MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE

KYIV NATIONAL LINGUISTIC UNIVERSITY

Department of Theory and Practice of Translation from the English Language

TERM PAPER

in Translation Studies

under the title: Lexico-semantic features of the translation of antonymic vocabulary in the aviation terminology system (based on the material modern scientific online publications)

Group PA 05-19

School of translation studies

Educational Programme:

Theory and Practice of Translation

from English and Second Foreign Language

Majoring 035 Philology

Bohdana O. Hrysiuk

Research supervisor:

O.B. Halych

Associate Professor

Kyiv – 2023

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

Київський національний лінгвістичний університет

Факультет германської філології і перекладу

Кафедра теорії і практики перекладу з

англійської мови

КУРСОВА РОБОТА

З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

Лексико-семантичні особливості перекладу антонімічної лексики в авіаційній терміносистемі (на матеріалі сучасних наукових інтернет-видань)

Грисюк Богдана

студентка групи Па 05-19

Керівник курсової роботи

(підпис)

доцент

Галич Оксана Борисівна

Київ – 2023

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

The term paper is focused on, we will look at how antonyms manifest themselves in various spheres of our lives, especially in aviation terminology.

Determining antonymy, on the one hand, leads to a deeper understanding of the lexical meaning of phraseological units, on the other hand, it helps to distinguish between the meanings of one phrase in polysemy, and on the third hand, it is useful to define synonyms. Despite the fact that antonymy is a phenomenon characteristic not only of words, but also of phraseological units, this phenomenon is rarely studied in phrases.

As a linguistic phenomenon, antonymy in mesurative phraseological units is inherent both in phraseological units and in individual phrases. As a result of the observations, similar and different aspects of the concept of antonymy between words and phraseological units were shown. Antonyms are allowed to exist side-by-side, and the language is never required to use terminology explicitly to differentiate between them. Antonyms are a way for the language to portray truth and falsehood, so that everything (a thing) can exist simultaneously.

Due to the ambiguous meanings and implications of antonyms, some languages regard the word as a pejorative term, while others regard the word as a natural way of describing various natural phenomena.

CHAPTER 1

ANTONYM AS A LANGUAGE PHENOMENON AND TRANSLATION CHALLENGE

1.1 Types of antonyms and their usage, antonymy

Antonyms, also known as opposite words, are words with opposite meanings. They play a crucial role in enhancing language proficiency and are widely used in writing, speaking, and communication. In this chapter, we will explore the different types of antonyms and their usage.

Gradable Antonyms: Gradable antonyms are words that have opposite meanings, but the degree of their opposition can vary. For example, the words ‘hot’ and ‘cold’ are gradable antonyms, as the temperature can be moderately hot or extremely hot.

Complementary Antonyms: Complementary antonyms are words that are complete opposites and cannot coexist. For example, the words ‘alive’ and ‘dead’ are complementary antonyms as something cannot be both alive and dead at the same time.

Relational Antonyms: Relational antonyms are words that have opposite meanings in terms of a relationship or direction. For example, the words ‘in’ and ‘out’ are relational antonyms, as something can be either inside or outside.

Conventional Antonyms: Conventional antonyms are words that have established opposite meanings and are widely accepted. For example, the words ‘black’ and ‘white’ are conventional antonyms.

Adding certain prefixes can also reveal antonymous relationships between words:

- **Dis-**: Examples of antonyms that use the prefix “dis-” include “dislike (like),” “disappear (appear),” “disobedient (obedient),” and “discomfort (comfort).”
- **Im- and In-**: Adding the prefixes “im-” or “in-” will create new words that are antonyms. Examples include “injustice (justice),” “intolerance (tolerance),” “impossible (possible),” and “impatient (patient).”
- **Mis-**: By adding the prefix “mis-,” you can create such antonyms as “misconduct (conduct),” “mislead (lead),” and “misunderstand (understand).”
- **Non- and un-**: The prefixes “non-” and “un-” will create antonymy with certain words. Examples include “uncertain (certain),” “non-compliant (compliant),” and “nonverbal (verbal).

