

Bondarieva A.

National Aerospace University "Kharkiv Aviation Institute"

FEATURES OF TRANSLATION OF AVIATION TERMS IN NARROW-FIELD AVIATION TEXTS

The number of terms in developed languages significantly exceeds the number of commonly used words, because terms, thanks to the development of science, technology and other fields, constantly arise. The translation of terms plays a big role in the development of aviation, because it promotes interlingual communications between scientists. Thus, to provide the further development, aviation terms must be translated thoroughly.

The relevance of the scientific research is determined by the fact that the problem of translating English aviation terms into Ukrainian will remain relevant, because terminology is an important part of aviation, and English is an international language of communication.

The scientific novelty is the expansion and addition of information on the translation of aviation terms.

The object of the research is narrow-field aviation texts.

The subject of the study is the features of the translation of aviation terms in narrow-field texts.

The purpose of the research is to reveal the peculiarities and ways of translating aviation terms in narrow-field aviation texts.

To fulfill the purpose of the work we completed the following practical tasks:

- defined and systematized the concepts of terminology and term;
- analyzed the theory of aviation terms, ways of their formation and peculiarities of translation;
- formed a corpus of a sample of aviation terms;
- provided a classification of aviation terms based on a sample;
- investigated the ways of creating new aviation terms in English and ways of translating them into Ukrainian;
- investigated interlingual transformations during the translation of aviation terms;
- investigated the features of the translation of aviation terminological abbreviations and acronyms;
- translated a narrow-field aviation text and analyzed the translation of terms and their field.

The material for the study was a sample corpus consisting of English aviation terms (and their Ukrainian equivalents) from online dictionaries and from the English-Ukrainian dictionary of aviation terms by R. O. Hilchenko, as well as a narrow-field aviation text on general information about aircraft power supply systems.

The theoretical significance of the work is determined by the fact that this research deepens knowledge about the methods of creation and translation of aviation terms, systematizes the existing data on the classification of aviation terms, the peculiarities of their functioning in texts of different styles.

The practical significance of the research lies in improving the translation of aviation terms into Ukrainian.

In the course of theoretical research, we:

1. Defined the concept of term and terminology. A term is a word (or phrase) that means a special concept and has a clear definition that defines the concept and strictly limits the conceptual sphere. Unlike commonly used words, the term is unambiguous (within a specific terminological system), neutral, logical and does not have an emotional and expressive character. The term has a specific scope and is part of a certain terminology. Terminology is a set of terms that express the concepts of a certain field of science and technology.

2. Classified aviation terms based on the selected sample. The main semantic groups of aviation terminology combine terms to denote general concepts of processes, objects, properties, etc. The most typical among them are the following groups of terms:

- for the designation of machines, mechanisms, devices;
- details;
- characteristics and properties of technical concepts;
- actions, production processes;
- positions;
- premises;
- organizations;
- science;
- units of measurement;
- special documentation;
- substances, materials.

3. Defined the main means of adjunction of aviation terminology, which is the use of commonly used words as terms. There are two ways to transform a

commonly used lexeme into a term: its meaning is specialized, or this lexeme is used in a figurative sense (metonymy and metaphor). There are two main ways of forming new aviation terms in the English language: lexical-semantic and morphological. The lexical-semantic method consists in the semantic splitting of a polysemous word to form homonyms. Morphological methods of word formation are divided into affixal, stem fusion and abbreviation.

4. Determined the features of the functioning of aviation terms in texts of different styles. Informational texts on aviation topics are intended to communicate certain information about some aerospace and aeronautical concepts, new terms, news in aviation and space technology, or new provisions in aerospace theory.

For example: In geodesic constructions multiple flat strip stringers are wound about the formers in opposite spiral directions, forming a basket-like appearance.

Journalistic texts on aerospace topics are designed not only and not so much to report information, but to contribute to the understanding of social processes taking place in the world. They should inform about certain events and at the same time influence the recipients of the message, shape their attitude towards these events. Aviation terms are often used in technical texts.

In the practical study we:

1. Analyzed translation transformations. Translation transformations are divided into: lexical transformations, grammatical transformations, and lexical-grammatical transformations. Lexical transformations describe the formal and meaningful relations between words and phrases in the original and the translation, they include: transcription; transliteration; tracing; lexical-semantic substitutions (generalization), modulation (semantic development)).

For example: *single arm semaphore* – однокрилий семафор (tracing).

Grammatical transformations are a change in the structure of a sentence, as well as a replacement of the syntactic and morphological order. Types of grammatical transformations: literal translation (syntactic assimilation); articulation; permutation; addition and omission; substitutions (forms of words, parts of speech, members or types of sentences).

For example: *high aluminium cement* – цемент з великим вмістом алюмінію (addition).

Lexico-grammatical (complex) transformations are transformations that belong at the same time to lexical and grammatical units of the original or are interlevel, they make the transition from lexical units to grammatical ones and

vice versa, such transformations include: antonymic translation, descriptive translation (explication), compensation.

For example: *battery-charging motorgenerators* – мотори-генератори, що заряджають батареї (explication).

2. Determined the methods most often used for the translation of aviation terminological vocabulary: tracing, translation using the genitive case, translation using different prepositions, translation of one of the members of a word combination with a group of explanatory words, and translation with a change in the order of components.

3. Noted that characteristic feature of aviation terminology in the English language is the tendency to brevity of expression, which is confirmed by the presence of a large number of abbreviations. A necessary condition for the translation of abbreviations and acronyms is to refer to a broad context, decipher the original form of a word or phrase, because most often abbreviations are translated in a descriptive way.

Results. The main goal of translation is to achieve relevance. The translation must be an analogue of the original. The main task of the translator in achieving adequacy is to skillfully perform various translation transformations so that the translated text reflects all the information contained in the original text as accurately as possible, while maintaining the appropriate standards of the translated language.

For the productive development of science and technology, further improvement of linguistic means of information transmission is necessary, among which terms and methods of their translation play the main role.