PHRASEOLOGICAL AND CORPUS-BASED STUDY OF NAVAL DISCOURSE ENGLISH-SPANISH

13TH TEACHING AND LANGUAGE CORPORA CONFERENCE
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Aims of this workshop

Introduction: the importance of phraseology in Technology (different projects related to terminology)

• a) To present examples of relevant naval phraseology in English.
• b) Look into the origin of common metaphorical & metonymic expressions in English, including unofficial terms.
• c) Study these metaphorical units in their contexts of production (EU institutional discourse and written and academic genres).
• d) Discuss neologisms.
• **Collocations** are a fundamental category of *(multi-)word combinations*, to which particular attention has been drawn by the domain of *phraseology*.

• The complex nature of this variety of multi-word expressions makes collocations particularly problematic in terms of the search for equivalents across languages> from a translation-quality-assessment perspective and from the dictionary-compilation-and-evaluation viewpoint in lexicography.

• There are different projects for plurilingual terminology:
  - IATE (Interactive Terminology for Europe)
  - HUMANTERM (phrasemes related to human aid and NGOs)
  - SIETERM (Intelligent systems and renewable energies)
  - NEURONEO (expert crowdsourcing and nichesourcing)
Introduction (2)

• Social networks act as a platform for exchanging sources & information among translators and lexicographers: ProZ, tremédica

(Karsch 2015, Ramírez Polo 2014, Varga 2017)

• Technical phraseology is nurtured by COLLECTIVE INTELLIGENCE (Lévy 1994) obtained when different people collaborate.

• Phraseology References: Bibliography of Phraseology Cowie, Howarth, Cermák, Dobrovolskij, Fontenelle, Moon, Omazic, Piirainen, Sabban, Corpas Pastor.

• Gledhill (2011) The ‘lexicogrammar’ approach to analysing phraseology and collocation in ESP texts.
Naval Terminology

- Naval terminology allows professionals to streamline their communication by conveying meanings as succinctly as possible using the right terminology which reflects different subjects:
  - Oceanography
  - Fishing
  - History
  - Naval customs
  - Naval Architecture
Oceanography terminology (teaching perspective)

- **aphotic zone** - Bottom most layer of the ocean zones, where light does not reach *(zona afótica)*
- **blue water** – waters that lie beyond the coastal shallows (coastal ocean) *(aguas profundas)*
- **coastal downwelling** *(surgencia negativa)* - a type of vertical current that arises when onshore winds (or winds blowing toward the shore) push water toward the coast. This drives the nearshore surface water down and away from the coast.
- **surging breakers** - waves that occur on beaches where the slope is very steep. The wave does not actually break. Instead, it rolls onto the steep beach. These kinds of breakers are known for their destructive nature *(olas rompienes súbitas)*
Fishing terminology

• Scoop net > salabardo
• Fish dip net > nansa/nasa (arte de pesca)
• Snare/fish trap > garlito
• Catch in a net > redar
• Spawning season > desove
• Upstream > aguas arriba

What differences are there among Spanish and English terms?
Historical Naval Terminology

Some terms are figurative (metaphors and metonyms)

- **Coxswain** (*timonel*)
  A coxswain or cockswain was at first the swain (boy servant) in charge of the small cock or cockboat that was kept aboard for the ship's captain and which was used to row him to and from the ship.

- **Fathom** (*braza*) 1,6718 m.
  Although a fathom is now a nautical unit of length equal to six feet, it was once defined by an act of Parliament as "the length of a man's arms around the object of his affections." The word derives from the OE *Faethm*, which means "embracing arms."

*Which term is a metaphor and which term is a metonym?*
Naval Customs

• Use of frocks

An early use of "frock" (15th century) referred to the long habit characteristically worn by monks. The "frock coat," which was a long-skirted garment coming almost to the knees, became a popular fashion for men in the early 19th century and was quickly adopted for military uniforms. It is feasible that the frock coat was so called because the length was reminiscent of earlier clothing articles.
Naval Architecture: Parts of a ship - Spanish

- Verga de gavia
- Vela de gavia
- Cola (para el vigía)
- Obenques (para subir la cola)
- Mástil mayor
- Verga de mesana
- Mástil de mesana
- Vela de mesana
- Toldilla
- Escala
- Caña del timón
- Popa
- Timón
- Cámaras del capitán
- Brújula
- Lombardas (cañones)
- Bomba para sacar el agua (qué entraba en la bodega)
- Bodega
- Escotilla
- Fogón
- Ancla
- Castillos
- Bauprés

