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## INTRODUCTION

At the current stage of the development of translational science, it is growing significantly problems of research on the parameters of the language system related to peculiarities of its functioning at different levels and dynamics of development according to social processes. Language is a dynamic system that inherent constant change, improvement of its forms of implementation. This is not a standard, which is characterized by stability and constancy, and, on the contrary, a living substance that directly responds to changes in the conditions of existence and functioning, adapting to the conditions of the latter [3, p. 78-80]. Slang as a type of language substandard traditionally attracts attention domestic and foreign philologists and translation experts thanks to the bright emotional and expressive coloring, brevity and imagery of slangisms, the ability to constantly change the boundaries that separate it from the language norm. Recently, some steps have been taken to address this problem. Worthy of attention is the study of N. O. Shovgun [10, p. 17] in the plane formation of youth broadcasting of small social groups, work T.M. Mykolenko [6, p. 21] and S. A. Martos [5, p. 21] related to study urban and regional features of slang. They are quite thorough works of L. O. Stavytska [7, p. 464] in the field of actual substandard research speech: slang, jargon and slang. It is also worth noting individual publications O.S. Fursy and Y. L. Mosenkis regarding anglicisms of Ukrainian youth slang [8, p. 57-65; 9, p. 70-82]; V.N. Shevchuk [13, p. 231];

In the conditions of martial law in Ukraine, "The translation of military slang is an important challenge for translators working in this field. In the majority translators sometimes find this translation very difficult – due to a number of reasons reasons. This study aims to determine an adequate translation technique and strategy for the best translation of military slang and specific expressions that have only partial equivalents in another language, and sometimes do not have them at all" [4, p. 12].

"The translation of military slang terms from English to other languages is enough a significant challenge for the entire translation process, because it is not easy about the transfer of content and meaning, and about the adequate transformation of one unit culture into a unit of another culture" [4, p. 12]. After all, as you know, this is not a translation simply the transfer of verbal elements from one language to another, and this is transmission cultural symbols, concepts, markers of one language to another. The main role here plays the level of differences between these two cultures and, accordingly, languages: the one from which we translate and the one to which we translate. The translator has take into account the cultural and customary features of both languages.

**The object of research** is modern military slang and ways of its reproduction in translation.

**The subject of the study** is slangisms military sphere, their lexical-grammatical transformations and ways of transfer to the target language.

**The purpose of the study** is to establish the peculiarities of the reproduction of slang in military discourse.

The goal involves solving the following tasks:

- to investigate translation problems of slangisms;
- analyze lexical and grammatical transformations and features of military slangisms;
- to determine ways of transferring modern military slang during translation;
- carry out a stylistic analysis of a text containing military slang.

The research material was slangisms selected from Gustav's works Hesford "The Short-timers" and their translation into Ukrainian.

## CHAPTER 1

### FEATURES OF SLANG TRANSLATIONS IN MILITARY DISCOURSE

#### 1.1. Slangisms-phrases as a problem for translation

Slang is an urban sociolect that arose from the slang of various closed social groups (offenders, shopkeepers, artisans, prisoners, soldiers), as emotionally colored vocabulary of a low and familiar style, common among social strata and certain age groups of cities, occupies an important place in culturevspeech, it can be classified as lexical and stylistic formations. Such words are inherent in the colloquial language of people who are connected by a certain community of interests [13].

Military jargon, military slang professional jargonservicemen of the armed forces of various states and countries. It is a totality colloquial terminology, which usually comes from military life and is used by military personnel, which is a unique phenomenon for the Armed Forces any nation. In NATO countries, it often takes the form of cuts (abbreviation, acronym using the phonetic alphabet), which includes aspects of official military terms and concepts. Because of this in NATO headquarters the English language is jokingly called «NATO English». Military slang is often used to amplify or reflect (as a rule, benevolent and humorous) rivalry between services, units [11].

An example of substantive slangisms-phrases is: cake and wine – maintenance of the prisoner on bread and water; ice cream - news from home; milk run – easy task; A pep talk is an exciting speech. Verbal slangisms-phrases include: to catch one – get injured; to go over the top - go on the attack; to pop off ends (die); to get grounded - to get married.

When translating a word combination, the main thing is to select the main word. For example, let's take the phrase busy end of the gun. The main word in it has gun, which translates as "weapon".

Therefore, we can conclude that we are talking about a "weapon", some part of it. The translation of this expression in the dictionary of slangisms: "gun

barrel". The selection of the translation strategy and the difficulty of the translation directly depend on whether the word combination is free or close to fixed expressions, phraseological units. Observations of the actual material showed that among the slangisms of the military vocabulary, a large number of them are built on the basis of metaphor and metonymy.

For example: old salt – старий матрос; pill roller – лікар; grease box – танк; mad mile – особливо небезпечна ділянка. The translation of a significant number of phrases requires the translator to have deep background knowledge of history, military affairs, traditions of conducting military operations, etc. Let's consider a word combination as an example when the balloon goes up – коли почнеться наступ. The translation of this slangism requires knowledge of the history of the First World War, when before the start of the offensive, balloons rose into the air for the purpose of correcting fire. This meant that the offensive would begin soon. Now, at the beginning of the offensive, balloons are not launched, but the expression has retained its original meaning to this day, which can be established with the help of etymological analysis. The analysis of the actual material allowed us to divide all lexemes into certain groups, taking into account the degree of translation complexity and preservation of their meanings by the elements of word combinations.

Scientists distinguish the following 4 subgroups of slangisms:

1) word combinations in which at least one element retains its dictionary meaning, for example: pep talk – захоплива промова; paper pushing – канцелярська робота; desk pilot – пілот на адміністративній посаді.

2) word combinations in which the core lexeme retains its primary meaning and at the same time requires the translator to have extensive background knowledge of an etymological and historical nature, for example:

to be cap off – бути командиром (during a conversation with the commander in the room, the private must take off his headgear and hold it in his hands).

3) phrases built on the basis of meaning transfer, mostly metaphorical and metonymic, for example: shooting iron – пістолет, вогнепальна зброя; mad minute – час ведення інтенсивного вогню; sugar report – лист від коханої.

4) phrases whose semantic character is fully coded and resembles phraseological phrases. Here are some examples: horizontal engineering – сон; big boy – танк; number ten – найгірший; fruit salad – орденська стрічка; soft number – «тепле» місце, зручна посада; coffee cooler – симулянт, «сачок».

The first subgroup of phrases is the easiest: allows it is quite easy for the translator to derive the meaning of the entire lexeme. So, for example let's take the phrase tiger suit. From the primary analysis of the semantics of this from the expression it is clear that we are talking about clothes, clothing that has an external appearance resemble a tiger therefore translates as «камуфляж».

Phrases of the second subgroup of military slang lexemes require extensive background knowledge from the translator about military realities, military equipment, historical events, etc. This knowledge will help to understand and convey correctly the content of the recipient token For For example, blue pencil. Only knowing the details and the peculiarities of the military case can be understood as a combination of words is translated as «військовий цензор», because crossing out and correcting military censorship is done with a blue pencil. According to our research in military slang a large number of metaphorical and metonymic transfers are used values that we separated into the third subgroup. For example: umbrella man – парашютист; whiskey bridge – нестійкий міст; fried egg – японський прапор (red disk on a white field); piece of cake – легке завдання; iron house – тюрма.

An analysis of the semantics of the word combinations of the fourth subgroup does not allow the translator to assume the possible meaning of the expression, therefore this group phrases is the most difficult to translate. For example: fruit salad – орденські стрічки; big boy – танк.

Verb phrases of military slang approach fixed expressions, phraseological units. For example: to keep under one's hat – тримати в секреті; to catch one – отримати поранення; to go West – загинути; to pop off – «врізати дуба», померти; to bat the breeze – пліткувати, брехати; to have stars in one's eyes – мріяти про генеральське звання; to wear several hats – виконувати декілька обов'язків.

It can also be used when translating military phrases analog or associative translation should be used. In addition, such phrases require the translator to have extensive background knowledge military affairs, etc. For example: can do – буде виконано; to taxi up – підрулити, підійти ближче; to throw the book away – діяти не за статутом.

Such a means of translation as lexical occurs less frequently modulation of phrases: : to jump out of the window – стрибати з парашютом; to sleep all standing – спати в мундирі, не роздягаючись.

The expansion and narrowing of the meaning of tokens during their translation into the recipient language is also clearly visible. But these means of translation are used quite rarely. For example: full fig – парадна форма (розширення); hot can – реактивний літак (розширення); tiger suit – камуфляж (звуження); fog of war – нечітка обстановка (звуження).

