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КУРСОВА РОБОТА

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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 теоретичної частини курсової роботи (розділ 1)	1–5 листопада 2022 р.	
2.	Аналіз дискурсу, який досліджується, на матеріалі фрагмента тексту; проведення перекладацького аналізу матеріалу дослідження і написання практичної частини курсової роботи (розділ 2)	7–11 лютого 2023 р.	
3.	Написання вступу і висновків дослідження, оформлення курсової роботи і подача завершеної курсової роботи науковому керівнику для попереднього перегляду	28–31 березня 2023 р.	
4.	Оцінювання курсових робіт науковими керівниками , підготовка студентами презентацій до захисту курсової роботи	25–30 квітня 2023 р.	
5.	Захист 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 _____

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

Усього набрано балів: _____

Оцінка:

«До захисту»

_____ (42-70 балів)

_____ (підпис керівника)

«На доопрацювання»

_____ (0-41 балів)

_____ (підпис керівника)

” _____ ” _____ 2022 р

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INTRODUCTION

The study of lexical units of military law in translation studies is a complex and multifaceted field that requires a deep understanding of both military law and translation studies. The aim of this research is to understand the challenges and complexities of translating specialized legal vocabulary related to military law, which is subject to frequent change and is often highly specialized.

English is a particularly important language in the context of military law, as it is widely used for international communication and cooperation, as well as for the drafting of international treaties and agreements. The English vocabulary of military law is extensive and diverse, requiring terms from many different legal systems and cultures, and it is essential that translators have a thorough understanding of this vocabulary in order to accurately translate military legal documents.

This term paper is focused on the study of lexical units of military law in translation studies and aid to understand the English vocabulary of military law and its place in the lexical system of the English language. This topic's theoretical background requires exploring the various sources and origins of the vocabulary, such as legislation, international agreements, and historical documents, as well as examining the terminology and its usage in different contexts, such as military operations, legal procedures, and political discourse. Once the vocabulary of military law has been thoroughly explored, it is possible to classify the lexical units into different categories, such as legal terms, operational terms, and political terms. This classification is important as it helps to organize the vast amount of information and provides a framework for further analysis. For example, legal terms may include terms related to jurisdiction, the rights and duties of military personnel, and the procedures for military trials, while operational terms may refer to military tactics, equipment, and strategies. Another important aim/object of the research is the examination of military

discourse from the point of view of linguistics and translation. Military discourse is unique in many ways, including its level of specificity and its use of specialized terminology and jargon. As a result, translating military legal documents can be a complex and challenging task, requiring specialized knowledge and expertise. One of the biggest challenges for me was the need to accurately convey technical and legal concepts while translating military legal terminology. This requires a deep understanding of the terminology and the context in which it is used, as well as an ability to accurately translate the meaning and connotations of the terms. There are several methods that are often used while translating military law terminology into Ukrainian language: 1) Literal Translation: This involves translating words and phrases directly from one language to another without taking into account cultural and linguistic differences. 2) Contextual Translation: This method involves taking into account the cultural and linguistic context of the target language and adjusting the translation accordingly. 3) Terminology research: This involves researching and verifying the most appropriate terms to use in the target language to ensure that this is linguistically accurate and culturally appropriate. Additionally, this research is topical and valuable because military law is constantly evolving and changing, requiring translators to stay up-to-date with the latest developments and changes in terminology.

In conclusion, the study of lexical units of military law in translation studies is a vital and rewarding field that has important implications for both military law and translation studies. It helps to ensure that military legal documents are accurately and effectively translated, which is essential for international cooperation and communication in the military domain. Furthermore, it contributes to our understanding of the complexities and nuances of military legal terminology, and provides insights into the challenges and opportunities of translating specialized legal vocabulary.