- Verga mayor
- Vela mayor o papan
- Verga de trinquete
- Mástil de trinquete
- Vela de trinquete
- Vela cebadera
- Proa
Parts of a ship - simplified version
Parts of a modern ship: Spanish

- radar
- caseta de navegación
- cubierta superior
- cabestrante
- escobén
- ancla
- mástil de carga
- asta
- batayola
- rompeolas
Parts of a ship (English)

http://www.slideshare.net/BernardTapia/parts-of-a-ship
Impact of seafaring on language

• Many phrasemes that have been adopted into everyday use originate from seafaring - in particular from the days of sail.

• Many of these are metaphorical and the original nautical meanings are now forgotten. That association of travel and metaphor is significant in that the word *metaphor* derives from ancient Greek for 'to carry' or 'to travel'.

• The influence of other languages and other cultures is evident in many of the long list of English phrases that have nautical origins.
ORIGINS OF NAVAL TERMINOLOGY in English

- English marine was mainly devoted to fishing and trade in its beginning: “The English seaman under the early Tudors traded to Port and Spain for fruits, wax, iron and again wines...The English trade was essentially a home trade, a coastal trade. They were practiced in the art of pilotage only. Their ships were very small, mostly under 100 tons and were in the early years still chiefly clinker built. Although in the first half of the sixteenth century the stronger Mediterranean carvel built under the influence of Italian shipwrights brought in by Henry VIII, displaced the clinker built, the merchant ships, despite subsidies, did not greatly increase in size” (Waters, The Art of Navigation, page 7).
Origins of naval terminology. English

• The first manual of navigation in English was a translation of Fernández del Enciso’s 1519 work into English under the title *A briefe description of the Weast India*.

• Later on, *El Arte de Navegar* written by Martín Cortés in 1551 was translated into English by Richard Eden and recommended as essential for good sailors. Waters says about the latter: “it was in my view probably the most formative, the most influential book after the Bible in the English language” (p. 15)
Two important European Maritime Cultures

- The Mediterranean and Spanish Atlantic and the Northern European.
- Each has life of its own, its forms of sailing, its language and its ships. A good example of this difference is the way to build the hull of the ship. Whereas Mediterranean shipyards built it joining the planks “a tope”, that is, building a platform joining the extremes of the planks, those of the North make up the ship’s hull overlapping the planks. The Spanish technique made the ships lighter and thus were able to include the forecastle and aftercastle to keep goods and weapons.
- The cross cultural exchanges meant that all big ships were built from the Sixteenth Century onwards using the Mediterranean technique.
Spanish & English as examples of the two different maritime cultures

- The Spanish maritime language is based on the Mediterranean lingua franca: **PARLA MEDITERRANEA**. Most of the technical terms come from it. Terms are more precise than in English: *eslora, manga*.
- The Northern maritime culture has common terms in several languages such as Dutch, English, another lingua franca existing in the North which also influenced the Southern lingua franca.
- In both cases the contacts between the two maritime cultures were through French.
- Main sources of Spanish Maritime terminology are in order of importance: Latin, Catalan, Germanic, Arabic, French, Italian and Portuguese, Basque, Greek and English to a lesser extent.
- Sources in English: basically Germanic languages and French.
Later on, the English marine became the most important in the world

- There are many instances of recent naval terms which are a literal translation from English via French into Spanish:
  - a *brand* is translated into Spanish as “branque”, word of Basque origin. The Basque language adopted it from Old Norse *brantr*. It refers to a part of the stem, called in Old English *trieff*.
  - *wrang* (OE) is translated into Spanish as *varenga*.
  - *thole pin* → *tolete*
  - *scuttle* → *escotilla*
Influence of English in Spanish terms

- **bonet** > **boneta**.
- **trinket** > **trinquete (tipo de vela)**
- **starboard** > **estribor**
- **ratline** > **relinga**.
Part II: Nautical Phrases- Their Meaning and Origin
From literal to metaphorical: All at sea

Origin

• This is an extension of the nautical phrase 'at sea'. It dates from the days of sail when accurate navigational aids weren't available. Any ship that was out of sight of land was in an uncertain position and in danger of becoming lost.

• 'At sea' has been in use since the 18th century, as here, in Sir William Blackstone's *Commentaries on the laws of England*, 1768:

"If a court of equity were still at sea, and floated upon the occasional opinion which the judge who happened to preside might entertain of conscience in every particular case."

