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The way of learning and studies of aviation terminology in the Ukrainian language

The article is devoted to the review of the current state of Ukrainian aviation terminology. The peculiarities of learning of foreign language terminology. Focused on classification and difficulties in translation of terms. Seen the condition and prospects of the study of aviation terminology.

Ukrainian aviation terminology at the present stage is in a state of active linguistic research, which is a consequence of the need for the development of aviation in Ukraine. The process of formation of terminology of the industry is inseparable from the development of aviation as a multi-vector field. In recent years, rapidly developing military aviation — is restored and the Park, the pilots increase the hours of the raids. Today the aviation industry of Ukraine entered the peak of his form — actively funded the first, middle or overhaul of aircraft and helicopters. An important element was the replacement of spare parts of Russian production on the domestic or Western. According to industry development requires the development, research and standardization terminological system.

The lexical composition of the Ukrainian language is heterogeneous and diverse, and has evolved over the centuries, developed and enriched and at the present stage. It reflects the processes of social, economic, cultural life of the country. Today the specific source of replenishment of lexical structure becomes the terminology of foreign origin.

The terminological system of the Ukrainian language is divided into the following groups: General scientific terms, cross terms, highly technical terms. The latter include, in particular, and aviation terminology.

In the approach to creation of terms aspect ratio is maintained nationally and internationally. S. Shevchuk identifies the following ways of creation of terms: morphological, semantic, different types of borrowing [4]. On scientific terms, the main ways of creating a secondary category, derivation, syntactic, borrowing.

Among the reasons for the latter — the borrowing of the term together with the new concept, the parallel use of own and borrowed the term in different fields, the lack of perfect own term, which would meet modern requirements. Terminological borrowings have different attitudes and approaches. The so-called purists (for example, I. Ogienko, B.Grinenko, Gr. Galaskiewicz) deny the need to borrow terms from other languages, but I propose to do in terms of resources of their own language, but it is not always possible. Other scholars consider borrowing as an objective reality of language life, but I think that foreign words in the terminology should not exceed 15% because more borrowing leads to loss of national identity. Of course, if the Ukrainian variant of the term is to use it, but in the modern scientific world is often a situation where this is impossible, becoming more and more.

This fully applies to the aviation terminology. Problems of lexicology are added issues of translation. A modern translation is a special form of interlingual communication. The interpreter dealing with the terminology, needs to be professionally knowledgeable not only with the vocabulary of the two languages, but also with the technical intricacies. Translation of aviation terminology requires understanding the interaction of the term with the context of its use. Quality translation requires linguistic and professional knowledge simultaneously with pragmatic adequacy. G. G. Fesenko notes that the level of expression accuracy of the meaning of the term is not connected with the identity of the inner form of terms, and with the passing of determinate their categorical attributes forming the meaning of the term, which can be expressed in each language, various language tools [2].

As the terms generally diverse in structure, origin and ways of creating, they can be divided into: single-component, two-component, three-component designs, which can include prepositions, multicomponent analytical terms that have four or more components.

Regarding translations of English terms, N.In.Guanica notes such features as the use of abbreviations and acronyms professional language of aviation. The translation of these terms according to the researcher, it is advisable to carry out under the rules of the English technical literature by means of reduction transcoding, translation of the corresponding full forms of words or phrases, translation of relevant Ukrainian abbreviation or transcoding a full shape cuts [1, p. 236]. Also, the translation of aviation terms is possible by using other lexical methods, including a description of the value (used in the translation of the latest copyright terms neologisms), calques (transfer not combinatorial structure of words).

One of the stages of the active phase of the study of aviation terminology is the question of lexicography. At present, there are known individual attempts to make dictionaries of specialized aviation units (RUP, 1997; RUSARKT, 1997; RUSAT, 2004; TSAT, 2007, etc.). Active development of science and technology in the field of aviation, the constant formation and attraction of new terms lead to an increase in the terminology building and require the creation of new aviation technical dictionaries. Among them — “Index of Ukrainian aviation terms”, concluded on the basis of the Institute of Ukrainian Language of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine [3]. It reflects the nuclear composition of the Ukrainian aviation terminology used in the field of civil aviation and aircraft engineering, design, equipment and equipment of aircraft, piloting and navigation, parachuting, aviation meteorology, etc.

As to the structure of the terms represented in the index, L.M. Khalinovska notes that the most widely represented nouns, to a lesser extent, are adjectives and verbs with terminological significance, as well as to a part of commonly used words characteristic of the aviation sphere [3].

Consequently, the current state of aviation terminology in the Ukrainian language is in the phase of active formation and research, replenished by borrowing and translating new lexical units, requiring their systematization.

References

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