CHAPTER 1
STUDY OF LEXICAL UNITS OF MILITARY
LAW IN TRANSLATION STUDIES

1.1 English vocabulary of military law in the lexical system of the English language

The English language is intricate and diverse, offering a wide array of vocabulary to convey a broad spectrum of concepts and ideas. This is especially true in the domain of military law, where a specialized set of terms and phrases has been developed to describe military procedures, regulations, and practices. The specialized vocabulary of military law is a fundamental part of the English language, as it allows for effective communication and comprehension among those operating within the field. Military law encompasses numerous specific concepts and terms, such as military hierarchy and structure, the regulations governing military actions, and the Geneva Conventions. These particular terms and concepts are indispensable in ensuring efficient communication and comprehension of legal documents and regulations within the domain of military law.

It is important to understand that the specialized vocabulary of military law is intricate and highly technical, necessitating a comprehensive understanding of military procedures and practices. That is why individuals involved in military law must possess an in-depth knowledge of this specialized lexicon in order to effectively communicate and understand legal documents and regulations. To expand one's vocabulary in the domain of military law, there are various approaches. One can, for instance, read specialized military law literature and dictionaries to gain a deeper comprehension of the vocabulary and concepts within the field. Additionally, attending seminars on the subject can provide current information on new developments in the field and opportunities to learn and exercise the specialized vocabulary.

Moreover, those who're interested can also study the English language more broadly to develop a strong foundation for comprehending the specialized vocabulary of military law. This includes understanding the rules of syntax and grammar, as well as the meaning and usage of words and expressions within the English language. A solid foundation in the English language will enable individuals to more easily comprehend the specialized vocabulary of military law and the concepts that it comprehends.

International humanitarian law and the Geneva Conventions are key components of the vocabulary of military law. These principles outline the legal and ethical framework governing military operations, providing guidelines for the treatment of prisoners of war, civilians, and wounded or sick soldiers in armed conflict. Understanding these principles and their implications is critical for people working within the military law.

One of the most important aspects of the vocabulary of military law is its standardization. This is essential for ensuring that legal documents and regulations can be interpreted and understood in the same way by all parties involved. This standardization is achieved through the use of internationally recognized terms and definitions, as well as the implementation of standardized training programs for military personnel.

Another important aspect of the vocabulary of military law is its precision. The specialized vocabulary used in this field must accurately reflect the complex concepts and procedures that it describes. This requires a deep understanding of military law and its underlying principles, as well as a careful and nuanced use of language.

In addition to the vocabulary of military law, it is also important to consider the legal framework within which this vocabulary is used. This includes national and international laws, as well as policies and procedures established by military organizations.

It is also worth mentioning that the study of the vocabulary of military law is

relevant not only for military personnel but also for lawyers, human rights activists, journalists, and other individuals who need to understand and communicate about military law. Understanding this vocabulary is essential for ensuring that military operations are carried out in a manner that is consistent with the laws and regulations governing such operations, as well as for holding military organizations accountable for their actions.

Also, the vocabulary of military law plays an important role in the interpretation and enforcement of international humanitarian law. International humanitarian law sets out the legal framework that governs military operations and seeks to protect civilians and other non-combatants in armed conflict. The precise and standardized use of the vocabulary of military law is critical for ensuring that the principles of international humanitarian law are effectively communicated and understood.

It is important to consider the cultural context in which the vocabulary of military law is used. English is a widely used language in military operations, and the use of English terminology and definitions in the field of military law helps to facilitate communication and understanding between military personnel from different countries. This is particularly important in the context of international peacekeeping and humanitarian operations, where individuals from different countries and cultural backgrounds must work together to achieve common goals.

Types of military law vocabulary in English include:

1)Jargon : specialized terms and expressions used by military personnel in their daily communication, such as [3 : 129] "rank," "insubordination," and "armistice."

2)Legalese [4, 5]: formal and technical language used in legal documents and proceedings, such as "non-judicial punishment," "court-martial," and "unlawful detention."

3)Slang [4, 5] : informal language used among military personnel, such as "grunt," "dogface," and "jarhead."

These types of military law vocabulary play a significant role in the lexical system of the English language by providing a specialized vocabulary for communication and documentation within the military context.

The use of specialized vocabulary in military law helps to clearly communicate complex and technical concepts, procedures, and processes, both within the military and between the military and the wider society. The use of jargon and legalese helps to maintain consistency and precision in communication, and to ensure that actions and decisions are taken within the bounds of the law.

