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Department of Theory and Practice of Translation from the English Language

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under the title: “Military Conflict” nominative field unit reproduction in Ukrainian  
language (based on English media)

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and Practice of**

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English and Second**

**Foreign Language**

Majoring 035 Philology

**Oleh Dmytrovych Zakharchuk**

Research Supervisor:

**L.V. Kozyarevych-Zozulya**

Candidate of Philological

Sciences, Associate Professor of  
the Department

Kyiv – 2023

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ  
Київський національний лінгвістичний університет

Факультет германської філології і перекладу  
Кафедра теорії і практики перекладу з англійської мови

Представлено на кафедру \_\_\_\_\_  
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Рецензування \_\_\_\_\_

(кількість балів, "до захисту" ("на доопрацювання"),  
дата, підпис керівника курсової роботи)

Захист \_\_\_\_\_

(кількість балів, дата, підпис викладача)

Підсумкова оцінка \_\_\_\_\_

(кількість балів, оцінка за 4-х бальною  
системою, дата, підпис викладача)

## КУРСОВА РОБОТА

З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

**Переклад одиниць номінативного поля «Військовий конфлікт» українською мовою (на основі англійського медіа)**

Студент групи \_\_ Па\_09-19 \_\_\_\_\_

Захарчук Олег Дмитрович  
(прізвище, ім'я, по батькові)

Керівник курсової роботи \_\_\_\_\_  
(підпис)

к.ф.н., доцент кафедри Козяревич-Зозуля  
Ліана Василівна  
(прізвище, ім'я, по батькові, вчений ступінь,  
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Київ – 2023  
Київський національний  
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англійської мови

Завідувач  
кафедри теорії і  
практики  
перекладу з  
англійської мови  
(підпис)  
к.ф.н., доц. Мелько Х.Б.  
“\_\_\_\_\_” вересня  
2022р

**ЗАВДАННЯ**  
**на курсову роботу з перекладу з англійської мови**  
**для студентів IV курсу**

студент курсу групи, факультету перекладознавства КНЛУ спеціальності 035 Філологія, спеціалізації 035.041 Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська, освітньо-професійної програми Англійська мова і друга іноземна мова: усний і письмовий переклад

Тема роботи \_

Науковий керівник \_

Дата видачі завдання \_\_\_\_\_ вересня 2022 року

**Графік виконання курсової роботи з перекладу**

№ п/п	Найменування частин та план курсової роботи	Терміни звіту про виконання	Відмітка про виконання
1.	Аналіз наукових першоджерел і написання <b>теоретичної частини</b> курсової роботи ( <b>розділ 1</b> )	1–5 листопада 2022 р.	
2.	Аналіз дискурсу, який досліджується, на матеріалі фрагмента тексту; проведення перекладацького аналізу матеріалу дослідження і написання <b>практичної частини</b> курсової роботи ( <b>розділ 2</b> )	7–11 лютого 2023 р.	
3.	Написання <b>вступу і висновків</b> дослідження, оформлення курсової роботи і подача завершеної курсової роботи науковому керівнику для попереднього перегляду	28–31 березня 2023 р.	
4.	<b>Оцінювання</b> курсових робіт <b>науковими керівниками</b> , підготовка студентами презентацій до захисту курсової роботи	25–30 квітня 2023 р.	
5.	<b>Захист</b> курсової роботи (за розкладом деканату)	2-13 травня 2023 р.	

Науковий керівник \_ (підпис) Студент (підпис)

**РЕЦЕНЗІЯ НА КУРСОВУ РОБОТУ  
З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ**

студента(ки) \_ курсу групи факультету германської філології і перекладу КНЛУ спеціальності **035 Філологія**, спеціалізації **035.041 Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно)**, перша – **англійська**, освітньо-професійної програми **Англійська мова і друга іноземна мова: усний і письмовий переклад**

(ПІБ студента)

за темою\_

	<b>Критерії</b>	<b>Оцінка в балах</b>
1.	Наявність основних компонентів структури роботи — <b>загалом 5 балів</b> (усі компоненти присутні – <b>5</b> , один або декілька компонентів відсутні – <b>0</b> )	
2.	Відповідність оформлення роботи, посилань і списку використаних джерел нормативним вимогам до курсової роботи — <b>загалом 10 балів</b> (повна відповідність – <b>10</b> , незначні помилки в оформленні – <b>8</b> , значні помилки в оформленні – <b>4</b> , оформлення переважно невірне – <b>0</b> )	
3.	Відповідність побудови вступу нормативним вимогам — <b>загалом 10 балів</b> (повна відповідність – <b>10</b> , відповідність неповна – <b>8</b> , відповідність часткова – <b>4</b> , не відповідає вимогам – <b>0</b> )	
4.	Відповідність огляду наукової літератури нормативним вимогам — <b>загалом 15 балів</b> (повна відповідність – <b>15</b> , відповідність неповна – <b>10</b> , відповідність часткова – <b>5</b> , не відповідає вимогам – <b>0</b> )	
5.	Відповідність практичної частини дослідження нормативним вимогам — <b>загалом 20 балів</b> (повна відповідність – <b>20</b> , відповідність неповна – <b>15</b> , відповідність часткова – <b>10</b> , не відповідає вимогам – <b>0</b> )	
6.	Відповідність висновків результатам теоретичної та практичної складових дослідження — <b>загалом 10 балів</b> (повна відповідність – <b>10</b> , відповідність неповна – <b>8</b> , відповідність часткова – <b>4</b> , не відповідає вимогам – <b>0</b> )	

**Усього набрано балів: \_**

**Оцінка:**

«До захисту»  
(42-70 балів) (підпис керівника)

«На доопрацювання» \_  
(0-41 балів) (підпис керівника)

” ” 2022 р.



## INTRODUCTION

Modern linguistics and translation studies face considerably old but constantly developing topic of Military Conflict. Development of new means of warfare to establish technological and tactical superiority against the enemy on the battlefield is an everlasting feature of progress. It is provoking the expansion of topical vocabulary as newly-created weapons and hardware need a name and cause various effects and influence that have to be denominated as well. The term paper is focused on the studying of the ways of reproduction of units of nominative field “Military Conflict” in Ukrainian language. Ways of translations from English to Ukrainian – the **object** of this research, while rendered or otherwise reproduced units of the nominative field form the investigation **subject**.

The **aim** of the research is to determine the most usable and appropriate ways of translation or reproduction of units of nominative field “Military Conflict”. In linguistics the problem of military vocabulary translation was studied by such scholars as Zaytseva M. O., Korol'ova T., Nikiforova O. M., Pohonets V. V., Polishchuk O. C., Shkuta O. G., Balabin V., Mosiyevych L. V., Prokopenko A.V., Chuprina I., Struk I. V., Semyhinivska T. H., Sitko A. V. and others.

The **objectives** of the research are the following:

1. To define nominative field “Military Conflict”
2. To study the units of this nominative field usage in English
3. To analyze the ways units of this nominative field are reproduced in Ukrainian
4. To determine the most common ways of units of nominative field “Military Conflict” reproduction.

**Data sources** – articles from such media portals as CNN, BBC, Washington Post, The Guardian, New York Times and Euronews.

**The methods used in research** – the method of quantitative analysis, the method of context analysis, the method of continuous sampling and discourse analysis.

The **theoretical value** of this research is ensured by the contribution that the obtained result may be used in general linguistics, communicative linguistics, text and discourse theories, lexicology and stylistics.

**Research paper structure.** Term paper consists of an **introduction** that explains the term paper's main idea, **chapter 1** that dwells upon the basis of study of nominative field "Military Conflict", **chapter 2** where main features of reproduction of units of nominative field "Military Conflict" are analyzed and compared, in **conclusions** we summarize the thoughts and main points of the term paper, **bibliography, list of reference sources** and **list of data sources** show all the literature and sources that were used to give scientific foundations to the ideas and examples provided in the term paper, **conclusion** gives the final thoughts and concludes the term paper.

## **CHAPTER 1**

### **THE THEORETICAL BASIS OF STUDY OF SPECIAL FEATURES OF MODERN WORD FORMATION IN ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN LANGUAGES**

#### **1.1 The meaning of “nominative field” in modern linguistics**

To determine the peculiarities of reproduction of units of a certain nominative field, one has to understand and be able to distinguish the phenomenon of “nominative field”. This notion is a part of a conceptual analysis and according to the words of Holubenko N.I., the construction of nominative field is a way of performing such analysis. [2:69] Thus, to further understand the definition of nominative field it is necessary to define what is a conceptual analysis, its aim and how to perform it.

Conceptual analysis is a part of cognitive linguistics – a branch of linguistics that studies the processes of perceiving the world, creating or discovering universal cognitive categories and peculiarities of their representation in the nominative space of language. [2:67] The concept is a main notion of cognitive semantics but scientists’ opinions still diverge in the very meaning of this notion. [9:115] The explanation of the term “concept” is given in the Ukrainian language dictionary as “a formulation, general notion, thought” and is a hint to understanding its meaning in cognitive linguistics. [29:275] Such linguists as R. Jackendoff defined the meaning of a concept in his monography “Semantic structures” as “a mental unit, informational structure, that depicts person’s knowledge and experience”, D. S. Lyhachov thought that a concept is “a cognitive formation that substitutes undefined plurality of objects of the very same kind in the process of thinking and is marked by one word” and O. S. Kubryakova saw a concept as “a unit of mental lexicon of a human, that is a kind of intermediary between words and the surrounding reality – cultural environment of a person.” [1:26] Ukrainian linguist M. M. Polyuzhyn gave similar description of a concept: “a mental unit, a part of consciousness, that is an intermediary between culture and language”. [10:217] The Modern Linguistic Dictionary by A. Zahnitko



has several definitions of a word “concept” but we are interested only in cognitive linguistics meaning and it is “a unit of mental or psychic resources of consciousness and of such informational structure, that reflects knowledge and experience of the person. [30:347] As we can see the notion of concept has various definitions but there are two major ways of its defining: a concept as a general notion and a concept as a complex of culturally determined ideas of an object. [1:28]

According to the M. M. Polyuzhyn, there are two approaches of understanding the notion of concept: linguistic-cognitive and linguistic-cultural.

In linguistic-cognitive approach, the concept is defined as a unit of mental or psychic resources of human consciousness and information structure that reflects human knowledge and experience; an operational and content unit of memory, mental lexicon, the conceptual system and the language of the brain, the whole picture of the world, reflected in human psyche. The linguistic-cultural approach to understanding the concept consists in recognizing it as a basic unit of culture. But linguistic-cognitive and linguistic-cultural approaches to understanding the concept are not mutually exclusive, since a consideration of a concept as a mental formation in the mind of a person is a way out on the conceptsphere of the language community, which is an indicator of the level of its cultural development. And vice versa, consideration of the concept as a representative of a culture is the direction of progression in scientific research from collective to individual experience. That is, these approaches differ in terms of vectors relative to an individual: the linguistic-cognitive approach is a direction of consideration that goes from individual consciousness to culture, and linguistic-cultural - from culture to individual consciousness. Abovementioned directions of consideration are only the research methods. [10:216-217] As another scholar Sukhorolska has observed, concepts are mental constructs which a person uses in the process of thinking. [14:245]

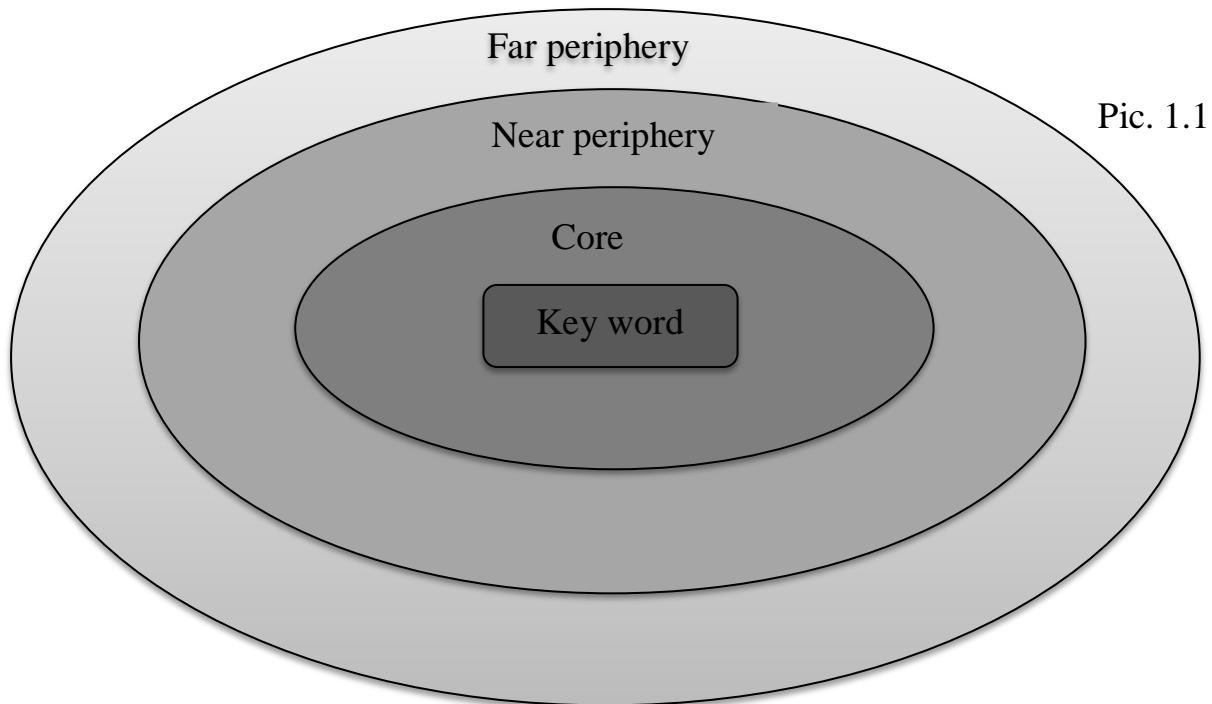
The definition given by M.M. Polyuzhyn in linguistic-cognitive approach appears to be the closest to my personal perception, so in this research we will regard the notion of concept as it is described in his work. This revealed, the defined

meaning of concept allows the study of the nominative field of concept to be continued.

