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e-mail: olena.olenyuk@lnu.edu.ua

ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6203-9344>

Web of Science Researcher ID: ITV-7041-2023

e-mail: maxolenyuk1320@gmail.com

ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8849-4452>

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**Olena Oleniuk,***PhD in Philology, associate professor,  
Ivan Franko National University of L'viv***Maksym Oleniuk,***Master of Philology,  
Ivan Franko National University of L'viv*

### CABIN CREW VOCABULARY IN “AIRPORT” BY ARTHUR HAILEY AND ITS TRANSLATION INTO UKRAINIAN

*The article focuses on the investigation of the translation techniques employed in order to render into Ukrainian the cabin crew vocabulary in “Airport” by Arthur Hailey. A. Hailey became the readers’ guide to then unknown world of professional life, giving the rise to a new genre of a professional (occupational, workplace) novel renowned for its deep insight into the inner world of a professional sphere where fiction and facts are skillfully connected. Abundant usage of professional vocabulary is one of its key features. Accordingly, the means of translation of the lexical items used by flight attendants in the professional and private settings, which are further classified into realia, terms, professionalisms, jargonisms and slang, have been analyzed. The translation of the novel into Ukrainian conducted by a graduate of Ivan Franko National University of L'viv Volodymyr Kuch and published in 2018 by the publishing house “Klub Simeinogo Dozwillia” has served as the material for the investigation. The results of the study indicate that the following methods have been used: transposition, extension, transcription, reduction. Thus, the use of indirect translation techniques prevails, which makes the translation into Ukrainian more expressive and facilitates the reader’s perception of the text. A significant number of applied transformations testifies to the skill of the translator and his awareness of the professional context.*

**Keywords:** cabin crew vocabulary, translation strategies, adequacy of translation.

**Оленюк Олена Валеріївна,***кандидат філологічних наук, доцент,  
Львівський національний університет імені Івана Франка***Оленюк Максим Сергійович,***магістр філології,  
Львівський національний університет імені Івана Франка*

### ЛЕКСИКА КАБІННОГО ЕКІПАЖУ В РОМАНІ АРТУРА ХЕЙЛІ «АЕРОПОРТ» І ЇЇ ВІДТВОРЕННЯ УКРАЇНСЬКОЮ МОВОЮ

*У статті розглянуто перекладацькі стратегії, що застосовувалися для відтворення фахової лексики кабінного екіпажу українською мовою. Необхідність аналізу адекватності перекладу лексики бортпровідників складає актуальність цієї наукової розвідки, оскільки бурхливий розвиток технологій позначається на всіх аспектах нашого життя, включно з авіацією, і генерує нові явища і, як наслідок, лексичні одиниці на їх позначення. Відповідно, з’являється потреба у вивченні того, як вони передаються іншими мовами. У цьому науковому дослідженні у фокус уваги потрапляють перекладацькі стратегії, використані перекладачем Володимиром Кучем щоб відтворити лексику бортпровідників у романі Артура Хейлі «Аеропорт». Цей літературний твір є одним із класичних прикладів професійного роману, основною прикметною рисою якого є насиченість тексту фаховою лексикою, до якої належать терміни, реалії, професіоналізми, жаргонізми та сленгова лексика. Результати дослідження свідчать про те, що для перекладу лексики бортпровідників українською мовою здебільшого застосовувалися такі прийоми: транспозиція, розширення, транскрипція, скорочення. Таким чином, переважає використання прийомів непрямого перекладу, що робить переклад українською мовою більш виразним та полегшує сприйняття тексту читачем. Значна кількість застосованих трансформацій свідчить про майстерність перекладача та його обізнаність з фаховим контекстом. Можна також зробити висновок про те, що еквівалентності та адекватності перекладу сприяє не лише успішне використання перекладацьких стратегій, а й глибоке розуміння перекладачем вихідного тексту й різноманітних лінгвістичних і позовових факторів.*

**Ключові слова:** лексика кабінного екіпажу, перекладацькі стратегії, адекватність перекладу.

**Introduction.** Due to rapid technological development, globalization and removing the boundaries aviation plays a significant role in modern life and establishes its terminology or specialized language, which is also dubbed professional language (Crystal, 2003).