In addition, the use of slang in military law can serve to build camaraderie and foster a sense of community among military personnel. By using unique expressions and terminology, military personnel can establish a shared identity and strengthen bonds among members of their unit.

Overall, the various types of military law vocabulary play an important role in facilitating communication, promoting legal compliance, and fostering community within the military. These terms and expressions are part of a larger lexical system, in which words and their meanings are constantly evolving to meet the changing needs of society and the military.

Examples of Jargon, Legalese and Slang in Military Law (with explanation) :

1)MOS (Military Occupational Specialty) [2: 295] : A code used to identify a specific job within the military, such as infantryman, pilot, or medic.

2)BTF (Basic Training Formation) [2: 248]: The formation used by recruits during basic training to march, drill, and move as a unit.

3)FUBAR (Fouled Up Beyond All Repair) [2: 226] : A slang expression used to describe a situation that has gone wrong, typically beyond the point of recovery.

4)UCMJ (Uniform Code of Military Justice) [2:337] : The code of law that governs the military justice system, including the prosecution of crimes committed by military personnel.

- 5)Habeas Corpus [4]: A legal procedure that allows an individual to challenge their detention and seek release from custody.
- 6)Nonjudicial Punishment [4]: A form of administrative discipline that can be imposed for minor infractions of military law, without the need for a formal court-martial.
- 7)Boot [5]: A term used to describe a new recruit or a service member in basic training.
- 8)Grunt [5]: A slang expression used to describe infantry soldiers who engage in ground combat operations.
- 9)Gun Bunny [4]: A term used to describe an infantry soldier who is trained and equipped to operate a machine gun.
- 10)"JAG"[2: 281] - This is an acronym for "Judge Advocate General," which is a military lawyer who provides legal advice and services to military personnel.
- 11)"Jarhead"[4] - This is a slang term used to refer to a member of the United States Marine Corps.
- 12)"Squid" [4] - This is a slang term used to refer to a member of the United States Navy.
- 13)"Zoomie" [5] - This is a slang term used to refer to a member of the United States Air Force.
- 14) "Bulkhead"[4] - This is a slang term used to refer to a court-martial, which is a military trial.
- 15) "Uncle Sam"[4] - This is a slang term used to refer to the United States government, which is responsible for enforcing military laws and regulations.

In addition to the previously mentioned types of military law vocabulary (jargon, legalese, and slang), there are several other types of vocabulary that are commonly used in the context of military law, including:

- 1)Technical Terms : Specialized terms that are used to describe equipment, procedures, or operations in a precise and consistent manner, such as

"debriefing," "reconnaissance," and "field manual."

2)Historical Terms : Words and expressions that have been used historically in the context of military law, such as "muster," "drill," and "marshal."

3)Foreign Terms : Words and expressions that are used in military law that are borrowed from other languages, such as "espionage," "sabotage," and "treason."

These types of vocabulary play an important role in the lexical system of the English language by providing a specialized vocabulary for communication and documentation within the military context. They help to ensure that information is accurately and effectively communicated, and that actions and decisions are taken within the bounds of the law.

Examples of Technical Terms in Military Law :

1)OpOrd (Operations Order) [2 : 161] : A written directive that outlines the plan for a military operation, including the objectives, resources, and timeline.

2)SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) [2 : 202] : A written document that outlines the procedures and processes that are used to perform a specific task or operation.

3)ROE (Rules of Engagement) [2 : 188]: Guidelines that govern the use of force by military personnel in combat operations.

Examples of Historical Terms in Military Law:

1)Ensign [4]: A rank in the military that was traditionally used to describe an officer who was in charge of a ship or a unit.

2)Guard [5]: A term that was traditionally used to describe a unit of soldiers who were assigned to protect a location or to maintain order.

3)Warrant Officer [5] : A rank in the military that was traditionally used to describe an officer who held a warrant from the monarch or other higher authority.

Examples of Foreign Terms in Military Law:

1)Espionage [4] : A term borrowed from French that is used to describe the act

of gathering information about an enemy or a rival for military or political purposes.

2)Sabotage [4] : A term borrowed from French that is used to describe the act of destroying or damaging equipment, supplies, or infrastructure in order to disrupt operations.

