visibilité,* lat. *visibilitas*.
37. **wave** Origin the noun by alteration (influenced by the verb) of Middle English *wawe* '(sea) wave'.
    val Sl. *valŭ* (Miklosich, Slaw. Elem., 16; Cihac, II, 443; Conev 38).
38. **weather** Origin Old English *weder*, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *weer* and German *Wetter*.
    vreme din sl. *vrĕmen* (Şeineanu 1109; DULR).
39. **wet** Origin Old English *wǣt* (adjective and noun); related to water.
    ploios din ploaie + suf. ~ os.
40. **wind** Origin Old English, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *wind* and German *Wind*, from an Indo-European root shared by Latin ventus.
    vânt din Lat. *ventus*. (Şeineanu 1098; DULR).

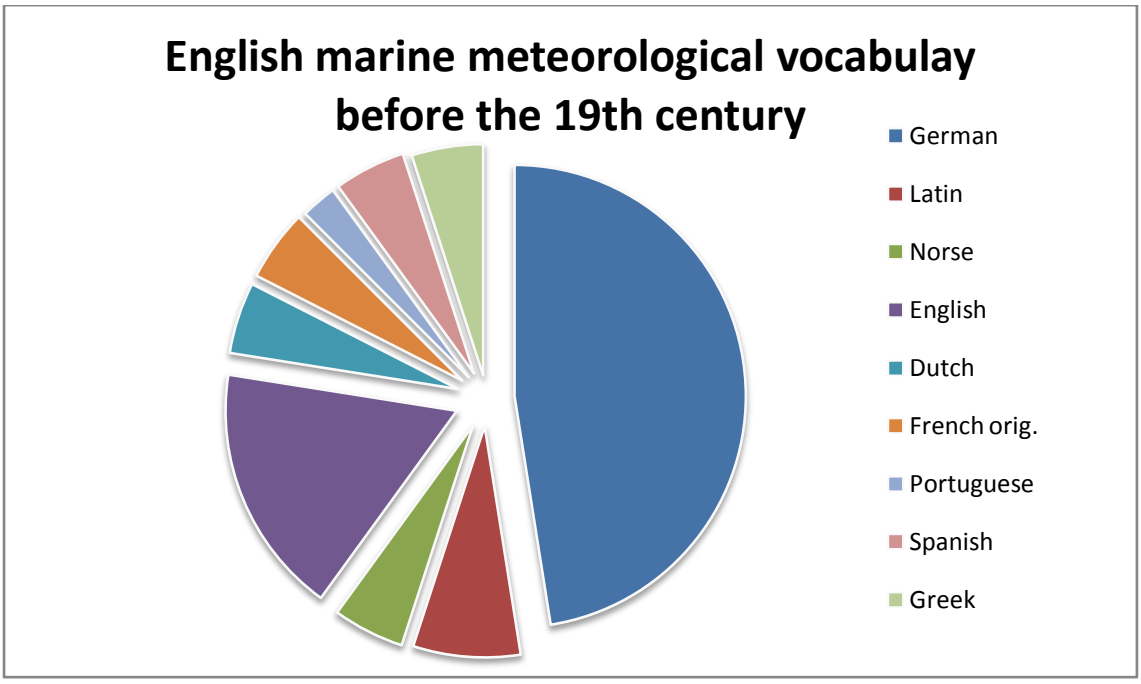
We have selected 40 English words used in marine meteorological texts, but that are still in use today being part of the vocabulary core, and 40 Romanian equivalent words with the same characteristics. We chose only single words, avoiding compounds and phrases, in order to make a comparison between the two samples of language. The conclusions of the analysis concerning the etymology are as follows:

a. Five words have the same origin mainly Latin or French or both and thus they have similar forms in writing.
b. Five words have similar forms, although the origins are different **barometer/ barometru**; **breeze/ bríză**; **calm/calm**; **hurricane/ uragan**; **monsoon/ muson**. The words entered the English vocabulary from the languages of origin like Japanese, Spanish, Portuguese, etc., in Romanian they were borrowed from French.
c. The period when some words entered the English vocabulary is different of the period words with the same meaning entered the Romanian vocabulary. An example is **glory** (Middle English) in comparison to **áură** (-re) that started to be used in the 19th century, the period when the terminology started to develop in Romanian.
d. There are words in English like **gale** with no close equivalent in Romanian, so we had to use the same word "**vânt**" twice, both for **gale** and **wind**.
e. Most English words are of Germanic origin while most of the Romanian words have Latin or French origins.
f. Many Romanian words have been left aside because the subject is far more complex than could be analyzed in a paper, and we have used the English words that have been found in the material read as guide words.