Recently, Aviation English has come into prominence. A number of scholars have focused their attention on the questions of Aviation English translation, in particular, its basic units, their interconnection, peculiarities, the methods of teaching Aviation English (Mezhzherina, 2021; Borowska, 2017; Kopecka, 2017; Schaberg, 2012).

“Aviation English vocabulary constitutes the core of communication in the professional aviation environment. It originates primarily in the common vocabulary, closely interacts with it in the process of operation, relies on natural language substrate. As a

means of professional communication and special knowledge, aviation vocabulary reflects in its contents the results of scientific and professional knowledge” (Fainman, 2012: 239).

The feature Hailey’s novels are most renowned for is the deep insight into the inner world of a professional sphere where he skillfully connects fiction and facts. Hence his novels are categorized as professional (occupational, workplace, factional) novels. The setting, described in great detail, becomes the main “character” of the prose. In order to reconstruct it A. Hailey employs a wide range of stylistic methods with professional vocabulary becoming the principal one.

Nevertheless, few attempts have been made to provide the comparative analysis of the translation of the novel “Airport” into Ukrainian. This study is grounded on the academic findings of both Ukrainian and foreign translators and thus the translation is scrutinized in terms of its consistency with the translation tradition.

**Literature review.** Such outstanding scholars and poets as M. Rylskyi, M. Zerov, Hr. Kochur, M. Lukash, R. Zorivchak, E. Nida, H. P. Grice, M. Baker, et al. have focused their studies on the problems of translation. Since the pioneering book by E. Nida *Towards the Science of Translating* was published in 1964, the prestige of Translation Studies as a discipline has rapidly increased and still is growing at a global scale, as nowadays an unprecedented number of translators are employed in turning spoken and written texts from one language to another.

However, certain neglect of research of the reception of Hailey’s literary work in Ukraine can be observed. It might be attributed to scarce amount of material for the investigation inasmuch as there exists only one translation of the novel into Ukrainian. It was conducted by a graduate of Ivan Franko National University of L’viv Volodymyr Kuch and published in 2018 by the publishing house “Klub Simeinogo Dozvillia” (Family Leisure Club). This is the translation which is under study in the given article.

**The purpose of the article** is to study the techniques employed in translation of the cabin crew vocabulary into Ukrainian and analyse the adequacy of the translation.

**Results.** The method the translator applied to render the names of the airlines is that of transcription. It involves formal reproduction of original lexical units using the phonemes of the language of translation. Neither short nor more extended explication of the transcribed name is given in the following examples. However, the context itself serves as an explication. In addition, the translator adds inverted commas which are not observed in the SL, thus adding supplementary information.

*He stepped into the carpeted corridor and turned to the left familiarly, heading for the apartment which Gwen Meighen shared with a stewardess of **United Air Lines** (p. 61)*

*Вернон вийшов у встелений килимом коридор та, як завжди повернув ліворуч у бік квартири, яку Гвен Мейген ділила зі стюардесою «**Юнайтед Ейр Лайнз**» (с. 72)*

***Trans America** would cooperate, as airlines always did (p. 134)*

*«**Транс Америка**» їх підтримає, як і завжди робили авіакомпанії (с. 147).*

The geographical realia *Stewardess Row* is adequately translated into the TL with the application of the technique of transposition, where the N+N cluster is rendered with the change of the position of the head noun.

*He was still in the kitchen of Gwen Meighen’s apartment on **Stewardess Row**. (p.128).*

*Він досі перебував на кухні квартири Гвен Мейген у **Провулку Стюардес** (с. 141).*

The two-component asyndetic noun cluster with the structure AN+N is adequately translated into the TL beginning with the head noun after which the attributive component and the adjunct noun are translated in succession. In this case the noun cluster in the SL is more semantically condensed therefore the technique of expansion has been used in the TL.