Antonymy is quite rare: cake and wine – арешт, який передбачає сидіти лише на хлібі і воді; crossbar hotel – тюрма.

Also, sometimes military slangisms-phrases are possible translate literally. For example: to be on the carpet – бути на килимі [13].

## **1.2. Methods of translating military slang**

"Methods, techniques and methods of translation are chosen by the translator depending on his qualifications, as well as on the type and unit of translation. Among these of the three concepts, only method can be considered as one of the main categories translation, which classifies, because only the



method of translation exists as an objective one regularity. Reception, as a rule, solves a partial task, helps to overcome the difficulties that arise in the purposeful activity of the translator. A method is a system of techniques" [12, p. 175].

By translation tactics we understand the specification of the strategy of translation into based on the type of translation and the conditions of the translator's activity. Unlike from strategy, tactics cannot be identical for different types of translation - oral and written, military and artistic. If the translation strategy can be defined as a general goal, a supertask, a maximum task translation activity, the tactics are always specific. For example, tactics translation of American military slang for military translation consists in translating the denotative and significant meanings of slangism by offering the optimal match from the active reproductive stock of the translator. We consider it the optimal candidate a lexical and phraseological unit that has a clear relationship for the translator with a nominative, cognitive or representative component of meaning of the original unit and the connotation traditionally attached to this component, which is reproduced automatically, at the level of a simple substitution. So, tactics translation always involves the minimally necessary transfer of semantics meaning of slang.

"The main principles of implementation of translation should be considered: obligatory transfer of the denotative meaning of slangism; broadcast of at least one connotation the significant component of the lexical meaning of slangism; preservation general functional and stylistic conformity.

The general algorithm of the translator's operational activity looks like this:

*translation strategy → translation tactics → translation technology → way of translation → method of translation → receiving of translation → optimal the defendant.* [13]

Variants of a typical solution to the operational tasks of a translator regarding the translation of ABC is demonstrated by means of translation methods, the method of combined translation and techniques of simple, selective, contextual-situational, hyperonymic-hyponymic substitution, descriptive translation, tracing, elimination of national and cultural specifics" [1, p. 143].

Particular attention should be paid to the ways of translating slangisms and abbreviations, among which we highlight: lexical and graphic, common and occasional/local, common within a unit, military unit, theater military operations slangisms-abbreviations:

ВМО (<black moving object) – «чорний мобільний об'єкт» (Arab woman in traditional black dress); PONTI (<person of no tactical importance) – «некомбатант», «писака» (a derogatory nickname for journalists, etc. civilians present in the area of hostilities); COW (<commanding officer's wife) – «командирша», «шефіння», дружина командира» [2, с. 300].

The following peculiarities of the translation of slangisms-abbreviations have been determined: "full borrowing of American military slang-abbreviation from Latin letters are inappropriate; it is undesirable to use transliteration (transfer American military slang - abbreviation in Ukrainian letters); descriptive and combined translation are the most common (ops – «оператор» (officer of the operational department of the headquarters); C-med – медрота; to DX – «замочити», «кокнутити», вбити; FAG – груб. «пушкарь», артилерист; LT – «летьоха», лейтенант; FIGMO – «по барабану», «пофігу», байдуже; heli – борт); one of the main ones is the technique of "reproducing an expressive contraction" - translating the full form and creating a Ukrainian contraction based on it, for example AA (Almoast Airborne) Division – МДД (майже десантна дивізія); LPC (leather personnel carrier) – ЧТР (черевикотранспортер) etc.» [2, с. 195].

Translating military slang is an important challenge for translators who work in this field. In most cases, translators consider this one translation is very difficult - for a number of reasons. Translation of terms military slang from English to other languages is quite a challenge for of the entire translation process, because it is not just about the transfer of content and meaning, but about the adequate transformation of a unit of one culture into a unit culture of another. The main role here is played by the level of differences between the two cultures and, accordingly, languages: the one from which we translate and the one into which we translate The translator must take into account cultural and customary features both languages In recent times, the military sphere has experienced a rapid progress, and with it came an explosion of new terminology. Military language is constantly updated and replenished with lexical novelties.

New terminology appears in military and technical manuals on aviation, heavy weapons, means of communication, from computer and even more so space topics. In order to understand the material and adequately translate it into the native language, the translator must be appropriately educated. At the same time, it should be taken into account the type of text and the specifics of the terminology, as well as the target audience for which this translation is calculated. In other words, you need to take into account the context without which it is impossible to adequately understand military slang and convey it by means of another language. Apart from perfect command of both languages, what else mentioned above, the translator must be familiar with the realities of the military everyday life, both in its technical and domestic and cultural aspects. After all a specific slang can still exist only in oral usage and not be included in the literary norm of the language; and then such lexemes can be found in the oral communication of relevant specialists, although lexicography does not yet record them. A translator must be able to build bridges between different cultures and monitor at the same time, in order not to inadvertently

distort the meaning of a foreign word or phrase and not to give it a different, false connotation. Experience of service in the army the translator himself gives him an invaluable advantage: in this case he will not be the only one theoretically, but also practically familiar with the terminology used to denote various species weapons and their parts, as well as know the psychological atmosphere of the army, which, certainly affects the perception of elementary commands, names or forms of address to military personnel. If you use the right technique translation, the level and quality of translation increases significantly.

Therefore, translating military slang is not a simple mechanical matter selection from the dictionary of lexemes that convey the meaning of foreign equivalents as closely as possible. Sometimes the translator himself becomes a creator of neologisms or a codifier of his native language, supplementing it with new and modern lexemes, which enriches the language and expands the conceptual apparatus of its speakers. Military slang and its terminology is a very specific segment of the language, and for such a translation a special technique and techniques are needed. Translators must be culturally and linguistically competent in both languages. The literature uses such methods of translating military slang as borrowing, transliteration, compensation, cultural equivalent and paraphrase [13].

### **1.3. Stylistic analysis of a passage from the novel "The Short-timers" Gustav Hesford's novel "The Short-Timers" / "Дембелі"**

The text under analysis belongs to the mentafact text type. The reason is that this work affects the real world indirectly, through the artistic images and the hidden knowledge that the reader must derive from them. In this novel, Hesford shares his experiences with of the Vietnam War, where he was a correspondent. Gustav Hesford is a famous writer who is surprisingly accurate and flexible managed to convey real life and non-fictional events of the Vietnam War. He vividly, with the help of figurative language, managed to

convey the tension which experienced by the military, accurately reproduced the language of the army, without embellishing it. The speech of the main characters of the work is saturated with invective vocabulary, which is an example of authentic reproduction of spoken American speech military. The conversational style of the characters is achieved in a variety of ways techniques, a significant contribution is made by the use of military slangisms.

The text being analyzed is taken from a part «The Spirit Of The Bayonet». «The Short-Timers» — a 1979 semi-autobiographical novel by US Marine Corps veteran Gustav Gasford about his experiences in the Vietnam War.

The communicative aim of the textual information is – describe military events, tension which experienced by the military and show readers the hardships of military life.

Structural level of the text is ensured by lexical and semantic cohesion. Lexical cohesion is implemented by repetition links, which are:

- simple lexical repetition: snoop – snoopies, weapon – weapons
- simple paraphrase: leading - principle
- complex paraphrase: military - war
- co-reference: Private Philips, the House Mouse, Sergeant Gerheim's go-fer.
- substitution: Private Joker. Shitbird.

Grammatical cohesion and syntactical structure is ensured by sequence of tenses. For example: Before chow, Sergeant Gerheim tells us that during World War I Blackjack Pershing said, "The deadliest weapon in the world is a Marine and his rifle." At Belleau Wood the Marines were so vicious that the German infantrymen called them Teufel-Hunden--"devil dogs.

Compound and complex sentences, as well as the use of conjunctions and prepositions, ensure grammatical cohesion. Sergeant Gerheim punches me in the solar plexus with his elbow. "You little maggot," he says, and his fist

punctuates the sentence. I stand to attention, heels locked, eyes front, swallowing groans, trying not to flinch. "You make me want to vomit, scumbag. You goddamn heathen. You better sound off that you love the Virgin Mary or I'm going to stomp your guts out." Sergeant Gerheim's face is about one inch from my left ear.

Semantic level establishes the macroproposition of the text: I (the author) inform you (the reader) about about military days, the realities of life and endurance of the military with the help of slangisms: Joker, you will take off that damned button and get your ree - Джокер, я наказую зняти цей бісовий значок і отримай свій пайок.