Antonyms are used in various forms of writing, such as fiction, non-fiction, poetry, and academic writing. They help to create contrast and add depth to language, making it more expressive and impactful. They are also used to clarify and simplify complex ideas, making them easier to understand.

Antonymy is one of the paradigmatic relations between words based on the opposition of their meanings. It is inherent in all natural languages. Scientists argue that antonymy is even more developed in terminology than in general vocabulary. Terminologists point out that antonymy is characteristic of the terminological vocabulary, emphasizing that, firstly, antonymy of terminological units does not differ significantly from the identical phenomenon in the general vocabulary, and secondly, antonymy is even more inherent in terms than in common words.

In the terminology of certain branches of science, antonymy was studied by such Ukrainian linguists as B. P. Mykhailyshyn, L. M. Polyuga, I. V. Volkova, I. I.

Kozlovets, Z. B. Kudelko, T. V. Mykhailova, T. I. Panko, M. R. Protsyk, L. O. Symonenko, O. A. Yuzhakova, and others.

Antonymy has been studied in many sectoral terminology systems: biology, aviation, mining, refrigeration, road construction. There are studies of antonyms in publishing and sewing terminology. Most researchers, according to O. Taranenko, describe 4 types of antonymic relations.

As it was mentioned above, according to the semantic feature, antonyms are divided by the type of opposition into gradational, complementary, vector and coordinate.

Gradual antonyms express a qualitative logical opposition and reveal a graded (degree) opposition, which indicates a different degree of manifestation of a feature. Such antonymy is not typical for physical anthroponyms.

Complementary antonyms express complementarity. In this class of words, complementary opposition is realized. Complementary antonyms denote two complementary generic concepts that together constitute a certain generic concept, without intermediate links, for example:

Debye shielding radius - inverse Debye shielding radius; Debye radius - inverse Debye radius; Ohm's law for a part of a circle - Ohm's law for a complete circle; stationary Schrödinger's equation - non-stationary Schrödinger's equation, etc.

Vector antonyms denote two oppositely directed or mutually reversible actions, phenomena, signs, directions, relations, etc. Coordinate antonyms denote two opposite points of a certain spatial or temporal segment. However, we have not found any such among (from)surname physical terms, although they exist in the physical terminology.

The examples of the antonymic pairs:

Debye shielding radius - inverse Debye shielding radius; Debye radius - inverse Debye radius show that antonymy of one of the constituent components of a complex term leads to antonymy of the term as a whole.

In terminology, there is antonymy based on the semantic rather than lexical level, as well as on the homonymy of scientists' names. All of this shows the importance of the role played by this phenomenon in the physical terminology.

O. D. Ponomariv emphasizes that "the scientific style uses antonyms as a means of reproducing the path of logical reflection, as a means of increasing the impact on the perceiver of information" [4, p. 64]. Antonymy in terminology is a special characteristic of the lexical meaning of a word, the reflection of the opposite in objects and phenomena of the world. Concepts always occur in pairs and contain their opposite, which is based on differences within the same phenomenon (property, state, quality, etc.).

In conclusion, understanding the different types of antonyms and their usage is essential for enhancing language proficiency and effective communication. Antonyms are a fundamental aspect of language and are widely used in writing, speaking, and communication.

1.2 Antonym translation challenge

Language is a living, constantly and actively changing system. The grammatical structure of the language is subject to change, neutral words acquire stylistic coloring and even other meanings, new words appear every day and those that were recently relevant go out of use. Thanks to these influences, the modern language of communication is formed. When studying any language, you need to know its history, the processes that have shaped its vocabulary, and use a certain methodology.