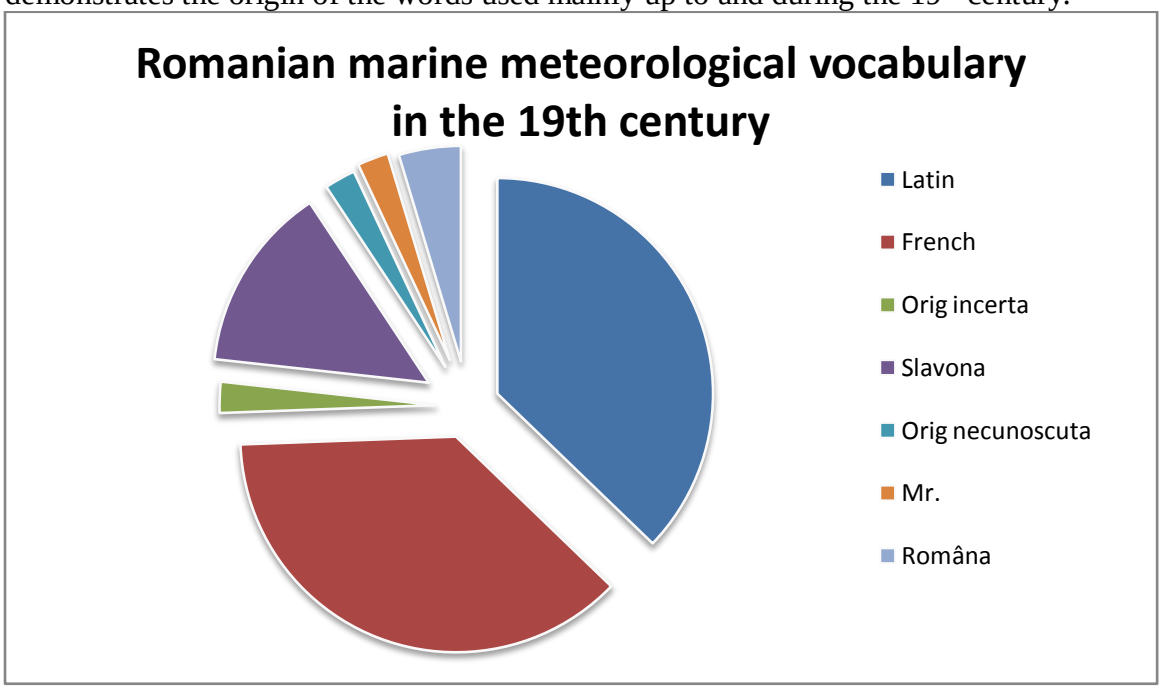
3. Conclusions

In graphic form the English vocabulary analyzed would look like the chart below, where the main part contains the words of German origin followed by those of Old English origin and formed in English. The words of other origins are about 40% of the total.

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The chart for the Romanian marine meteorological vocabulary, which is shown below, demonstrates the origin of the words used mainly up to and during the 19th century.



The vocabulary is formed, as can be seen, mainly from Latin and French words. About a third of the words are of Latin origin, a third of French origin and the last third comprises words of other origins, unknown origin, uncertain origin and two words formed in the Romanian language.

As expected from the beginning of the paper the etymology of English and Romanian vocabulary of marine meteorology found until the 19th century is very different. However, there are some similar words as form due to the fact that they have French or Latin origins, or they were borrowed in English directly from the source of formation and in Romanian they were borrowed from French, being previously borrowed from the same languages.

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