The analysis of various approaches such as a linguistic-cognitive, a linguistic-cultural and a semantic-cognitive one [17:2; 2:69; 10:218], made it clear that the current situation in linguistics suggests that a researcher has to choose his own methods of performing the conceptual analysis, as scientists' opinions differ and there are diverse thoughts about the way of performing such analysis. But it has to be admitted that the majority of them inclines towards similar ideas in this field such as the construction of the core and the periphery of the concept (nominative field of the concept). [1:33; 10:218] Since the task of the research is to define the ways of translation of a certain nominative field this method will be used as it is both recognized and suitable for this research.

Shevchenko O. M. gives a definition for the construction of the nominative field as “a setting and description of a set of linguistic means that nominate the concept and its separate features”. [17:3] Y. S. Dritch wrote that a set of linguistic means that objectify a concept in a specific period of social development is defined as the nominative field of the concept. The scientist also mentioned that nominative field includes units of all parts of speech and has a field structure. [3:22] Beforehand, the conclusion that the majority of scientists has similar ideas about how to perform a conceptual analysis was formed. The core, the periphery and the key word of the concept are also components of the nominative field construction. (see Picture 1.1) To construct a nominative field of a concept key word has to be chosen. Key word is a lexical unit chosen by the researcher which most fully describes the researched concept and is usually the most used and common nomination. The next step is to define the core of the concept. It can be done through:

- 1) the synonymic expansion of the key word
- 2) the analysis of the context, in which it is presented
- 3) the fixation of any nominations of the researched concept, such as occasional, descriptive or authorial [17:3; 1:33; 3:22; 269]



Pic. 1.1

The periphery consists of the near periphery and the far periphery. The near periphery lexemes are less used than the core ones and are stylistically neutral. [17:3-4] The far periphery includes lexemes with low frequency, while the extreme periphery includes obsolete words or meanings of the polysemantic words, because they are rarely used. [17:4] The language units of periphery represent a more subjective experience than a dictionary interpretation, as it is in the core. [19:61]

I. M. Kolehayeva [5:123] offers a following course of actions in the construction of the nominative field of the concept:

- 1) Extraction of nominative units that are semantically related to the key word of the concept from the representative lexicographic sources.
- 2) Definitional analysis of nominative units with the aim of identifying key semes that can be represented in different dictionaries by several non-identical definitional features.
- 3) Arrangement of key semes according to their semantic potential: what it is called, how it is characterized and what transformations occur in the area of the studied field.
- 4) Construction of the core and the periphery.

5) Definition of the etymology of the core sememes.

Theoretical understanding of such notions as “concept”, “nominative field”, “core”, “periphery” and basics cognitive linguistics overall, allows the study to proceed to the explanation of the peculiarities of reproduction of units of nominative field “Military Conflict”.

## **1.2 The peculiarities of reproduction of units of nominative field “Military Conflict” in Ukrainian Language**

Highly specialized vocabulary and sometimes the need to preserve the precision and lack of ambiguity is what makes the translation of military conflict nominative field units so peculiar. Military translation is a type of special translation that has such distinctive features: a lot of terminology, accurate, brief yet clear, lack of artistic means. Military materials includes technical documentation, management acts, non-fiction, fiction and political. The accuracy of the translation is crucially important in the translation of military texts, since the translated material can serve as a basis for conducting military operations, making important decisions, etc. [6:376] The most important parts of achieving accuracy in military translation were described by A. V. Prokopenko and I. Chuprina as correct translation of terms and the preservation of original style. [27:64] O. M. Nikiforova distinguishes directive, doctrinal-regulatory, regulatory-normative, military-diplomatic, informational-analytical and military-journalistic military texts. [8:98]

V. V. Balabin performed an analysis of the definition “military translation” given by other scientists and formed his own definitions, the short and the long one, based on the results of the study. Long definition of this term that meets all the requirements considered necessary by Balabin is “a special kind of intercultural bilateral and bilingual communication, that has as its object texts of military topics and is performed in normal and extreme conditions of military service during the military-political, military-technical and military-specialized spheres of the armed forces activity with lingual mediation of military translator. [22:12]

L. V. Mosiyevych explains that the problem of military discourse translation is quite urgent precisely in Ukraine due to the Russian-Ukrainian conflict and internalization and global character of some military trainings and operations. Over the past century military terminology has been accompanying the social changes and technological progress which are constantly transforming the armed forces, their capabilities and roles in their countries. The military field requires knowledge of world military structures. Therefore, proficient translation in this field is quite important. A translator should be aware of the organizational structure of the armies of the relevant foreign states, their strategy and tactics, armaments and defense technique. [26:112]

In order to achieve communicative equivalence of the translation and the original military text, translator has to make a vast amount of lexical, grammatical and stylistic transformations. In military text translation it is necessary to make lexical and semantic substitutions for the correct transmission of the meaning of the statement. Therefore, when working with texts of military discourse, translators have to resort to the use of translation transformations. Military texts are full of expressions and constructions, the translation of which into Ukrainian requires the use of lexical transformations. Lexical transformations are considered to be the ways of translating various military-technical originals in cases when there is no direct equivalent in the dictionary or it can't be used because of the specifics of the context. It is worth noting that the correct use of translation transformations is an important characteristic of a high-quality military text translation. [6:376]

M. O. Zaytseva emphasized that literal or word-for-word translation may sometimes cause significant misunderstanding in military translation. Thus, the translator should be very careful in choosing the equivalent in Ukrainian, taking into account context and slightest differences, such as grammatical number: defense – оборона, defenses – оборонні споруди. [4:101]

During the translation of military texts, a lexical-semantic replacement of constituent units should be used in accordance with the lexicon and norms of the translation language. For example: *Armor ops are conducted by fire and maneuver,*

*combined and controlled to create a preponderance of **cbt power** that culminates in a powerful and violent action at the decisive time and place.* — *Танкові операції проводяться об'єднаним і керованим вогнем, а також маневром, для створення переваги бойової міці, яка досягається в призначений час і в призначеному місці.* A frequent way of military text translation is calque. Calque is a translation technique that essentially is a replacement of constituent parts of words (morphemes) or word combinations by their direct equivalents in the translated language. For example: *presentation* — *опис*; *powersource* — *джерело живлення*; *materials* — *матеріали*. In other words, tracing is a kind of lexical transformation, which conveys the plan of content through the translation of components lexical units of the plan of expression. [6:377-378]

Certain scholars, like Frane M. and Fabijanic I., state that the distinctive feature of modern English language, and English military discourse in particular, is the frequent use of abbreviations, shortenings and acronyms. Shortening and blending are the third and the fourth most productive processes of forming neologisms and military lexicon is considered to be one of the productive parts of English vocabulary, due to constant development of new weapon, technologies and organizations. [24:59] A group of researchers performed an analysis and found out that the most common methods of translation of this special type of military terminology are translation with the corresponding shortening, translation with the corresponding full form of word or word combination and transcoding, with the second being used the most. [23:268]

Meanwhile, L. V. Mosiyevych provides typical translation techniques of military terms with such examples [26:114-115]:

1) loan (calque): *'польовий шпиталь'* – *'field hospital'*, *'протитанкова артилерія'* – *'antitank artillery'*;

2) Adequate translation that is reached with help of selection according to native analogies and by adequate changes: *'маневрова оборона'* – *'delaying resistance'*, *'вогнева група'* – *'fire base'*, *'військове училище'* – *'military academy'*; *'стрілецька зброя'* – *'small arms'*, *'регулярне формування'* – *'active component'*;

3) Descriptive translation, e. g. such phenomenon in Ukraine as *‘військова кафедра’* is absent in Europe and the USA *‘Коли вчився в інституті, в нас була військова кафедра зі спеціалізацією – танкіст, тому, власне кажучи, і потрапив до танкового підрозділу’* – *‘When I was studying at the institute, we had a **reserve-officer training department** with a specialization of tanker’*;

4) Transliteration: *‘Також до Макіївки на озброєння так званого «11-го окремого мотострілецького полку» повернулося шість самохідно-артилерійських установок “Гвоздика”’* – *‘Also six **Gvozdika** self-propelled howitzers were moved to Makiivka for the proxy 11th Motorized Regiment’*;

5) Transformations:

a) Grammatical transformation: *‘23 липня бойовики здійснили спробу штурму українських позицій у Попаснянському районі’* – *‘On July 23, Russia-backed militants attempted to **assault** Ukrainian positions in Popasna area’*;

b) Lexical transformation: *‘Про те, що Росія перекидає “зелених чоловічків” і бойову техніку на Донбас, заговорили і у США’* – *‘The US is also saying that Russia is sending “little green men” and **equipment** to the Donbass’*;

c) Lexical-semantic development, modulation: *‘Потім, коли виникла потреба, мене поставили командиром роти, а вже потім — трошки побув замполітом, потім — зам. по тилу. Я зам. комбата по тилу’* – *‘Later, when need arose, they appointed me the commander of company, later I served as a political officer for a while, and later – assistant division commander for support. I am the deputy of the commander of the battalion for **support**’*

d) Stylistic transformations: *‘Дуже багато прикладів того, що патріотів свідомо кидали під кулі’* – *‘There are numerous examples of patriots being deliberately **sent to the slaughter**’*

This classification resembles the one that Maximov had in his survey of translation transformations [7:144-148]:

Lexical transformations:

1) Practical transcription – reproduction of the SL lexical item phonemes by the TL graphemes.

- 2) Transliteration – reproduction of letters of the SL lexical item by the TL graphemes.
- 3) Traditional phonetic and graphical reproduction.
- 4) Loan translation (calque) – reproduction of foreign words or expressions using native lexical units.
- 5) Generalization – substitution of the SL words of a narrow meaning by the TL words of a general (broader) meaning.
- 6) Differentiation – the choice of synonymous word that partially covers the meaning of the SL word that suits the context best of all.
- 7) Substantiation – substitution of the SL words with a generic meaning by TL words with a more specific meaning.
- 8) Modulation – replacement of the SL word or phrase by TL item, which is logically connected with the original item.

#### Grammatical transformations:

- 1) Word for word reproduction which is also regarded as a “zero transformation”
- 2) Transposition – is change in order of words in phrases and sentences, caused by the structural differences between SL and TL.
- 3) Grammatical replacement – substitution of a word belonging to one part of speech by a word belonging to another part of speech.
- 4) Addition – an addition of a word or phrase used to compensate the semantic or grammatical loss during the translation.
- 5) Omission – an omission of a word or phrase in order to avoid redundant information.

#### Lexical and grammatical transformations:

- 1) Antonymic translation – is the substitution of the source language notion by its opposition in translation.
- 2) Total reorganization – total reorganization of integral structure, so that visible structural relationships between the inner form of the SL and TL segments cannot be traced anymore.



- 3) Compensation – compensation for the losses during the translation, such as the substitution of SL word, phrase or segment with a formally different one in order to preserve the understanding of the whole text.

Grammatical replacement has an important part in the translation of military texts. One of the peculiarities of military text translation is a common usage of passive constructions [25:25] that are usually reproduced in Ukrainian with the help of [6:379]:

1) Passive form in the appropriate tense, grammatical number and person: *'The primary position was prepared by the battery'* — *'Основна позиція була підготовлена особовим складом батареї'*.

