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**ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH-LANGUAGE  
PRAGMONYMS OF AEROSPACE VOCABULARY INTO UKRAINIAN,  
APPLICATION OF TRANSLATION TRANSFORMATIONS**

**Introduction:** The aim of the study is to examine the peculiarities of pragmonyms translation and to review the types of translation transformations that can and should be used in translation. The aerospace field of science is developing as apace as linguistics, so there is an overwhelming need for its study and profound analysis. Apart from the analysis of the translation we have analyzed the previous works related to the topic of this research and clarified the use of different types of translation transformations. The regularities, rules and uncommonness of the pragmonyms translation of aerospace domain are shown.

**Key words:** Pragmonyms, aerospace, translation transformation, lexical, grammatical, combined.

Pragmonyms keep an important place in the semantic composition of Ukrainian and English languages. Each pragmonym has its own profound semantic meaning, specific etymology, multiple intersections with other units and categories of language. In the case of literal translation of a pragmonym, the original meaning and implication of the original may be lost. If you do not know the correct translation and do not feel the original intent in the name, you can lose the identification of the name. The problem of translation of pragmonyms has been insufficiently studied, but still slightly described in the works of T.G. Levitsky, L.Y. Chernyakhovsky, A.N. Fitterman, L.S. Barkhudarov, A.I. Rybakin. The peculiarity of the pragmonyms translation is that when they are translated into other languages, the original sound image is mostly preserved.

There are several ways to translate pragmonyms, or rather not translation as such, but adaptation to the target language. No reference guide for translation of pragmonyms into Ukrainian has been created so far. There are virtually no full equivalents in orthography and phonology even in "family" languages. It is impossible to find analogues for some sounds in Ukrainian in the phonetic system of modern English. In the phonetic system of English there is practically no palatalization of consonants, there is no lengthening of consonants, in fact there are no direct correspondences to some consonants (g, x, z) etc. The same situation is with deftongues in English and there are no analogues for them in Ukrainian. All this creates difficulties in the translation of pragmonyms. In the process of translation different traditional methods are used [1, p. 112]:

1. Literal translation:

a) transliteration – the representation of text or individual words transmitted by one graphical system by means of the graphical system of another language with the secondary role of sound accuracy, i.e. the transmission of one writing by letters to another;

b) transcription or transcribing – a scientific system of language recording used in linguistics, which aims to consistently reflect the sound composition of a language;

c) tracing – a type of speech borrowing, the formation of a new phraseology, word or new meaning of a word through the literal translation of a proper foreign-language element.

2. Functional translation:

a) equivalent – a word or phrase that has a correspondence in another language. Equivalents can be partial (matching only a part of the word's meaning) or full (matching all the word's meanings);

b) functional equivalents – the original word or phrase is transmitted by a word or phrase that will cause the recipient to react in as similar a way as possible;

c) explication or descriptive translation is a lexical and grammatical transformation in which a lexical unit of the source language is replaced by a word combination that expresses its meaning i.e. that gives a more or less complete explanation or definition of this meaning in the target language. With explication, it is possible to convey the meaning of any non-equivalent word in the original language.

All translation transformations can be divided into three subgroups [2, p. 100]:

a) lexical transformations (transcription, transliteration, tracing and lexical-semantic substitutions (concretization, generalization, modulation);

b) grammatical (literal translation, sentence splitting, combining sentences and substitutions);

c) lexical-grammatical (antonymic translation, descriptive translation, and compensation).

Hence, four methods of translation of a pragmonym can be noted:

1. Keeping the pragmonym as it was in the original (do not change anything).

2. Transcribing the pragmonym.

3. Transliteration of the pragmonym.

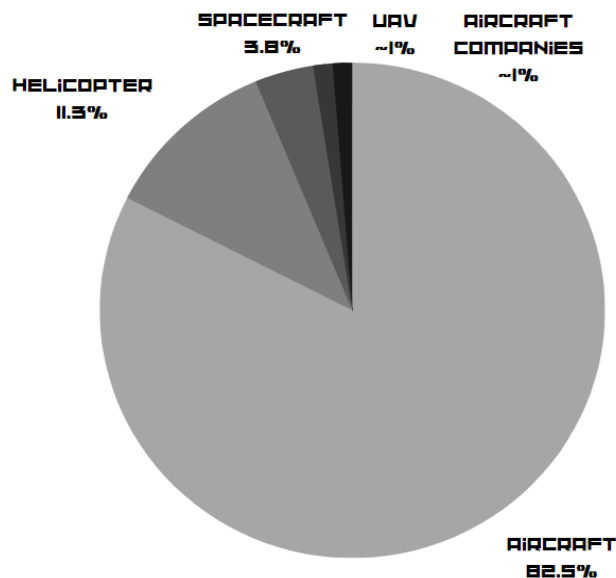
4. Translation of the pragmonym.