3)Treason [4] : A term borrowed from Old French that is used to describe the act of betraying one's country or loyalty to the state.

In conclusion, these expressions are typically used informally within military legal contexts and may not be recognized or used outside of these contexts.

These examples demonstrate the various types of military law vocabulary in English and the ways in which they serve different purposes within the military context. The use of jargon and legalese helps to clearly and consistently communicate complex concepts and procedures, while the use of slang vocabulary can help create a sense of camaraderie and foster a sense of belonging within military legal communities, but it is important to be mindful of its use in formal or official settings.

1.2 Classification of vocabulary of military law

The first vocabulary of military law in the English language was created in the 17th century during the establishment of the modern British army. The purpose of creating this vocabulary was to standardize the terminology used in military law and to ensure clear communication between military personnel and the courts.

Military law vocabularies play important role in everyday life as they help to define the rights and responsibilities of military personnel and provide a clear framework for the administration of military justice. These vocabularies are used to interpret and enforce laws related to the organization and administration of the military.

One way to distinguish between different types of military law vocabularies is by examining their specific areas of focus. For example, some vocabularies may be specific to the laws governing the conduct of military personnel during armed conflicts, while others may be focused on the administration of military justice. Also, some vocabularies may be specific to a particular country or military organization, while others may be more broadly applicable to military law in general.

To make effective use of military law vocabularies, it is important to have a clear understanding of their purpose and structure. This includes a familiarity with the key terms and definitions used in military law, as well as an understanding of how these terms are used in different contexts.

The vocabulary of military law requires a wide range of terms and expressions that are used in various legal contexts, from court-martials and military tribunals to legal documents and contracts. In this research, we will explore the different types of military law vocabulary and provide examples of the various terms and expressions that are used in this field.

1)Formal Vocabulary: Formal vocabulary refers to the standard words and expressions that are used in legal writing and documentation. Examples of formal military law vocabulary include terms such as "uniform code of military justice," "military tribunal," "court-martial," and "military law." [9: A-153] These terms are used in official and formal military legal contexts, and are crucial for accurately communicating legal concepts and ideas.

2)Informal Vocabulary: Informal vocabulary refers to the slang and non-standard expressions that are used within the military legal community. Examples of informal military law vocabulary include terms such as "squid," "jarhead," and "ground pounder." [5] These terms are used in informal and conversational contexts, and often have specific cultural or historical meanings within the military legal community.

3)Technical Vocabulary: Technical vocabulary refers to the specialized terms and expressions that are used in specific areas of military law. Examples of technical military law vocabulary include terms such as "punitive article," "jurisdiction". [6:124] These terms are used in legal writing and documentation, as well as in official and formal military legal contexts, and are essential for accurately communicating technical legal concepts and ideas.

4)Historical Vocabulary: Historical vocabulary refers to the words and expressions that were used in the military legal system in the past. Examples of historical military law vocabulary include terms such as "drumhead court-martial," "field general court-martial," and "military court of appeals." These terms are used in historical and academic contexts, as well as in discussions of the history of military law. [10]

5)Cultural Vocabulary: Cultural vocabulary refers to the words and expressions that are used in the military legal system of specific countries or regions. Examples of cultural military law vocabulary include terms such as "kriegsgericht" in Germany, "conseil de guerre" in France, and "auditoría

militar" in Spain. [5]

These terms are used in legal writing and documentation, as well as in official and formal military legal contexts in their respective countries or regions.

The following are examples of the various types of military law vocabulary and the contexts in which they are used:

1."Uniform Code of Military Justice" (UCMJ) [2: 337] - This is a formal vocabulary term that refers to the body of laws and regulations that govern the military justice system in the United States. It is used in legal writing and documentation, as well as in official and formal military legal contexts.

2."Jarhead" [5] - This is an informal vocabulary term that is used to refer to a member of the United States Marine Corps. It is used in informal and conversational contexts within the military legal community.

3."Punitive Article"[10] - This is a technical vocabulary term that refers to a specific section of the UCMJ that outlines the punishments for specific military offenses. It is used in legal writing and documentation, as well as in official and formal military legal contexts.

