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## THE KEY ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION TRANSFORMATIONS IN MODERN AIRPORT TERMINOLOGY

The rapid development of science and technology necessitates the constant exchange of information, which in turn requires the replenishment of the lexical composition of each language to make this exchange successful. The study of the language of science and technology, in particular terms, is of great interest to scientists. The transport industry has and is being replenished with a large number of terms, especially those used in airports. Today, air transport has many advantages over other modes of transport, which is why it is this industry that attracts the attention of researchers. It is worth paying special attention to the translation of terms from English, as this language is an international language, and these terms need to be translated into other languages for successful international communication.

In modern linguistics, there are various **classifications of terms** related to their functions and areas of use.

Taking into account the degree of specialization of terms, they can be divided into three main groups

1**. General scientific terms**, i.e., terms used in almost all disciplines. Examples of such terms are systems, trends, laws, concepts and theories. It should be noted that such terms can be specified in terms of their meaning within specific terms, for example, monetary systems, drainage systems, etc. This category also includes general technical terms, i.e., terms (devices, units) used in all branches of engineering and technical sciences.

2. **Interdisciplinary terms**, i.e., terms used in several related or distant disciplines, e.g., depreciation, environmental costs, private property, etc.

3. **Industry terms** are terms specific to a particular industry, e.g., lease, drain, chip.

According to our research, lexical /semantic translation is the most relevant approach to airport terminology translation. It is the process of changing the meaning of a text by means of various cause-and-effect relationships. This type of translation is manifested in deviations from direct word equivalents and in the choice of exact words to convey the meaning of a word. Lexical and semantic transformations in translation are transformations that allow for various combinations of words in a

given context, i.e., transformations in which certain elements are associated with a specific meaning, or transformations that are related to style. These include:

– **generalization** – replacing a term with a specific word or phrase to improve understanding. In such a translation, the terms in the target language reveal a general concept that indicates the original general concept;

– **modulation** – the process of changing units through semantic development. A term in the target language is a term that has the same meaning as the term in the source language;

– **compensation** – translation by restoring the lost meaning with the help of different lexical units;

– **specification** – narrowing down certain material so that it is better recognized by the recipient, i.e., replacing a term with a word or term of a narrower semantic nature. Such a translation transformation allows terms in the source language to reveal general concepts, and terms in the target language to reveal specific concepts;

– **transcoding** – transliteration and transcription, i.e., the transfer of an English word or its sound by means of Ukrainian graphics;

– **calquing** – exact copying of a word in the target language, i.e. direct translation;

– **selection of equivalents** – selection of words in the target language that are the same in both languages both in meaning and structure;

– **selection of analogues** – words that are similar in meaning but different in form in the target language

– **semantic development** – changing the meaning of a word over time. This process can occur through an increase or decrease in meaning, a broadening or narrowing of the word's scope, or through the association of a word with new concepts.

Lexical and semantic transformations are an integral part of modern aviation terminology. They help reduce the risk of errors and clarify the meaning of terms depending on the context of their use. For example, in the absence of clear terminology for a new technology, the use of lexical and semantic transformations can help solve this problem by defining a new term or using an existing term but modifying its meaning.