During the research, aerospace texts were sought and analyzed to find 80 sentences in English with at least one pragmonym in aerospace vocabulary. Based on the results of the translation analysis, each of the pragmonyms was allocated to one of the following groups – "lexical type of transformation", "grammatical type of transformation", "lexical-grammatical type of transformation" followed by clarification of the pragmonym transmission into Ukrainian (calibration, transcription and so on).

Pragmonyms of aerospace theme were selected from various open sources, namely books/articles/internet resources, aerospace directories and dictionaries [3, 4, 5].

The material for the study was the names of airplanes, helicopters, UAVs, names of aviation companies and space shuttles selected from the found sentences. The proportion of airplanes and helicopters of American origin is the highest, this is explained by the tradition of Americans to give air vehicles conspicuous names. Aerospace pragmonyms were chosen at random.

The peculiarities of the choice of pragmonyms are shown in diagram (fig. 1):



**Fig. 1. Peculiarities of the choice of pragmonyms**

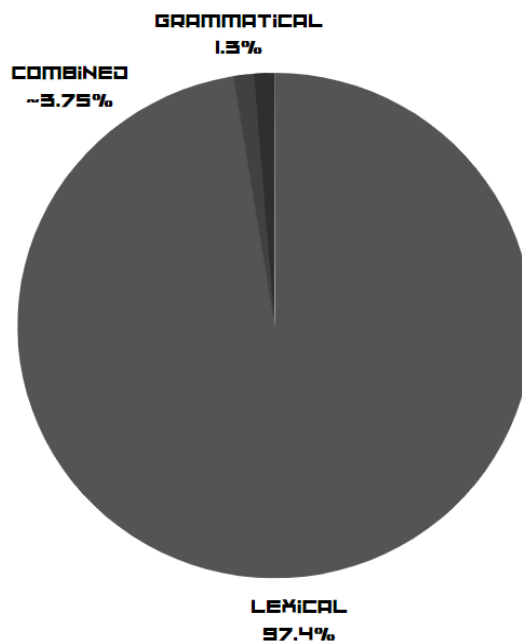
Out of the 80 pragmonyms analyzed, 66 of them were aircraft names, 9 were helicopter names, 3 were spacecraft names and 1 pragmonym were each for UAV names and the name of an aircraft company. In the course of the study, all conventional translations were analyzed. The pragmonyms considered in the analysis were randomly selected in order to achieve the most unbiased study of the pattern of their linguistic characteristics and translation peculiarities. A translation analysis of all commodity names was carried out and the pragmonyms were divided into three groups and several subgroups according to the type of transformations that were used in their translation, namely:

1. The group of pragmonyms for which the lexical method of translation transformation was used for translation is the most massive group of pragmonyms, out of 80 pragmonyms, 76 were translated by this method (95% of pragmonyms).

2. The group of pragmonyms for which the grammatical method of translation transformation was used – 1 pragmonym (1.25% of pragmonyms).

3. The group of pragmonyms for which grammatical and lexical methods of translation transformation were appropriate – 3 pragmonyms (3.75% of pragmonyms).

The following diagram (fig. 2.) clearly shows the distribution of pragmonyms according to the methods of translation transformation applied to them:



**Fig. 2. Distribution of translation transformation types**

**Key findings and conclusion:** The study obtained the percentage of translation transformation types used. Out of the 80 pragmonyms analyzed, the percentage of translation types is as follows: 95% – lexical type, 76 pragmonyms; 4% – combined type, 3 pragmonyms; 1% – grammatical type, 1 pragmonym.

The percentage within each type of translation transformation was also obtained. For lexical: 78% – transcription, 59 pragmonyms; 11% – transliteration, 8 pragmonyms; 11% – tracing, 8 pragmonyms; 1% – mixed transcoding. For combined type: 67% – literal translation/transcription, 2 pragmonyms; 33% – literal translation and transliteration, 1 pragmonym. For grammatical type: 100% – literal translation.

The resulting statistics and data suggest that pragmonyms in aerospace are almost always translated by transliteration, less frequently by transcription and tracing, and much more rarely by other methods. Pragmonyms are almost never translated literally, but during the analysis it was suggested that only aircraft pragmonyms that are firmly rooted in history, or World War II-era aircraft pragmonyms, are translated literally.

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