4."Drumhead Court-Martial"[5] - This is a historical vocabulary term that refers to a type of military court-martial that was used in the past. It is used in historical and academic contexts, as well as in discussions of the history of military law.

5."Conseil de Guerra "[5] - This is a cultural vocabulary term that refers to a military court in France. It is used in legal writing and documentation, as well as in official and formal military legal contexts in France.

6."Jurisdiction" [10] - This is a technical vocabulary term that refers to the authority of a military court to hear and determine a specific case. It is used in legal writing and documentation, as well as in official and formal military legal contexts.

7."Ground Pounder"[5] - This is an informal vocabulary term that is used to

refer to a member of the United States Army who is involved in ground combat operations. It is used in informal and conversational contexts within the military legal community.

8. "Military Tribunal" [4] - This is a formal vocabulary term that refers to a type of military court that is used to hear and determine specific cases. It is used in legal writing and documentation, as well as in official and formal military legal contexts.

9. "Prosecutorial Discretion" [5] - This is a technical vocabulary term that refers to the decision-making authority of military prosecutors to determine whether to bring charges against a person for a specific offense. It is used in legal writing and documentation, as well as in official and formal military legal contexts.

10. "Kriegsgericht"[4] - This is a cultural vocabulary term that refers to a military court in Germany. It is used in legal writing and documentation, as well as in official and formal military legal contexts in Germany.

In conclusion, the vocabulary of military law is diverse and complex, and includes a range of terms and expressions that are used in various legal contexts. Understanding the different types of military law vocabulary and the contexts in which they are used is essential for accurate and effective communication within the military legal community. The classification of military law vocabulary is necessary to ensure accurate interpretation and understanding of legal documents and proceedings. It helps to prevent confusion and miscommunication, which could have serious consequences in the military justice system. The classification of vocabulary in military law is a crucial aspect of legal practice in the military context. It requires careful attention to detail and a thorough understanding of the specialized terminology used in this field. Effective classification helps to promote clear and accurate communication, which is essential for upholding justice in the military.

1.3 Military discourse from the point of view of linguistics and translation

Military discourse has recently become a significant focus of interest within the field of linguistics and translation. It pertains to the use of language in military settings, covering both internal and external communications. This comprises of official communications, such as orders and briefings, and informal conversations between military personnel. The study of military discourse is important since language is a crucial instrument in the military, and effective communication can be vital to the success of a mission.

From a linguistic point of view, military discourse is distinguished by its application of specialized vocabulary, abbreviations, and acronyms, which are often exclusive to each military branch and can be challenging for non-military personnel to understand. Moreover, military discourse employs a straightforward and concise style, emphasizing clarity and precision and frequently reflecting the hierarchical structure of the military, where higher-ranking officers use a more formal and polite language while lower-ranking personnel use a more informal and direct style. This is particularly essential in situations where lives are at risk, and miscommunication can have severe consequences.

1)Specialized Vocabulary: For example, in the military, the term "ROE" (Rules of Engagement) [2: 188] is commonly used to describe the guidelines and restrictions that govern the use of force in combat situations.

2)Direct and Concise Style: For example, a military order may use simple and direct language to convey specific instructions, such as "Move to Grid Coordinate X-Ray Yankee."

3)Hierarchical Structure: This can be seen in the use of titles, such as "Sergeant" or "Captain," and the way orders are given and received.

From a translation perspective, military discourse presents unique challenges. Translators must have a deep understanding of military terminology and culture

in order to accurately translate texts from one language to another. They must also be able to convey the meaning and context of the original text, as well as the tone and style of the language used. In many cases, it is necessary for translators to work closely with military experts to ensure that the translated text accurately conveys the intended meaning. [11: 1-9]

1) Understanding Military Terminology: This requires extensive research and familiarity with the military context and culture.

2) Conveying Context and Tone: Translators must be able to accurately convey the meaning and context of the original text, as well as the tone and style of the language used.

3) Handling Classified Information: Translators must be familiar with the appropriate procedures for handling confidential information and must ensure that the translated text is protected from unauthorized disclosure.