The lexical and semantic processes of synonymy, antonymy, polysemy and homonymy in aviation terminology constitute an internally unified linguistic mechanism that ensures the logical and conceptual subordination of the concepts of the terminology system, the gradual rethinking of the elements of terminology through the development of knowledge and clarification of concepts, systematicity and, at the same time, the openness of the set of aviation terminological units at the linguistic level, going beyond the narrowly defined terminology, i.e. combining the lexicon into a single semantic whole - the narrower aviation terminology with the broader scientific and technical terminology and, more generally, with the national language system.

Lexical units of a language are closely related not only to the basis of their association by similarity or adjacency as lexical-semantic versions of multivalued words. Most of the words of a language do not contain the characteristics of antagonism therefore antonymous relations for them are impossible; however, in a figurative meaning they can gain the antonym. Thus, the contextual relationship of antonymous words direct possible value and then these pairs of words contain emphatic basis and perform a special stylistic function.

While writing this paper observations have shown that, along with the general characteristics of antonyms in the two languages, there are some differences. Despite its wide representation in English, the class of vector

antonyms is not distinguished in English linguistics as such. In addition, the main difference between such antonyms in English and Ukrainian is the possibility of expressing the opposite meaning with the help of postpositions, which is not the case in Ukrainian, where it is expressed affixally in this case.

CONLUSIONS TO CHAPTER 1

When studying vocabulary as a system, the problem of lexical and semantic relations of words is of particular importance. Antonymy is a linguistic universal characteristic of all languages, but each language has its own specific features. The comparative-typological method is the best way to understand the properties and peculiarities of antonymy that are characteristic of different languages, including Ukrainian and English.

Antonyms are words with opposite meaning. And antonymy refers to the relationship of oppositeness. Antonyms are exceedingly valuable in defining the exact meaning of a given word and its synonyms. Antonyms enable us to express briefly the opposite of a particular thought, often for the sake of contrast. From the linguistic point of view, one of the main concerns of studying antonymy is to determine the boundaries of antonymy.

Antonymy has been divided into three different types by the linguists, that is, gradable antonymy, complementary antonymy and converse antonymy.

The semantic analysis of antonyms by type of opposition revealed the following similarities: both Ukrainian and English antonyms can be vector, conversion, graded (stepped) and complementary (additional). The common, most significant feature of each group is the opposition of their meanings, which belong to the same range of objective reality.

CHAPTER 2 AVIATION TERMINOLOGY

2.1 Aviation and formation of aviation terms

Aviation discourse is a reflection of linguistic and sociocultural interaction realized in the speech practice of aviation subjects. It is a cognitive-communicative environment that embodies all the epistemic, professional, ethnospecific, psychological, cultural and linguistic achievements of a certain linguistic and cultural community in the aviation field of activity, materialized in the form of a statement, a superphrase unity and a text.

It is quite difficult to define the boundaries of the concept of "aviation term", since the scope of aviation terminology is quite multifaceted and most common terms have a special, most precise meaning in it. Scientific documents and materials in the aviation industry are mostly characterized by the widespread use of various terms. Many philologists point to this characteristic feature, explaining it by the functional orientation that permeates the sphere of communication of scientists in the aviation industry, as well as the special need to accurately designate aviation concepts. The scientific literature today does not have a clear and unambiguous definition of the concept of "aviation discourse". V. V. Tarasova gives a definition of popular science aviation discourse, which means "a clichéd (equipped with a single terminological apparatus characterized by similar rules of construction and stylistic features) type of communication between people of different ages and nationalities, but of the same professional corporation (namely, pilots, aircraft mechanics, air traffic controllers, developers, manufacturers of aviation equipment and machinery), in accordance with the laws and in the language of this corporation" [5, p. 193].

The level and nature of terminology standardization depend on the work of terminologists, lexicographers, translators, and specialists in engineering, technical, and other sciences. We will try to identify the limits of conscious

interference in the terminology system, the links between translation and lexicographic activities in the field of terminology standardization, and outline some ways to increase the informational content of translated terminology dictionaries.