Considering stylistic characteristics of the text, there is a variety of tropes: epitetes (big fist drives, amphibian shit), metaphors (freedom bird, on the Confidence Course)

The speech of the main characters of the work is saturated with invective vocabulary, which is an example of authentic reproduction of spoken American speech military. The conversational style of the characters is achieved in a variety of ways techniques, a significant contribution is made by the use of colloquialisms, slangisms, etc vulgarisms - elements of invective vocabulary a came: to flunk out, to hit the ceiling, up somebody's alley, to hit the road, to give(get) the ax, to shoot the bull, to chew the rag, to chew the fat, to shoot the breeze.. These concepts that exist in the military world are created by the author. These concepts that exist in the military world are created by the author. To conclude this chapter, we have analyzed the translation aspects of military slang. In addition, we have considered all the necessary features of artistic discourse texts that will be useful for our subsequent analysis.

## CHAPTER 2

### LEXICAL AND GRAMMATICAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE PROCESS OF TRANSLATIONS MILITARY SLANG

#### 2.1. Lexical transformations in the translation of military slang

Transcoding assumes the transfer of foreign words. Reality by reproducing the forms expressed in writing. Transliteration of the Ukrainian alphabet reproduces pronunciation and transliteration reproduces the shape: Captain – кептен; Commander – командер. The example of combined transcribing and transliteration is Warrant officer – уорент-офіцер; the examples of transliteration: Master sergeant – майстер-сержант; Serjeant major – сержант-майор.

Combinations of transcoding and literal translation are common. Let's look at an example combining a transcription and a literal translation.

The following is a translation of the following: Tracer – трасер, трасуючий боеприпаси. The word tracer is usually translated as “трасуючий боеприпас”.

Lexical transformations (generalization): “...На початку вересня західні ЗМІ почали повідомляти про докази російської військової присутності на Донбасі. У США також почали говорити про розгортання Росією "зелених чоловічків" і військової техніки на Донбасі” “... In early September the Western media began to show evidence of the presence of Russian troops in the Donbass. The US is also saying that Russia is sending “little green men” and equipment to the Donbass” (The Day, 17 September 2014).

The abstraction mechanism has an implicit effect. By diluting the generalized word 'equipment', the negative connotations of the word 'бойова техніка' (weapon) are softened. In this example we encounter a borrowed translation: 'зелені чоловічки' is translated as 'Little Green Men'. The additional explanation [16] that they were secret agents of the Russian army seems to be necessary: their small and green qualities create a negative pragmatic effect,

leading to discrediting of Russian military personnel and face-threatening behavior.

However, in the military environment, trackers are often referred to as 'трасери' for their brevity, i.e. convenience. The same idea applies to the case of MILES (Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System) - МАЙЛІС (комплексна лазерна система імітації бою). A similar case is the combination of translation and literal translation: sergeant - головний майстерсержант; sergeant major - головний сержант-майор. Another example is transcription combined with modulation: Claymore – міна-пастка “клеймор”.

Transcoding has advantages and disadvantages. The advantage is clearly that the form of the written word is not violated, while the disadvantage is that the target reader may not even know the pronunciation or meaning of the transcribed word. However, rank transcoding is common in the military sector and popular thanks to its brevity. Calque is one of the most common ways to build military vocabulary. It reconstructs the meaning and structure of the original word according to its native language. In other words, when a lexical morpheme is translated with the help of the relevant part of the target language, it is to reproduce the phonetic structure of the word, not its combinatorial structure.

Calque as a translation method has been the reason for much borrowing in intercultural communication when transliteration or transcription is not possible for aesthetic or notational reasons. Our research paper illustrates this translation method with the following examples: Air assault operations – повітряно-штурмові операції; Air assault task force – десантно-штурмова тактична група; Assault fire team – штурмова група; Attack by fire – обстрілювати; Avenues of approach – шляхи підходу; Back blast – зворотня вибухова хвиля; Battlefield – поле бою; Conducting resupply patrol – проведення операцій з постачання, організація постачання на вантажному автомобілі; Concurrent training – паралельне тренування.



In a military environment, concurrent training is conducted alongside the main training activity. In the Ukrainian military, this is usually referred to as “супутні тренування”; Cover and concealment – укриття та прикриття. Covering and concealment are two of the terms that need to be thoroughly analyzed before translation. In order to provide an equivalent translation, it is necessary to define the meaning of both cover and concealment: based on professional notes taken during five years of translation, interpretation and teaching in the military field, cover and concealment are 'protection against attack by enemy weapons' and concealment is 'protection'. Concealment is protecting oneself from observation. Good cover ideally reduces the area where an attacker can come into contact with a weapon (such as a firearm). Materials such as steel, concrete, water, earth and thick wood are all excellent sources of cover. Good cover ideally allows you to observe your enemies and prevents them from observing you. Leaves, netting, shadows, fabric and non-reflective surfaces are all excellent bases for concealment. [15].

The Dictionary of Ukrainian Language defines the word “укриття” as “спеціальна споруда, окоп і т. ін., зроблені для захисту людей, техніки від бомб, снарядів тощо”. The word “прикриття” is defined as both “захисне місце, схованка” and “те, що робить непомітним, невидним що-небудь”, which means that the word “прикриття” can be used to denote both cover and concealment. Also, the word cover and its correspondent “прикриття” both have another meaning, which is “захист кого-, чого-небудь в бою”, for example “Підтримка і прикриття наших військ з повітря покладались на авіацію 2-ї і 5-ї повітряних армій”. The translation choice “укриття” for cover and “прикриття” for concealment is made in order to reproduce the collocation and draw a line between these two notions. In Ukrainian, this distinction is necessary because of the difference in concepts. Confusion is likely to arise if the polysemous word 'прикриття', which has at least three military meanings, is used for both cover and concealment. The military domain

is of course the last place where confusion is allowed. Other examples of calque are: Danger close – небезпечне наближення; Designated area – визначений район; Dry fire – “стрільба в суху” (імітаційна стрільба з пустим патронником); Fire power – вогнева міць; Fire planning – організація вогню; Fire team, support by fire team – група вогневої підтримки, бойова група, вогнева група; Fire team bounding – перебіжки вогневих груп; Plovaysk rocket – іловайський котел; Issue the warning order – довести попередній наказ; Laser rangefinder – лазерний далекомір; Most Likely Avenue of enemy Approach/Retreat – найімовірніший напрям підходу/ відходу противника; To shift fire – змістити вогонь; To lift fire – 1) перенести вогонь в глибину; 2) припинити вогонь; To cease fire – припинити вогонь. Three last examples are of special interest.

When translating discussions on tactical operations, the focus is sometimes on 'how to control direct fire to suppress the enemy on target (OBJ) while the attacking force maneuvers to gain a foothold to overcome an obstacle or enter a building'. There have been a number of occasions where speakers have had to explain the use of lifting fire and ceasing fire, as well as another term, shifting fire, in order for the interpreter to choose the correct translation. Usually, the expressions shift and lift fire are used during a squad attack, when an assault team is maneuvering through enemy lines. The meanings of these two expressions are as follows: shift fire means exactly what it sounds like. When the SHIFT FIRE command is specified, it means to move a concentration of fire from one point to another, usually from right to left or vice versa. The 1st meaning, as stated in Field Instruction 101-5-1, is: "In the case of direct fire, an instruction to raise the cone of fire so that the field of fire hits the target but the space between the target and the firing weapon is safe for friendly maneuvers." [17, p. 97].

Ukrainian correspondent 'перенести вогонь в глибину'. Another meaning is found in FM 3-21.8 Infantry Rifle Platoon and Squad. Table A-7

states that when ordered to release artillery fire, all artillery fire on the target will cease, surveillance will continue, and the target will be scanned until ordered to re-attack or stop the action. For example, 'The support force will cease bombardment when the assault force secures BLDG#1 (Building 1) and signals with a white star cluster. On signal, the support force will observe OBJ WOLF vic. and the western portion of TRP001 for enemy activity". There is no other definition of lifting fire in this FM. [6].

However, FM101-5-1 was replaced by FM1-02 in 2003 and now by ADP/ADRP1-02 of 2012-2013, which says nothing about lift fire. After much consultation with military experts, it was concluded that the term lift fire should be translated after analyzing the context. The first meaning is 'continue firing' and the second is 'cease fire'. Therefore, in English-speaking military circles, the term lift fire is generally avoided to minimize confusion. If the term is used, context is the determining factor and the meaning of the term should be understood from the context or double-checked with the speaker.

