

выражения языковой личности детектива (а именно вопросительных и восклицательных предложений, повтор лексем, развернутые монологи, которые осложнены синтаксическими конструкциями, лексику, принадлежащую к полям неопределенности и неуверенности) на вербально-семантическом уровне.

Ключевые слова: языковая личность, вербально-семантический, лингвокогнитивный, мотивационный уровень, детективный жанр.

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### FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF ENGLISH AVIATION TERMINOLOGY

*У статті розглянуто запозичення та створення нових термінів авіаційної термінології. Об'єктом цього стають терміни, мовні одиниці, що відображають культурні особливості певної етнічної спільності. Описано основні етапи формування авіаційної термінології англійської мови, досліджено вплив мовних та позамовних чинників на склад англійської авіаційної термінології. Самим важливим мотивом для запозичень є усвідомлення того, що інша мова може стати джерелом для нових відкриттів. Сучасна авіаційна терміносистема – складна й різноманітна сукупність одиниць, яку можна класифікувати за різними ознаками, але передусім, за ступенем і характером спеціалізації її одиниць. До складу авіаційної термінології входять загальнотехнічна й власне авіаційна лексика, зафіксована не лише в загальномовних, але й спеціальних словниках. Актуальність теми роботи зумовлена соціальною та лінгвістичною потребою в багатоаспектному дослідженні формування та функціонування авіаційної терміносистеми. Усебічний розгляд авіаційної терміносистеми зумовлений насамперед практичними потребами суспільства. З'ясування загальних і специфічних закономірностей організації авіаційної терміносистеми на різних етапах становлення, дослідження їхнього складу з погляду походження сприятиме досягненню належного рівня мовного забезпечення зазначеної сфери, окреслить зв'язки з іншими терміносистемами. Науково-технічна термінологія є робочим інструментом щоденного користування, оскільки знання науково-технічної термінології та вміння користуватися нею дають змогу ефективно опрацьовувати зростаючий потік іноземною науковою інформацією. У дослідженні виявлено шляхи потрапляння запозичень в англійську мову та визначено мови, які, як і раніше, поповнюють авіаційну термінологію.*

Ключові слова: термін, запозичення, термінотворення, авіаційна терміносистема.

Currently, the bulk of the linguistic fund is a specialized vocabulary that is developing intensively and actively interacting with other layers of vocabulary, primarily – commonly used. In recent years, native and foreign scientists have been conducting numerous studies of terminology. Separately and in combination with other linguistic problems, various aspects of the study of terms (etymological foundations of terminology, terminological synonymy and homonymy, standardization of terms, translation transformations, etc.) were covered in the works of T. Kyuaka, V. I. Karaban, O. V. Superanska, F. A. Zitkina and others [3, 4, 6, 7].

The **urgency** of this article is evidenced by the rapid development of the aviation industry, an increase in this regard, scientific and technical contacts with the English-speaking world. The **purpose** of this article is to identify the peculiarities of the processes of formation and development of English aviation terminology, which will further enable us to consider structural and semantic

peculiarities of this terminology and the specifics of its translation from English to Ukrainian and vice versa.

By studying modern aviation terminology on a synchronous slice, we consider each phenomenon of this terminology as historically determined and as such, which is the result of the previous development of the language, and proceed from the fact that the present state of language is the basis for its further development. In order to establish the periodization of the development of English language aviation terminology, it is necessary to follow the evolutionary processes in English aviation terminology for the review of the development of aeronautics, aviation, missile technology and astronautics [1].

Under the aviation terms in our article, we understand the words or phrases used to designate special concepts in aeronautics. These are the terms for designating all types of aircraft – from balloons to spacecraft; their designs, engines and systems; weapons – from the first air bombs and to missiles; types of ground support; airborne and ground personnel; as well as some concepts of aerodynamics, meteorology, radar, aerial photography, paratroopership and aviation medicine.

In determining the timing of the appearance of terms, we were guided by the general rule that "words appear simultaneously with objects (concepts) due to the inextricable connection of language and thinking" [2, p. 47].

The aeronautical terminology of the English language arose as a result of aeronautics and astronautics, and was replenished in parallel with the development of these branches of knowledge. People have long dreamed of creating wings and flying (not by chance, the word "aviation" comes from the Latin "*avis*", which means the bird).

These dreams are reflected in all languages, in English as well. There were words that were still called only imaginary devices for human flight, which were only a reflection of human dreams. Actually, the subjects they described did not exist, although the work of the writers, in which they were mentioned possible, became an impetus for the development of aviation.

Only in the eighteenth century, the era of the industrial revolution, makes the transition from fantasy to real flight over the earth's surface. On November 21, 1783, the French pilots, Pilotru de Rooseier and Francois d'Arlanda, were able to go on a 25-minute balloon flight, built by the brothers Joseph Michel and Etienne Mongolfier. 1783 is considered to be the actual beginning of the development of aeronautics, and accordingly – the beginning of the history of aviation terminology.