*Airlines are used to having their unmarried stewardesses get pregnant. It happens all the time. The last report I read, **the national airline average** was ten percent, per year. (p. 135)*

*Авіакомпанії звикли до того, що їхні незаміжні стюардеси вагітніють. Таке постійно трапляється. За останніми даними, що я читав, **середньостатистичний показник по всіх авіакомпаніях країни** становить десять відсотків на рік (с. 149)*

The technique used by the translator to convey the meaning of the next example is that of transposition. The complex sentence in the SL language is rendered as the simple sentence in the TL, thus the syntactic structure of the sentence undergoes certain changes.

***The rules say** you turn back all the unused ones (p. 130).*

*За **правилами** ти мусиш повернути решту (с. 144).*

Another example of transposition is observed when passive constructions are translated. The translator reasonably avoids using them in the TL conveying the meaning with the help of impersonal sentence or a simple sentence in active voice.

*Nobody **gets caught**, and almost everybody does it. Look-every first class passenger **is entitled** to two of these little bottles, but some passengers use only one, and there are always others who won’t have any. (p. 130)*

*Нікого ще **не зловили**, і майже всі так роблять. Слухай – кожен пасажир першого класу **має право** на дві такі пляшечки, але деякі беруть собі тільки одну, а є й такі, яким жодна не потрібна (с. 143)*

The technique the translator chose to render the following terminological unit is that of reduction with the part of it being omitted in the TL. As a consequence, certain loss in translation can be observed as it is not indicated what exactly is supposed to undergo inventory check. The translator should have specified that «*інвентаризація витратних матеріалів*» was implied.

Another thing stewardesses learned was that no **inventory check of removable cabin equipment** was ever made at the termination of a flight (p. 132)

*Стюардеси також знають, що **інвентаризації** після польоту не буде (с. 145)*

When translating the term *captain* into Ukrainian, the translator does not refer to the calque translation using the word *капітан*, which may have caused inadequate translation and distortion of meaning, but uses the adaptation technique by suggesting an appropriate Ukrainian equivalent *командир*, which correlates with the official list of ranks in the aviation industry of Ukraine.

*The five stewardesses for Flight Two were already in the bus, and there was a chorus of “Good evening, **Captain** . . . good evening, **Captain**.” as Demerest and Anson Harris clambered in, followed by Jordan... (p. 226).*

*П’ять стюардес Рейсу Два вже сиділи в автобусі й озвалися хором «Доброго вечора, **командире** ... доброго вечора, **командире**», коли Демерест із Гарісом зайшли в салон (с. 245).*

Nonetheless, using the calque translation in the following case does not seem to be justified inasmuch as it does not convey the intended semantic relationship in the SL. Thus, *посібник стюардеси* expresses the possessiveness instead of the purpose. We may assume that *посібник для стюардеси* could have been a more faithful equivalent. Furthermore, there is a corresponding terminological unit *посадова інструкція бортопроводника* in Ukrainian aviation terminology.

*With her soft English voice, she did the best she could with the treacly, insincere paragraph from her stewardess manual, which the company insisted must be read on every flight.* (p. 299)

*М'яким англійським акцентом вона зробила все, що могла, з нудотним, нещирим абзацом зі свого посібника стюардеси, який, як вимагала компанія, потрібно було зачитувати на кожному рейсі* (с. 322).

The following example demonstrates the certain loss in translation inasmuch as the translator substitutes the time clause with the condition one thus changing the semantics of the sentence. The use of the transposition strategy proves to be unsuccessful here.