Finally, I would like to discuss word forms and their collocations. First, the first pair is battle formation - бойовий порядок, March formation - похідний порядок or передбойовий порядок; the translation technique applied for the second translation choice is transposition. In addition, combat formations are subdivided into: column formations (for vehicles) - бойовий порядок "колона"; and file formations (for personnel) - бойовий порядок "колона". Despite the Ukrainian translation preference for "бойовий порядок колона", which applies to both horseless and mounted soldiers, in English there is a distinction between column and file formations, with the former representing vehicle formations and the latter personnel formations: 'Herringbone' occurrence - бойовий порядок "ялинка", 'wedge' occurrence - бойовий порядок "клин". The 'herringbone' occurrence shows that the translation choice is calyx, while the example of the 'wedge' occurrence shows that there are two different concepts that exist in two different cultures and

therefore adaptation in translation is necessary. The translation choice 'хребет оселедця' could have stopped at a literal translation, but the variant 'бойовий порядок ялинка' is more acceptable because herringbone is similar to the fartley pattern in Ukrainian culture. The choice of the translation бойовий порядок 'ялинка' sounds much more natural and familiar. In general, it can be seen that direct translation, besides being usually applied in military translations to create equivalence effects in the target culture, in some cases requires lexical semantics and lexical and grammatical transformations such as modulation, concretization, generalization and clarification [15].

## **2.2 Gramatical transformations in the translation of military slang**

It should be noted that grammatical substitution plays an important role in the translation of military documents. One of the features of military documents is the extensive use of passive constructions. In Ukrainian it is customary to translate sentences with verb predicates in the passive voice in one of the following ways:

1. passive in the appropriate tense, person and number; 2. passive in the appropriate tense, person and number; or 3. passive in the appropriate tense, person and number: The battalion was assigned the mission to launch an attack at 03.15 01 January. — Батальйону була поставлена задача перейти в наступ 1 січня о 3 годині 15 хвилин; The primary position was prepared by the battery. — Основна позиція була підготовлена особовим складом батареї.

2. The form of the verb with a passive meaning: Range is determined by means of calibration rings. — Дальність визначається за допомогою масштабних кілець; Guideposts are set to point out the way. — Показчики встановлюються для позначення напрямку руху.

3. Indefinite-personal forms of the verb in the active state in the appropriate tense, person and number: Field fortifications are built of stone,

wood, and all other available natural materials. — Польові укріплення будують з каменю, дерева та інших підручних матеріалів.

4. Passive constructions in English military texts can be translated in the accusative or instrumental case with direct or indirect complements: In large-scale operations, heavy tasks are assigned to corps and army engineering units. — В операціях великого масштабу перед корпусними і армійськими інженерними частинами ставляться більш складні завдання. 5. A noun with an adjective: Infra-red devices have been much written about. — Про інфрачервоні прилади вже багато писали; The rate of reaction is influenced by many factors. — На швидкість реакції впливає багато факторів.

6. Turning the Ukrainian version of passive into active: strongpoints are considered an essential part of modern defense in the US. — Американці вважають, що опорні пункти є основою сучасної оборони.

7. By adequate replacement, i.e. by replacing the English passive form with verb constructions of the Ukrainian language that convey the same meaning: The M48M2 tank is powered by a 12-cylinder engine. — Танк M48M2 має 12-циліндровий двигун; This vehicle is created with a fording ability of 2.2. meters. — Цей танк здатний долати броди глибиною до 2,2 метра.

Translation comments are used when the proposed content poses difficulties for Ukrainian-speaking readers and the lexical unit represents a reality unknown to the reader. This is especially true for transcribed words whose meaning, in the translator's opinion, is not clear from the text.

Example: MOA: Minute Of Angle, 1 MOA  $\approx$  30 mm at 100 m or  $\approx$  1 in at 100 yds — MOA: кутова хвилина, 1 MOA  $\approx$  30 мм на 100 метрів  $\approx$  1 дюйм на 100 ярдів; NVD: Night Vision Device. — ПНБ: прилад нічного бачення; Battery life: Values valid at room temperature for a quality battery. — Термін дії батареї: показники є дійсними при кімнатній температурі і належній якості батареї.

Transcoding is a translation method in which the sound and/or graphic word forms of the source language are transferred through the alphabet of the target language: bandit - "бандит", літак противника. when transferred through the alphabet of the target language, such as the use of untranslated foreign words.

For example.: management – менеджмент; periscope – перископ. The main types of transcoding are: transcription (when the sound form is transmitted by the letters of the language of translation source language words: peak – пік; resistor – резистор і транслітерування (the word of the source language is transmitted by letters): marketing – маркетинг; server – сервер) [12, с. 91].

Transcoding: Our own mess hall serves Kool-Aid and shit-on-a-shingle--chipped beef on toast--with peanut butter and jelly sandwiches for dessert. В нашій армійській столовій дають Кул-Ейд и «лайно з фанерою» – шматочками жареної яловичини на тостах, а на десерт арахісове масло і бутерброди з мармеладом.

The sound and graphic form of the word of the source language was transmitted by means alphabets of the translation language (transcription).

Sometimes, the use of adaptive transcoding (AT) is an effective type of language mediation, which transcodes (transfers) not only information from one language to another (what happens when it is translated), but also the presentation of this information in another form for the purpose of adaptation (coordination).

The specificity of adaptive transcoding depends on the directional process of language mediation for a particular group of translation receptors or on a particular form of transformation of the original information.

Thus, AT is a specific presentation (representation) of the content of the source text in the translated language, but unlike translation, the created lexicon cannot and should not completely replace the source text. For example, the situation is the following: but even if the LT is punched. ТИМ НЕ МЕНШ,

недивлячись на те, що з лєтьохи знуцаютьсє до втрати свідомості. Okay, FAG, speak. Ну, пушкар, доповідай. I'm Compton, sir. Lance Corporal Compton. I'm PONTI. I want to get into the shit. /Я КОМПТОН, сєр. Молодший капрал КОМПТОН. Я писака.. Хочу в лайні поборсатись [18].

### **2.3. Lexical and gramatical transformations**

Military discourse is interpreted here as the verbal or written communicative act used in a formal or informal military context, which relates to, addresses and describes any military action, rank, war or organization. The vocabulary of military and political discourse can also distinguish between the peaceful nature of our weapons and military operations and the destructive and cruel nature of theirs. We tend to talk about our weapons in non-nuclear terms. The military has many acronyms that are 'codes' for effective communication in combat situations, in hostile environments and in training.

The military in general has been extensively studied by historians, sociologists and national security experts. However, translation studies in military settings are rare. It is worth noting that translation studies have not shown a strong interest in analyzing the translation of military texts. The problem of translation of military discourse in Ukraine is a truly urgent issue due to the conflict between Russia and Ukraine and the internalization and globalization of military training and operations. Over the past century, military terminology has constantly changed in parallel with social changes and technological advances in the armed forces, the capabilities of the armed forces and their role in their respective countries. The military sector requires knowledge of the global military structure. Therefore, translation is of great importance in this field. Translators need to be familiar with the organizational structures, strategies and tactics, weapons and defense technologies of the relevant foreign militaries.

Two main issues need to be taken into account in the translation process. First, all military documents are full of specific military terms, jargon and abbreviations. Second, these terms form various idiomatic expressions that cause many difficulties. It should also be noted that English-Ukrainian translations may face another problem: the translation of so-called “a translator’s false friends”, or interlingual homonyms, in two languages they look or sound similar but have different meaning: e.g. ammunition – “боєприпаси”, not “амуніція” (accoutrements); barracks – “казарми”, not “бараки” (in Ukrainian it means “a temporary dilapidated shelter”, in English – “the general housing units military personnel live in”); intelligence officer – “розвідник”, not “інтелігентний офіцер”, accurate fire – “влучна стрільба” not “акуратна”, company – “рота” but not “компанія”.

Some terms and definitions can be interpreted in very different ways depending on the context. For example, in the case of the terms unit and command. For example: unit 1) any military element whose structure is defined by a competent authority; 2) an organizational name or subdivision of a group within a task force.

Command: 1) the authority exercised by a military commander over his subordinates by virtue of their rank; 2) orders issued by the commander; 3) units/units, organizations, areas, etc. under the command of an individual. The term security means 'protection', 'guarantee', 'service', 'safety' or 'secrecy'; the term battalion means 'battalion' for infantry and 'division' for artillery. Translators should pay attention to the changing meanings of the singular and plural forms in English: defense - actions taken to protect something or someone under attack; defense - specific structures, weapons or people used to protect a place.