The issues of language planning have been in the discussion field for decades, becoming more and more acute with the development of scientific technologies by intensifying interlingual contacts. The concern of linguists is caused by the accumulation of terminological variants of various kinds (from phonetic and morphological to ideographic and syntactic), and the continuous development of synonymy in terminology.

The standardization of aviation terminology should be carried out in close cooperation between terminologists, lexicographers, translators, and engineers, and the adjustment of the terminology apparatus is the prerogative of specialists in the engineering and technical field. The unification, normalization, and standardization of terminology will be greatly facilitated by the creation of new dictionaries of different purposes, scope, and structure. Unprofessional interference in terminology, unmotivated replacement of one term with another, and insufficient knowledge of the general laws of language development usually lead to negative consequences that are opposite to the goal.

The aviation terminology of the Ukrainian language emerged simultaneously with the emergence and development of aviation (фр. aviation, avis – птах).

The term aviation has many meanings. Aviation is understood as an organization (service) that uses various heavier-than-air vehicles for flights, and it is also a term used to describe the science based on physics, mathematics, aerodynamics, gas dynamics, air navigation, and defines the means and principles of flying on heavier-than-air vehicles. Since the beginning of the twentieth century, aerodynamics, flight theory, aircraft strength science, engine theory, etc. have been

developing. In the process of developing aviation science, new branches emerged: rocket theory, astronautics, etc.

Aviation could only emerge on the basis of a sufficiently high level of science and technology, so, of course, aviation terminology began to be formed relatively late.

From the very beginning, aviation terminology absorbed terms from other fields of knowledge. For example, in the first decade of the twentieth century, automotive terms were introduced into aviation terminology in connection with the use of an automobile engine on airplanes - engine, hood, cylinder, and in the 10s - maritime terms in connection with the creation of hydro-aviation - navigator, crew, fleet, lotion, lag.

The dynamics of the lexical composition of terminology systems is known to be most influenced by extralinguistic (historical, social, epistemological) and, to a lesser extent, intralinguistic factors (changes in the lexical composition of the language, publication of dictionaries, textbooks, monographs, etc.) However, among the sociolinguistic factors that most determine the evolution of the lexical and semantic system of any language, the main role is played by the place of the language in society.

2.2 Aviation terms in English and their interpretation

The universal language across the aviation industry is English, but there are some aviation terms that also have their roots in other languages like French, German, and sometimes military lexicon. However, even in English, aviation terms can use words with a totally different meaning than those in any other context. What's more, aviation terms come in a handful of forms, such as abbreviations, acronyms, and slang.

Absolute altitude

Absolute altitude is the distance measured vertically from the ground to the aircraft's position in the air.

Absolute ceiling

It refers to the maximum aircraft's altitude that can be reached for flying at full throttle, constant airspeed, and leveled position.

Accelerated stall

Stall happening at a higher airspeed than usual due to a higher load factor (g). This stall happens when the aircraft is going straight up or straight down and by making abrupt turns or control inputs in general.

ADS-B

This acronym refers to Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Broadcast. ADS-B is the main technology used for aircraft tracking. It is automatic because the system automatically sends the data required from the aircraft, meaning there's no need for the pilot to intervene.

ADF

The second acronym in the list refers to Automatic Direction Finder, a navigation system that identifies the relative position and direction of movement of an aircraft according to a radio beacon broadcasted in the MF or LF bandwidth.

AGL

AGL is the acronym for Above Ground Level and refers to the vertical distance measured from the aircraft to a specific mass of land.

Aircraft age

It defines how old an aircraft is, usually counting from the first flight and considering both flying hours and pressurization cycles. It is not the same to have an airplane whose first flight was 10 years ago but has only flown 10,000 hours with 1,000 cycles than having an aircraft that first flew 5 years ago but has already flown 50,000 hours with 10,000 cycles.

