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**THE MAIN TYPES OF LEXICAL TRANSFORMATION
IN TERMINOLOGY TRANSLATION IN THE SPHERE
OF LEATHER AND FUR PRODUCTION**

Terminology translation is one of the most difficult problems in the field of linguistics and translation studies, because terms refer to vocabulary that is developing rapidly, it is in demand among specialists in various fields and requires special attention. But there are some difficulties in their translation because adequate translation is impossible without additional knowledge related to the origin, classification, functioning and features of the translation of terms.

Such scientists as L. Borysova, V. Karaban, T. Kiyak, K. Shipilo, O. Gerasimova, A. Stegalyuk, D. Furt, S. Yarema, L. Bilozerska, M. Lyubchenko and others are concerned with the problem of translation of terms in various aspects. Their developments and investigations have made a significant contribution to solving the problem of translation of terms.

As a result of studying the scientific literature, we found that the process of translation of the term is determined by two stages:

1. Find out the meaning of the term (in context).
2. Translation of the meaning in the native language (Karaban, 2002, 45).

It can be emphasized that the term is unambiguous; the term has no connotative meanings, it is devoid of synonyms, regardless of the text the term is translated by the term - full or absolute equivalent, and therefore according to the unanimous opinion of many experts, is one of the units that do not complicate the translator (Абабілова, 2015, 127). However, after conducting a detailed study, we found that not in all cases

the translation of the term is a problem-free process because different fields of knowledge contain the same unit, which has different meanings depending on the context.

The ability to carry out two-way translation of professionally oriented text is a dominant component in mastering a foreign language by specialists of any sphere .

The purpose of this work is to analyze the ways of translating special terms and identify the most commonly used translation strategies in the translation of terms in the field of leather and fur production.

In order to achieve equivalence and adequacy of translation, lexical transformations are used.

In the process of using lexical transformations, individual lexical units of the original language are replaced by lexical units of the target language, and they are not their vocabulary equivalents. V. Karaban, a Ukrainian researcher, singles out the following types of transformations in translation - transcoding, calque, descriptive translation, adding a word, deleting a word, replacing a word in one part of speech with a word in another part of speech and permuting a word (Karaban, 2003, 315). We consider it expedient to analyze the types of lexical transformations in the translation of terms in the sphere of fur and leather production from English into Ukrainian and from Ukrainian into English, based on this classification.

1. Transcoding is a method of translation in which the sound / graphic forms of a word of the original language (or both forms in combination) are transmitted by means of the alphabet of the language of translation, for example,

a) transcription - reproduction of the sound form of the original

lexical unit, its phonemic composition using the letters of the language of translation, for example, design studio - дизайн-студія, *alpaca* – альпака, *Antique* – антик (*doodle skin color*), *elastin* – еластин, *Black Glama* – Блек Глама (*elite kind of mink skins*), *Bukhara karakul* – Бухара-каракуль, *Demi buff* – Демі –бафф (*color of mink skins*), *blazer* – блейзер, *dacron* – дакрон.

b) transliteration - reproduction of the graphic form of the original lexical unit, its letter composition using the letters of the language to be translated, for example, *абсорбент* – *absorbent*, *aerosol* – *аерозоль*, *енідерміс* – *epidermis*, *expert* – *експерт*, *експлерент* – *explerent*, *barter* – *бартер*, *crosscheck* – *крос-чек*, *certificate* – *сертифікат*, *collagen* – *колаген*, *defile* – *дефіле*, *claster* – *кластер*, *condensate* – *конденсат*, *algorithm* – *алгоритм*, *centrifuga* – *центрифуга*, *barguzin* – *баргузин*, *carnet* – *карнет*.

c) adaptive transcoding - translation technique that adapts the word form of the original language to the phonetic or grammatical structure of the target language (or both structures), for example, *epithelial* – *епітеліальна*, *expertise* – *експертиза*, *denaturation* – *денатурація*.

2. Calque is a way of translating terms, when the combinatorial composition of a word or phrase is reproduced, during which the constituent parts of a word (morpheme) or phrase are translated by the corresponding elements of the target language, for example: *deaeration* - *дегазація*, *dedusting* - *знепилення*, *defrosting* - *розморожування*, *degassing* - *дегазація*, *degreasing* - *знежирювання*, *dehairing* - *зневолошення*, *dehydration* - *зневодення*, *delimiting* – *зnezолування*, *facing* – *лицювання*, *fermenting* – *ферментування*, *brush holder* – *щіткотримач*.

3. Descriptive translation (explication) is used, as a rule, only in dictionaries, translation comments or footnotes. This technique is often combined with transcription, transliteration or calque, especially in cases where when naming new concepts it is not possible to immediately choose the appropriate terms in the target language, for example: *chinchilla* - *fabric for winter coats, imitating fur* (*тканина для зимового пальто, що імітує хутро*), *пужик* – *fur of young reindeer*, *бурки* – *felt boots with leather soles*, *неблюй* - *still-born calf-skin*, *муаровий* – *moiré pattern on karakul skins*, *бекеша* – *knee-length winter fur coat*.

4. The transformation of adding a word in translation is based on the restoration of words that were removed in a foreign language phrase. Compression, which is

inherent in the English language, and the widespread use of complex attributive phrases often necessitate the addition of words when translated into Ukrainian: *production of velour directly* – виробництво велюру прямим ходом.

5. Transformation of word extraction - a phenomenon that is opposite to the transformation of word addition: *tanning material* – дубитель, *rawhide hardening* – закал (*hair*), *fold of leather* – замин, *fleshing knife* – міздряк, *fat tail* – курдюк, *rabbit breeding* – кролівництво, *moisture yielding capacity* – вологовіддача, *finishing salting* - досолка.

6. In the vast majority of translation cases, the English word of one part of the language is translated into Ukrainian by the word of the same part of the language, for example: *express analysis* – експрес-метод, *express method* – експрес-метод, *Finnish topaz* – Фінський топаз (*color of mink skins*). However, the analysis of terms in the field of leather and fur has provided many examples of the application of the transformation of the replacement of a part of speech, when, for example, the noun is replaced in translation by an adjective: *flotation installation* – флотаційний апарат.

7. Changing the positions of lexical elements in a phrase or phrase in translation causes such a type of translation transformation as permutation, for example: *fibreglass* – скловолокно, *bristle removal* – зняття щетини, *tanning agent* – сполука дубильна, *neutralization with syntan retanning* – нейтралізація з додублюванням синтанами, *liquor concentration* – концентрація розчину, *chrome tanning steerhide* – бичина хромового дублення, *leather bronzing* – бронзування шкіри.

The translator must not only be fluent in English, but also be proficient in the specific field which the translated text belongs to, as the meaning of the terms is closely linked to the context, its content and specificity, and may vary depending on the sphere of application. Only with an effective combination of these two conditions can an adequate translation of any scientific and technical literature be made.

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