2) Verb form with the ending *–ся* or *–сь* that has passive meaning: *'Guideposts are set to point out the way.'* — *'Показчики встановлюються для позначення напрямку руху.'*

3) Indefinite forms of the verb in the active state in appropriate tense, grammatical number and person: *'Field fortifications are built of stone, wood, and all other available natural materials.'* — *'Польові укріплення будують з каменю, дерева та інших підручних матеріалів.'*

4) Direct or indirect object in accusative or instrumental case: *'In large-scale operations corps and army engineer units are assigned the heavier tasks.'* — *'В операціях великого масштабу перед корпусними і армійськими інженерними частинами ставляться більш складні завдання.'*

5) Noun and adjective: *'In large-scale operations corps and army engineer units are assigned the heavier tasks.'* — *'В операціях великого масштабу перед корпусними і армійськими інженерними частинами ставляться більш складні завдання.'*

6) Transformation from passive into active voice in Ukrainian: *'Strong points are considered by the Americans to be the bulk of modern defense.'* — *'Американці вважають, що опорні пункти є основою сучасної оборони.'*

7) Adequate replacement i.e. Ukrainian verbal constructions that preserve the meaning: *'This vehicle is created with a fording ability of 2.2. meters.'* — *'Цей танк здатний долати броди глибиною до 2,2 метра'*

Sometimes there is a need of translator's remark to clarify the meaning of the statement. Such need arises when there are difficulties in its perception by the Ukrainian reader, when the lexical unit is a reality, mostly unknown to the audience. This is especially true when there are transcribed units in the text. [6:380; 28:32] According to O. H. Shkuta, to adequately reproduce English military reality in Ukrainian, the usage of several translational transformations is necessary, because literal or word-for-word translation mostly violates the perception of these realities. At the same time, the specificity of foreign realities disappears, since in most cases these realities are typical only for the military forces of other countries and do not correspond to the realities accepted in the Ukrainian armed forces. [18:275]

The big problem in military text translation is the lack of correspondent unit to some of military ranks in Ukrainian and other armies. Mosiyevych explains that the European integration of Ukraine, the cooperation with foreign military forces caused the reorganization and restructure of the Ukrainian ranks [26:113] and it will help in the reduction of this equivalent gap.

In conclusion, military text translation is a complicated task, that requires precision, competence and an extensive use of dictionary because of the abundance of terminology and the necessity of numerous and various transformations to achieve adequacy in translation.

### **1.3 The discourse of military conflict**

As it is known, conflicts acquired a tendency to become the most important part of human life anytime they arrive. It is only natural that any aspects of life are less valuable in such situations when the life itself is evaluated and is in constant danger. This major reason and others is what have been moving forward the discourse of military conflict throughout all history of humanity. N. A. Fursina sees violence and conflicts as a form of interaction in society. We are currently seeing a

decrease in interstate wars. The forms of violence that exist in our time are difficult to clearly characterize as "*war*" or "*peace*", "*political*" or "*criminal*" violence. [16:114] Military conflicts are constantly discussed in media, but the discourse of military conflict is complicated.

First of all, we have to get a clear understanding or at least a functional definition of the notion "*discourse*". It has several meanings but one of them that are given in Modern linguistic dictionary by Zahnitko would be regarded as functional in our study and goes as following: discourse is a sample of speech behavior that occurs in the relevant social sphere, with relevant set of variables (political, scientific, medical and other discourses). [30:139]

So, to define the discourse of military conflict, we have to understand the peculiarities of speech or text in the social sphere of military conflict. Military conflict discourse is a part of the military discourse.

Such discourses owe their existence to the fact that armed forces of any state and military personnel, that represent them, according to the nature of their activity, have to solve specific tasks aimed at ensuring the military security of the country. [15:1] So, military conflict might be defined as a conflict between armed forces of two or more countries. Military or armed conflicts divide into international armed conflicts (IACs) and non-international armed conflicts (NIACs) and are treated by the international law respectively. [29:70]

International armed conflicts that are usually referred to as "wars" are all cases of declared war or of any other armed conflict which may arise between two or more of the High Contracting Parties, even if the state of war is not recognized by one of them. [29:70-71] Meanwhile, all other armed conflicts are considered to be non-international armed conflicts. [29:76] This knowledge will be helpful in the further review of the V. V. Pohonets's work about military discourse.

A. Hodges described similar to the military conflict phenomenon of war discourse as one that refers to the use of language and social interaction as a mediating element in the outbreak, conduct, and disputation of armed political conflict. As an organized and purposeful form of group action, war depends upon the

organizational capacity of discourse to create unity and mobilize support among an in-group, to construct an out-group enemy and direct actions against that enemy, and to legitimate the (actual or potential) use of lethal force in the eyes of domestic and international audiences. [20:1]

V. V. Pohonets understands military discourse as “socio-professional discourse about military activity and war in both its traditional and modern forms”. Thus, her definition of military discourse can be limitedly used as the definition of the discourse of military conflict. The scientist sees text as a communicative subsystem of speech in combination with pragmatic, sociocultural, psychological and other out-of-speech factors. [11:68] T. Korol’ova, R. Soritch and O. Alexandrova defined military discourse as military cognitive-communicative system, a system of concepts that reflect ideas about real and imaginary objects, phenomena and their interaction in the sphere of military confrontation, their rational and emotional assessment, and means of expression that allow communication between members of the military communities and with the outside world in various situations of interaction and counteraction. The basis of this system includes the military concepts imprisoned in the form of military terms and their informal equivalents — military professionalisms and jargonisms, "relyators", which are used to indicate the semantic and formal relations that occur between terms in the text, as well as in the language system. [6:372]

V. V. Pohonets includes the discourse of the military personnel about the war and their activities (routine, entertainment), politicians about the war, the discourse of the mass media, which cover military events, to the components of the military discourse. Military discourse can be in a form of monologic (orders, reports, speeches, articles, reviews, etc.) and dialogic communication (by military servicemen, journalists, politicians, etc.).

There are also two main types of military discourse: formal and informal military discourse. In general, formal discourse is represented by military materials, which include military-scientific, military-political, military-technical texts, as well as acts of military management (various military documents). Pohonets and others

believe that it is customary to include military documents related to the life and activities of the troops and military institutions of the armed forces to the actual military materials of the formal military discourse. [11:68; 4:98; 12:7]

Vocabulary in formal discourse represented by formal (both neutral and terminological) vocabulary and phraseology. Formal military discourse is characterized by the use of highly specialized and interdisciplinary terminology. While informal military discourse is represented by colloquial (both literary and non-literary) language and phraseology, the latter of which includes professionalism and jargon. Pohonets defines professionalisms in the military sphere as equivalents or analogues of military terms, military jargon as profanities, informal, functionally limited language of military personnel, which is used to perform certain communicative functions (expressive, evaluative, euphemistic, etc.). [11:68]

One of the most notable features of military discourse is a wide range of borrowings from other languages. The main reason causing such peculiarity is lack of suitable existing words in the target language, while there is a determined notion for a phenomenon in source language. [21:56]

Specialized language is highly used in anything that touches upon military discourse because of its nature. It is almost impossible to perform any kind of military-related communication without mentioning the terminology that stands for such unique phenomena as infantry, materiel, cavalry or tactics, as any action in military includes a widespread use of special equipment or formation. For example, there are certain voice commands that are used during drills and require the subordinates to do specific actions and it is not always obvious what exactly one has to do, until it is explained, learned or taught: *'Right dress! – Рівняйсь!'*, *'Attention! – Струнко!'* *'As you were! – Відставити рівняння!'* [32]. All military lexicon can be generally classified into such types [13:300-301]:

- 1) Nominative units to indicate different armed services, branches or kinds of troops, words and phrases used for concept description of the formations in the armed forces.

2) Nominative units to indicate staff, words and phrases that are widely used in bodies of military personnel management.

3) Nominative units to indicate tactical actions, words and phrases that are used in solving tactical missions, conducting combined arms combat and its preparation.

4) Nominative units to indicate military organizational actions or formations, words and phrases used to indicate various units of the military forces and used in them.

5) Nominative units to indicate military topographical actions, words and phrases used during the study or surveillance of terrain, orientation, direction determining, performance of measuring the landscape, etc.

6) Nominative units to indicate commands, drill instructions and formation actions, words and phrases used by military personnel and staff in drill training and command.

The specifics of activity military sphere lie primarily in the fact that this activity is happening in an environment of constant danger, in which the life of your team and the successful solving of the combat task depend on the speed, accuracy, correctness and precision of actions. The specifics of the activity involve such language features as brevity, absolute clarity and precision, which are designed to exclude any ambiguity. This results in the use of certain clichés, in terms of language, especially in such types of military discourse, which are designed to regulate military activity, that is, commands, military documents (orders, reports, etc.), guidelines, instructions, statutes, etc. [6:372]

Another distinctive feature of military conflict discourse is that it typically presents invidious division of humanity into groups as natural and objective, yet the construction of in-group and out-group identities is a social achievement dependent upon language and social interaction. Identities are made (not simply found), and are the result of discursive tactics that variously play upon dimensions of sameness and difference. Sameness among in-group members is highlighted while downplaying differences to create unity. [20:2]

And now the discursive and stylistic analysis of a fragment from English media text about military conflict will be performed:

*"...Ukrainian authorities are yet to explain what went wrong in the south in those early days. To help uncover what happened, the BBC has spoken to military officers, politicians and activists..."*

*...But Ukraine's leadership stopped short of declaring martial law, for now. There was no mobilisation of troops. Just a few weeks before, Ukrainian authorities had described Western warnings of Russian invasion as "manipulation" and called on everyone to remain calm...*

*...If the Ukrainian authorities knew so much about Moscow's plans, why were Russian troops able to sweep across the Kherson region in the south so quickly?...*



*...Mr Danilov says the authorities are currently investigating this, and until that process is over they cannot give an answer: "But we are not hiding this fact, we are not putting it away in a drawer."...*

*...As a result, they had to retreat from the region right from the start. As they withdrew, it took two hours for columns of military vehicles and troops to cross the Antonivskiy bridge near Kherson city, according to Senior Lt Yevhen Palchenko, who defended the bridge over the Dnipro river...*

*..."How can you contain their offensive when we had no air defence?" Lt Palchenko explains. "Their fighter jets flew in and dropped a whole bunch of bombs, blowing up everything. We lost a lot of men and equipment there."*

*Speed was crucial for Russian success. Their tactic was to bypass large cities, encircle them and move on...*



*...They set up anti-tank groups armed with grenade launchers and organised signal posts to warn when Russian tanks approached. In contrast to Kherson, bridges across irrigation channels in the region were destroyed by hastily set up special forces led by MP Roman Kostenko.*

*Ukrainian troops fought fiercely to slow down the Russian advancement near the Antonivskiy bridge. At midnight on 25 February, Russian forces went on the offensive. Lt Palchenko and his tank battalion were there to stop them.*

*"My tank took a few hits, and the system was down. So, we had to do everything manually, like in T-34 tanks during World War Two."...*

*...The Russian forces were overwhelming, so Lt Palchenko and his battalion had to retreat from the bridge. But he went back there several times that night. His tanks covered Ukrainian paratroopers and their task was to prevent Russian troops from crossing the bridge...*

*..."[Mykolaiv Governor] Vitaliy Kim was amazing at communicating with people to organise help," Maj Gen Marchenko remembers. "We needed excavators - they quickly went and dug [trenches and ditches]. We needed concrete blocks and anti-tank 'hedgehogs' - in half a day, it was all done."*

Local citizens constantly monitored the movement of Russian troops and passed co-ordinates to Ukrainian gunners. Ordinary people destroyed armoured vehicles and took prisoners, says Maj Gen Marchenko.”

The article is called “Ukraine war: How Russia took the south - and then got stuck” and is taken from the BBC official site. There are such extralingual factors as maps and photos provided to both increase the attractiveness of the article and to facilitate the understanding of the events that had been occurring on the southern front. The text belongs to the mass media discourse but also envelops military discourse that can be perceived from the usage of military vocabulary.



From the stylistic point of view, there are such remarkable stylistic devices as understatement (*Ukrainian authorities are yet to explain...*) used to soften the fact that there is no official statement about it, rhetorical question (*If the Ukrainian authorities knew so much about Moscow's plans, why were Russian troops able to sweep across the Kherson region in the south so quickly?; How can you contain their offensive when we had no air defence?*) is used to provoke interest in reader or justify the events, idiom (*But we are not hiding this fact, we are not putting it away in a drawer.*) meant to provoke sympathy, hyperbole (*...dropped a whole bunch of bombs, blowing up everything*) emphasizes the damage, simile (*So, we had to do everything manually, like in T-34 tanks during World War Two.*) emphasizes the difficulty, parenthesis (*[Mykolaiv Governor] Vitaliy Kim... ...We needed excavators - they quickly went and dug [trenches and ditches].*) provides additional information.

Special military vocabulary is present in the text (*anti-tank, battalion, retreat, T-34, special forces, mobilization, martial law, troops, tactic, units, co-ordinates, armored vehicles*) due to the topic being a failed defensive maneuvers against Russian forces on the southern front during the first days of the full-scale invasion.

So, military conflict discourse is a highly specialized communicative system that includes lexicon designed to be precise and leave no chance for ambiguity in the state of constant exposure to the danger of death. With clear understanding of the notion military discourse we can proceed to study the ways and peculiarities of the translation of its units into Ukrainian.