Another interesting example is this quote “піхота” (Ukr.) which is translated as “infantry” but the Ukrainian phrase “протипіхотна міна” has nothing in common with “infantry” and is translated as anti-personnel mine: “...



Зокрема, на полі бою було виявлено російську техніку збройних сил, автомати та боєприпаси, гранати та протипіхотні міни, завезені з російських військових складів на окуповану територію Сходу України. / Other signs of Russian involvement in the war in eastern Ukraine were pieces of Russian-produced military gear, rifles, ammunition, grenades and anti-personnel mine brought to Ukraine from Russian military warehouses” [23]. The issue of translation of military ranks is still very relevant today, as there is sometimes no corresponding table in the Ukrainian and British (US) armed forces.

Due to Ukraine's European integration and cooperation with foreign armed forces, Ukrainian ranks have been reorganized, for example, 'lieutenant' has been replaced by 'cornet' and 'brigadier general'. There are several ways of forming Ukrainian and English military terms, following the coinage rules: a) suffixes (Eng. maneuverability, missilery; Ukr. штурмовик; агресор; агресія; позашляховик; протимінна діяльність, безпілотники). Speaking about the last example it's interesting to notice that it is translated into English without the equivalent English prefix –anti: “... Тиждень тому ми обговорювали рекомендації щодо подальшого прогресу у сфері протимінної діяльності в Україні, викладені у проекті звіту оціночної місії ООН. / A week ago we discussed the recommendations on further mine action development in Ukraine, which were included in the draft report of the United Nations Evaluation Mission” [24]; b) word-compounding (Eng. warhead, Airborne, nuclear-powered; Ukr. загальновійськовий, головнокомандувач). As a rule the Ukrainian compoundings don't have the same structure in the English translation: e.g. гранатомети – grenade launchers; c) conversion (to mortar, to officer) (for the Ukrainian language it's not typical); d) abbreviation (Eng. radar, FRBA; Ukr. АТО, ВСУ); e) borrowings from other languages (in the English language: maneuver, coup d'état, aide de camp; for the Ukrainian language it's not typical) [20].

The occurrence of military terms may not match in the source and target language. штаб АТО is translated as АТО HQ, безпілотні літальні апарати – as UAVs, засоби ППО – air defence facilities, etc.: “... Ukraine gets UAVs from the USA / Україна отримала партію безпілотних літальних апаратів від США” [24]. “...As a result, two militants were killed and eight were wounded, said Col. Valentyn Buryachenko, head of the АТО HQ, at a press briefing in Кramatorsk. / Про це заявив начальник Генерального штабу АТО полковник Валентин Бряченко на прес-конференції у Краматорську.” [23].

The most typical translation techniques of military terms are:

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

2) adequate translation – 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) “... По-третє, в Україні є досить поширений прошарок військовослужбовців, для яких реформа означатиме ламання їхнього "хребта". / Ukraine still has quite a considerable layer of career troops for whom reform would mean breaking their own spine” (The Day, 7 June, 2016). The word “кадровий” is corresponded with the word regular, but a translator preferred to use “career”. The word “кадровий” can be translated as “professional”. “...У нас фактично 99, 9% – це мобілізовані, кадрових військових немає / Practically 99. 9 percent came as a result of a mobilization; there are no professional military men” [19].

3) descriptive translation, e. g. such phenomenon in Ukraine as “військова кафедра” is absent in Europe and the USA: “... Коли я навчався в інституті, там була військова кафедра, яка спеціалізувалася на танках, тож я потрапив у танкову частину / ...When I was studying at the institute, we had

a reserve-officer training department with a specialization of tanker” (The Day, 15 September, 2015).

4) transliteration: “ Крім того, шість самохідних гармат були повернуті до Макіївки для використання "11-м окремим автомобільним стрілецьким полком “Гвоздика”/ Also six Gvozdika self-propelled howitzers were moved to Makiivka for the proxy 11th Motorized Regiment” [23].

5) Transformations: – Grammatical transformations: “23 липня Збройні формування здійснили спробу наступу на позиції українських військових у Попаснянському районі / On July 23, Russia-backed militants attempted to assault Ukrainian positions in Popasna area (the noun “штурм” is translated as the verb “to assault”). “... У музеї Шевченка відбулася документальна фотовиставка, присвячена вшануванню пам'яті загиблих та тих, хто вижив під час Іловайської операції. ” /“...Documentary photo exhibit, dedicated to the anniversary of the Ilovaisk operation, the fallen and the survivors, opens at Shevchenko Museum” (The Day, 20 August, 2015). The Ukrainian verb гинути (“to die”) is translated into English as the euphemism fallen (adj. “died”) (Holder, 2008, p. 174).

– Lexical transformations (generalization): “...На початку вересня у західних масмедіа почали з’являться докази присутності російських військових на Донбасі. Про те, що Росія перекидає “зелених чоловічків” і бойову техніку на Донбас, заговорили і у США”/ “... In early September the Western media began to show evidence of the presence of Russian troops in the Donbass. The US is also saying that Russia is sending “little green men” and equipment to the Donbass” (The Day, 17 September 2014). The veiling effect is achieved due to the mechanism of abstraction. The generalized word “equipment” is diluted and softens the negative connotation of the word “бойова техніка” (weapon). In this example we can come across the loan translation: “зелені чоловічки” is translated as “little green men”. It seems indispensable to give an additional explanation: undercover Russian soldiers.

The negative pragmatic effect is achieved due to the attributes little, green, which discredit the Russian military men and lead to the face-threatening act. – Lexical-semantic development, modulation, is applied in the following example: “... Я прийшов у батальйон командиром взводу, згодом, через необхідність, став командиром роти, деякий час помічником полковника, а потім заступником начальника тилу. / I came to the battalion as a platoon commander. 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” (The Day, 15 September, 2015).

The Ukrainian term “тил” has the dictionary translation as “rear”. But a translator decided to develop its meaning and chose the word “support”. In that very context he continued: “...А уявіть собі тих хлопців, які потрапили до тилової частини і повинні забезпечити боєздатність передового підрозділу... / ...Imagine the boys who have found themselves in an administrative unit and who have to provide the efficiency of a frontline unit” (The Day, 21 October, 2015). In this sentence we can see one more logically-developed correspondence for the Ukrainian “тил (noun), тиловий (adj.)” — “administrative”. The vector of the meaning is shifted from the geographical aspect (“rear” – where? / at the back, behind) to the functional aspect – for what? / to support, to administer). – Stylistic transformations: e.g. “... Є багато прикладів, коли патріотів свідомо призивають до війська під кулі / There are numerous examples of patriots being deliberately sent to the slaughter” (The Day, 22 February, 2016).

The Ukrainian word “куля” is generally translated as “bullet”, but in this case we deal with the idiom in the meaning of “to expose someone to danger” and a translator chose the English analogue. One of the most sorrowful Ukrainian war episode called “Іловайський котел” (Ilovaisk pot, i.e. encirclement) is translated into English as Ilovaisk pocket: “...Іловайський

котел був місцем запеклих боїв у війні на сході України в серпні минулого року між українською армією та Міністерством внутрішніх справ, з одного боку, і збройними угрупованнями самопроголошеної терористичної ДНР та російськими окупаційними військами, з іншого.”/“...The Plovaisk Pocket is an episode in the war in the east of Ukraine last August, which involved fierce fighting between Ukraine’s Armed Forces and paramilitary units, on the one side, and the armed formations of the unrecognized terrorist organization DNR and Russian occupation forces, on the other”.

This bloody war is associated with pot in Ukrainian and pocket in English. The original word and the translation are created by a conceptual metaphor that shifts from pot to pocket. Only one sky, closed, is transferred to the concept of pocket, while the hot and dangerous (representing the carnage of war) sky is lost. As a result, the negative elements of the concept of 'pot' were replaced by the positive elements of the concept of 'pocket', leading to positive practical effects. This shift marks a change in the conceptual significance of this terrible event for Ukrainians and English speakers. Metaphor facilitates perception and recognition in translation because it reflects metaphorical concepts and these concepts are immediately accessible. It is important to establish 'links from metaphorical language to metaphorical thought'. Metaphorical terms reflect metaphorical ways of thinking. Understanding and translating metaphorical terms is a cognitive act, as is their creation. Translating metaphorical terms is an applied skill that needs to be learned and developed.