For example, consider the following military order: "Forward Operating Base Alpha, move to Grid Coordinate X-Ray Yankee and establish a defensive perimeter." A translator must be familiar with the specialized vocabulary, such as "Forward Operating Base" and "Grid Coordinate," and the direct and concise style of military discourse in order to accurately translate this text into another language. They must also be aware of the importance of conveying the context and tone of the original text, as well as ensuring that any classified information is handled appropriately.

Now let's do an analysis of the military address by Chief of Army at Land Forces 2022, Industry Dinner, Brisbane, 5 October 2022

<https://www.army.gov.au/our-news/speeches-and-transcripts/address-chief-army-land-forces-2022-industry-dinner-brisbane-5-october-2022> using the analysis scheme provided in the manual.

« Thank you to LTGEN Ken Gillespie, convenor of Land Forces 2022, and to

our colleagues from defence industry, academia and government who help our Army by engaging in a contest of ideas, reveal the possibilities of the future, and ensure the land domain remains relevant and credible. And a special and sincere thank you to all our sponsors for this evening's dinner: Australian Missile Corporation (AMC), Blackwoods, Bunzl Safety and Lifting, CGI, Motorola Solutions, Safran, Swoop Aero and Toll Group.

At breakfast yesterday I focussed my remarks on our shared purpose and how we team in its pursuit ~ and I will conclude my remarks this evening with a reprise of our shared purpose. But now I'd like to focus on the 'how?' What your Army has been doing to create more and more meaningful opportunities for collaboration.

Land Forces

Until three years ago, Land Forces was held concurrently with the Chief of Army Symposium which can trace its origins to 1925 when the-then Chief of the General Staff, Lieutenant General Sir Harry Chauvel, called upon the General Staff of the nascent Australian Army to address significant modernisation issues in Australia's military forces. Today, Land Forces is the 21st century incarnation of Lieutenant General Sir Harry Chauvel's call to action. Land Forces has evolved and expanded in scale to become one of the largest events of its kind – focused solely on the enduring requirement for joint land combat power in contemporary conflict.

Today, its success is at least partially reflected in the ticketing for this year's Land Forces being sold out, and the fact we have 580 stands representing 780 companies from across more than 25 countries.

Veterans

When I was reviewing the list of participants of Land Forces 22, I was personally very encouraged to see this includes more than 20 veteran-run companies.

There are also many more companies and academic partners here at Land

Forces 22 who participate in the Government Veterans Employment Program and more still who actively support veteran employment. You have all recognised the exceptional skills, experience, leadership, commitment and capacity for innovation that our soldiers offer and the significant contribution they continue to make when they transition from full-time service – as indeed have many other sectors in our economy.

Convergence and concentration

Land Forces is a key point of convergence and concentration – it brings teams together at scale and creates both opportunity and momentum.

But the tempo and challenges of warfare in the 21st century always demands more, which Army refers to as Accelerated Warfare. To meet the challenge, in 2021 we increased the opportunity available for teaming by conducting Land Forces and the Chief of Army Symposium as stand-alone events. CAS is an umbrella event that comprises the Army Futures Program – a place for sharing ideas and perspectives.

Army Innovation Day, which is a competitive and focused collaboration with industry through the Defence Innovation Hub. And two new additions, which serve as opportunities to learn by doing with new and emerging technology, via the Army Robotics Expo and the Quantum Technology Challenge. This year we incorporated feedback to facilitate better business to business opportunities through CAS events between SMEs, and SMEs and Primes. In our quest to seek genuinely new ways to team, the C4 Edge Consortium was formed – a powerful way to demonstrate the capability and capacity of Australian Industry, to collaborate on requirements definition and better understand risk – well before an RFT. The Army's Robotics and Autonomous Systems Implementation and Coordination Office (RICO) is proving a dextrous focus point for applied innovation. The initial roll out of IXG's seven Makerspaces across Army last year has also provided opportunity for collaboration between soldiers, academia and industry. We are also working to best leverage the potential and capacity of

the state and territory Defence industry advocacy organisations. All of these initiatives – I trust – deliver on the intent of Army’s industry engagement statement in meaningful ways. A key benefit of this approach allows for more focus and attention on the industry expo, conference and innovation programs that comprise Land Forces.