Air Defense Identification Zone

Airspace is divided into different zones, especially to identify which zone belongs to each country and for national security purposes. So, Air Defense Identification Zone, usually abbreviated by the acronym ADIZ, refers to the airspace requiring identification, location, and control of civil aircraft for national security purposes, including airspace over land and over water.

Airline

The name that is used for the company or organization that manages and offers scheduled flights and routes on a regular basis.

Automatic Direction Finding

Abbreviated ADF, the Automatic Direction Finding is an electronic device that helps navigation by identifying the relative bearing of an aircraft from a radio beacon transmitting in the MF or LF bandwidth, like a Non-Directional Beacon or commercial radio broadcast station.

Base Leg

The flight path that has the aircraft descending in the direction of the landing of the runway.

Black boxes

This is an informal name given to the Cockpit Voice Recorder (CVR) and the Flight Data Recorders (FDR). However, the truth is that most of them are bright orange in order to be found easily in case of a crash. Apart from that, they are crash-resistant and equipped with beacons to make the work of locating them easier and quicker.

Cabin Crew

The name given to the team working for an airline to provide safety and comfort for the passengers during a flight, typically called flight attendants.

Calibrated altitude

Calibrated altitude is measured in respect to the Mean Sea Level, a constant value used in aviation and other applications.

Call sign

A call sign is a type of notation used by Air Traffic Control (ATC) to identify a specific flight. Call signs are usually different from flight numbers for two main reasons.

Camber

The level of convexity is measured on the wing of an aircraft.

Charter

When a person or a company rents the entire aircraft instead of individual seats. It is common for business people to charter private jets.

Civil Aviation Authority

Usually abbreviated as CAA, it is the regulator of civil aviation in the UK since its foundation in 1972.

Common Traffic Advisory Frequency

Abbreviated with the acronym CTAF, it is the VHF radio frequency used for air-to-air communication in the US, Canada, and Australia where some airports close their control towers but keep the runways operative for some cargo operations.

Constant-Speed Propeller

A propeller with the capability to maintain a steady engine RPM by increasing and decreasing the blade pitch automatically.

Controlled Airspace

The class of airspace where ATC instructs pilots regarding aircraft movement and regulations. The main goal is to have controllers provide safe and efficient routes for all aircraft within the airspace. Also, this class of airspace is designed to create national security, which is why it requires specific qualifications for pilots and aircraft, so they can get clearance to enter the space.

Crosswind

The kind of wind that blows in a direction that is not parallel to the flight path.

Deadstick

The name that is given to a forced landing that happens under no propulsion conditions due to engine or propeller malfunction.

De-icing

The process of removing snow, ice, or frost that builds up on different parts of an aircraft, especially the wings. Normally, de-icing fluid is sprayed or heat applied to achieve the objective.

Delivery flight

It refers to the first flight of an aircraft from manufacturing to the airport or airfield selected by the operator acquiring it.

EASA

The acronym for the European Aviation Safety Agency, a European Union agency established in 2002 with the task of overseeing civil aviation safety and regulation.

Elevator

The horizontal surface that controls aircraft pitch. It is usually articulated to the stabilizer.

Equal time point

Abbreviated ETP, is a position on a route where the time taken to return to the departure point, is the same as the time required to reach the arrival point. It is not necessarily the midpoint (in distance) of the route because head or tailwinds can affect where exactly the equal time point will be.

ETA

The acronym for Estimated Time of Arrival. This is the time when arriving at the destination is expected and it is given in the destination's local time.

ETD

The acronym for Estimated Time of Departure. Same as the ETA but for departure from the point of origin of the flight.

ETE

The acronym for Estimated Time en Route. This represents the amount of time expected to be spent traveling to a destination.

Eurocontrol

The European Organisation for the Safety of Air Navigation. It is based in Belgium and is the umbrella organization of national air navigation service providers in Europe.

