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### ***Secondary nomination as a way of creation aviation terms***

*The semantic transformation of commonly used words and their transition into the aviation terminology of the Ukrainian language are investigated. It was discovered that among the terms arising from the secondary nomination method, the greatest number of them was formed by metaphorization.*

Secondary nomination, or lexico-semantic method, is a method that is typical for all terminology systems of the Ukrainian language, including aviation.

The processes of terminologization of commonly used words were investigated by various scientists. These processes were studied in publications of V.M. Leychik, D.S. Lotte, I.V. Koropenko, N.O. Boer et al. Today it is customary to allocate two variants of terminologization of commonly used lexemes: the semantics of words specializes (that is, there is a narrowing of the scope of their meaning) or it is used in a figurative sense. Less characteristic for terminology is the process of expanding the meaning of the word, since the expansion (generalization) of terminological values leads to the determinologization of the word and predetermines its transition to the general literary language. That is why, in terminological studies, the processes of expanding the semantic volume of vocabulary usually are not considered. However, the determinologization of aviation terms, their transition to a commonly used language is not a rare phenomenon. For example, in a commonly used language, maple seeds are called by *helicopters*, *wings*, and dandelion seeds are called by *parachutists*. Determinologization of aviation terms is not the subject of our consideration in this research.

As actual material for the analysis was used lexicographic works, in particular the "Dictionary of Aviation Terms" (hereinafter referred to as TSAT), "Ukrainian Language Dictionary" in 11 volumes (hereinafter referred to as SYM). In our sample most of the terms are formed due to a qualitative change in the semantic structure of words - metaphorization.

One of the traditional views on metaphor is the understanding of metaphor as a covert comparison by Aristotle. L.A. Novikov asserts that the essence of the metaphor is «... the using of words in the figurative sense on the basis of similarity of objects and phenomena in some respect» [1, p.186].

The basis for metaphorical transference may be various features, including the similarity of appearance or functional similarity, or simultaneously external and functional similarities or similarity by place, size, dynamism, action, consequence, way of action and other features.

For example, the aviation term "amphibian aircraft" is "a plane adapted for takeoff from water and landing on water" [2, p.10] - was formed through semantic transformation: there was a transfer of signs of a living organism - amphibians - to an inanimate object according to the external similarity of the designated a flying object to a living being. Let us compare: amphibian - 1. An amphibian animal (frog,

salamander, etc.), whose larvae breathe gills, but matured an individual - by lungs.  
2. An amphibian plant. which can live in water and on land [3, I, pp. 40-41].

The aviation term “duck” (airplane of duck type) was formed as a result of a rethinking of the ornithological term “waterfowl, domestic and wild bird” [3, IV, p.124] and has the following meaning: “plane with a horizontal plume located at the bow of the plane ahead of the wing” [2, p.38]. Thus, the change in the semantic structure of the word was due to the external similarity of the front of the aircraft to the peculiarities of the structure of the duck beak.

The aviation term “barrel” that is an “air maneuver in a horizontal flight, in which the aircraft makes a complete revolving around its longitudinal axis; a higher aeronautical figure” [2, p.12] was formed due to the similarity of certain features (cylindrical, bulge, rotating) of the object of life - barrels - to the element of piloting. (Compare: barrel as a commonly used token - "a large wooden or metal cylindrical vessel mostly convex in the middle, with two flat bottoms" [3, I, p. 223].

As part of aviation terminology, there is a small amount of anthropocentric metaphors - such terminological units that arose by analogy with the names of trades: *coc* (*air screw* (*tail*), *propeller*).

The name *coke* as a commonly used unit functions with the following two homogeneous meanings: *coc*<sup>1</sup> – cook on the ship; *coc*<sup>2</sup> – a haircut in the form of a whipped or curled hair of the hair, which stretches out above the forehead [3, IV, p. 214]. Thus, the semantic rethinking took place on the basis of similarity - the conical form of both objects (head coat and hair band).

*Coc* as the aviation term has the following meaning: "cone or hemispherical enclosure, which closes the airplane sleeve, fan blade, etc., for smooth separation of lines of flow at the entrance to the engine and reduction of the frontal support" [2, p.40]. Consequently, the professional term was formed due to the similarity of the form of the said objects to the element of the air screw part.

In the aviation terminology, there are many terms-composites, which are formed by the addition of semantics of commonly used words with aviation content, for example: tourism, show, club, park, harbor. To commonly used tokens, termoelements of aerial, aviation are joined, as a result of which lexical units acquire another, a new meaning. For example, the semantic structure of the commonly used word *park* in the “Ukrainian Dictionary” has four lexical-semantic variants: 1. A large garden or grove for walks with alleys, flower beds, as well as with equipment for recreation and entertainment; 2. Place of parking, repair and service of certain vehicles; 3. Certain aggregate of vehicles (automobile, railway, etc.); 4. troops. The mobile warehouse, supplying the army in wartime with ammunition, tools, spare parts, etc. [3, VI, pp. 70]. The airline term aircraft fleet calls “... the stock of existing aircraft and those in repair and maintenance” [2, p.4].

Today, in the aviation terminology system, there is a process of creating metaphorized terms-phrases: an airplane organ, an air ship, an air pit, a cock of an air screw tail, an attachment foot to an engine, a knee of an aerodynamic tube, and others. In such terms, the figurative value is used mostly for one (at least two) components. Often, such metaphorical phrases in aviation terminology are built on the model: noun + adjective or adjective + noun.

Consequently, the method of secondary nomination in aviation terminology is formed by a small part of the terms. Most of the following names are: *wing* (aviation), *paw* (engine mount), *knee* (aerodynamic tube), *petal* (shovel head), *veil* (water), *bell*, *comb*, *fork* (general step control), etc. - have not lost the element of imagery.

Metaphorical transference in the aviation terminology system performs a nominative function. The disadvantage of metaphors, through which the largest group of lexical-semantic derivatives is formed, is the fact that the metaphor, although it motivates the term, does not call the main features of the term, which is called, its essential characteristics.

Semantic derivatives will have a place in the further development of Ukrainian aviation terminology, because the concepts of science are much more than words for their naming.

### References

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