As metaphors, especially innovative ones, may not trigger exactly the same connotations with everyone, it would seem that they are another device to allow for varying interpretations. Another example of the idiom translation is: “...І не дивлячись на те, що РФ залучило широкий арсенал зухвалих, цинічних методів «гібридної війни», Україна впевнено тримає оборону /... Yet, despite Russia’s vast arsenal of brazen and cynical methods of hybrid warfare, Ukraine is toughing it out” [21].

The Ukrainian idiom “тримати оборону” has the English dictionary correspondence as “to hold the line”, but a translator used another similar idiom to be relevant to the military semantic field. A translator should also know the syntactic peculiarities of military discourse translation: sometimes one-component Ukrainian military lexeme can be translated as a two-component English one: “... З початком війни на Сході Дні військ танкістів, розвідників (на початку вересня) та десантників перестали бути вузькопрофесійним святом лише для військовослужбовців. / After the war in the east broke out, the special days of tankers, intelligence officers (it was marked at the beginning of September), paratroopers, and other armed forces have become not just niche specialization holidays of military men”.

The Ukrainian military word 'генерали', where ranks are plural, is also translated as a two-component word and also has two variants: personnel (Br.) and officers (Am.). The Ukrainian term 'полігон' is translated into English as 'testing ground'. The Ukrainian two-component military dictionary can be translated into English as one component: укр. комендантська година is the English equivalent of 'curfew'. It is worth noting that there are many euphemistic military terms in English that conceal violence and aggression and have translation problems: for example, Collateral damage (civilian casualties and damage associated with bombing military targets, all kinds of collateral and unintended consequences), Brilliant weapon (smart weapons development), Leak denial device (a bomb that scatters a cluster of explosives over a large area to destroy an airbase fugitive), etc. [19].

## CONCLUSIONS

Slang is an urban sociolect that arose from the slang of various closed social groups (criminals, shopkeepers, artisans, prisoners, soldiers), as emotionally colored vocabulary of a low and familiar style, common among social strata and certain age groups (craftsmen, school youth) of cities, occupies an important place in the culture of speech, it can be classified as lexical formations. Such words are inherent in the colloquial language of people who connected by a certain common interest.

People of different professions and social groups have developed their own terminology, which allows them to quickly and accurately express thoughts with a minimum of time. These expressions, often ironic and even offensive, are so infused into the language that sometimes replace the "correct" words.

The main condition for the optimal translation of slangisms is deep understanding translation strategy, which consists in conveying the meaning of a particular slangism based on the use of target language resources; consideration features of the communicative situation, restrictions and taboos that exist in traditions, customs, behavior, culture of the ethnic group, society, collective, person; neutralization differences in the background knowledge of the communicators and the optimal offer translation partner. The strategy of translation is realized in tactics and translation technologies. In our paper, we will establish the peculiarities of the reproduction of slang in military discourse, analyze lexical-grammatical transformations and peculiarities of military slangisms, determine ways of transmitting modern military slang during translation; carried out a stylistic analysis of the text containing military slang. The material of the study was slangisms selected from the work of Gustav Hesford "The Short-timers" and their translation into Ukrainian.

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## ANNEX

1. Dawn. Green Marines. Світанок. Зелені морпіхи.
2. Now you listen to me, you fucking worthless little piece of shirt. I'll give you a blue ticket. Слухай сюди, довбаний смердючий засранець. Я бортану тебе.
3. The Old Man puts his fists on his hips. If you anchor-clankers leave my island, if you survive recruit training, you will be a weapon, you will be a minister of death, praying for war. Батько впирається кулаками в боки. – Якщо, ви моряки витримаєте курс початкової підготовки докінця, то залишите мій мій острів як бойові одиниці, служителі та вісники смкрті, ви молитимете Господа, щоб він дарував вам війну, пихаті вояки.
4. And proud. Until that day you are pukers, you are scumbags, you are the lowest form of life on Earth. You are not even human. Але поки цей день не настав – всі ви помії, гниди і нижча форма життя на Землі. Ви навіть не люди.
5. You people are nothing but a lot of little pieces of amphibian shit, gringos. Купа гівна землеводного – ось хто ви, солдати-америкоси.
6. Ten percent of you maggots are going to go AWOL or will try to take your own life or will break your backs on the Confidence Course or will just go plain fucking crazy Десять відсотків вас, личинок збирається піти в самоволку або спробує взяти ваше власне життя або хребти попереламують на дорозі смілості або здуріють до біса
7. Before chow. Перед хавкою
8. And then we will be in a world of shit, my dear snoopies. І тоді опинимось по вуха в лайні, мої любі шпигуни.
9. I'll put you in cooler. Я тебе в карцер посаджу.
10. Sergeant Gerheim orders us to double-time around the squad bay with our penises in our left hands and our weapons in our right hands, singing: —I

don't like wearing civvies. Сержант Герхайм наказує нам бігати по кругу по кубрику вфідділення, взявшись лівою рукою за член, а в правій тримати гвинтівки. При цьому ми повинні співати: «Я не люблю носити гражданку.

- 11.The fire watch stands by. Днювальнай – на шухері.
- 12.Trained as grunts, infantrymen. Треновані як хряки, піхотинці.
- 13.You can give your heart to Jesus but your ass belongs to the Corps, dismissed, go to block. Серце можете віддати Господу, а ваші дупи належать Корпусу, розійтись, в казарму.
- 14.No slack. Халяви не буде
- 15.Sergeant Gerheim's big fist drives Philip's next word down his throat and out of his asshole. Здоровезний кулак сержанта Герхайма вбиває наступне слово Філіпса йому в горлянку так, що воно вилітає з його дупи.
- 16.I draw fire watch. Мені випало днювалити.
- 17.Tomorrow at dawn we'll all board cattle-car buses. Завтра на світанку ми всядемося в автобуси-скотовози.
- 18.Private Joker. You shitbird. Рядовий Джокер. Гівнюк.
- 19.Now, uh, Leonard, we're all your bros, man, your brothers. Слухай, Леонард, ми - всі твої братани, брати твої, друже.
- 20.The grunts laugh and whistle and threaten to pee all over themselves. Морпіхи сміються, свистять та попереджають, що зараз нароблять в штани зосміху.
- 21.Joker, you will take off that damned button and get your ree. Джокер, я наказую зняти цей бісовий значок і отримай свій пайок
- 22.Abdul rakes up the pile of MPC, a shit-eating grin on his face. З лайножадібною посмішкою на обличчі чурка згрібає чеки.
- 23.Chow time. Час хавати.

24. On the way to chow Rafter Man and I meet Chili Vendor and Daytona Dave and Mr. Payback at the ISO enlisted men's hootch. По дорозі на хавку ми з Стропилою заходимо за Чілі-На-Дом з Дейтоной Дейвом і Містером Откатом в хибару рядового і сержантського складу інформбюро.
25. Rafter Man stood there, staring at the general's fruit salad, grinning like a goddamn fool. Стропила упявся на генералові орденські стрічки, посміхаючись як повний дурень.
26. Rafter Man stood there, staring at the general's fruit salad, grinning like a goddamn fool. Стропила упявся на генералові орденські стрічки, посміхаючись як повний дурень.
27. I know, I'm slow, I like X'd out. Я знаю, що я гальмую як вбитий.
28. You have half a bubble off. У тебе немає клепки.
29. I got your name. I got your ass. Ти мій – весь від голови до ніг. (
30. If you anchor-clankers leave my island, if you survive recruit training, you will be a weapon, you will be a minister of death, praying for war. Якщо, ви моряки витримаєте курс початкової підготовки докінця, то залишите мій мій острів як бойові одиниці, служителі та вісники смерті, ви молитимете Господа.
31. You piss me off! RaR. Задовбали! Відбій
32. Hey! Vet! Агов! Ветеране!
33. Attention, Co! . Струнко, рота!
34. I'm-only-rough-on-'um-because-Ilove-'um, because it is brass. Я крутий з ними, бо люблю їх бо це старший офіцерський склад.
35. Trained as grunts, infantrymen. Треновані як хряки, піхотинці.
36. I thought I was going plain fucking crazy, when I saw ALARM. Я думав, що в мене башту нафіг знесло, коли я побачив ракету
37. If honcho hears them it'll be my ass. Якщо командир їх почує то моїй дупі буде непереливки.