*A good many overseas flights had male stewards directing cabin service, but Trans America encouraged senior women staffers like Gwen to take charge when they proved themselves capable.* (p. 301)

*Обслуговуванням салону керували стюарди, але «Транс Америка» заохочувала старших працівниць, як-то Гвен, брати керівництво на себе, якщо ті були здатні на таке.* (с. 324)

The following example contains several terminological units which are structurally viewed as noun clusters, thus the translation is predetermined by the structural form of the cluster. In two-component asyndetic substantival clusters *round-trip ticket/ticket stub* the translator starts with a head noun and then proceeds with an adjunct which functions as an adjective. Conversely, in a three-component cluster *a return flight coupon* the translator wrongly views it as a two-component one which splits into Adj+NN in which the final noun forms the head component to the initial adjunct noun. Nevertheless, the structure of this cluster should be viewed as NN+N with two initial nouns (return flight) forming a close sense unit having the function of an adjunct to the final head noun (coupon). The meaning of this cluster should be conveyed starting with the final noun and then proceeding with the initial attributive component: купон на зворотний рейс.

*If it was a round-trip ticket, you'd be holding a return flight coupon. And if it was one-way, you'd still have the ticket stub and boarding folder.* (p. 400)

*Якби то був квиток у обидва боки, у вас залишився б зворотний польотний купон. А якщо квиток у один бік, ви б досі мали корінець квитка і квиткову папку.* (с. 429).

The next compound is the demonstration of an inadequate choice of lexical units in the TL. Although the two-component asyndetic substantival cluster is well translated structurally, the usage of a non-existing word *передзльотний* in combination with *ритуал*, which carries the additional connotational meaning *обряд, що супроводжує релігійну відправу; церемонія*, creates an awkward construction. It could have been substituted, using the technique of generalization, by *підготовка до злету*.

*Gwen Meighen, occupied with pre-takeoff rituals, had no time for such analysis* (p. 299) .

*Гвен Мейген, зайнята передзльотними ритуалами, не мала часу на такий аналіз.* (с. 322).

The techniques of reduction and expansion are used in the following example, however, they do not appear to be properly chosen. The lexical unit *housekeeping chores* is redundantly expanded as *адміністративно-господарський* while using *господарський* would be sufficient whereas *around the plane* is omitted causing certain loss in translation.

*While four of the five stewardesses busied themselves with housekeeping chores around the airplane, Gwen used the p.a. system to welcome passengers aboard.* (p. 299)

*Поки чотири з п'яти стюардес займалися адміністративно-господарськими обов'язками, Гвен через систему гучного зв'язку вітала пасажирів на борту.* (с. 322)

One-component term *manifest*, which denotes a list of passengers carried on a plane, is translated with the help of expansion by the way of adding explanatory adjective *пасажирська* to the noun *відомість*. This is a conventional term listed in the dictionary of aviation terminology.

*The tourist passenger count won't tally. We've made it twice; we still can't agree with the manifest and tickets.* (p. 296)

*Кількість пасажирів у туристичному класі не збігається... Досі не можемо узгодити пасажирську відомість та квитки.* (с. 318)

Another example of translation of a monolexical substantival term by the way of expansion is observed in the following sentence. The translator faithfully conveys the meaning using the conventional term listed in the dictionary of aviation terminology.

*More essential were the announcements about emergency exits, oxygen masks, and ditching.* (p. 299)

*Суттєвішими були оголошення про аварійні виходи, кисневі маски та вимушені посадки на воду.* (с. 322)

A skillful use of transposition is demonstrated in the next example. The homogenous objects in the SL (*four stewardesses to supervise* and *her own duties*), both of which refer to the predicate *had* are rendered as homogenous predicates in the TL (*керувала* and *мала*), thus preserving the sentence semantics.

*Gwen had four stewardesses to supervise, as well as her own duties in the first class cabin.* (p. 301)

*Гвен керувала чотирма стюардесами, а також мала свої обов'язки в салоні першого класу.* (с. 323)

**Conclusions.** On investigating the most productive techniques employed by the translator to render cabin crew vocabulary into Ukrainian in the analysed cases, it has been observed that V. Kuch most often resorts to those of transposition, expansion, transcription, reduction. The translation proves to be expressive, the translator facilitates understanding of the ST by the Ukrainian reader using various transformations and employing variations of indirect translation. Nevertheless, in some cases the text undergoes certain losses in translation which are inevitable and may be attributed to morphological and syntactic differences between the languages and also lack of professional background in the translator.

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