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**TRANSLATIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS WHEN  
REATING ONE-COMPONENT AND TWO  
COMPONENT ENGLISH TERMS FOR AIRCRAFT  
CONSTRUCTION**

The process of translating the terminological vocabulary of the aircraft industry is one of the most difficult processes of linguistics and translation studies, because, as we mentioned earlier, the terms belong to a layer of vocabulary that is constantly and very rapidly developing, is in demand among specialists in the field of mechanical engineering and requires special attention. During the translation of such terminological units, certain difficulties may arise, because an adequate translation of the term of any field is impossible without additional knowledge related to the origin, classification, functioning and peculiarities of translation.

Since the language systems of the English and Ukrainian languages have certain common features, in some cases, when the sentences in English and Ukrainian differ little structurally and the textual meanings of the vocabulary do

not cause difficulties, the translation is carried out in a direct way, that is, in the translated text, equivalents are used that are logical and seem to come by themselves.

In the pioneering era of civil aviation the aircraft designer had only a very limited choice. – У новаторську епоху цивільної авіації у авіаконструктора був дуже обмежений вибір.

*Private aircraft are personal planes used for pleasure flying, often single-engine monoplanes with nonretractable landing gear. – Приватні літаки – це особистий літак, який використовується для розважальних польотів, часто одномоторний моноплан з шасі, що не висувається.*

*Business planes are used by salespeople, prospectors, farmers, doctors, missionaries, and many others. – Бізнес-літаками користуються продавці, старателі, фермери, лікарі, місіонери та багато інших.*

Production experts and experts in the materials field who investigate what types of production methods should be adopted. Експерти з виробництва та експерти в галузі матеріалів, які досліджують, які типи методів виробництва слід використовувати.

According to O. Schweitzer, transformation is the relationship between the original and final language expressions and the replacement in the process of translation of one form of expression by another. A somewhat similar definition is offered by L. Latyshev: "Transformation is a method of translation characterized by a departure from the semantic-structural parallelism between the original and the translation".

Some types of transformations are distinguished:

- Lexical, which include transcription and transliteration, tracing, lexical-semantic substitutions (concretization, generalization, modulation).
- Grammatical, among which the scientist distinguishes syntactic assimilation (literal translation), grammatical substitutions (substitutions of word forms, parts of speech, clauses), division and union of sentences.
- Complex, or lexical-grammatical, which include explication (descriptive translation), antonymic translation, and compensation.

It also separately defines the technical techniques of translation: adding, moving and omitting.

According to S.A. Khomenko's terminological vocabulary can be translated in the following ways:

- transcribing,
- transliteration,

- tracing,
- descriptive translation.

Thus, translation transformations involve complex transformations, modifications to which the translation refers when a direct translation is not possible. Translation transformations are used to realize translation adequacy and complete information transfer.

Pay attention to certain characteristics of the translation language. When translating subtext, aircraft construction can use the following types of transformation translations: also adaptive transcoding, tracing, and descriptive method.