The launch of the balloon and the further development of aeronautics led to the appearance of the first aeronautical terms in French. In the same year 1783, two balloons were launched in London. And, of course, along with new subjects in England, there were terms for their designation. At the same time, the English language borrows the French term "parachute" which was first used by the Parisian physicist, Lenorman (he created this term from the two French words: "*parer*" – "*warn*", "*chute*" – "*fall*") [1].

Two years later, Frenchman Blanchard made his first flight through the Channel. This event was the start of more than a century of active influence of French advances in the field of aeronautics and astronautics on the formation of aviation terminology of the English language.

Center for the development of aeronautics and aviation until the second decade of the XX century was France causing a large proportion of aviation terms of French origin in different languages of the world. The first British who left a mark on the development of aviation were the scientist J. Caley, inventor V. Henson and mechanic J. Stringfello. In 1843, they designed an airplane model called "aerial steam-carriage" (similar to the name of the locomotive that was already used in England for the carriage of passengers). However, the British were treated fairly skeptical of ideas related to the flight of man in the air. British conservatism hampered creative developments in the field of aviation, and the country with a highly developed industry could only borrow the new concepts and aviation terms that so rapidly appeared in France in the 40-60s of the XIX century: "*air bomb*", "*aviation*", "*helicopter*".

In the first half of the XX century in the aviation terminology of the English language actually British innovations appeared, for example: "*ascent*", "*fall*", "*head*".

After the invention of the balloon, no one could create another way to travel around the air for almost a century. Attempts by all inventors of that time were aimed at inventing ways to control the balloon, but for this there was not enough motor. Since the 1960's, in the XIX century first in America, Henri Jiffar, then the Tissadier brothers in France, Hayr Maxim in England tried to create a special motor for an aerosol. The term "motor" – "engine" borrowed from the French, can be considered as aviation from that time, since it has already been used to designate an engine designed for aeronautics [1].

In Germany, interest in engine aviation appeared much later, but this did not prevent the Germans from catching up very quickly, and then overtake their rivals. In 1900, Count F. Zeppelin successfully tested the controlled airship he constructed, and subsequently the name "Zeppelin" became the general name of the aircraft. In the same year as a term he is included in English aviation terminology. It was the first aircraft term borrowed from the German language.

American O. Shanut first designed a steering wheel and developed an original model with two planes located on one another. So, in the late 90's new aviation terms appear – "*biplane*", "*glider*", "*gliding machine*" [1].

In 1900, Wright's brothers began experimenting with their first planner in Kitty Hawk, and in 1901 the second glider was tested. In 1902 they started the creation of the first motorized airplane, the engine for which they assembled. On Dec. 17, 1903, Wilber and Orville Wright carried out the first manned flight flight on Fleury 1 airplane. Over the next two years, they continued to improve the design of the airplane and carried out more than 200 flights. Thanks to the development of brothers Wright in the early twentieth century. The terms "*capot*", "*carburetor*", "*cylinder*", "*oil pump*" fall into the aviation terminology. All of them are recorded in the dictionary A. Shlomana 1910 [8].

At the beginning of the twentieth century, France remains the leading nation in almost all aviation achievements. Brazilian A. Santos-Dumont, Frenchman L. Blerio, Englishman A. Farman, Americans, Wright brothers – all their inventions were supported in France. The planes of these inventors were called by their names. At the same time the term "*triplane*" appears on the designation of the aircraft designed by A. Farman, which had three bearing planes [1].

At the beginning of the twentieth century prospects for aviation research have also been understood in Russia. Due to the skill of the pilots P. M. Nesterov and K. K. Artseulov the English aviation terminology has been replenished with two new terms: "*air loop*" [28, p. 207] and "*spin*" [5, p. 310].

The main feature of aviation in the first 10 years of its existence, 1903-1914, can be considered a sport, and then a military-sports character. Hence such terms as "*trial flight*", "*flying race*", "*flying range*" appeared.

Before the First World War, hydro-aviation began to develop. There is an airplane that can take off and land on the water. In English it is called "seaplane". This term was introduced by Winston Churchill. In 1913, in his speech, he said that a sea hydroplane should be called seaplane, and an ordinary airplane is simply "plane". At the same time, the term "flying boat", begins to take place, as the plane, designed by Glen Curtis, was like a boat. It is during this period that marine terms intensively penetrate aviation terminology: "*crew*", "*captain*", "*cockpit*", "*navigator*" [1].

The First World War led to the rapid development of the aviation industry. During 1914-1918 the English language includes a number of new aviation terms and terminological phrases: "*air defense*", "*air fleet*", "*air force*", etc., the emergence of which was a direct consequence of the war and the creation of bomber and fighter aviation during this period. The war required new planes to perform special tasks. So, in the English aviation terminology system, the terms "bomber", "fighter", "bomber-fighter" appeared. In the 50's of the twentieth century, Britain, the USA, Germany, the Soviet Union possessed a large number of aircraft, which had to be used in peacetime. Of great importance is the air connection initially between the cities, and then between countries for the transportation of passengers, the transportation of mail and cargo. With new aviation tasks, there are new aviation terms: "*air mail*, *air transport service*, *air freight*, *commercial aviation*, *civil aviation*" [1].