Pitch

The movement of an aircraft, that sees the nose rising and the tail falling or vice versa.

Quadraplane

An aircraft type that has four wings with the same span.

True Airspeed

The speed of an aircraft is the speed corrected for the errors caused by altitude and temperature.

2.3 Types of aviation terms and the problem of their translation

The study of aviation terminology in the Ukrainian language also requires resolving the issue of the sources of replenishment of the Ukrainian aviation terminology system. Scholars R.O. Gilchenko and G.G. Fesenko note that in the Ukrainian aviation terminology, which is in the process of formation and development, one can distinguish a layer of borrowed lexemes and a layer of Ukrainian lexemes (in a rather small number). Two main ways of borrowing foreign language terms are used: 1) direct borrowing, when the term is adopted in its original sound and, ultimately, adapted to the rules of the recipient language: English: terminal, pilot; Ukrainian: термінал, пілот; 2) literal translation or structural and semantic calquing: англ. data base, flying field; ua: база даних, льотне поле.

When organizing and translating aviation terminology into Ukrainian, it is necessary to:

a) eliminate unjustified borrowings and replace models of organization of derivative names that are not peculiar to the Ukrainian language;

b) to create terms for new aviation concepts based on Ukrainian models from the specific verbal material;

c) replace polystructural aviation terms with monostructural ones.

L. A. Khalinovska emphasizes that the aviation terminology system is a fairly clearly defined unity consisting of a number of segments, each of which has its own organization, different degrees of replenishment and new additions according to the laws of language interaction, but at the same time is subordinated to the entire lexical system as a whole.

The analysis of the dictionaries and the array of terms found in them led the author to identify twelve thematic groups.

Thematic groups of terms for the designation of types of aviation (air fleet):

1) civilian: Antarctic, Arctic, unmanned, short-range, helicopter, interaction, propeller, rotorcraft, rotary-wing, long-range, subsonic, commercial, light, light-engine, intercontinental, general purpose, special purpose, passenger, piston, owned by individual owners {private}, jet, sanitary, supersonic, supersonic transport, agricultural, high-speed, service, sports, medium-range, transport, training;

2) military: aircraft carrier {deck), army, base, combat, bomber {rocket carrier), military transport {transport), main command, long-range {strategic), fighter, fighter-bomber, ship, naval, anti-submarine, reconnaissance, communications, special, assault, experimental: research and development, experimental, research and development, aircraft testing.

Ukrainian aviation terms-abbreviations demonstrate a variety of ways of their formation, as evidenced by the presence of initial (АСК, АН-78), alphabetic (РЛС), combined (мініБПКА), graphical (пА), audible (НКАУ) and other acronyms.

The search for translated Ukrainian equivalents to English aviation terms-abbreviations reveals the originality of English term formation and its distinctive features. Structural types of English aviation terms and abbreviations are characterized by a variety of synthetic relations, which requires special linguistic knowledge from the translator to identify the abbreviation and its original form. According to our observations, in the English aviation terminology system, three-component phrases most often serve as the basis for modeling letter abbreviations: UHF (ultra high frequency); ACC (area control center). Occasionally, two-component ones are used: FCT (friction coefficient); IAS (indicated airspeed), four-component: AWIS (aviation weather information system); GNSS (global navigation satellite system).

In the English aviation terminology system, unlike the Ukrainian one, the material for the formation of letter abbreviations can be a composite close to the

phrase (S/N [signal-to-noise (ratio)] – відношення «сигналшум»), as well as a phrase, one of the components of which is expressed as a compound word (UAS [upper airspace] – верхній повітряний простір; tdw [tons deadweight] – повна вантажопідйомність у тоннах). To translate the terms formed in this way, the original phrase is restored and the Ukrainian equivalent is selected using calquing. In some cases, the equivalent to an English abbreviation is a Ukrainian abbreviation: cbcm [cubic centimetre] – кубічний сантиметр – см3 ; куб. см; cbm [cubic metre] – кубічний метр – м 3 ; куб. м. When identifying the original form of an initial abbreviation, it should be borne in mind that one of the letters in its composition may be an abbreviation of conjunctions or prepositions: SARC [search and rescue center] – центр пошуку і рятування; ADTOD [advise time of delivery] – повідомте про час доставки; SLOI [shipper's letter of instructions] – інструктивний лист вантажовідправника.

