The article deals with prefixes origin and meaning in derivational antonymy of English tourism terminology. The growing requirement for global communication in the field of international travel necessitates the study of its terminology. Despite the growing bulk of research on different issues in the area of tourism, there was still a need for detailed analysis of the origin and meaning aspects of prefixation as the most abundant word building type in derivational antonymy of international travel terms.

Taking into account the necessity to study the origin and meaning features of prefixation in derivational antonymy of tourism terminology, the purpose of the article comprises identifying and exploring the prefixed antonyms features of English tourism terms according to the origin and meaning of their prefixes. The object of research is prefixation of derivational antonyms in English tourism terminology, and the subject relates to the meaning and origin of English antonyms prefixes in the field of tourism.

Methods of research: literature analysis, comparative method and method of system analysis. The material of the study was represented by the sample of English tourism terms from printed and Internet resources.

The results of the research predetermine comprehensive overview of the origin and meaning of tourism antonyms prefixes, as well as defining the quantitative ratio of their productivity in the English tourism terminology. On the grounds of the research findings it was possible to draw the following conclusions. The study of the research database revealed the prevailing productivity of the native prefix un- of Germanic origin and the borrowed prefix non- of Romanic origin. The analysis of tourism antonyms prefixes according to their meaning has shown the obvious dominance of negation and opposition as the main antonymous relations of any sphere, specifically in the area of international travel. The perspectives of further research have been defined as the terms systematization and compiling a tourism glossary considering the prefixation features of derivational English antonyms in the professional terminology of tourism industry.

Key words: prefixation characteristics, derivational antonyms, professional terminology, English terms, international travel.
The native prefixes of Germanic origin found in English derivational antonymy of tourism industry are not numerous: and meaning (Demenchuk, 2018: 37).

The root morpheme they are added to. In the English language, prefixes may be analyzed on the basis of their origin resources (Beaver, 2012).

The sample of English tourism terms from printed (Malska, Mykytenko & Kotlovskyi, 2015; Medlik, 2003) and internet (available rooms – unavailable rooms, claimed baggage – unclaimed baggage, cleanliness – uncleanness, furnished room – unfurnished room, inhabited area – uninhabited area, occupied rooms – unoccupied rooms, scheduled flight – unscheduled flight, etc.);

over- 7.3% (booking – overbooking, crowding – overcrowding, development of natural resources – overdevelopment of natural resources, fishing – overfishing, flow of tourists – overflow of tourists, etc.);


By origin, the antonyms prefixes of English tourism terms are naturally divided into the native and borrowed ones. The native prefixes of Germanic origin found in English derivational antonymy of tourism industry are not numerous: and meaning (Demenchuk, 2018: 37).
The above mentioned percentage points out evident productivity of the native prefix un- of Germanic origin in derivational antonymy of English tourism terms.

The borrowed prefixes of derivational antonyms of English lexical units in tourism industry are mainly Romanic in origin and appear to be the following:
- non- 10.9% (arrivals – non-arrivals, delivery of services – non-delivery of services, governmental organization – non-governmental organization, payment – non-payment, refundable – non-refundable, resident – non-resident, smoking room – non-smoking room, vegetarian – non-vegetarian, etc.);
- in- 8.7% (accessible area – inaccessible area, convenience – inconvenience, expensive hotel – inexpensive hotel, frequent visitor – infrequent visitor, organic food – inorganic food, valid passport – invalid passport, etc.);
- pre- 5.8% (bookable transfer – pre-bookable transfer, paid ticket – prepaid ticket, planned itinerary – preplanned itinerary, registration – pre-registration, seasonal adjustment – pre-seasonal adjustment, etc.);
- re- 5.7% (building – rebuilding, confirmation – reconfirmation, construction – reconstruction, distribution – redistribution, forestation – deforestation, marketing – remarketing, route – re-route, sale – resale, etc.);
- im- 5.1% (balanced tourism – imbalanced tourism, migration – immigration, passable area – impassable area, personal services – impersonal services, precise information – imprecise information, etc.);
- de- 4.3% (forestation – deforestation, industrialization – de-industrialization, marketing – demarketing, populated area – depopulated area, regulation – deregulation, etc.);
- multi- 3.6% (cultural society – multicultural society, lingual communities – multilingual communities, national corporation – multinational corporation, etc.);
- dis- 2.9% (embark – disembark, reputable agency – disreputable agency, satisfied visitor – dissatisfied visitor, etc.);
- inter- 2.8% (national company – international company, governmental organization – inter-governmental organization, rail pass – inter-rail pass, etc.);
- trans- 2.6% (atlantic flight – transatlantic flight, national corporation – transnational corporation, continental journey – transcontinental journey, etc.);
- ill- 2.3% (business literate – business illiterate, legal stay – illegal stay, legible regulations – illegible regulations, etc.);
- sur- 2.1% (charge – surcharge, mount – surmount, tax – surtax, etc.);
- e- 0.8% (migration – emigration, etc.).

The above mentioned data illustrate the prevalent efficiency of the borrowed prefix non- of Romanic origin in derivational antonymy of English terminology in the field of tourism.

3. Meaning of antonyms prefixes in English tourism terminology

In the English language, prefixes may also be explored from the viewpoint of the functions they perform in derivational bases of the words. Considering the meaning aspect of antonyms prefixes in English tourism terminology, they denote as follows.

- Negation and opposition – 61.9%: un- (e.g. environmentally friendly tourism – environmentally unfriendly tourism); in- (e.g. exhaustible natural resources – inexhaustible natural resources); im- (e.g. personal services – impersonal services); il- (e.g. legal stay – illegal stay); de- (e.g. populated area – depopulated area); dis- (e.g. embark – disembark); non- (e.g. renewable natural resources – non-renewable natural resources).
- Degree and quantity – 13.4%: over- (e.g. development of natural resources – overdevelopment of natural resources); sur- (e.g. charge – surcharge); multi- (e.g. lingual communities – multilingual communities).
- Position and direction – 12.7%: pre- (e.g. book – pre-book); e- (e.g. migration – emigration); inter- (e.g. national company – international company); trans- (e.g. continental journey – transcontinental journey).
- Reversal and relation – 11.9%: re- (e.g. confirmation – reconfirmation); self- (e.g. catering – self-catering).

As we see, the meaning of negation and opposition prevails in derivational antonymy of English tourism terminology, thus affirming the comprehensive antagonistic relations between antonyms.

4. Conclusions

Grounding on the above research findings it is possible to conclude the following. The growing requirement for global communication in the field of international travel necessitates the study of its terminology. Despite the recent bulk of research on different issues in the area of tourism, there was still a need for detailed analysis of the origin and meaning aspects of prefixation as the most abundant word building type in derivational antonymy of tourism terminology. The study of the research database reveals the prevailing productivity of the native prefix un- of Germanic origin and the borrowed prefix non- of Romanic origin. The analysis of tourism antonyms prefixes according to their meaning has shown the obvious dominance of negation and opposition as the main anonymous relations of any sphere, specifically in the area of international travel. The perspectives of further research are the terms systematization and compiling a tourism glossary considering the prefixation features of derivational antonymy in the English tourism terminology.

Bibliography:


Стаття надійшла до редакції 17.04.2020
The article was received 17 April 2020