What’s the current metaphorical meaning?
Before the mast (marineros)

Literally, the position of the crew whose living quarters on board were in the forecastle (the section of a ship forward of the foremast). The term is also used more generally to describe seamen as compared with officers, in phrases such as "he sailed before the mast" (= as a common sailor).

Origin of Mast> from OE mæst; akin to Old High German mast mast, Latin malus. First Known Use: before 12th century.

Why is this phrase figurative?
Nautical Phrases- Their Meaning and Origin: Brass Monkey and other monkeys.....

- The word "monkey" is of uncertain origin.
- "Monkey" has numerous nautical meanings, such as a small coastal trading vessel, single masted with a square sail of the 16th and 17th centuries; also a small wooden cask in which grog was carried after issue from a grog-tub to the seamen's messes in the Royal Navy; a type of marine steam reciprocating engine; and a sailor whose job involved climbing and moving swiftly (usage dating to 1858).
- A "monkey boat" was a narrow vessel used on canals (usage dating to 1858)
- a "monkey gaff" > a small gaff on large merchant vessels (arpón)
- a "monkey jacket" > a close fitting jacket worn by sailors
- "monkey spars" > small masts and yards on vessels used for the "instruction and exercise of boys"
- a "monkey block" was used in the rigging of sailing ships.

What is the meaning of brass monkey?
Nautical Phrases- Their Meaning and Origin III: Bravo Zulu

- This is a naval signal, conveyed by flaghoist or voice radio, meaning "well done"
- It has also passed into the spoken and written vocabulary. It can be combined with the "negative" signal, spoken or written NEGAT, to say "NEGAT Bravo Zulu," or "not well done."
- In addition, use of the term Bravo Zulu has also been extended in contemporary times to include written correspondence, message traffic and email traffic from senior U.S. Navy, U.S. Marine Corps, US Public Health Service and U.S. Coast Guard officers in command or senior supervisory positions (e.g., captains and flag officers in the Navy and Coast Guard and colonels and general officers in the Marine Corps) to congratulate or otherwise compliment colleagues for outstanding performance
Blue Peter

A blue and white flag (the flag for the letter "P") hoisted at the foretrucks of ships about to sail. Formerly a white ship on a blue ground, but later a white square on a blue ground.

Blue as the colour of lead. *Is it a metaphor or a metonymy?*

It a polysemous phrase. Also the title of a BBC children’s show.
Other terms

• **Charlie Noble**
  Charlie Noble is an "it," not a "he." A British merchant service captain, Charles Noble, is said to be responsible for the origin, about 1850, of this nickname for the galley smokestack. It seems that Captain Noble, discovering that the stack of his ship's galley was made of copper, ordered that it be kept bright. The ship's crew then started referring to the stack as the "Charley Noble." *Metonym, Which type?*

• **Clean Bill of Health**
  This widely used term has its origins in the document issued to a ship showing that the port it sailed from suffered from no epidemic or infection at the time of departure.

  Current metaphorical meaning? *Of 30 countries inspected for airline safety only 17 received a clean bill of health.*
More metonyms and metaphors…….

Deck hand or decky

A person whose job involves aiding the deck supervisor in (un)mooring, anchoring, maintenance, and general evolutions on deck.

Devil seam

The devil was possibly a slang term for the garboard seam, hence "between the devil and the deep blue sea" being an allusion to keel hauling.

Which one is the metaphor and which one the metonym?
More examples in context: **A shot across the Bows**

- **Meaning:** A warning shot, either real or metaphorical.
- Bow(s)> proa
- 'A shot across the bows' derives from the naval practice of firing a cannon shot across the bows of an opponent's ship to show them that you are prepared to do battle.
- Example from *Wisconsin Democrat*, December 1939, reprinted from the UK paper *The London Metropolitan*: "In a very brief space we neared our victim, a large merchantman, whose appearance promised at once an easy conquest and a rich booty. At a signal from Stamar, a shot was fired across her bows to bring her to. She immediately hoisted a white flag."
- Metaphorical use: **Obama's 'shot across the bows' over Syria.** (BBC News headline, 29 August 2013)
A wide berth

Literal Meaning > A goodly distance.

