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**AVIATION TERMINILOGY TRANSLATION: DOMINANT TRANSLATION TRANSFORMATIONS IN USE**

*The article deals with aviation terminology translation and highlights the dominant translation transformations in the process of English-Ukrainian translation. The most common groups of aviation terminology have been analyzed.*

It is undoubtedly true that the practical value of translation of English aviation terminology is growing. The safety of flights partially if not fully depends on the adequate and equivalent translation of aviation terminology. One of the main reasons of aviation catastrophes is the incorrect understanding in the process of radio communication between pilots and controllers and improper translation of aviation documentation. As far as the article deals with linguistic understanding of the problem, we find it crucial to define what a term is and what transformations can be applied in translating aviation terminology.

M. Glushko defines a term as a word or word combination used to express or define a notion having its semantic features and monosemy in meaning within a particular system [2, c. 79].

Scholars provide several definitions of the word «term» analyzing it from different aspects. Having studied a part of them we define the dominant characteristics of terms as follows:

* monosemy within a particular classification system;
* accuracy;
* consistency;
* independence from the context;
* relatedness to scientific notions;
* emotive neutrality.

Every epoch has its own notions, which circulate in a particular science. These notions are linguistically objectivized in form of terms. There are three types of them: 1) general; 2) interdisciplinary; 3) designed for specific tasks. Concerning aviation terms, the research has shown that more than 60% of aviation terms belong to the terms designed for specific tasks.

According to I. Asmukovych, English aviation terminology has been undergoing the formation for more than two hundred years and it reflects the complex process of aviation science development – starting from first hot air balloons to spacecraft [1, c. 112]. L. Tkachova claims, that aviation terminology system is the only system having borrowed many terms from other spheres which is explained by the fact that the field of aviation has been continuously using the developments and innovations from other fields of science. This is considered to be the reason for semantic variety of aviation terms [3, c. 28].

On the basis of the research carried out, we have found out that all aviation terms can be classified into the following groups:

1. **Airport.** Terms denoting the place of aircraft’s landing, connected with airport, its parts and activities. Types of airports, airport services and parts of airports are also included.
2. **Aircraft.** This group includes terms characterizing the aircraft including types of aircraft, structural elements and its performance.
3. **Flights**. Group of terms which denote the planning and regulation of flights. It includes take-off and landing, type of flight, routes, airlines and aircompanies.

While rendering the terms belonging to the first group «airport» *calque* and *partial transcription* are considered to be the most widely used methods *(civil airport – цивільний аеропорт, airport of departure – аеропорт вильоту, airport of destination – аеропорт призначення, alternate airport – запасний аеропорт, customs airport – митний аеропорт, domestic airport – внутрішній аеропорт, freight airport – вантажний аеропорт, international airport – міжнародний аеропорт, local airport – місцевий аеропорт, transit airport – транзитний аеропорт, base airport – базовий аеропорт; aerodrome service – аеродромне обслуговування, fixed service – фіксована служба; meteorological service – метеорологічне обслуговування, radionavigation service – радіонавігаційна служба, customs service – митна служба, security check-point – контрольно-пропускний пункт* [4]). Along with calque and partial transcription *descriprive translation* can be used as well (*paved runway – злітно-посадкова змуга зі штучним покриттям, outlying airport – аеропорт, розміщений за межами населеного пункту, aerodrome control – служба управління рухом у зоні аеродрому, aeronautical fixed service – аеронавігаційна служба стандартних засобів зв’язку* [4]).

The second group «aircraft» includes terms which are also mostly rendered with the help of *calque and transcriprtion* (*all-cargo aircraft – (суто)вантажне ПС, all-metal aircarft – суцільнометалеве ПС, all-purpose aircraft – багатоцільове ПС, all-weather – всепогодне ПС, amphibian aircraft – літак-амфібія, balanced aircraft – збалансоване ПС, commuter size aircraft – ПС місцевих авіаліній, conventional take-off and landing aircraft – ПС звичайної схеми зльоту і посадки, departing aircraft – ПС, що відлітає, double-decker aircraft – двопалубне ПС, executive aircraft – адміністративне ПС, experimental aircraft – експериментальне ПС, heavier-than-air-aircraft – ПС, важче за повітря, jet aircraft – реактивне ПС, licensed aircraft – ліцензоване ПС, in-flight aircraft – ПС у польоті, in-coming aircraft – ПС на підході* [4]). *Descriptive translation* is also applied in translating the terms of the abovementioned group (*authorized aircraft – ПС, що має дозвіл на політ, cleared aircraft – ПС, що отримало (диспетчерський) дозвіл (на запит екіпажу), clean aircraft – ПС із прибраною механізацією крила, conflicting aircraft – літаки, що летять зустрічними курсами, making way aircraft – ПС у польоті, stealth aircraft – ПС з низьким рівнем демаскуючих ознак, літак-невидимка* [4]).

The third groups enumerates the least amount of terms which are mostly reproduced with the help of *calque and transcription* (*emergency landing – аварійна посадка, accuracy landing – точна посадка, automatic landing – автоматична посадка, off-runway landing – посадка за межами злітно-посадкової смуги, soft landing – м’яка посадка, advertising flight – рекламний політ, business flight – діловий політ* [4]) but applying to *concretization and generalization* as well (*route license – ліцензія на експлуатацію маршруту, block-to-block time – повний польотний час, night landing – посадка у темний час доби, overshooting landing – посадка з викочуванням (за межі злітно-посадкової смуги), acrobatic flight – фігурний політ, box-pattern flight – політ «коробочкою»* [4]).

The research has shown that calque and transcription are considered to be the most widely used translation methods in the process of rendering aviation terminology. Descriptive translation, generalization and concretization are those translation transformations which are often used while rendering the terms which denote information concerning flights and routes.

**Conclusions**

Having taken into account the abovementioned examples we can claim that the most popular ways of translating aviation terms are calque and transcription. It is determined by the fact that Ukrainian terminology system is in the process of its development, it is easier for the translator to transcode or provide loan translation. Further researches can be carried out in the aspect of nominalization and standardization of English and Ukrainian aviation terminology.

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