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FEATURES OF THE TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH AEROSPACE TERMINOLOGY INTO THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE

Quite recently, by historical standards, humanity was able to fulfill its long-standing dream - to ascend to the sky. Then people had to create a huge number of new words, concepts, expressions. The space industry in some sense united humanity, despite the almost open confrontation of the leading space powers, quite logically there was a need for the interaction of terminological systems of different languages.

Philosophical encyclopedic dictionary of A. Ishmuratov describes the term (from the Latin *Terminus* – limit, border, end) as "a word or word combination that denotes a concept used in a certain field of knowledge with the most precise semantic definition." The obvious task of the translator when creating an adequate translation text is to preserve the meaning of the original terminological unit as much as possible.

The meaning of the term, however, is not fixed and depends on the situation in which it is used. Accordingly, during the translation, the task arises to choose the best counterpart of the original term, depending on the context of use. Such selection, based on specific circumstances of use, is generally called translation tactics. L. Venuti formulated two main strategies (and therefore tactics, because translation tactics are essentially a projection of the translation strategy onto the structural parts of the text) in translation: foreignization and domestication.

A. Rebriy calls them, respectively, "alienation " and "domestication". He notes that the strategy of domestication is focused on the most adequate transfer

of meaning, that is, it is a strategy of meaning, and the strategy of alienation is focused on the transfer of features of form, that is, it is a strategy of form.

Here we can see that, depending on the conditions of the act of communication, the translator has to choose which is the more important aspect in a particular case: substance or form. The same term that sounds in a popular science lecture for unqualified listeners or used by specialists during an act of professional communication will have different optimal translation options. For example, a completely standard term "Aircraft", depending on the context, can mean both "aircraft", and simply "apparatus", and "aircraft".

We see that the translator must clearly understand the peculiarities of the source text, take into account the context of the act of communication in order to create the most adequate translation, which, in fact, is the goal of the author of the translated text.