

*A. Ivanova (Rati), PhD in Translation Studies, Assistant Professor
(National Aviation University, Ukraine)*

Specificity of aviation terminology rendering in translation (based upon English-Ukrainian movie “Sally: miracle on the Hudson”)

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

The problem of a term and terminology plays a significant role among various linguistic issues. Looking from the modern linguistic perspective, terminology is considered to be not only a sum or group of terms, but a structured subsystem of a language including terms' microsystems.

According to the linguistic encyclopedic dictionary edited by V. Iartseva, a term is a word or word combination that defines the notion of a specialized field of knowledge or activity. The term belongs to the general lexical language system but only through a definite terminological system [4, p. 508]. 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 [1, c. 79].

T. Kyiak notifies that the main requirements to the terminology that correspond to international standards are the following:

- absence of synonymy in one field;
- restriction of polysemy;
- accuracy and completeness;
- absence of expressiveness;
- euphony;
- necessary level of internationalization;
- reasoning of terms [2, c. 65].

Important characteristics of terms in any field are their precise definition of the notion or process which are typical for a certain production field, correspondence with accurately defined notions that are aimed at uniqueness within one terminological system.

Up-to-date translation studies and terminology need more active investigations in terms of aviation terminology translation as technologies develop rapidly. Taking into account the growing flow of scientific and technical information, aviation specialists should obtain the skills of technical literature search and analysis. The main aim of such specialist is to know how to present information in a logical way, how to gain adequate and equivalent translation. The translator has to know not only technical issues but also be well-trained in linguistic disciplines.

Modern linguistic theory considers translation as a special form of intercultural communication. Technical translation plays an important role in the translation studies itself as it is characterized by logical presentation of material, accuracy, laconism and monosemy. Technical translation requires from a translator

special intellectual efforts taking into account the specificity of technical terminology that is why modern translation studies are studied not only from the linguistic point of view but from the cognitive paradigm as well. Such tendencies in the development of translation studies provide qualified intercultural communication. The main condition for adequate and equivalent rendering of terms is considered to be the understanding of contextual connections which give the ground for proper rendering of terms. In the process of translating terms the crucial role is given to the interaction of the term with the context. Only the abovementioned interaction will give the opportunity to choose the correct translation technique. A. Kovalenko defines two stages in the process of rendering terms:

- 1) to define the meaning of the term in the context;
- 2) to translate the term into the target language [3, c. 34].

The quality of the translation is defined by its linguistic and terminological correctness as well as pragmatic adequacy. The process of rendering aviation terminology requires the usage of various translation transformations as terms don't always have equivalents in the target language. On the basis of the research carried out, we have found out that the most commonly used transformations while translating aviation terminology are as follows:

1. Equivalent translation and calque (*clear to take off* – зліт дозволено; *mayday* – аварійна ситуація; *tower control* – центр управління; *aviation engineers* – авіаційні інженери; *computer simulations* – комп'ютерні симуляції; *loosing thrust of both engines* – втрата тяги на обох двигунах; *low altitude* – мала висота; *left engine was still operating at idle* – лівий двигун в холосту працював; *cockpit* – кабіна; *exhilarate power unit* – допоміжна силова установка; *safety expert* – експерт з безпеки; *altimeters verified* – альтиметри перевірено; *checklist complete* – перевірку завершено; *emergency returning* – аварійне повернення; *emergency landing* – аварійне приземлення; *urine sample* – аналіз сечі; *hydraulics* – гідравліка; *flaps* – закрилки; *terrain* – зіткнення; *flight crew* – члени екіпажу; *bird experts* – орнітологи; *rescue workers* – рятувальники; *compressor blades* – компресорні лопатки [5 – 6]).

2. Contextual substitution and descriptive translation (*lost both engines* – відмова обох двигунів; *human performance* – вплив експлуатаційного та людського факторів; *water landing* – приводнення; *dual engine failure* – відмова обох двигунів; *multiple bird strikes* – потрапляння птахів; *excessive damage on touchdown* – значні пошкодження під час приводнення; *brace for impact* – готуйтеся до удару; *safety instruction card* – правила поведінки на борту; *flotation device* – рятувальний жилет; *push back* – відходити від стоянки; *radar contact lost* – зник з радара; *emergency flight caused by malfunction* – несправність системи керування; *emergency electrical power* – аварійний елемент живлення; *thrust levers* – перевірка відсутності тяги; *Floatable Crew* – екіпажі поромів; *Scuba cots* – водолази; *CVR* – чорний ящик; *wind sheer* – зміна вітру; *guide vanes* – спрямовуючі лопатки; *fan blades* – робочі лопатки; *QRH* – вказівки; *aircraft system investigation* – бортові системи [5 – 6]).

The research has shown that equivalent translation and calque are considered to be the most widely used translation transformations in the process of rendering aviation terminology. Descriptive translation and contextual substitution are those translation transformations which are often used while rendering the terms which form their meaning in the context.

Conclusions

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

References

1. Глушко М. М. Лингвистические особенности современного английского общенаучного языка / М. М. Глушко. – М. : Наука, 1970. – 278 с.
2. Д'яков А.С. Основи термінотворення: Семантичні та соціолінгвістичні аспекти / А.С. Д'яков, Т. Р. Кияк, З.Б. Куделько. – К.: Вид. дім “KM Academia”, 2000. – 218 с.
3. Коваленко А.Я. Науково-технічний переклад / А.Я. Коваленко. – К.: Вид-во Карпюка, 2001. – 134 с.
4. Языкознание. Большой энциклопедический словарь / [Гл. ред. В.Н. Ярцева. – 2-е изд.]. – М. : Большая Российская энциклопедия, 1998. – 685 с.
5. Кінофільм «Sally: Miracle on the Hudson» англійською мовою / Режисер Клінт Іствуд. – Кінокомпанія Village Roadshow Pictures, 2016.
6. Кінофільм «Саллі: Диво на Гудзоні» українською мовою / Режисер Клінт Іствуд. – Кінодистрибуторська компанія Postmodern Postproduction, 2016.