38. I'm fucking flyboy's eyes out. І я вовтужу льотчика до запаморочення.
39. Fucking AVV they're nothing but animals... Авіація, довбані тварини, і нічого більше...
40. Roger, you son-of-a-bitch... Гаразд, сучий ти син...
41. Hey, CINC, you old mother-fucker. How you been? Агов, командире, старий ти козел. Як ти?
42. I heard you MIA! Been getting any? Я чув ти пропав безвісти! З ким встиг переспати?
43. He is mean, this midddy. Він от – суворий малий, цей мічман
44. I used to be a grunt. Я служив в морській піхоті.
45. No, you dumb redneck. Negative, alamo scout. Оце вже ні, тупорилий ти селюк. Ніяк ні, резервіст ти.
46. Snake eyes! Два очки!
47. Mr. Payback eats a camel meat. Містер Откат їсть положу
48. They are very hard individuals. У них є стержень.
49. He is going to stomp us, ASAP. Він збирається витрясти з нас душу, якомога швидше.
50. Okay, FAG, speak. Ну, пушкар, доповідай.

## A passage from the novel "The Short-timers"

### Gustav Hesford's novel "The Short-Timers" / "Дембелі"

The Marines are looking for a few good men...

The recruit says that his name is Leonard Pratt.

Gunnery Sergeant Gerheim takes one look at the skinny red-neck and immediately dubs him "Gomer Pyle."

We think maybe he's trying to be funny. Nobody laughs.

Dawn. Green Marines. Three junior drill instructors screaming, "GET IN LINE! GET IN LINE! YOU WILL NOT MOVE! YOU WILL NOT SPEAK!" Red brick buildings. Willow trees hung with with Spanish moss. Long, irregular lines of sweating civilians standing tall on yellow footprints painted in a pattern on the concrete deck.

Parris Island, South Carolina, the United States Marine Corps Recruit Depot, an eight-week college for the phony-tough and the crazy-brave, constructed in a swamp on an island, symmetrical but sinister like a suburban death camp.

Gunnery Sergeant Gerheim spits. "Listen up, herd. You maggots had better start looking like United States Marine Corps recruits. Do not think for one second that you are Marines. You just dropped by to pick up a set of dress blues. Am I right, ladies? Sorry 'bout that."

A wiry little Texan in horn-rimmed glasses the guys are already calling "Cowboy" says, "Is that you, John Wayne? Is this me?" Cowboy takes off his pearl-gray Stetson and fans his sweaty face.

I laugh. Years of high school drama classes have made me a mimic. I sound exactly like John Wayne as I say: "I think I'm going to hate this movie."

Cowboy laughs. He beats his Stetson on his thigh.

Gunnery Sergeant Gerheim laughs, too. The senior drill instructor is an obscene little ogre in immaculate khaki. He aims his index finger between my eyes and says, "*You. Yeah--you. Private Joker. I like you. You can come over to my house and fuck my sister.*" He grins. Then his face goes hard. "*You little scumbag. I got your name. I got your ass. You will not laugh. You will not cry. You will learn by the numbers. I will teach you.*"

Leonard Pratt grins.

Sergeant Gerheim puts his fists on his hips. "*If you ladies leave my island, if you survive recruit training, you will be a weapon, you will be a minister of death, praying for war. And proud. Until that day you are pukes, you are scumbags, you are the lowest form of life on Earth. You are not even human. You people are nothing but a lot of little pieces of amphibian shit.*"

Leonard chuckles.

"Private Pyle think I am a real funny guy. He thinks Parris Island is more fun than a sucking chest wound."

The hillbilly's face is frozen into a permanent expression of oat-fed innocence.

"You maggots are not going to have any fun here. You are not going to enjoy standing in straight lines and you are not going to enjoy massaging your own wand and you are not going to enjoy saying 'sir' to individuals you do not like. Well, ladies, that's tough titty. I will speak and you will function. Ten percent of you will not survive. Ten percent of you maggots are going to go AWOL or will try to take your own life or will break your backs on the Confidence Course or will just go plain fucking crazy. There it is. My orders are to weed out all nonhackers who do not pack the gear to serve in my beloved Corps. You will be grunts. Grunts get no slack. My recruits learn to survive without slack. Because I am hard, you will not like me. But the more you hate me, the more you will learn. Am I correct, herd?"

Some of us mumble, "Yes. Yeah. Yes, sir."

"I can't *hear* you, ladies."

"Yes, sir."

"I *still* can't hear you, ladies. SOUND OFF LIKE YOU GOT A PAIR."

"YES, SIR!"

"You piss me off. Hit the deck."

We crumple down onto the hot parade deck.

"You got no motivation. Do you hear me, maggots? Listen up. I will *give* you motivation. You have no esprit de corps. I will *give* you esprit de corps. You have no traditions. I will *give* you traditions. And I will show you how to live up to them."

Sergeant Gerheim struts, ramrod straight, hands on hips. "GET UP! GET UP!"

We get up, sweating, knees sore, hands gritty.

Sergeant Gerheim says to his three junior drill instructors: "What a humble herd." Then to us: "You silly scumbags are too *slow*. Hit the deck."

*Down.*

*Up.*

*Down.*

*Up.*

"HIT IT!"

*Down.*

Sergeant Gerheim steps over our struggling bodies, stomps fingers, kicks ribs with the toe of his boot. "Jesus H. Christ. You maggots are huffing and puffing the way your momma did the first time your old man put the meat to her."

*Pain.*

"GET UP! GET UP!"

*Up.* Muscles aching.

Leonard Pratt is still sprawled on the hot concrete.

Sergeant Gerheim dances over to him, stands over him, shoves his Smokey the Bear campaign cover to the back of his bald head. "Okay, scumbag, *do* it."



Leonard gets up on one knee, hesitates, then stands up, inhaling and exhaling. He grins.

Sergeant Gerheim punches Leonard in the Adam's apples--*hard*. The sergeant's big fist pounds Leonard's chest. Then his stomach. Leonard doubles over with pain. "LOCK THEM HEELS! YOU'RE AT ATTENTION!" Sergeant Gerheim backhands Leonard across the face.

Blood.

Leonard grins, locks his heels. Leonard's lips are busted, pink and purple, and his mouth is bloody, but Leonard only shrugs and grins as though Gunnery Sergeant Gerheim has just given him a birthday present.

For the first four weeks of recruit training Leonard continues to grin, even though he receives more than his share of the beatings. Beatings, we learn, are a routine element of life on Parris Island. And not that I'm-only-rough-on-'um-because-I-love-'um crap civilians have seen in Jack Webb's Hollywood movie *The D.I.* and in Mr. John Wayne's *The Sands of Iwo Jima*. Gunnery Sergeant Gerheim and his three junior drill instructors administer brutal beatings to faces, chests, stomachs, and backs. With fists. Or boots--they kick us in the ass, the kidneys, the ribs, any part of our bodies upon which a black and purple bruise won't show.

But even having the shit beat out of him with calculated regularity fails to educate Leonard the way it educates the other recruits in Platoon 30-92. In high school psychology they said that fish, cockroaches, and even one-celled protozoa can be brainwashed. But not Leonard.

Leonard tries harder than any of us.

He can't do anything right.

During the day Leonard stumbles and falls, but never complains.

At night, as the platoon sleeps in double-tiered metal bunks, Leonard cries. I whisper to him to be quiet. He stops crying.

On the first day of our fifth week, Sergeant Gerheim beats the hell out of me.

I'm standing tall in Gerheim's palace, a small room at the far end of the squad bay.

"Do you believe in the Virgin Mary?"

"NO, SIR!" I say. It's a trick question. Any answer will be wrong, and Sergeant Gerheim will beat me harder if I reverse myself.

Sergeant Gerheim punches me in the solar plexus with his elbow. "You little maggot," he says, and his fist punctuates the sentence. I stand to attention, heels locked, eyes front, swallowing groans, trying not to flinch. "You make me want to vomit, scumbag. You goddamn heathen. You better sound off that you love the Virgin Mary or I'm going to stomp your guts out." Sergeant Gerheim's face is about one inch from my left ear. "EYES FRONT!" Spit sprinkles my cheek. "You *do* love the Virgin Mary, don't you, Private Joker? *Speak!*"

"SIR, NEGATIVE, SIR!"

I wait. I know that he is going to order me into the head. The shower stall is where he takes the recruits he wants to hurt. Almost every day recruits march into the head with Sergeant Gerheim and, because the deck in the shower stall is wet, they accidentally fall down. They accidentally fall down so many times that when they come out they look like they've been run over by a cat tractor.

He's behind me. I can hear him breathing.

"What did you say, prive?"

"SIR, THE PRIVATE SAID, 'NO, SIR!' SIR!"

Sergeant Gerheim's beefy red face floats by like a cobra being charmed by music. His eyes drill into mine; they invite me to look at him; they dare me to move my eyes one fraction of an inch.

"Have you seen the light? The white light? The great light? The guiding light--do you have the vision?"