In the years of the Second World War, further intensive development of aviation takes place: the types of aviation troops and services are defined – *"medical aviation service"*, *"paratroop battalion"*, *"paratroops"*; air defense improves – *"counter air fighter"*, *"defensive air operation"*. There are new types of airplanes – *"air evacuation transport"*, *"interceptor"*.

After the Second World War, aviation was developing even more intensively. New branches of the aviation industry – jet and missile – are emerging, requiring new aviation terms for naming new items and phenomena: *"convertiplane"*, *"flare-out"*, *"sweptwing"*.

In 1957, the first artificial satellite of the Earth was launched in the Soviet Union. In English there was a Russian borrowing *"sputnik"*. On April 12, 1961 Yu. O. Gagarin flew into space. A new stage in the development of aviation caused new terms: *"cosmodrome"*, *"cosmonaut"*. The development of astronautics in the US and the flights of American spacecraft enriched the English language with a number of new terms: *"blast-off"*, *"count-down"*, *"space technology"*. Further advances in the development of astronautics have enriched aviation terminology with the terms *"spaceship commander"*, *"lunar module"*, *"moon landing"*, *"docking"*.

It may be **concluded** that the semantic changes that have taken place in aviation terminology throughout the history of the existence of the aviation terminology can be divided into semantic changes caused by new discoveries and semantic changes caused by changes in the objects and phenomena themselves.

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### FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF ENGLISH AVIATION TERMINOLOGY

The article considers borrowing and making new terms of English aviation terminology. The basic stages of English aviation terminology formation are described, the influence of linguistic and extra-linguistic factors on English aviation terminology structure is analyzed. The most important reason of borrowing is the realization that another language can be a source for the new openings. The modern aviation terminology system is a complex and diverse set of units that can be classified according to various features, but above all, by the degree and nature of the specialization of its units. The aviation terminology includes the general technical and proper aviation vocabulary, which is recorded not only in general, but also in special dictionaries. The topicality of the topic is determined by the social and linguistic needs in the multidimensional study of the formation and operation of the aviation terminology system. A comprehensive review of the aviation terminology system is primarily due

to the practical needs of society. Explaining the general and specific laws of the organization of aviation terminology system at different stages of formation, studying their composition from the point of view of origin will contribute to the achievement of the appropriate level of language provision of the specified sphere, outlining links with other terminology systems. Scientific and technical terminology is a working tool for daily use, since knowledge of scientific and technical terminology and its ability to use it enables to effectively process the growing flow of foreign scientific information. The study found ways to get borrowed into English and defined languages that continue to fill up aviation terminology.

Key words: terms, borrowings, terminology, aviation terminology.

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#### ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ И РАЗВИТИЕ АНГЛИЙСКОЙ АВИАЦИОННОЙ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ

В статье рассмотрены заимствования и создание новых терминов авиационной терминологии. Объектом этого становятся термины, языковые единицы, отражающие культурные особенности определенной этнической общности. Описаны основные этапы формирования авиационной терминологии английского языка, исследовано влияние языковых и внеязыковых факторов на состав английской авиационной терминологии. Самым важным мотивом для заимствований является осознание того, что другой язык может стать источником для новых событий. Современная авиационная терминосистема – сложная и разнообразная совокупность единиц, которые можно классифицировать по различным признакам, но прежде всего, по степени и характеру специализации ее единиц. В состав авиационной терминологии входят общетехническая и собственно авиационная лексика, зафиксирована не только в общеязыковых, но и специальных словарях. Актуальность темы работы обусловлена социальной и лингвистической потребностью в многоаспектном исследовании формирования и функционирования авиационной терминосистемы. Всестороннее рассмотрение данной терминосистемы обусловлено прежде всего практическими потребностями общества. Выяснение общих и специфических закономерностей организации авиационной терминосистемы на разных этапах становления, исследования их состава с точки зрения происхождения способствует достижению должного уровня языкового обеспечения указанной сферы, определит связи с другими терминосистемами. Научно–техническая терминология является рабочим инструментом ежедневного пользования, поскольку знания научно-технической терминологии и умение пользоваться ею позволяет эффективно обрабатывать растущий поток иностранной научной информации. В исследовании выявлены пути попадания заимствований в английский язык и определены языки которые, как и раньше, пополняют авиационную терминологию.

Ключевые слова: термины, заимствования, терминообразование, авиационная терминосистема.

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#### **МОВНО-ОСВІТНІ ПРІОРИТЕТИ В ДІАХРОНІЇ: ЛЬВІВСЬКЕ БРАТСТВО НАПР. XVI – ПОЧ. XVII СТ.**

*У статті йдеться про мовні засади освітнього процесу у Львівській братській школі напр.к. XVI – поч. XVII ст. та місце і роль у цьому процесі руської (староукраїнської) мови. Теперішні космополітичні процеси в мовно-освітньому просторі України спонукають*