Origin
• 'Wide berth' is most commonly found in the phrases 'keep a wide berth of', 'give a wide berth to' etc. It was originally a nautical term. We now think of a ship's berth as the place where the ship is moored (atracadero).
• Berth also means sufficient space for a ship to maneuver; sea room: ‘kept a clear berth of the reefs’.
• Like many seafaring terms it dates back to the heyday of sail, the 17th century. An early use comes from the redoubtable Captain John Smith in Accidental Young Seamen, 1626:Watch bee vigilant to keepe your berth to windward.”
• Metaphorical meaning> avoid someone: They gave their colleague a wide berth.
Battening down the hatches: to seal the hatches against the arrival of a storm

• 'Hatch' is one of those words with dozens of meanings in the dictionary. In this case we are looking at the 'opening in the deck of a ship' meaning. Ships' hatches, more formally called hatchways, were commonplace on sailing ships and were normally either open or covered with a wooden grating to allow for ventilation of the lower decks. When bad weather was imminent, the hatches were covered with tarpaulin and the covering was edged with wooden strips, known as battens, to prevent it from blowing off. Not surprisingly, sailors called this 'battening down'.

• Example: Admiral W H Smyth’s 1867 encyclopaedia *The Sailor’s Word Book* uses a variation, 'battening of the hatches' but it is clearly the same expression:

  “Battens of the hatches: Long narrow laths serving by the help of nailing to confine the edges of the tarpaulins, and keep them close down to the sides of the hatchways in bad weather.”

• **Current Metaphorical Meaning**> Prepare for trouble. There’s a high degree of *battening down the hatches* going on before the Greek election by policymakers and market in case a hurricane results.
Broad in the beam

Origin

• This phrase derives from the nautical term 'beam' - the widest point of a ship. Beam is first recorded in Captain John Smith's invaluable record of early seafaring terms - The Seaman's Grammar, 1627:
  "Suppose a Ship of 300. Tunnes be 29 foot at the Beame."

• Current Metaphorical Meaning> Having wide hips or buttocks.

• The figurative use of beam referring to people's hips came into being in the 20th century. An early citation of that comes in Hugh Walpole's Hans Frost, 1929:
  "He stood watching disgustedly Bigges' broad beam."
• The etymology of *bec* is of Gaulish origin. The horny termination of the jaws of a bird, consisting of two pointed mandibles adapted for piercing and for taking firm hold; a bird’s bill.

• A beak head (*beak+ head*) is a) the beak or prow of an ancient war-galley; b) a small platform at the fore part of the upper deck. It is interesting to note that ships were not built galley fashion, with a beak head, until the time of Henry VIII.
Chock-a-block

• **Chocks**: wedges of wood which are used to secure moving objects - These chocks were used on ships and are referred to in William Falconer's, *An universal dictionary of the marine*, 1769: "Chock, a sort of wedge used to confine a cask or other weighty body..when the ship is in motion."

• ‘*Chock-a-block*‘ (literal meaning) The phrase describes what occurs when the system shown in the photo above is raised to its fullest extent - when there is no more rope free and the blocks jam tightly together.

• Example in Richard H. Dana Jr's *Two years before the mast*, 1840: "Hauling the reef-tackles chock-a-block."

**Metaphorical Meaning**>Crammed so tightly together as to prevent movement.
(Australia) An Army Reservist. Pejorative term dating back to World War 2, used by Soldiers of the 2nd AIF to imply incompetence on the part of Reservists who in their view were 'Chocolate Soldiers', likely to melt at the first application of the 'heat of battle'. 
Copper-bottomed

Origin

• Literal meaning>Copper-bottomed' described ships that were fitted with copper plating on the underside of their hulls. The process was first used on ships of the British Navy in 1761 to defend their wooden planking against attack by Teredo worms and to reduce infestations by barnacles.

• This piece from The London Magazine, March 1781, records the introduction of its use on all the ships of the Royal Navy: Admiral Keppel made a remark upon copper bottomed ships. He said they gave additional strength to the navy and (...)

Metaphorical>a copper-bottomed guarantee (trustworthy)
Cut and run

Origin

- It refers to ships making a hasty departure by the cutting of the anchor rope and running before the wind. That isn't absolutely proven although the earliest known citation does come from a seafaring context. Edmund Spenser's *The Faerie Queene*, 1590 has this line: "It [a ship] cut away upon the yielding wave."

- The earliest known citation of 'cut and run' is the 1704 *Boston News Letter*: Cap. Vaughn rode by said Ship, but cut & run.

Metaphorical Meaning> Run away cowardly.

