

Bura A.

National Aerospace University "Kharkiv Aviation Institute"

**STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF AVIATION
VOCABULARY AND FEATURES OF ITS TRANSLATION
(BASED ON THE MATERIAL OF THE MODERN ENGLISH-
SPEAKING PRESS)**

Introduction: The rapid development of science and technology in the conditions of the modern process of globalization is increasing every day. Aviation is one of the youngest branches of science, therefore it is gaining special relevance, which entails the appearance of more and more new terms.

The increase in the number of special lexical units from the fields of aviation and cosmonautics in the language awakens the special interest of linguists in the study of industry aviation and space vocabulary. The source of linguistic material is mainly highly specialized literature (terminological dictionaries, reference books, etc.), as a result of which the terminological layer of the vocabulary is more studied. The functioning of special lexical units in journalistic texts is not given due attention. Meanwhile, they most fully reflect the diversity and heterogeneity of aerospace vocabulary, since in newspaper and magazine articles you can find not only terminological, but also professional vocabulary, commonly used words used in a new meaning, as well as neologisms that have not yet been recorded in dictionaries. Therefore, the structural and semantic characteristics of the aviation vocabulary and the peculiarities of its translation from the point of view of the modern English-language press were investigated and analyzed in this work.

The relevance of the research is determined by the need for a comprehensive study of the structural and semantic features of the translation of aviation vocabulary and the insufficient study of the functioning of special aviation vocabulary in the mass media.

The scientific novelty of the work is that, for the first time, the study of special aviation vocabulary is carried out on the material of the English-language press, which makes it possible to determine the specifics of the scientific and technical type of texts and the peculiarities of the functioning of special vocabulary outside the usual "environment of functioning", namely in the socio-political press.

The object of research is aerospace English vocabulary.

The subject of the study is the structural and semantic features of the aviation vocabulary.

The purpose of this work is to study the aviation vocabulary in the modern English-language press and to study the peculiarities of its translation.

In the course of the study, the following tasks were set: to find out the methods of formation of the terminological vocabulary, to determine the peculiarities of the translation of English-language aviation terms into Ukrainian, to analyze the word-forming structure of the terms of modern aviation, to determine the semantic peculiarities of the translation of the terminological aviation vocabulary.

The material is based on examples selected from more than 300 aerospace-oriented articles of modern English-language newspapers and magazines, as well as their Internet versions.

The theoretical value of the work is determined by the fact that it can contribute to the study of the problem of special-purpose languages and their functioning in journalistic texts. The study of a selected array of English-language lexical units in the aviation industry is a certain contribution to the development of English-language terminology.

The practical significance of the conducted research lies in the possibility of using the results of the work in the educational process, for teaching English for special purposes in educational institutions during the training of specialists in the aviation or space fields.

During the theoretical work, information was found about the development and history of English terminology, the peculiarities of aerospace terminology, the specifics of the creation of aerospace terminology, ways of replenishing English aviation terminology.

The identified main methods of term formation in English aviation terminology gave rise to the following conclusions: for English aviation terminology, the typical methods of term formation are: affixal (prefixation, suffixation and postfixation), morphological (composition, irrigation, abbreviation, reduction, lexical-syntactic, lexical-semantic, conversion).

Translation strategies and tactics during the translation of aviation vocabulary were classified and described. Lexical transformations are the most common classification. These include transcription, transliteration, tracing and other methods of grammatical and synthetic transformations.

As a result of the practical work part, the structural and semantic characteristics of the English-language aerospace vocabulary and methods of its translation into the Ukrainian language were considered.

The research was based on 45 aerospace-related texts selected from modern English-language mass media.

The field of aviation was divided into 4 major thematic groups. These are airplane, airlines, airport, flights and flights, as well as 8 thematic subgroups. In the course of the study, the percentage ratio of these groups was obtained: of all terms, 40% belong to the "airport" group, 21% belong to the "aircraft" group, 33% to "flights and flights" and only 3% of all selected terms belong to the group "airlines".

Next, the word-forming structure of aviation terms was analyzed. To do this, we classified aviation terms into simple, complex and affixal. In the course of this study, we came to the conclusion that aviation terms are mainly noun-expressed – 60%, adjective-expressed terms – 25%, and verb-expressed terms – only 15%.

The most common types of terms are simple phrases, which accounted for 45%, simple terms consisting of one word, 27.5%, complex phrases consisting of three or more elements, 17.5%, and abbreviations, 10%.

At the end of our research, we considered the semantic features of the translation of aviation terminology and came to the conclusion that the most productive ways of translating aviation terms from English into Ukrainian are: the method of selecting the equivalent in Ukrainian and descriptive translation. These translation methods are used in 64% of the considered terms. Other methods, such as tracing and transcription/transliteration, account for only 36%.

The results of the research, namely the obtained statistical data, indicate that simple phrases consisting of two parts (two words) are considered to be the most common types of terms presented in this work. The next most common are monosyllabic terms consisting of 1 word, complex phrases consisting of 3 or more words, and abbreviations.

Tracing, as well as descriptive translation, transcription, and transliteration are considered the most frequent ways of translating aviation terms.

The results of this work can be valuable material for scientists when writing papers on linguistics, English-language aerospace terminology, preparing courses on aerospace terminology, as well as when comparing various informative sources related to aviation terminology.