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AIRCRAFT PILOTS' TERMINOLOGY IN MODERN AVIATION SYSTEM

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Summary. *In the context of the development of scientific and technical progress terminology acquires on special significance. Any branch of science and technology finds its reflection living in terms. Terms convey already existing and newly emerged concepts in one or another other branches of science and technology.*

Keywords: *terminology, linguistics, pilot*

The terminological explosion attracts attention of linguists who set themselves tasks of determining the linguistic analysis of general and particular factors of terminology, systematization and ordering of terminological systems. Important moment that should determine the approach and terminology analysis method, there must be a clear representation of how one or another is formed terminological system and whether it is the result of conscious, purposeful activity or is the result of the formation of units in accordance with the literary language.

In the first case, the terms must be evaluated with positions of strict compliance with consistency, logical and linguistic validity, depending on the place occupied among subordinate concepts and terms in the system of this scientific and industrial activity. In the second case, it should the relationship between concepts and signs in a specific linguistic sphere, and also those objective internal patterns are revealed which govern the formation of this terminology system.

Analysis of a particular terminological system and its individual units in the sphere of functioning should reveal the nature of education and methods formation of the studied terminological sphere.

Let's pay attention to the aviation terminology. Before a pilot even dreams of taking the helm and taking the plane into the sky, serious preparation awaits him. In addition to technical skills and knowledge of aircraft, he must pass another important "take off" - an aviation English exam. This is not just a formality, but a vital step, because the language in aviation is not about everyday conversations, but about saved lives. [1, p.123].

In order to become a true captain of international flights, each pilot must prove his English skills in accordance with ICAO standards. You can't just speak English here - you need to know special phrases that can keep you calm in the most tense moments, when dozens of lives on board depend on the right decision. Thanks to specialized expressions, the pilot can exchange information with air traffic controllers, avoid danger and make decisions when every second is precious. This is



a professional dialogue that leaves no room for ambiguity - only clear instructions and confidence in their implementation.

In order to understand aviation vocabulary, it is important to first understand who is who on board the aircraft. Each crew member has clearly defined roles and responsibilities. Here are the top aviation jobs you should know about:

The aircraft commander, or Pilot in Command, is the main person on board.

He bears full responsibility for flight safety and makes all key decisions during the flight, takeoff and landing.

The co-pilot or first officer on board who supports the aircraft commander.

He is involved in all flight operations, including takeoff, landing and control of the aircraft during flight.[2, p. 98]. Flight attendants are responsible for the safety and comfort of passengers during the flight. They provide instructions and assistance to passengers during boarding and disembarkation, as well as provide services throughout the flight.

The term Deadhead refers to a crew member who is flying as a passenger and is not performing their job duties during the flight.

This could be a pilot or flight attendant who is transferred by an airline from one airport to another to continue duties on another flight. They occupy a passenger seat, but remain part of the airline crew.

There is a standardized system of code words that is used to clearly convey the letters of the English alphabet in aviation, military services, navy, and other areas where it is critical to avoid errors in the transmission of information. The standard was developed by the International Civil Aviation Organization to reduce the likelihood of misunderstandings during radio communications, where audio interference or similarities in the pronunciation of letters can lead to fatal errors.

For example, the phrase "Roger that" was one of the most used phrases in radio conversations. It means "message received" or simply "accepted". But why "Roger"? The fact is that in the days of Morse code, the letter "R" was used to transmit confirmation. Over time, in the United States, during early air traffic, the letter "R" began to stand for "Roger." And although the letter R in the ICAO phonetic alphabet has now been replaced by "Romeo," "Roger" remains in the history of aviation.[3, pp.305-323]

And here is a complete list of letters with their corresponding code words in the ICAO phonetic alphabet:

Letter	Code word
A	Alpha
B	Bravo
C	Charlie
D	Delta
E	Echo
F	Foxtrot
G	Golf
H	Hotel
I	India
J	Juliet
K	Kilo
L	Lima

Letter	Code word
M	Mike
N	November
O	Oscar
P	Papa
Q	Quebec
R	Romeo
S	Sierra
T	Tango
U	Uniform
V	Victor
W	Whiskey
X	X-ray
Y	Yankee
Z	Zulu

The selection of code words is based on ease of pronunciation and recognition of the word, regardless of accent or language.

For example, "Charlie" for the letter C is easy to pronounce and understand even if the radio signal is weak or there is background interference.

Many code words come from English, but their pronunciation is universal.

Terminal alarm

If there is a threat on board, you will hear the pilot call "Mayday". This is an international distress signal that is repeated three times to attract attention. It is used in emergency situations when immediate assistance is needed. The word Mayday comes from the French expression "m'aider", which means "help me".

The term was first coined in the 1920s by English radio operator Frederick Stanley Mock, who worked at London's Croydon Airport. [4, pp.470-478]

He was looking for a simple and clear word for a distress signal that could be easily pronounced and recognized even in conditions of poor communication or noise.

If the situation is critical but does not require immediate action, the code phrase "PAN PAN" is used. By the way, the term "PAN PAN" also has French roots and comes from the word panne, which means breakdown or malfunction.

Let's trust George

Pilots often say: "We'll let George fly for a while," referring to the autopilot. Why is the autopilot called George?

There are many versions. Perhaps this is in honor of the inventor of the autopilot, George de Beeson, or perhaps a remnant of the English manner of politely addressing technology during the Second World War.

Pocket in the sky

If you've ever felt a sudden jolt during a flight, it was nothing more than an air pocket, which is what pilots call turbulence.

Although it may seem scary, turbulence is rarely dangerous, but the experience is unforgettable!

How to distinguish between types of flights?



In aviation, there are some interesting terms to describe flying.

For example, Empty leg means an empty flight without passengers, and Ferry flight means an aircraft flying for maintenance or returning to base.

Direct flight is a direct flight from point A to point B, but with possible stops.

Non-stop is a flight without any stop. And if pilots take a break to rest, it's called Layover.

Time in the sky

Time plays an extremely important role in aviation, since the accuracy and safety of flights depends on it.

Pilots, air traffic controllers and everyone involved in planning and executing flights are constantly focused on specific timing indicators that determine the estimated time of arrival, departure and flight duration.

This helps to coordinate the movement of aircraft smoothly and avoid delays or collisions in the air.

Let's look at the basic time terms:

Estimated Time of Arrival is the time the aircraft is expected to arrive at its destination. This indicator is calculated based on current weather conditions, aircraft speed, route and other factors.

Estimated Time En Route - estimated travel time, indicates the duration of the flight from the moment of takeoff to the moment of arrival.[5]

Estimated Time of Departure is the time when the aircraft is scheduled to depart. This is one of the first timing parameters that is agreed upon during flight planning.

It is important that all these time indicators are based on UTC, which is also called Zulu Time.

UTC is an international time standard that is based on Greenwich Time and is used in civil aviation around the world.

We have only briefly touched on how rich English aviation vocabulary is. If you're into aviation or just want to better understand what pilots and controllers are talking about, look no further!

Learning specialized vocabulary not only expands your vocabulary, but also opens up a new world of professional communication.

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ТЕРМІНОЛОГІЯ ПІЛОТІВ ЛІТАКІВ В СУЧАСНІЙ АВІАЦІЙНІЙ СИСТЕМІ

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Анотація. В умовах розвитку науково-технічного прогресу термінологія набуває особливого значення. Будь-яка галузь науки і техніки знаходить своє відображення в живих термінах. Терміни передають уже існуючі та нові поняття в тих чи інших галузях науки і техніки.

Ключові слова: термінологія, лінгвістика, пілот