From the first chapter such conclusions can be made:

1. Nominative field of the concept can be created through several ways, such as synonymic expansion of the key word, analysis of the context or personal observations of the author.
2. Nominative field consists of the key word, core, near periphery and far periphery.
3. Military conflict text translation requires understanding of military vocabulary of both TL and SL, competence and precision
4. Military conflict discourse is a part of military discourse

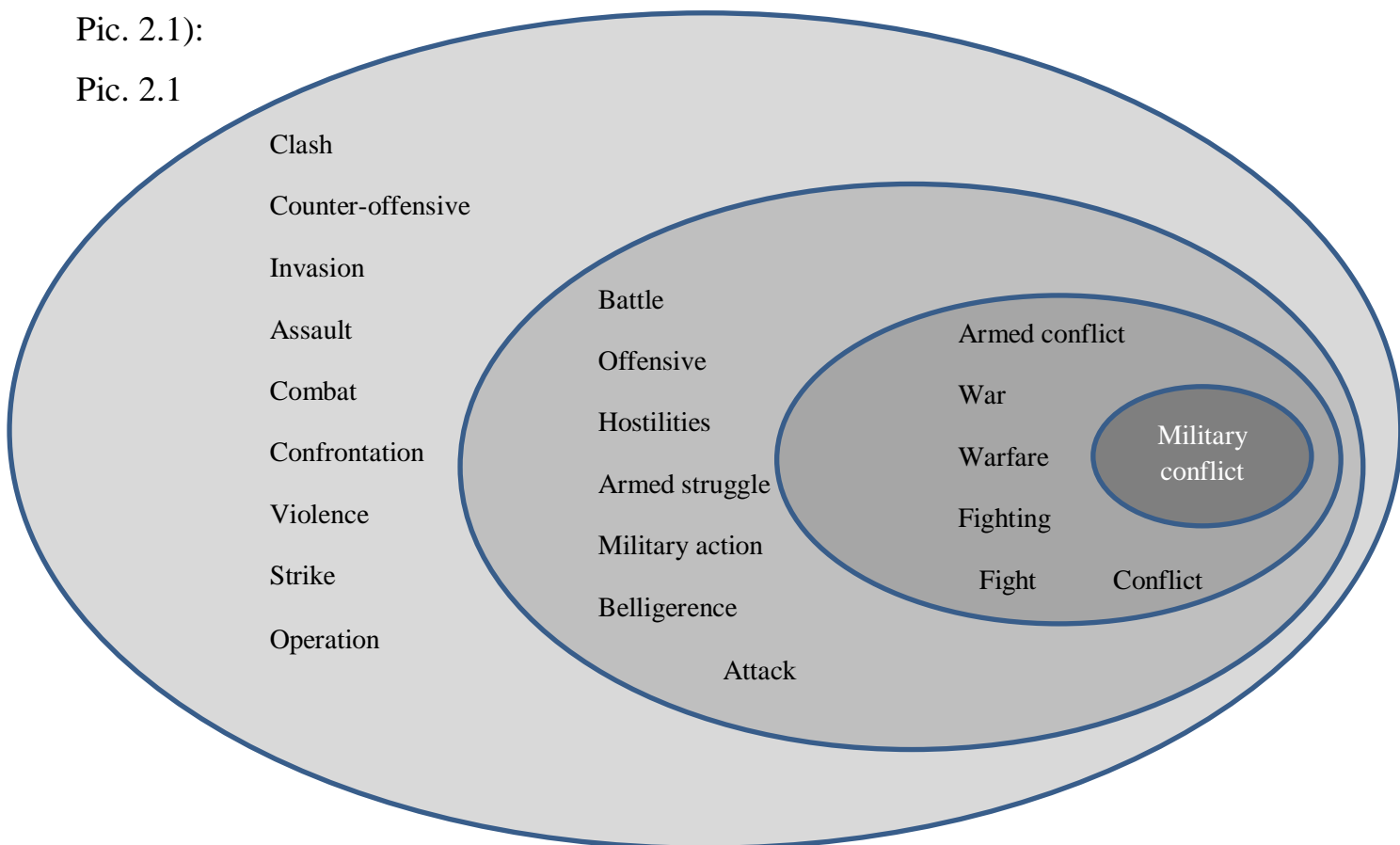
5. Military conflict discourse includes units that represent the horrors of war and consists mostly of military specialized vocabulary.

## CHAPTER 2

### WAYS OF REPRODUCTION OF UNITS OF NOMINATIVE FIELD “MILITARY CONFLICT” IN UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE

To define transformations that are used the most in the translation of units of nominative field “Military Conflict” we need to have these units defined and structured. By using the method of synonymic expansion of the key word, that is “military conflict”, and fixation of occasional and authorial nominations of the researched concept it is possible to create such variant of this nominative field (see Pic. 2.1):

Pic. 2.1



The classification by Maximov will be used in this analysis, due to the fact that the translation of nominative field “Military Conflict” units will be performed on the basis of English media. It serves as a significant milestone for the progress of this research because now the samples can be chosen, analyzed and classified.

## 2.1 Lexical transformations in the translation of units of nominative field “Military Conflict”

**Lexical transformations** are divided into formal lexical transformations (practical transcription, transliteration, loan translation) and lexical and semantic transformations (generalization, differentiation, modulation).

**1. Loan Translation(calque)** – reproduction of foreign words or expressions using native lexical units:

(1) *Counteroffensive* – *контрнаступ*. *A battlefield stalemate prevails, with hostilities at a simmer, amid anxious uncertainty over whether — and when — Ukraine will launch a **counteroffensive** to try to break the deadlock.* (35 NYT) *На полі бою усталилася нічия, киплять бойові дії, серед тривожної невизначеності щодо того чи відбудеться – та коли саме – **контрнаступ** України з метою перехопити ініціативу.* The word “контрнаступ” consists of borrowed prefix “контр” and Ukrainian word “наступ” and conveys exactly the same meaning, that defines it is a calque.

**2. Generalization** – substitution of the SL words of a narrow meaning by the TL words of a general (broader) meaning:

(1) *Clash* – *зіткнення*. *More US military aid for Ukraine may lead to "a direct military **clash**" between Russia and the West, Moscow has warned.* (22 BBC) *Збільшення військової допомоги США Україні може призвести до «прямого військового **зіткнення**» між росією та Заходом, попереджає москва.* Generalization in this case transforms emotionally colored “clash” into less stressful “зіткнення” to diminish the danger and to not cause strong emotions in the audience.

(2) *Confrontation* – *сутичка*. *“They are going to go to extreme lengths to avoid a sustained **confrontation** with the Israelis,” he said.* (26 TG) *«Вони збираються перейти до надвисоких дистанцій, аби уникнути тривалої **сутички** з Ізраїлем» сказав він.* In this sentence, narrower “confrontation” is replaced with a “сутичка” word, that has wider

meaning, as it can be used in various contexts as a nomination of violent competition.

(3) *Confrontation – втручання. A cautious public might be willing to support armed **confrontation** with Iran in either of two possible situations. (32 WP) Розсудлива громадськість може бути готова підтримати збройне **втручання** до Ірану у будь-якій із двох можливих ситуацій.* “Confrontation” supposes a fight between hostile force, while “втручання” conceals this meaning. The translator concluded that violence overall is usually accepted with less enthusiasm in modern world, so in order to persuade the reader news have to be less provocative.

(4) *Battle – боротьба. US President Joe Biden is expected to lay out his view of the war in Ukraine as a **battle** for democracy during a speech later on Tuesday. (34 BBC) Від президента США Джо Байдена очікують почути його погляд на війну в Україні, як **боротьби** за демократію у його промові у вівторок.* The word “battle” means a fight for something, usually with violence, while “боротьба” is more neutral and is a fight for something with either violent or non-violent means or both.

(5) *Conflict – події. “What the Ukraine **conflict** showed is that, frankly, our defense industrial base was not at the level that we needed it to be to generate munitions” (49 WP) «Події в Україні показали те що, чесно кажучи, наш промислово-оборонний комплекс був на недостатньому рівні аби виробляти необхідну кількість боєприпасів».* The word “conflict” creates negative impression on the audience. Media tends to provoke emotions in readers but negative emotions are usually avoided, thus the translator is tasked to create more appealing and less provocative TT by using generalization.

**3. Substantiation** – substitution of the SL words of a general meaning by the TL of a narrower meaning:

(1) *Russia has begun its long-expected large-scale **military action** to seize the east of Ukraine, the country’s president Volodymyr*

*Zelensky said. (16 TG) росія почала своє давно передбачене повномасштабне **вторгнення** з метою захопити схід України, сказав президент України Володимир Зеленський.* The notion “military action” is concretized and changed into word “вторгнення” to be more contextually acceptable for the Ukrainian audience. Russian military action against Ukrainians has begun long ago and in Ukrainian reality the events described in the sentence are another phase of the frozen for years, but still happening, military action.

(2) *Confrontation – ескалація. “American medium-range missiles are about to appear in Europe, bringing back the nightmare scenario of a military **confrontation**.” (21 BBC) «Американські ракети середньої дальності скоро з’являться у Європі, повертаючи із собою кошмарну загрозу **ескалації**».* “Confrontation” here was rendered as “ескалація” because author decided that it fully transfers the meaning of the beginning of violent military action but in Ukrainian word “ескалація” sense is narrowed to mean “an indirect development of the situation towards the direct fighting”. The media tend to replace words that may cause strong negative emotions in order to preserve interest in the reader and force the audience to associate the media with good news.

**4. Modulation** – replacement of the SL word or phrase by TL item, which is logically connected with the original item:

(1) *Military conflict – збройного конфлікту. Chris Murphy of Connecticut warned Tuesday that the United States could be edging toward a **military conflict** with Iran and Russia in Syria. (2 CNN) Кріс М’юрфі з Конектікуту попередив Тьюдсдей, що Сполучені Штати можливо наближаються до **збройного конфлікту** з Іраном та росією у Сирії.* Replacement of the word “military” by “збройного” is logically connected and can be explained by the willingness of the translator to express that not only military servicemen are involved in this conflict.

(2) *Armed conflict – військовий конфлікт.* “Am I worried about an **armed conflict** or something happening accidentally with China? No, I’m not,” Biden told CNN’s Phil Mattingly while speaking at his closing press conference at the COP26 Summit. (5 CNN) «Чи я хвилююся, що випадково спалахне **військовий конфлікт** чи ще щось із Китаєм? Ні, не хвилююся,» повідомив Байден представнику CNN Філу Меттінглі під час заключної частини Конференції Організації Об’єднаних націй зі зміни клімату 2021 року. Another example of modulation is the replacement of the word “armed” by “військовий” that emphasizes that POTUS is not worried about conflicts that involve military servicemen. This can be logically assumed, because any other participants of any possible conflicts with China won’t be recognized as the representatives of the USA.

(3) *Warfare – війни.* President Zelensky has warned that russia is beginning to prepare its people for nuclear **warfare**. (10 BBC) Президент Зеленський попередив, що росія починає підготовлювати свій народ до ядерної **війни**. Logical replacement here is used to adapt English notion to the Ukrainian language without or with minimal losses in meaning. “Warfare” in this case can be translated as “війни” to meet the realities of Ukrainian language, as well as in the next example:

(4) *Warfare – війни.* The arrival of Russia’s “little green men” on the Ukrainian peninsula of Crimea in the spring of 2014 was seen as a successful example of this approach, sometimes dubbed “hybrid **warfare**.” (12 CNN) Поява російських «маленьких зелених чоловічків» на українському Кримському півострові весною 2014-го розглядався як результативний приклад такого підходу, який іноді називають «гібридна **війна**». This case is similar to the previous one.