Australia’s Prime Minister: We are not going to cut and run from Iraq.
Edging forward/toward

• The phrase 'edging forward' exactly describes this inch-by-inch progress. It was first used in the 17th century, typically in nautical contexts and referring to slow advance by means of repeated small tacking movements, as here in Captain John Smith's *The generall historie of Virginia, New-England and the Summer Isles* 1624:

After many tempests and foule weather, about the foureteenth of March we were in thirteene degrees and an halfe of Northerly latitude, where we descried a ship at hull; it being but a faire gale of wind, we edged towards her to see what she was.

+ Current metaphorical meaning> Join a conversation in which another is speaking continually and leaving little opportunity for others.
Full to the gunwales

- **Origin**: 'Gunwales' is pronounced like 'gunnels' and it is often spelled that way too. The word is no longer in everyday use.
- That suggests that the gunwales of a ship were its 'gun walls', which is exactly what they were - hence the spelling.
- The expressions 'full to the gunwales' or 'packed to the gunwales' were first used as literal references to heavily loaded ships. 'Gunwales' may have been a 15th century word, but there's no mention of the phrase until the 19th century, as in the Unitarian periodical, *The Monthly Repository*, 1834:

  This is the Island of the Golden Fruit. Look, yonder they come! boats - one, two, three, five, a dozen! all laden up to the gunwales with the juicy balls.

  **Metaphorical Meaning**: Full to the brim; packed tight (*lleno hasta los topes*).
The non-nautical use of the phrase didn't come about until the 20th century. A semi-figurative use was made of the phrase in the advertising for the 1944 Dorothy Lamour film, *The Fleet's In*:

*The Fleet's In... and it's **loaded to the gunwales** with the funniest, friskiest entertainment.*
Get/be underway

Origin> 'Way' doesn't mean here road or route but has the specifically nautical meaning of 'the forward progress of a ship through the water', or the wake that the ship leaves behind *. Way has been used like that since at least the 17th century; for example, this piece from Samuel Sturmy's *Mariners Magazine*, 1669:

"If you sail against a Current, if it be swifter than the Ship's way, you fall a Stern."

- The word 'way' is now flourishing as the converse of 'no way', but as 'a ship's progress' it is all but defunct. ‘Get underway' is now commonly used as metaphor.
- **Metaphorical Meaning**> Begin a journey or a project.

*Recruitment is well under way.*
Hand over fist: making steady progress

• William Falconer's *An universal dictionary of the marine*, 1769 has this entry: "Main avant, the order to pull on a rope hand-over-hand."

• 'Hand over fist' is a little more descriptive of hauling on a rope than 'hand over hand', after all, when we grab on a rope to pull it we do make a fist and then reach forward with our other open hand. This term makes an appearance in William Glascock's *The naval sketchbook*, 1825: "The French ... weathered our wake, coming up with us, ‘hand over fist’, in three divisions."

• The term is now used to suggest speed and profusion, especially in financial dealing, e.g. 'making money, hand over fist'. It also means quickly and continuously.
Heart Shackle

• **Step 2 : Blocks at the mainsail tack point**

Take the blocks out of the tack point of your main sail. Take out the **heart shackle** and keep only one of the two double blocks.

• This is translated into Spanish using a metaphorical terminological unit portraying a different image, **abrazadera**, literally, an element that embraces another to join different parts in a ship.
High and dry

Origin

• This term originally referred to ships that were beached. The 'dry' implies that, not only were they out of the water, but had been for some time and could be expected to remain so:

*The Russian frigate Archipelago, yesterday got aground below the Nore at high water, which; when the tide had ebbed, left her nearly high and dry.*

Metaphorical Meaning> Stranded, without help or hope of recovery.

*i.e. When he left her, she found herself high and dry with no income and nowhere to live.*
In the offing

• ‘The offing' is the part of the sea that can be seen from land, excluding those parts that are near the shore. Early texts also refer to it as 'offen' or 'offin'. Someone who was watching out for a ship to arrive would first see it approaching when it was 'in the offing' and expected to dock before the next tide.

• In its literal nautical sense, the phrase has been in use since the early 17th century.

• Its current metaphorical meaning is **imminent, likely to happen soon** (*en perspectiva*): There are several initiatives in the offing.
Examples in context: JACOB’S LADDER

• It’s a nautical term which describes a portable ladder of ropes or chains supporting wooden or metal rungs or steps. Spanish: *escala de gato/ escala de viento/ escala de Jacob*:

• On the day of the at-sea event, Rodney M. Davis launched its rigid-hull inflatable boat (RHIB) to transport the Indonesians back and forth between the ships. (…) "It takes major coordination between us and the Indonesians to conduct this evolution," noted Long, as he waited near the top of the Jacob's ladder for more Indonesian teams to arrive.