"SIR, AYE-AYE, SIR!"

"Who's your squad leader, scumbag?"

"SIR, THE PRIVATE'S SQUAD LEADER IS PRIVATE HAMER, SIR!"

"Hamer, front and center."

Hamer runs down the center of the squad bay, snaps to attention in front of Sergeant Gerheim. "AYE-AYE, SIR!"

"Hamer, you're fired. Private Joker is promoted to squad leader."

Hamer hesitates. "AYE-AYE, SIR!"

"Go."

Hamer does an about-face, runs back down the squad bay, falls back into line in front of his rack, snaps to attention.

I say, "SIR, THE PRIVATE REQUESTS PERMISSION TO SPEAK TO THE DRILL INSTRUCTOR!"

"Speak."

"SIR, THE PRIVATE DOES NOT WANT TO BE A SQUAD LEADERS, SIR!"

Gunnery Sergeant Gerheim puts his fists on his hips. He pushes his Smokey the Bear campaign cover to the back of his bald head. He sighs. "Nobody *wants* to lead, maggot, but somebody *has* to. You got the brain, you got the balls, so you get the job. The Marine Corps is not a mob like the Army. Marines die--that's what we're here for--but the Marine Corps will live forever, because every Marine is a leader when he has to be--even a prive."

Sergeant Gerheim turns to Leonard. "Private Pyle, Private Joker is your new bunkmate. Private Joker is a very bright boy. He will teach you everything. He will teach you how to pee."

I say, "SIR, THE PRIVATE WOULD PREFER TO STAY WITH HIS BUNKMATE, PRIVATE COWBOY, SIR!"

Cowboy and I have become friends because when you're far from home and scared shitless you need all the friends you can get and you need them right away. Cowboy is the only recruit who laughs at all my jokes. He's got a sense of

humor, which is priceless in a place like this, but he's serious when he has to be--he's dependable.

Sergeant Gerheim sighs. "You queer for Private Cowboy's gear? You smoke his pole?"

"SIR, NEGATIVE, SIR!"

"Outstanding. Then Private Joker *will* bunk with Private Pyle. Private Joker is silly and he's ignorant, but he's got guts, and guts is enough."

Sergeant Gerheim struts back to his "palace," a tiny room at the far end of the squad bay. "Okay, ladies, ready...MOUNT!"

We all jump into our racks and freeze.

"Sing."

We sing:

"Okay, herd, readdddy...SLEEP!"

Training continues.

I teach Leonard everything I know, from how to lace his black combat boots to the assembly and disassembly of the M-14 semi-automatic shoulder weapon.

I teach Leonard that Marines do not ditty-bop, they do not just walk. Marines run; they double-time. Or, if the distance to be covered is great, Marines hump, one foot after the other, one step at a time, for as long as necessary. Marines work hard. Only shitbirds try to avoid work, only shitbirds try to skate. Marines are clean, not skuzzy. I teach Leonard to value his rifle as he values his life. I teach him that blood makes the grass grow.

"This here gun is one mean-looking piece of iron, sure enough." Leonard's clumsy fingers snap his weapon together.

I'm repulsed by the look and feel of my own weapon. The rifle is cold and heavy in my hands. "Think of your rifle as a tool, Leonard. Like an ax on the farm."

Leonard grins. "Okay. You right, Joker." He looks at me. "I'm sure glad you're helping me, Joker. You're my friend. I know I'm slow. I always been slow. Nobody ever helped me..."

I turn away. "That sounds like a personal problem," I say. I keep my eyes on my weapon.

Sergeant Gerheim continues the siege of Leonard Pratt, Private. He gives Leonard extra push-ups every night, yells at him louder than he yells at the rest of us, calls his mother more colorful names.

Meanwhile, the rest of us are not forgotten. We suffer, too. We suffer for Leonard's mistakes. We march, we run, we duck walk, and we crawl.

We play war in the swamp. Near the site of the Ribbon Creek Massacre, where six recruits drowned during a disciplinary night march in 1956, Sergeant Gerheim orders me to climb a willow tree. I'm a sniper. I'm supposed to shoot the platoon. I hang on a limb. If I can see a recruit well enough to name him, he's dead.

The platoon attacks. I yell, "HAMER!" and Hamer falls dead.

The platoon scatters. I scan the underbrush.

A green phantom blinks through a shadow. I see its face. I open my mouth. The limb cracks. I'm falling...

I collide with the sandy deck. I look up.

Cowboy is standing over me. "Bang, bang, you're dead," he says. And then he laughs.

Sergeant Gerheim looms over me. I try to explain that the limb broke.

"You can't talk, sniper. You are dead. Private Cowboy just took your life."

Sergeant Gerheim promotes Cowboy to squad leader.

During our sixth week, Sergeant Gerheim orders us to double-time around the squad bay with our penises in our left hands and our weapons in our right hands, singing: *This is my rifle, this is gun; one is for fighting and one is for fun.* And: *I don't want no teen-aged queen; all I want is my M-14.*

Sergeant Gerheim orders us to name our rifles. "This is the only pussy you people are going to get. Your days of finger-banging ol' Mary Jane Rottencrotch through her pretty pink panties are over. You're married to *this* piece, this weapon of iron and wood, and you *will* be faithful."

We run. And we sing:

*Well, I don't know*

*But I been told*

*Eskimo pussy*

*Is mighty cold...*

Before chow, Sergeant Gerheim tells us that during World War I Blackjack Pershing said, "The deadliest weapon in the world is a Marine and his rifle." At Belleau Wood the Marines were so vicious that the German infantrymen called them *Teufel-Hunden*--"devil dogs."

Sergeant Gerheim explains that it is important for us to understand that it is our killer instinct which must be harnessed if we expect to survive in combat. Our rifle is only a tool; it is a hard heart that kills.

Our will to kill must be focused the way our rifle focuses a firing pressure of fifty thousand pounds per square inch to propel a piece of lead. If our rifles are not properly cleaned the explosion will be improperly focused and our rifles will shatter. If our killer instincts are not clean and strong, we will hesitate at the moment of truth. We will not kill. We will become dead Marines.

And then we will be in a world of shit because Marines are not allowed to die without permission; we are government property [14].

## РЕЗЮМЕ

У курсовій роботі розглядаються особливості відтворення та перекладу сленгу у військовому дискурсі шляхом аналізу лексичних та граматичних трансформацій. Запропоновано адекватні прийоми перекладу військового сленгу українською мовою. Проведено стилістичний аналіз сленгізмів, дібраних із твору Густава Хесфорда «The Short-Timers».

**Ключові слова:** *сленг, військовий сленг; солдатські сленгізми; переклад військового сленгу; перекладацька трансформація.*

На сучасному етапі розвитку перекладознавства значно актуалізувалася проблема вивчення параметрів мовної системи у зв'язку з особливостями її функціонування на різних рівнях та динамікою її розвитку у зв'язку з суспільними процесами. Мова є динамічною системою, що характеризується постійними змінами та розвитком форм її реалізації. Сленг, як нестандартний тип мови, традиційно привертає увагу вітчизняних та зарубіжних лінгвістів і перекладачів завдяки своєму яскравому емоційно-експресивному забарвленню, стислості та образності сленгових слів, а також здатності постійно змінювати межі, що відділяють його від мовної норми.

**Об'єктом дослідження** є сучасний військовий сленг та способи його відтворення в перекладі.

**Предметом дослідження** є сленгізми військової сфери, їх лексико-граматичні трансформації та способи передачі мовою перекладу.

**Мета дослідження** – встановити особливості відтворення сленгу у військовому дискурсі.

Мета передбачає вирішення наступних **завдань**:

- дослідити проблеми перекладу сленгізмів;
- аналізувати лексико-граматичні трансформації та особливості військових сленгізмів;

- визначити способи передачі сучасного військового сленгу під час перекладу;
- здійснити стилістичний аналіз тексту, що містить військовий сленг.

Матеріалом дослідження та стилістичного аналізу стали сленгізми, дібрані із твору Густава Хесфорда «The Short-Timers» та особливості їх перекладу українською мовою.

**Наукова новизна роботи** полягає в тому, що виокремлено основні проблеми перекладу військового сленгу і запропоновано шляхи для перекладу.

**Практичне значення** роботи полягає у тому, що отримані результати можуть бути використані у перекладознавстві англійської та української мов; культури мовлення та етики переклада, а також спецкурсів із військового перекладу, спецсемініарів із теорії та практик перекладу, при написанні випускних робіт, підручників та посібників із практики та теорії перекладу.