(5) *Belligerence – агресії.* The sanctions are raising the price of russia’s **belligerence** and can degrade its capacity to pursue this

*campaign of terror, or others, by cutting off access to raw materials and supplies. (14 NYT) Санкції підвищили ціну російської агресії і може послабити її можливості проводити політику терору, або інших, позбавивши її доступу до сировини та готових продуктів. “Агресія” can substitute more common equivalent “войовничість” in this case to underline the fact that it is Russia who started the military conflict.*

(6) *Hostilities – конфронтації. The letter said that the question had been “carefully considered” and that Administration lawyers had concluded, “The operations did not place United States forces into **hostilities** or into a situation where imminent involvement in **hostilities** was clearly indicated by circumstances.” (18 NYT) У листі йшлося про те що питання було «ретельно досліджено» і юристи Адміністрації президента дійшли висновку, що «операції не втягнули сили Сполучених Штатів до **конфронтації** або до ситуації в якій неминуче залучення до **конфронтації** було б чітко обумовлене обставинами». This sentence offers a translator another opportunity to show his understanding of Ukrainian language patterns. The word “конфронтація” is logically and semantically appropriate in this case, due to the fact that it indicates the beginning of the hostilities, that is exactly what is described in the sentence.*

(7) *The surprise success by Ukrainian forces in areas of the country occupied by Russian troops during the weekend generated euphoria among Ukrainians sapped by months of **fighting**. (30 WP) Раптовий успіх українських сил на окупованих росіянами територіях, що стався на цих вихідних викликав тріумф серед українців виснажених місяцями **війни**. The word “fighting” used in English media describes only the military action, while the Ukrainian variant of this sentence covers bigger picture showing that Ukrainians were sapped not only by the fighting itself, but also by the realities of war, such as air raid signals, curfew and personal losses.*

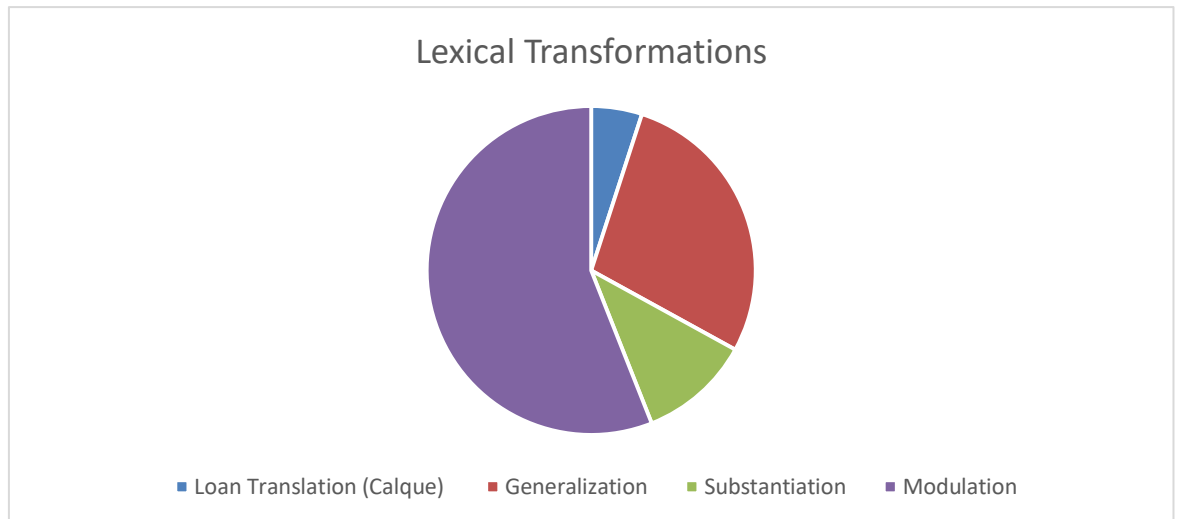


(8) *Attack – удар.* “At 3.40am, the russian military from the S-300 air defence system launched a missile **attack** on a critical infrastructure facility in the Zaporizhzhia district,” the statement said. (37 TG) “О 3.40 ранку, російські військові з екіпажу ЗРК С-300 нанесли ракетний **удар** по критичній інфраструктурі у Запорізькій області» повідомляється у заяві. “Attack” and “удар” are considered to be logical synonyms, because in Ukrainian language “удар” is considered to have wider meaning. It is used not only to designate a single-unit attack as in English word “strike”, but also may have a meaning of a multiple target offensive as in English “attack” or Ukrainian “атака”.

(9) *Violence – конфлікт.* *Palestinian **violence** began rising last spring, under the previous Israeli government.* (45 NYT) **Конфлікт** у Палестині почав розростатися минулої весни, за попереднього уряду Ізраїлю. “Violence” in Ukrainian can be translated as “наси́льство”, but in this case to ensure the subject understanding of the Ukrainian audience it is translated as “конфлікт”.

(10) *Attacks – обстріли.* “It’s not only about massive missile **attacks**, but also single-target strikes.” (48 NYT) “Справа не тільки в масованих ракетних **обстрілах**, але й у точкових ударах.” Modulation in this example allows the translator to make sentence sound more natural in the TL. The word “обстріли” is used much more in the Ukrainian language in comparison to another equivalent “атаки” when referring to the missile strikes that were conducted by the forces of russian federation.

Рис. 2.2



At this point it has been established (see Pic. 2.2) that there are 18 units that were translated using lexical transformation, with 1 unit (~5%) translated using loan translation, 5 units (~28%) using generalization, 2 units (~11%) using substantiation and 10 (~56%) units using modulation. In the same time such transformations as transcription, transliteration and differentiation weren't found in the sample.

Overall, among the lexical transformations the most frequent was modulation with about 56% of all lexical transformations. The prevalence of modulation can be explained by the difference between TL and SL, which creates the need for synonymy or logical development of the meaning. Generalization got a significant amount of about 28%, possibly as a result of English language being the most used language in such international structures as NATO, which is considered to be superior in modern warfare doctrine. Thus, the notions present in English do not always have an equivalent in Ukrainian that can convey the same meaning precisely, so the translator may use generalization in order to deliver the message understandably for the TL audience.

## **2.2 Grammatical transformations in the translation of units of nominative field “Military Conflict”**

**Grammatical translation transformations** are word for word reproduction, transposition, replacement, addition and omission.

**1. Word for Word Reproduction** – also regarded as “zero transformation”, “direct translation” or “literal translation”

(1) *Military conflicts – військових конфліктах. And delegates at the COP26 summit in Glasgow stopped to observe a two-minute silence at 11:00 GMT to commemorate those who died in **military conflicts**. (1 BBC) I делегати Конференції Організації Об'єднаних націй зі зміни клімату 2021 року у Глазгові зупинилися об 11:00 за Гринвічем, аби двохвилинним мовчанням вшанувати пам'ять усіх тих, хто помер у **військових конфліктах**. Zero transformation is used in this translation, as there is an appropriate equivalent, no meaning loss and the translation is overall adequate.*

(2) *Conflicts – конфліктах. Sixty-three armed conflicts led to 56,000 fatalities in 2008, whereas 180,000 people – more than three times as many – died in 42 **conflicts** last year. (6: TG) Шістдесят три збройних конфлікти призвели до 56,000 летальних випадків у 2008, у той час як 180,000 людей – більш ніж у три рази більше – померло у 42 **конфліктах** минулого року. The word “conflict” or “конфлікт” came into Ukrainian and English from Latin with the same meaning in both languages, thus if the context allows, it should be translated using word for word reproduction.*

(3) *Military conflict – військовий конфлікт. If the Taiwanese authorities, emboldened by the United States, keep going down the road for independence, it most likely will involve China and the United States, the two big countries, in the **military conflict**. (3 TG) Якщо влада Тайваню, за підтримки Сполучених Штатів, продовжить йти шляхом незалежності, це скоріше за все втягне Китай та Сполучені Штати, дві великі країни, у **військовий конфлікт**. Zero transformation is used in*

this translation, as there is an appropriate equivalent, no meaning loss and the translation is overall adequate.

(4) *Armed conflict* – збройного конфлікту. *Around 16,000 people gathered in Bogotá's Simón Bolívar Park to perform a concert to pay tribute to the victims of the country's **armed conflict**.* (4 BBC) *Близько 16,000 людей зібралися у парку Симона Болівара у Боготі аби провести концерт для вшанування жертв **збройного конфлікту** в країні.* The translator has translated the phrase as closely as possible in order to preserve the meaning of the notion, though in other parts of the sentence such transformations as transposition and compensation can be observed.

(5) *War* – війни. *European Union countries have offered temporary, visa-free protections for those who have fled the **war**.* (7 NYT) *Країни Європейського Союзу запропонували статус безвізового захисту тим, хто втік від **війни**.* Direct translation here is used to preserve the meaning and avoid ambiguity.

(6) *War* – війни. *Taking Bakhmut would be a "much needed boost for russian forces in the East who have been under real pressure since September", says Edward Arnold, from the Royal United Services Institute (RUSI), although he adds it would have "little strategic significance for the outcome of the **war**".* (9 BBC) *Захоплення Бахмуту стало б «дуже потрібним досягненням для російських сил на сході, які були під значним тиском з вересня», каже Едвард Арнольд, з Королівського Об'єднаного інституту, хоча й додає, що «стратегічно це мало вплине на результати **війни**».* In this example, direct translation is necessary to convey the exact meaning which is the nomination of the events happening in Ukraine as war, not the special military operation.

(7) *Military action* – військові дії. *We firmly believe that **military action** against Saddam Hussein at this time would be a profound mistake.* (15 NYT) *Ми твердо переконані, що **військові дії** проти Садама*

*Хусейна наразі буде глибокою помилкою.* There is no hidden meaning or ambiguity in this unit, so the translator decided to slightly adapt the most adequate equivalent in the Ukrainian language “військова дія” by making it plural.

(8) *Offensive – наступ.* While Reznikov suggested a new **offensive** could happen by February, the other senior officials indicated they believed it might come as early as January. (19 TG) *Хоч Резніков і припускає, що новий **наступ** може статися у лютому, інші високопосадовці вважають, що він почнеться ще у січні.* Another example of zero transformation can be observed in this example. The need for any other kinds of transformations is highly doubtful, as the meaning is clearly conveyed.

(9) *Battles – бої, fight – боротьба.* Ukrainian troops are waging “fierce **battles**” against Russian forces for control of Soledar, Ukraine’s army said, as both sides seek to control the narrative of a bloody **fight** for the salt mining town in eastern Ukraine. (20 WP) *Українські війська ведуть «запеклі **бої**» проти російських сил за контроль над Соледаром, повідомляють Сухопутні війська України. Схоже, що обидві сторони намагаються контролювати зображення у ЗМІ кривавої **боротьби** за соледобувне містечко у східній Україні.* Both “battles” and “fight” are translated with minimal losses of meaning using “direct translation”.

(10) *Assault – штурм.* Wagner fighters, who are part of a mercenary group and not the regular Russian armed forces, have been prominent in the ground **assault** against Soledar. (25 CNN) *Бійці вагнеру, які є частиною групи найманців, а не регулярними збройними силами росії, мали велике значення у наземному **штурмі** Соледару.* “Assault” and “штурм” are adequate equivalents that have exactly the same meaning in this context.

(11) *Attack – атака. Then Ukrainian **assault** brigades went on the **attack**. (27 NYT) Потім українські **штурмові** бригади перейшли в **атаку**.* The translator managed to use zero transformations preserving the semantic message clear and adequate in Ukrainian language.

(12) *Offensive – наступ. Ukrainian officials have been bracing for weeks for a new Russian **offensive** that could rival the opening of the **war**. (31 NYT) Українські посадовці вже декілька тижнів готуються до нового **наступу** росіян, який за масштабом нагадуватиме початок **війни**.* Direct translation was used in this sentence. Offensive in different cases can be translated as “наступ”, “атака”, “напад”, “штурм” but in this context the only appropriate variant would be “наступ” as it conveys the meaning of a large-scale attack on a wide front.

(13) *Fight – боротьба. “While many of these capabilities are not intended to directly contribute to today’s **fight**, they will form the backbone of a robust future Ukrainian force, capable of defending Ukraine for years to come.” (36 CNN) «Хоча багато з цих можливостей не призначені для прямого внеску в сьогоденню **боротьбу**, вони сформують кістяк міцних українських сил майбутнього, здатних захищати Україну протягом багатьох років».* The words “fight” and “боротьба” are adequate equivalents in this context.

(14) *Attack – атака. Putin canceled a planned trip and called an emergency meeting of the russian Security Council on Friday in response to the **attack**, reskov said. (38 WP) Путін відмінив заплановану подорож і скликав термінову зустріч із радою безпеки рф у п’ятницю як відповідь на **атаку**, заявив пєсков.* Another example of direct translation that resembles the 11<sup>th</sup> example, though with a little different semantic component.

(15) *Operation – операція. Russian president vladimir declares a “special military **operation**” in Ukraine’s Donbas region. (40 BBC) Президент росії володимир об’явив про проведення «спеціальної*

військової **операції**» на території українського Донбасу. “Operation” has an equivalent “операція” in Ukrainian that fully conveys the meaning in this context.

(16) *Battle – битва. The **battle** for Bakhmut has lasted six months and reduced the city with a pre-war population of more than 70,000 to a soldering wasteland. (42 EN) **Битва** за Бахмут триває вже 6 місяців і перетворила на спустошені руїни місто, що до війни мало більше 70,000 місцевих жителів.* The unit “battle” in this case should not be converted any way other than “битва”, which is a direct translation, if the translator’s task is to preserve the meaning.

(17) *Violence – насилля. The tragic incident has spotlighted the **violence** plaguing Mexico, leaving many wondering if it's safe to travel there. (46 EN) Трагічний інцидент привернув увагу до **насилля**, яким просякла Мексика, поставивши під питання безпечність подорожей туди.* Zero transformation is used, as “насилля” is the most appropriate equivalent for the adequate translation.

**2. Transposition** – change in the order of words in phrases and sentences:

(1) *War – війна. Many know the Korean War as "the **war** with no end." (8 CNN) Корейська війна відома як «безкінечна **війна**».* In this case, transposition is used to adjust the sentence to the Ukrainian syntax peculiarities. Though word order in SL and TL is similar in simple declarative sentences, this particular phrase sounds more naturally to the Ukrainian audience when it is adapted.