• However, this polysemous MWu should not be confused with a collocation from the Electronics genre which requires a totally different translation into Spanish: *arco eléctrico producido por un dispositivo formado por dos conductores rectos en forma de V*:

• What is a Jacob’s ladder you ask? Well, if you have ever seen any of the old Frankenstein movies or any horror movie with a laboratory in it then you have seen one. It's the funny looking device in the background that has a small electrical arc rising between two steel rods over and over again giving off an eerie electrostatic sound, creating a pretty neat visual effect.
Red lead (written) vs. ketchup (oral)

- **Red lead** - Ketchup. Source: American Tramp and Underworld Slang. This metonymy expresses a concept which was not verbalized before but was closely related to other concepts in a frame: eating.

- It also reflects changes in naval shipbuilding (the use of red lead paint) and consequently in the conceptual representation of the real world. See example: *Moreover, orange is the natural colour of red lead, an anti-corrosive used on such machinery*.

(oami.europa.eu)
Know the ropes

Origin

• Sailors had to learn which rope raised which sail and also had to learn a myriad of knots.
• The first citation comes in Richard H. Dana Jr's *Two years before the mast*, 1840: "The captain, who had been on the coast before and 'knew the ropes,' took the steering oar"“
• **Meaning**> To understand how to do something. To be acquainted with all the methods required.

*John is very slow to learn the ropes.*
Loose cannon

Origin

• It is a cannon that had become free of its restraints and was rolling dangerously about the deck:

• *At once, of course, the ship was in the trough of the sea, a more fearfully dangerous engine of destruction than Mr. Victor Hugo’s celebrated loose cannon.*

• **Metaphorical Meaning**> An unpredictable person or thing, liable to cause damage if not kept in check by others (*ser una bomba de relojería*)> clockmaking *bomb.*
Mushroom anchor

- In anythingboats.com, a boating glossary, the following definition of mushroom anchor is provided:

A type of anchor with a heavy inverted mushroom shaped head. Mushroom anchors are used to anchor in mud and other soft ground.

- For more than 150 years a well seated mushroom anchor has been the standard permanent mooring in the harbors of New England and Long Island Sound.

- This metaphorical collocation is translated into Spanish as arpeo in the AIPCN Technical dictionary IV, a word which comes from the old French word. harpeau, a diminutive of harpe [a claw] which retains its metaphorical value.
On your beam ends

Origin

• The beams here are the horizontal transverse timbers of ships. This nautical phrase came about with the allusion to the danger of imminent capsize if the beam ends were touching the water. This dates back to the 18th century.

• The figurative use came soon afterwards, in Captain Marryat's *The King's Own*, 1830: "Our first-lieutenant was..on his beam-ends, with the rheumatiz."

• **Current Metaphorical Meaning**> Hard up; in a bad situation: *if they were on their beam ends they might brave an audience with Fisher.*
Plain sailing

• **Origin**> along with the variants 'smooth sailing' and 'clear sailing' has the literal meaning of 'sailing that is easy and uncomplicated'.

• It was confused with 'Plane sailing', which is a simplified form of navigation, in which the surface of the sea is considered to be flat rather than curved, that is, on what mathematicians call a 'plane surface'.

• The first known use of the 'plane sailing' spelling isn't found until much later, in James Atkinson's *Epitome of the Art of Navigation*, 1749:

  “Plane Trigonometry applied in Problems of Sailing by the Plane Sea-Chart, commonly called Plane-Sailing”.

Its current metaphorical meaning is **straightforward and trouble-free activity.**
Plain sailing= clear sailing
(AmE)

• In recent years the introduction of the phrase 'clear sailing' as an alternative to 'plain sailing' may have cleared things up a little. This was used to good, if rather poignant, comic effect in The Simpsons' cartoon *The Simpsons Bible Stories*, 1999:

• Milhouse: Well, Lisa, we're out of Egypt. So, what's next for the Israelites? Land of milk and honey? Lisa: [consulting a scroll] Hmm, well, actually it looks like we're in for forty years of wandering the desert. Milhouse: Forty years! But after that, it's clear sailing for the Jews, right? Lisa: [nervously] Uh-huh-hum, more or less.
Shiver my timbers

Origin

• Robert Louis Stevenson used *shiver my timbers* several times in *Treasure Island*: "Well, he [Old Pew] is dead now and under hatches; but for two year before that, shiver my timbers, the man was starving!"