Due to the analytical structure of the language, the English aviation terminology system demonstrates a variety of truncation types. One of the most productive is the apocope type, when the first three or four letters are used to model the abbreviation. In Ukrainian word formation, this method is not widespread, and therefore, in the target language, regardless of the graphic design of the English abbreviation, the full form of the decoded term is usually the equivalent: aux [auxiliary] – допоміжний; cor [correction] – корекція; pil [pilot] – пілот; dist [distance] – дистанція, відстань; obj [object] – об'єкт; OBST [obstacle] перешкода; PER [personnel] – особовий склад, персонал; POS [positive] – позитивний.

To distinguish between homonymous characters, additional numeric and alphabetic indices are used: V2 [take-off safety speed] – безпечна швидкість злету; Va [design manoeuvring speed] – розрахункова швидкість маневрування.

The translation equivalent in the Ukrainian language is a terminological phrase that fully reveals the meaning of the abbreviation. Although abbreviation

homonymy manifests itself differently in different fields of science, there are some general trends in its development. Homonymous abbreviations appear in the depths of narrow specialties, in autonomous terminology systems that are understandable to narrow specialists. In particular, lexical homonymy of highly specialized English medical terms is represented mainly by abbreviations. A prerequisite for the adequate translation of such abbreviations is to refer to the broader context.

The English aviation terminology also contains composites with lexical morphemes of Greek-Latin origin like aero-, anti-, inter-, semi-, single-, multi-, super- and composites with indigenous lexical morphemes as after-, -off-, -down-, -out-, -over-, -self-, -up. Complex translation lexical and grammatical transformations in the translation of aviation terms with lexical morphemes are caused by the strong connection of grammatical and semantic relations between the components of composites. Translation of composites with morphemes of Greek-Latin origin (semi-words) is accompanied by the formation of incomplete word-formation and semantic calques, while pomorphic translation or calques of both parts are rare. The need to use lexical additions in many cases is due to the synonymy of English morphemes in terms of individual meanings.

CONCLUSIONS TO CHAPTER 2

CONCLUSIONS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Межжеріна Г. В. Англійські авіаційні терміни в аспекті перекладу. – Київ : Фенікс, 2021. – 96 с.
2. Межуєва І. Ю, Єльцова С. С // Науковий вісник Міжнародного гуманітарного університету. Сер.: Філологія. 2019 № 41 том 2 – 4 с.
3. Микульчик Р. Антонімія українських фізичних термінів з прізвищевими компонентами // Термінологічний вісник. – вип. 2 (2). – 2013. – С. 78–82.
4. Пономарів О. Д. Стилістика сучасної української мови / О. Д. Пономарів. – Тернопіль : Навчальна книга – Богдан, 2000. – 248 с.
5. Тарасова В. В. Комунікативно-прагматичні особливості авіаційного науково-популярного дискурсу / В. В. Тарасова // Науковий вісник Чернівецького університету : Германська філологія. – 2013. – Вип. 653. – с. 195.
6. Халіновська Л. А. Явище антонімії в авіаційній термінології // Науковий вісник Волин. Нац. ун-ту ім. Лесі Українки. – 2010. – С. 366–369.

LIST OF REFERENCE SOURCES

7. Boeing Technical Dictionary. 1994.
8. Crocker David. Dictionary of Aviation. 2007.
9. URL: https://www.aeroclass.org/aviation-terms/

LIST OF DATA SOURCES

ANNEX

РЕЗЮМЕ