(2) *Fighting – боротьба. “The **fighting** is very brutal now,” Caesar explains. (28 CNN) «Зараз **боротьба** є надзвичайно жорстокою» пояснює Цезар.* In order to adapt the form of the sentence to Ukrainian language and emphasize that the fighting is in this condition right now, author of the translation decided to use transposition and place word

“зараз” in the beginning of the sentence. The word “fighting” was translated using direct translation.

**3. Replacement** – substitution of a word belonging to one part of speech by a word belonging to another part of speech or substitution of one syntactical construction by another:

(1) *Belligerence* – *войовничій поведінці*. *President Obama called on North Korea on Thursday to end its **belligerence** after months of escalating rhetoric and actions related to its nuclear program.* (13 WP) *Президент Обама подзвонив до Північної Кореї у четвер аби покласти край її **войовничій поведінці** після місяців ескалації риторикою та діями, що стосуються її ядерної програми.* There are both grammatical replacement and addition used in this case to convey the meaning in more natural for the Ukrainian language way.

(2) *Fight* – *воювати*. *As the rebel groups prepared for a **fight** in Donetsk, Ukraine’s military continued to move troops and machinery into place around the city.* (23 NYT) *Поки угрупування сепаратистів готувалися **воювати** у Донецьку, українські військові продовжували висувати підрозділи на позиції навколо міста.* The noun “fight” was changed into the verb “воювати” as a mean of achieving adequate translation slightly changing its meaning toward more prolonged military action.

(3) *Invasion* – *вторгатися*. *Wednesday marks six months since the kremlin launched its **invasion** of Ukraine.* (44 CNN) *У середу буде вже півроку з дня, коли кремль **вторгся** в Україну.* The noun “invasion” is replaced with the verb “вторгатися” in order to maintain brevity and due to the specifics of the TL syntax.

**4. Addition** – compensation of semantic or grammatical losses by adding a word or phrase:

(1) *Warfare* – *ведення...війни*. *It is essential that the laws of armed conflict that govern conventional **warfare**, which call for proportional*



*response and reducing harm to civilians, are followed in any offensive cyberoperations. (11 NYT) Важливо, аби закони військових конфліктів, які регулюють ведення конвенційної війни, і котрі закликають до пропорційної реакції та зменшення шкоди цивільному населенню, дотримувалися у будь яких наступальних кібероперацій.* To convey the full meaning of the notion “warfare” in this sentence it is important to add the word “ведення” because the word “warfare” has the semantic meaning of performing an activity, while there is no such sense in “війна”.

(2)*Fighting – The United States assesses that “there will be continued fighting along that line ... for the foreseeable future,” a senior administration official said, with little expectation that combat will slow during the winter months. (24 WP) Сполучені Штати оцінюють, що «бойові дії триватимуть уздовж цієї лінії... у осяжному майбутньому», повідомляє високопосадовець із Адміністрації Президента, слабо вірячи у те, що бої стануть менш інтенсивними взимку.* In this case, slight modulation is present in “combat” – “бої” transformation, but the most noticeable is an addition.

(3)*Fighting - бої. Intense fighting continues in and around the besieged eastern Ukrainian city of Bakhmut as Kyiv and Moscow seemingly struggle with ammunition shortages and mounting casualties. (29 TG) Інтенсивні бойові дії продовжуються в межах та навколо обложеного східного міста України Бахмуту, поки Київ та Москва намагаються боротися з нестачею боєприпасів та втратами техніки.* Addition is justified here as a possible transformation by the fact that the word “fighting” in Ukrainian has to be translated using translation techniques in order to preserve adequacy of the translation.

(4)*Strike – ракетний обстріл. Ukraine said russia fired 81 missiles, in what is the biggest strike in weeks. (41 BBC) Україна повідомляє, що росія випустила 81 ракету, під час найбільшого за останні тижні ракетного обстрілу.* Adequate translation requires the following of the

common language patterns and peculiarities of the TL. In this case, an addition of the word “ракетний” is necessary to clarify the meaning, as the word “обстріл” may refer to artillery, missile or mortar strike.

(5)*Fight – результати війни. “The **fight** for Bakhmut will change the trajectory of our **war** for independence and for freedom,” he said. (47 BBC) «Результати Битви за Бахмут змінить траєкторію нашої **війни** за незалежність та свободу» сказав він.* In TL the word “результати” is added to specify that it is the consequences of this battle that will change the trajectory.

**5. Omission** – an omission of a word or phrase in order to avoid redundant information:

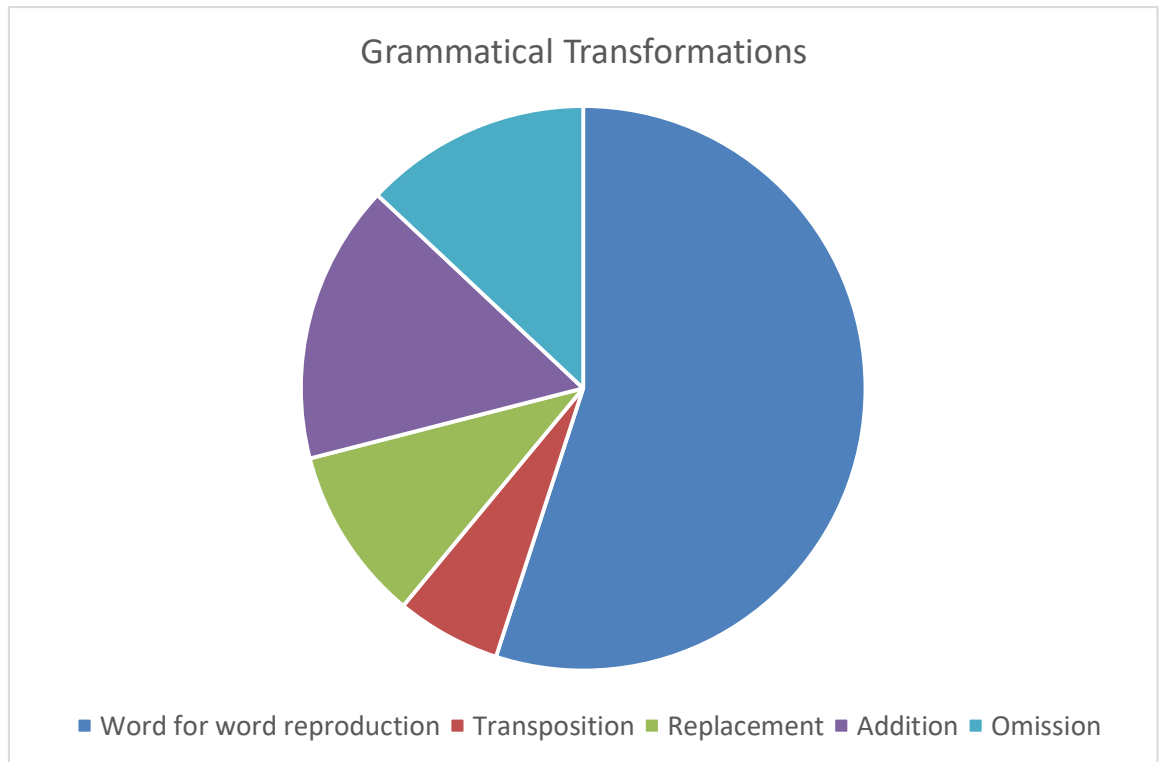
(1)*Armed struggle – боротьба. The jailed Kurdish rebel leader Abdullah Ocalan has renewed a call for his fighters to end their **armed struggle** in Turkey. (17 BBC) Ув’язнений лідер курдських повстанців Абдулла Окалан поновив призови до своїх бойовиків щодо припинення **боротьби** у Турції.* An omission was used by the translator to preserve the brevity and considering the fact that the word “бойовики” already has an internal meaning of an armed combatant. Such circumstances allow to omit the translation of “armed struggle” as “збройної боротьби” because the context allows reader to understand the meaning of the word “боротьба” without ambiguity.

(2)*War - ... But it now appears both putin and Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky realize the significance of winning the “Battle of Donbas” in the greater trajectory of the **war**. (33 CNN) Але тепер схоже, що і путін, і президент України Володимир Зеленський усвідомлюють важливість перемоги в «битві за Донбас» у подальших перспективах.* Rules of Ukrainian language allow the translator to omit the word “war” in order to widen the message. The perspectives of war allow only to win or lose, while overall future perspective of western support, economics and national spirit may be affected by the results of the Battle of Donbas.

(3) *Operation* – ... “*But strategies can reach points of diminishing returns, and given Ukraine is trying to husband resources for an offensive, it could impede the success of a more important **operation**.*” (39 EN) «*Але стратегії можуть досягти точки зменшеної віддачі, і зважаючи на те що Україна намагається накопичити ресурси для наступу, це може зашкодити подальшому успіху*». In this case, omission was chosen to be used by the translator, as it is unnecessary to mention the operation again to preserve the meaning and adequacy of translation and the media prioritize brevity to maintain interest in the audience.

(4) *Combat operations* – *операції*. *Less than a month after the 9/11 attacks, American and allied forces began **combat operations** in Afghanistan, targeting al Qaeda and the Taliban regime that had been giving al Qaeda protection.* (43 CNN) *Менше ніж за місяць після **атаки** одинадцятого вересня, американські та союзні сили розпочали **операції** у Афганістані, цілями якої стали аль Каїда та режим Талібан, який надавав прихисток аль Каїді.* The translator decided to omit the translation of word “combat” as it is already known from the context what kind of operations will be performed and the names of the operations in SL do not include it either.

Рис. 2.3



At this point it has been established (see Pic. 2.3) that there are 31 units that were translated using grammatical transformation, with 17 units (~55%) translated using word for word reproduction, 2 units (~6%) using transposition, 3 units (~10%) using grammatical replacement, 5 units (~16%) using addition and 4 units (~13%) using omission.

In conclusion, we can see that word for word reproduction is the most frequent translation technique among the grammatical transformations (~55%), used in more than a half cases, while other transformations are used in relatively equal amount (~6-16%). This may mean that translators might prefer using “zero transformation” in translation of military conflict units, because the structure of these units is not appealing for transforming. Addition and omission techniques are second and third in frequency respectively, that can be explained by the occasional need to clarify or simplify the information.

### **2.3 Lexico-grammatical transformations in the translation of units of nominative field “Military Conflict”**

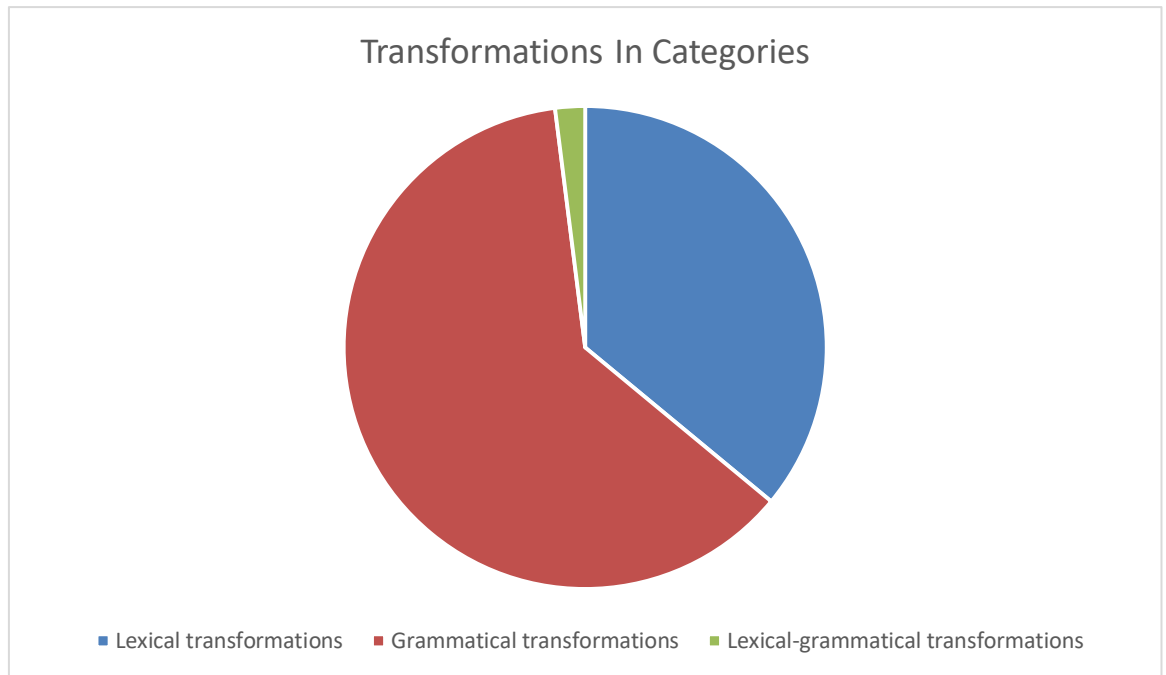
**Lexico-grammatical transformations** are antonymic translation, total reorganization, compensation.