• The first appearance of the phrase in print is in Frederick Marryat's *Jacob Faithful*, 1834: "I won't thrash you Tom. Shiver my timbers if I do."

• **Current Metaphorical Meaning**> An oath, expressing annoyance or surprise.

There is a song in YouTube: **Muppets Treasure Island Intro - Shiver My Timbers**
Slush fund

- **Origin:** it was the fat or grease obtained from meat boiled on board ship. That invaluable guide *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1756, referred to it like this: He used much slush (the rancid fat of pork) among his victuals.

- Nowadays it is money put aside to make use of when required. The *Congressional Record* for January 1894 printed this: “[Cleveland] was not elected in 1888 because of pious John Wanamaker and his $400,000 of campaign slush funds”.

Tell it to the marines

• The first marines in an English-speaking country were *The Duke of York and Albany's Maritime Regiment of Foot*, formed in 1664, in the reign of Charles II. The Duke of York's men were soldiers who had been enlisted and trained to serve on-board ships. The recruits were considered green and not on a par with hardened sailors, hence the implication that marines were naive enough to believe ridiculous tales, but that sailors weren't. Such a tall tale is often quoted as the source of this phrase.

• Marshall Deane’s *A Journal of the Campaign in Flanders* includes this example: [The commanding officer] if a soldier complained to him of hardships which he could not comprehend, would be very likely to recommend him to "tell it to the marines"!

• Current Metaphorical meaning: A **scornful response to a tall and unbelieved story**: *most intelligent people will ask him to tell that to the marines.*

• *Translation into Spanish?*
Tide over

- The original 'tiding over' was a seafaring term and derives ultimately from 'tide' being synonymous with 'time'. The literal meaning was 'in the absence of wind to fill the sails, float with the tide'.

Tramp trade

A ship engaged in the **tramp trade** is one which does not have a fixed schedule or published ports of call. As opposed to freight liners, tramp ships trade on the spot market with no fixed schedule or itinerary/ports-of-call(s).

How can we translate this phrase into Spanish?
Tramp vessel

- The expert translation is *buque de tráfico irregular* as reflected in González Liaño and López Pampín’s English-Spanish Maritime Glossary. Students and experts translate it using a calque “buque tramp”.

- This option is not acceptable for purists as tramp is not included in the *Diccionario de la Real Academia Española*. However, its usage is common in naval literature, internet and even in quality papers such as *The New York Times* as shown in the box below, making it also a feasible alternative in sea-engineering texts.

- GREENOCK, March 28. -- The report that the steamer Yanariva, a British *tramp vessel*, from Newport News for Glasgow, had picked up some of the survivors of the foundered steamer Ville de St. Nazaire of the West Indian Line of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique turns out to have been correct.
Part c) Use of maritime metaphors in EU discourse: 542 tokens
**Sea change/ Sea of change:** "a change wrought by the sea". (OED)

- Often used metaphorically to mean a metamorphosis or alteration.
- Mainly used in the Functioning of the EU (46), followed by Infrastructure, research and innovation (38) and Business and Industry (20)
- The current economic buzzword is 'generative' - the economy is undergoing a **sea-change** transformation as more and more corporations climb on the **lifeboat** that has rescued so many already from the nastiness of cut-throat competition without ethics for the sake of a dwindling number of faceless but vastly rich shareholders. (Digital Agenda for Europe, Futurium, 2013)
  - Maritime metaphor to refer to changes in economy further elaborated by **lifeboat**.
  - Mainly used as a noun phrase to assess **changes and actions** in EU Discourse.
**in the same boat**: in the same predicament or trouble

76 tokens

- **Business & industry** (4)
- **Economy, finance and investment** (4)
- **Environment, food & natural resources** (10)
- **EU in the world** (15)
- **Functioning of the EU** (38)
- **Health, Wellbeing & Consumer Protection** (1)
- **Infrastructure, research & innovation** (6)
- **Life & Rights in the EU** (1)
Co-existence with other idioms for modal meaning: to add greater emphasis

• Durao Barroso’s speech (2009):

Secondly, the “everyman for himself” principle is not acceptable. We are all in the same boat. Let’s make sure we are rowing in the same direction. What Europe needs most today is unity. This is exactly the “European spirit” I would like to instil in the current circumstances. Thank you. (europa.eu/rapid/press-release_SPEECH-09-97_en.htm)