**1. Antonymic translation** - is the substitution of the source language notion by its opposite in translation with the relevant restructuring of the utterance aimed at faithful rendering of its content:

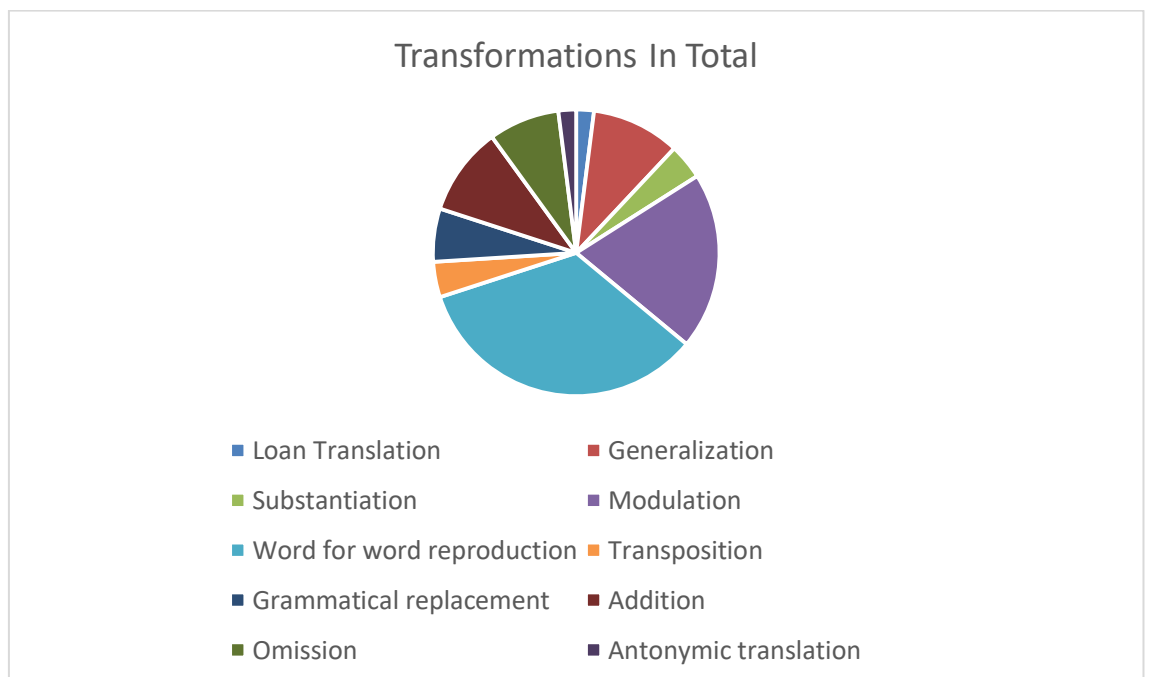
(1) *Conflict – мир. In a world where no major state-on-state **conflict** was expected, the federal government welcomed a wave of mergers and acquisitions that dramatically shrank the sector. (50 WP) У світі, в якому передбачався загальний **мир**, федеральний уряд радісно прийняв хвилю злиттів і поглинань, які різко скоротили цю галузь.* This sentence is translated with the help of antonymic translation, changing the overall form of the sentence and emphasizing that it is “мир” or “peace” that was expected. This choice of translation technique might be disputed but the translator is author of the translation, considering the fact that the translation conveys the overall meaning correctly and that there is no guaranteed way to translate without any meaning loss, it can be accepted as adequate.

As we can see, only 1 unit from the sample was translated using lexico-grammatical transformations, particularly antonymic translation, that can be explained by the unequivocal meaning of the concept. Such complex transformations as compensation and total reorganization are much more suitable in other nominative fields because of the brevity of the units of military conflict nominative field and the need to convey the message as accurately as possible.

Pic. 2.4



Pic. 2.5



In total, this analysis provides the research with following relative (see Pic. 2.4) and absolute (see Pic. 2.5) data:

Lexical transformations take up to the 36%. There are 18 units that were translated using lexical transformation, with 1 unit (2%) translated using loan translation, 5 units (10%) using generalization, 2 units (4%) using substantiation and 10 (20%) units using modulation. Lexical transformations

are made in more than a one third of cases according to the results of the analysis. The extend use of modulation can be explained by the difference between the Source Language and the Target Language in how they convey the semantic message. Modulation allows to slightly change the form of the translation in order to convey meaning as precisely as possible, which is one of the primary criteria of the adequate translation. The lack of other lexical transformations, such as transcription or transliteration is caused by the linguistic nature of the “Military Conflict” nominative field units and the fact that these units are present in the Ukrainian lexicon long enough to have strong and adequate equivalents.

Grammatical transformations take up to the 62%. It is the most usable type of translation transformations in this research as there are 31 units, almost two thirds of the total amount, that were translated using grammatical transformation, with 17 units (34%) translated using word for word reproduction, 2 units (4%) using transposition, 3 units (6%) using grammatical replacement, 5 units (10%) using addition and 4 units (8%) using omission. The most frequent used transformation was a word for word reproduction, sometimes called “zero transformation”, which can be explained by the needlessness of other transformations to be performed. Both the form and the meaning of the units of nominative field “Military Conflict” in English allow the translator to find an exact match in Ukrainian language. The simplicity of such mean might be considered unprofessional, though it is a well-known fact that the excess complication might as well lead to trouble, in this case to the inadequacy of the translation. Omission and addition are used when translator assumes that certain additional information might be unnecessary or should be included respectively for the correct transmission of the author’s message. These two transformations are used relatively rarely, in this case only 10% and 8%, as the need for clarification or simplification is not always present. Also, the differences between English and Ukrainian languages’ word order

sometimes forces the translator to use transposition to facilitate the perception of the information for the audience.

Lexical-grammatical transformations take up to 2% with 1 unit being translated via antonymic translation. Antonymic translation transformation is present only in one case from the sample, and it was used to emphasize a particular semantic aspect of the unit. Two other translation techniques – total reorganization and compensation – are not frequently used in translating a single word or unit, especially if it has an equivalent in TL.

In conclusion:

1) Grammatical transformations are used in the majority of cases, lexical transformations take up about the third of them, while lexico-grammatical transformations are mostly avoided in translation of nominative field “Military Conflict” units.

2) The most usable transformations proved to be word-for-word reproduction and modulation.

3) Generalization, substantiation, addition, omission, transposition and grammatical replacement are used relatively rare, while transcription, transliteration, loan translation, differentiation, antonymic translation, total reorganization and compensation are performed only in the specific context or conditions.

With the translation analysis completed, statistics and diagrams provided, this research can finally conclude the results and emphasize certain patterns that can be observed in “Military Conflict” nominative field unit translation.



## CONCLUSIONS

This research allowed us to define the most usable and appropriate translation transformations. The statistics provided by the research show, that there are a few transformations that are used frequently, while the presence of others remains low or absent. It revealed that in translation of units of nominative field “Military Conflict”, word for word reproduction and modulation appeared to be the most effective in the majority of cases. However, the word for word reproduction is rightly regarded as “zero transformation” which might cause disagreement of certain researchers that it shouldn’t be considered as a separate transformation, but as a lack of one. Nevertheless, such translation techniques as addition, omission, and generalization also proved to be a possible mean, with about 30% of cases translated using these techniques. Loan translation, substantiation, transposition, grammatical replacement and antonymic translation are rarely but still used, though they are significantly outnumbered by modulation and word for word reproduction, as these methods are only suitable in specific context. Such transformations as differentiation, total rearrangement, compensation, transliteration and practical transcription, according to the results of this research, are hardly ever performed in this nominative field due to the peculiarities of the subject of the study.

From the acquired knowledge, it is possible to draw certain conclusions:

- 1) The translation of units that consist of one or two words, are not neologisms and have a notion with the same semantic meaning and grammatical category in TL, should be translated with word-for-word reproduction in the majority of cases.
- 2) Transformations that require complex lexical structures, such as total reorganization or compensation, can’t be effectively conducted in the translation of units of nominative field “Military Conflict” because units of this field mostly include one or two words.

- 3) The translation of military terminology in the context of media discourse should be less strict and meet the demands of the media discourse, rather than the need of military translation to be precise and omit ambiguity.
- 4) The most frequent translation transformations in translation of nominative field “Military Conflict” are word-for-word reproduction and modulation.

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## ANNEX

1. And delegates at the COP26 summit in Glasgow stopped to observe a two-minute silence at 11:00 GMT to commemorate those who died in **military conflicts**. (BBC) І делегати Конференції Організації Об'єднаних націй зі зміни клімату 2021 року у Глазгові зупинилися об 11:00 за Грінвічем, аби двохвилинним мовчанням вшанувати пам'ять усіх тих, хто помер у **військових конфліктах**.

2. Chris Murphy of Connecticut warned Tuesday that the United States could be edging toward a **military conflict** with Iran and Russia in Syria. (CNN) Кріс М'юрфі з Конектікуту попередив Тьюдсдей, що Сполучені Штати можливо наближаються до **збройного конфлікту** з Іраном та росією у Сирії.

3. If the Taiwanese authorities, emboldened by the United States, keep going down the road for independence, it most likely will involve China and the United States, the two big countries, in the **military conflict**. (TG) Якщо влада Тайваню, за підтримки Сполучених Штатів, продовжить йти шляхом незалежності, це скоріше за все втягне Китай та Сполучені Штати, дві великі країни, у **військовий конфлікт**.

4. Around 16,000 people gathered in Bogotá's Simón Bolívar Park to perform a concert to pay tribute to the victims of the country's **armed conflict**. (BBC) Близько 16,000 людей зібралися у парку Симона Болівара у Боготі аби провести концерт для вшанування жертв **збройного конфлікту** в країні.

5. "Am I worried about an **armed conflict** or something happening accidentally with China? No, I'm not," Biden told CNN's Phil Mattingly while speaking at his closing press conference at the COP26 Summit. (CNN) «Чи я хвилююся, що випадково спалахне **військовий конфлікт** чи ще щось із Китаєм? Ні, не хвилююся,» повідомив Байден представнику CNN Філу Меттінглі під час заключної частини Конференції Організації Об'єднаних націй зі зміни клімату 2021 року.

6. Sixty-three **armed conflicts** led to 56,000 fatalities in 2008, whereas 180,000 people – more than three times as many – died in 42 **conflicts** last year. (TG) Шістдесят три **збройних конфлікти** призвели до 56,000 летальних випадків у 2008, у той час як 180,000 людей – більш ніж у три рази більше – померло у 42 **конфліктах** минулого року.

7. European Union countries have offered temporary, visa-free protections for those who have fled the **war**. (NYT) Країни Європейського Союзу запропонували статус безвізового захисту тим, хто втік від **війни**.

8. Many know the Korean War as "the **war** with no end." (CNN) Корейська війна відома як «безкінечна **війна**».

9. Taking Bakhmut would be a "much needed boost for russian forces in the east who have been under real pressure since September", says Edward Arnold, from the Royal United Services Institute (RUSI), although he adds it would have "little strategic significance for the outcome of the **war**". (BBC) Захоплення Бахмуту стало б «дуже потрібним досягненням для російських сил на сході, які були під значним тиском з вересня», каже Едвард Арнольд, з Королівського Об'єднаного інституту, хоча й додає, що «стратегічно це мало вплине на результати **війни**».

10. President Zelensky has warned that russia is beginning to prepare its people for nuclear **warfare**.(BBC) Президент Зеленський попередив, що росія починає підготовлювати свій народ до ядерної **війни**.

11. It is essential that the laws of **armed conflict** that govern conventional **warfare**, which call for proportional response and reducing harm to civilians, are followed in any **offensive** cyberoperations. (NYT) Важливо, аби закони **військових конфліктів**, які регулюють **ведення** конвенційної **війни**, і котрі закликають до пропорційної реакції та зменшення шкоди цивільному населенню, дотримувалися у будь яких **наступальних** кібероперацій.

12. The arrival of Russia's "little green men" on the Ukrainian peninsula of Crimea in the spring of 2014 was seen as a successful example of this approach, sometimes dubbed "hybrid **warfare**."(CNN) Поява російських

«маленьких зелених чоловічків» на українському Кримському півострові весною 2014-го розглядався як результативний приклад такого підходу, який іноді називають «гібридна **війна**»

13. President Obama called on North Korea on Thursday to end its **belligerence** after months of escalating rhetoric and actions related to its nuclear program. (WP) Президент Обама подзвонив до Північної Кореї у четвер аби покласти край її **войовничій поведінці** після місяців ескалації риторикою та діями, що стосуються її ядерної програми.

14. The sanctions are raising the price of Russia's **belligerence** and can degrade its capacity to pursue this campaign of terror, or others, by cutting off access to raw materials and supplies. (NYT) Санкції підвищили ціну російської **агресії** і може послабити її можливості проводити політику терору, або інших, позбавивши її доступу до сировини та готових продуктів.

15. We firmly believe that **military action** against Saddam Hussein at this time would be a profound mistake. (NYT) Ми твердо переконані, що **військові дії** проти Садама Хусейна наразі буде глибокою помилкою.

16. Russia has begun its long-expected large-scale **military action** to seize the east of Ukraine, the country's president Volodymyr Zelensky said. (TG) росія почала своє давно передбачене повномасштабне **вторгнення** з метою захопити схід України, сказав президент України Володимир Зеленський.

17. The jailed Kurdish rebel leader Abdullah Ocalan has renewed a call for his fighters to end their **armed struggle** in Turkey. (BBC) Ув'язнений лідер курдських повстанців Абдулла Окалан поновив призови до своїх бійців щодо припинення **боротьби** у Турції.

18. The letter said that the question had been "carefully considered" and that Administration lawyers had concluded, "The operations did not place United States forces into **hostilities** or into a situation where imminent involvement in **hostilities** was clearly indicated by circumstances." (NYT) У листі йшлося про те що питання було «ретельно досліджено» і юристи Адміністрації президента дійшли висновку, що «операції не втягнули сили Сполучених Штатів до **конфронтації**

або до ситуації в якій неминуче залучення до **конфронтації** було б чітко обумовлене обставинами».

19. While Reznikov suggested a new **offensive** could happen by February, the other senior officials indicated they believed it might come as early as January. (TG) Хоч Резніков і припускає, що новий **наступ** може статися у лютому, інші високопосадовці вважають, що він почнеться ще у січні.

20. Ukrainian troops are waging “fierce **battles**” against Russian forces for control of Soledar, Ukraine’s army said, as both sides seek to control the narrative of a bloody **fight** for the salt mining town in eastern Ukraine. (WP) Українські війська ведуть «запеклі **бої**» проти російських сил за контроль над Соледаром, повідомляють Сухопутні війська України. Схоже, що обидві сторони намагаються контролювати зображення у ЗМІ кривавої **боротьби** за соледобувне містечко у східній Україні.

21. "American medium-range missiles are about to appear in Europe, bringing back the nightmare scenario of a military **confrontation**." (BBC) «Американські ракети середньої дальності скоро з’являться у Європі, повертаючи із собою кошмарну загрозу **ескалації**».

22. More US military aid for Ukraine may lead to "a direct military **clash**" between Russia and the West, Moscow has warned. (BBC) Збільшення військової допомоги США Україні може призвести до «прямого військового **зіткнення**» між росією та Заходом, попереджає Москва.

23. As the rebel groups prepared for a **fight** in Donetsk, Ukraine’s military continued to move troops and machinery into place around the city. (NYT) Поки угруповання сепаратистів готувалися **воювати** у Донецьку, українські військові продовжували висувати підрозділи на позиції навколо міста.

24. The United States assesses that “there will be continued **fighting** along that line ... for the foreseeable future,” a senior administration official said, with little expectation that **combat** will slow during the winter months. (WP) Сполучені Штати оцінюють, що «**бойові дії** триватимуть уздовж цієї лінії... у осяжному

майбутньому», повіомляє високопосадовець із Адміністрації Президента, слабо вірячи у те, що **бої** стануть менш інтенсивними взимку.

25. Wagner fighters, who are part of a mercenary group and not the regular Russian armed forces, have been prominent in the ground **assault** against Soledar. (CNN) Бійці вагнеру, які є частиною групи найманців, а не регулярними збройними силами росії, мали велике значення у наземному **штурмі** Соледару.

26. “They are going to go to extreme lengths to avoid a sustained **confrontation** with the Israelis,” he said. (TG) «Вони переходять до надвисоких дистанцій, аби уникнути тривалої **сугички** з Ізраїлем» сказав він.

27. Then Ukrainian **assault** brigades went on the **attack**. (NYT) Потім українські **штурмові** бригади перейшли в **атаку**.

28. “The **fighting** is very brutal now,” Caesar explains. (CNN) «Зараз **боротьба** є надзвичайно жорстокою» пояснює Цезар.

29. Intense **fighting** continues in and around the besieged eastern Ukrainian city of Bakhmut as Kyiv and Moscow seemingly struggle with ammunition shortages and mounting casualties. (TG) Інтенсивні **бойові дії** продовжуються в межах та навколо обложеного східного міста України Бахмуту, поки Київ та москва намагаються боротися з нестачею боєприпасів та втратами техніки.

30. The surprise success by Ukrainian forces in areas of the country occupied by Russian troops during the weekend generated euphoria among Ukrainians sapped by months of **fighting**. (WP) Раптовий успіх українських сил на окупованих росіянами територіях, що стався на цих вихідних викликав тріумфування серед українців виснажених місяцями **війни**.

31. Ukrainian officials have been bracing for weeks for a new Russian **offensive** that could rival the opening of the **war**. (NYT) Українські посадовці вже декілька тижнів готуються до нового **наступу** росіян, який за масштабом нагадуватиме початок **війни**.

32. A cautious public might be willing to support armed **confrontation** with Iran in either of two possible situations. (WP) Розсудлива громадськість може бути

готова підтримати збройне **втручання** до Ірану у будь-якій із двох можливих ситуацій.

33. But it now appears both putin and Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky realize the significance of winning the “**Battle** of Donbas” in the greater trajectory of the **war**. (CNN) Але тепер схоже, що і путін, і президент України Володимир Зеленський усвідомлюють важливість перемоги в «**битві** за Донбас» у подальших перспективах.

34. US President Joe Biden is expected to lay out his view of the **war** in Ukraine as a **battle** for democracy during a speech later on Tuesday. (BBC) Від президента США Джо Байдена очікують почути його погляд на **війну** в Україні, як **боротьби** за демократію у його промові у вівторок.

35. A battlefield stalemate prevails, with **hostilities** at a simmer, amid anxious uncertainty over whether — and when — Ukraine will launch a **counteroffensive** to try to break the deadlock. (NYT) На полі бою усталилася нічия, киплять **бойові дії**, серед тривожної невизначеності щодо того чи відбудеться — та коли саме — **контрнаступ** України з метою перехопити ініціативу.

36. “While many of these capabilities are not intended to directly contribute to today’s **fight**, they will form the backbone of a robust future Ukrainian force, capable of defending Ukraine for years to come.” (CNN) «Хоча багато з цих можливостей не призначені для прямого внеску в сьогоднішню **боротьбу**, вони сформуєть кістяк міцних українських сил майбутнього, здатних захищати Україну протягом багатьох років».

37. “At 3.40am, the russian military from the S-300 air defence system launched a missile **attack** on a critical infrastructure facility in the Zaporizhzhia district,” the statement said. (TG) «О 3.40 ранку, російські військові з екіпажу ЗРК С-300 нанесли ракетний **удар** по критичній інфраструктурі у Запорізькій області» повідомляється у заяві.

38. Putin canceled a planned trip and called an emergency meeting of the russian Security Council on Friday in response to the **attack**, peskov said. (WP)

Путін відмінив заплановану подорож і скликав термінову зустріч із радою безпеки РФ у п'ятницю як відповідь на **атаку**, заявив Песков.

39. “But strategies can reach points of diminishing returns, and given Ukraine is trying to husband resources for an **offensive**, it could impede the success of a more important **operation**.” (EN) «Але стратегії можуть досягти точки зменшеної віддачі, і зважаючи на те що Україна намагається накопичити ресурси для **наступу**, це може зашкодити подальшому успіху».

40. Russian president Vladimir declares a "special military **operation**" in Ukraine's Donbas region. (BBC) Президент Росії Володимир об'явив про проведення «спеціальної військової **операції**» на території українського Донбасу.

41. Ukraine said Russia fired 81 missiles, in what is the biggest **strike** in weeks. (BBC) Україна повідомляє, що Росія випустила 81 ракету, під час найбільшого за останні тижні **ракетного обстрілу**.

42. The **battle** for Bakhmut has lasted six months and reduced the city with a pre-war population of more than 70,000 to a soldering wasteland. (EN) **Битва** за Бахмут триває вже 6 місяців і перетворила на спустошені руїни місто, що до війни мало більше 70,000 місцевих жителів.

43. Less than a month after the 9/11 **attacks**, American and allied forces began **combat operations** in Afghanistan, targeting al Qaeda and the Taliban regime that had been giving al Qaeda protection. (CNN) Менше ніж за місяць після **атаки** одинадцятого вересня, американські та союзні сили розпочали **операції** у Афганістані, цілями якої стали Аль Каїда та режим Талібан, який надавав прихисток Аль Каїді.

44. Wednesday marks six months since the Kremlin launched its **invasion** of Ukraine. (CNN) У середу буде вже півроку з дня, коли Кремль **вторгся** в Україну.

45. Palestinian **violence** began rising last spring, under the previous Israeli government. (NYT) **Конфлікт** у Палестині почав розростатися минулої весни, за попереднього уряду Ізраїлю.



46. The tragic incident has spotlighted the **violence** plaguing Mexico, leaving many wondering if it's safe to travel there. (EN) Трагічний інцидент привернув увагу до **насилля**, яким просякла Мексика, поставивши під питання безпечність подорожей туди.

47. "The **fight** for Bakhmut will change the trajectory of our **war** for independence and for freedom," he said. (BBC) «**Результати Битви** за Бахмут змінить траєкторію нашої **війни** за незалежність та свободу» сказав він.

48. "It's not only about massive missile **attacks**, but also single-target **strikes**." (NYT) «Справа не тільки в масованих ракетних **обстрілах**, але й у точкових **ударах**.

49. "What the Ukraine **conflict** showed is that, frankly, our defense industrial base was not at the level that we needed it to be to generate munitions" (WP) «**Події** в Україні показали те що, чесно кажучи, наш промислово-оборонний комплекс був на недостатньому рівні аби виробляти необхідну кількість боєприпасів»

50. In a world where no major state-on-state **conflict** was expected, the federal government welcomed a wave of mergers and acquisitions that dramatically shrank the sector. (WP) У світі, в якому передбачався загальний мир, федеральний уряд радісно прийняв хвилю злиттів і поглинань, які різко скоротили цю галузь.

## GLOSSARY

- 1) Clash - a fight or argument between people. Зіткнення – битва або ж сварка між людьми.
- 2) Fight - an argument or an occasion when someone uses physical force to try to defeat someone. Сутичка – сварка або ж випадок, коли хтось використовує фізичну силу аби перемогти когось.
- 3) Counter-offensive - a set of attacks that defend against enemy attacks. Контрнаступ – серія атак, якими захищаються від ворожих атак.
- 4) Invasion - an occasion when an army or country uses force to enter and take control of another country. Вторгнення – випадок, коли армія або країна використовує силу аби увійти й захопити іншу країну.
- 5) Assault - a violent attack. Штурм – жорстока атака.
- 6) Combat - a fight, especially during a war. Бій – сутичка, особливо під час війни.
- 7) Confrontation - a fight or argument. Конфронтація – сутичка або сварка.
- 8) Violence - actions or words that are intended to hurt people or extreme force. Насилля – дії або слова, які мають на меті нашкодити людям або ж крайні сили.
- 9) Strike - a sudden and powerful hit or attack. Удар – раптовий і сильний поштовх або атака.
- 10) Operation - an activity that is planned to achieve something. Операція – діяльність запланована аби досягти чогось.
- 11) Battle - a fight between armed forces. Битва – сутичка між збройними силами.
- 12) Offensive - a planned military attack. Наступ – спланована військова атака.
- 13) Hostilities - fighting in a war. Бойові дії – бої під час війни.
- 14) Armed struggle - An irregular political conflict waged by an armed rebel group attempting to overthrow the prevailing regime or otherwise win political rights. Збройна боротьба – нестандартний політичний конфлікт, який ведеться

озброєними повстанськими угрупованнями у спробі скинути режим влади або інакшим шляхом виграти політичні права.

- 15) Military action - a military engagement. Військові дії – дії за участю військових.
- 16) Belligerence - the act of starting or fighting a war. Войовничість – акт початку або ведення війни.
- 17) Attack - a violent act intended to hurt or damage someone or something. Атака – жорстока дія, що має на меті поранити або ж пошкодити щось або когось.
- 18) Armed conflict - A political conflict in which armed combat involves the armed forces of at least one state (or one or more armed factions seeking to gain control of all or part of the state), and in which at least 1,000 people have been killed by the fighting during the course of the conflict. Збройний конфлікт – політичний конфлікт у якому у боях приймають участь збройні сили принаймні однієї країни (або однієї або більше збройних фракцій, які бажають контролю усієї або частини країни), і у якому мінімум 1000 людей було вбито у боях.
- 19) War - armed fighting between two or more countries or groups, or a particular example of this. Війна – збройні бої між двома чи більше країнами чи групами, або ж чіткий прояв цього.
- 20) Warfare - the activity of fighting a war, often including the weapons and methods that are used. Ведення війни – діяльність боротьби у війні, часто з різною зброєю та методами.
- 21) Fighting - the act of people fighting, especially in a war. Боротьба – акт боротьби між людьми, особливо під час війни.
- 22) Conflict - fighting between two or more groups of people or countries. Конфлікт – боротьба між двома або більше групами людей або країн.
- 23) Military conflict - a state of open, armed, often prolonged conflict carried on between nations, state

s, or parties. Военний конфлікт – стан відкритого, збройного конфлікту яку ведуть народи, країни чи сторони.