What I tell people is: when you are in the same boat, one cannot say: 'your end of the boat is sinking' We were in the same boat when things went well, and we are in it together when things are difficult. (ec.europa.eu/ireland/press_office/media_centre/sep2013_en.htm)

DF: Persuasion
Spanish idioms used found in EU documents and everyday speech

• Llegar a buen puerto
• Capitanear el barco/ llevar-empuñar el timón
• Estar en el mismo barco
• Ir viento en popa
• Llegar a buen puerto
• Estar boyante
• Entre dos aguas
• Tener mucha envergadura
• Contra viento y marea
• Sacar a flote, torpedear un asunto, estar hasta los topes........
Part D. MARTIME NEOLOGISMS IN SPANISH

Corpus Study of 100 neologisms (300,000 words).

Taxonomy: technological and functional neologisms

- Technological neologisms:
  
a) binomials *Piping layout*

- Metaphorical terms:
  
b) *Pico de loro* (Parrot’s beak hook)

## Functional neologisms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term (English)</th>
<th>Term (Spanish)</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BOM (Bill of materials)</td>
<td>lista de materiales de fabricación</td>
<td>Navantia, Destructores australianos</td>
<td><a href="https://www.navantia.es/lineas-actividad/consultoria-3.php">link</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMC (electromagnetic compatibility)</td>
<td>compatibilidad electromagnética</td>
<td>Senner, nuevas capacidades del Subsistema Eléctrico de FORAN</td>
<td><a href="http://www.marine.sener/es/articulos-tecnicos/improvements-in-foran-electrical-design">link</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P&amp;ID (Piping and Instrumentation Diagram)</td>
<td>diagramas de tuberías e instrumentación</td>
<td>Intergraph, Marina, Offshore &amp; Construcción Naval</td>
<td><a href="http://www.intergraph.com/global/es/marine/default.aspx">link</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Diagram](image.png)
Conclusions (1)

1. Spanish maritime terminology has preserved very old terms and has got more genre-related terms to designate different parts of the ship whereas English tends to use fewer words which are not so precise: i.e. the length of a ship in Spanish, *eslora*, whereas the English term is a general word, *length*.

2. The same happens to designate the *breadth* of a ship. There is a specific term in Spanish, *manga*, which is only used in Maritime contexts.

3. The depth in the hold of a ship becomes *puntal* in Spanish and a rope can be translated using different words: *cabó, gúmena, corona, barloa* and *bastardo*. 
Conclusions (2)

4. English shows a preference for phraseological units to describe different parts of the ship in comparison with Spanish:
   • waist of a ship > combés
   • stern post > codaste
   • mast-head > calcés

A consequence of this is that English is easier for the lay person. It is easier to understand *floor timber head* as it describes visually this part than the Spanish *escoa*, which is not related at all to sensory experience.

5. Maritime phrasemes have undergone a process of metaphorization. There is a co-existence of literal and metaphorical uses. They are used in different genres.
Conclusions (3)

6) Maritime idioms are used in EU Discourse apart from Fisheries to express certain ideas and policies for users of different types of text: legislative summaries, Commissioner's speeches, etc. *Ocean of opportunity*

7) They tend to co-occur in oral texts for adding greater emphasis and communicative impact.

8) Salient rhetorical feature: metaphorical maritime phraseology creates an authoritative, direct, assured tone for EU Institutional Discourse.
Conclusions (4)

9) The position of authority assumed by EU experts and their responsibility as knowledge holders and/or decision makers correlate quite highly with the linguistic formulation of their propositions.

10) There are several instances of syntactic variation in the metaphors.

11) They are used for persuading readers/stakeholders, with a clear argumentative and persuasive purpose. Frequently refer to hardship caused by economic crisis when used with negative axiology.
Conclusions: NEOLOGISMS (5)

12) Naval neologisms reveal that the lexical meaning is complex, dynamic and not definable in absolute categories: they depend on words and context (Evans, 2009).

13) One way of approaching naval technologies is through the use of human beings and everyday objects as a metaphor for their operation: *umbilical tubing, tension leg platform, spar.*

14) The abundant use of lexical calques in the Spanish naval field is imposed by the economic interests of shipyards and shipping companies that market various products: i.e. *fast ferries.*

15) Why? words in English sound attractive and give the image of being aware of the latest technological innovations> marketing, snobbery.
Thank you for your attention!

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