Relevance and Credibility

So, let me conclude where I began yesterday morning at the outset of Land Forces.

And I apologise to those who are hearing it for the second time – but it really matters.

We are brought together by the convening power of our shared interest and our common purpose: a secure, stable and prosperous global community.

Promoted and protected by, in Australia’s case, an ADF that is relevant and credible in all domains – including the Land Domain. Relevance and credibility in the 21st Century demands the transformation of our Army. It is a transformation that involves every one of our people, teams, capabilities and every aspect of our organisation.

It involves how we generate readiness, how we modernise, how we retain, recruit, educate, train and develop our people. How we support our Joint and combined team mates, and how they support us.

Conclusion

We cannot do it alone. Army’s transformation requires a team effort – not just in the delivery of programs but in advocacy for a relevant and credible Army. Your advocacy - Our advocacy . So, our collective challenge is to advocate the purpose and utility of land power using history, strategy, facts and data – and to do so in unison.

Ours is a narrative of “and not or”, of an ADF that is relevant and credible in all domains, and an Army that sends forth its women and men into the most complex and lethal land environments with the best probability of mission

success, and the best probability of survival and returning home to families. The stakes are high and your Army needs your support and your advocacy. Thank you for all that you do for our Army, for your commitment and teamwork in support of our national interests and in support of our soldiers. »

ANALYSIS

1. Discourse parameters of the text:

- 1) Extralingual factors that determine the type of discourse the text belongs to (pictures, photographs, schemes, formulas, etc) – none.
- 2) Determining the type of discourse, the text belongs to – military discourse.

2. Stylistic characteristics of the text:

1) Analysis of tropes and figures of speech –

- Hyperbole: "Land Forces is one of the largest events of its kind" , "the stakes are high" - an exaggeration to emphasize the importance of the situation.

"the best probability of survival and returning home to families" - an exaggeration to emphasize the level of protection desired for soldiers.

"one of the largest events of its kind" (exaggeration to emphasize the size and importance of the event).

"ticketing for this years' Land Forces being sold out" (exaggeration to emphasize the popularity of the event).

- Metonymy: "The Army's transformation"- refers to the transformation of the entire organization, not just the physical army itself.

"The convening power of our shared interest" - referring to the shared interest as the cause of convening.

"Army's transformation requires a team effort" - using "team effort" to refer to the actions of multiple individuals.

"Land Forces" (used as a metonymy to refer to the event)

"Australian Missile Corporation (AMC)" (used to refer to the company)

"Blackwoods" (used to refer to the company)

"Bunzl Safety and Lifting" (used to refer to the company)

"CGI" (used to refer to the company)

"Motorola Solutions" (used to refer to the company)

- Idiom: "A team effort".
- Simile: None
- Metaphor: None
- Irony: None
- Epithet: "Lieutenant General Sir Harry Chauvel's call to action", LTGEN Ken Gillespie (a title given as an epithet to show respect and formality) , "secure, stable and prosperous global community", "relevant and credible in all domains", "transformation of our Army", "best probability of mission success", "best probability of survival and returning home to families".
- Litotes: None
- Zeugma: None
- Pun: None
- Oxymoron: None

2) Analysis of special literary and colloquial vocabularies used in text – In the text, there are several *proper names* such as "LTGEN Ken Gillespie" (the convenor of Land Forces 2022), "Sir Harry Chauvel" (the-then Chief of the General Staff), "Land Forces" (an event in the defense industry), "Australian Missile Corporation (AMC)", "Blackwoods", "Bunzl Safety and Lifting", "CGI", "Motorola Solutions", "Safran", "Swoop Aero", "Toll Group", "Chief of Army Symposium" and "Army Futures Program".

The text contains several *subject field terms* such as "defence industry", "academia", "government", "land domain", "land combat power", "veteran-run companies", "Government Veterans Status Program", "Accelerated Warfare", "CAS", "Defence Innovation Hub", "Army Robotics Expo", "Quantum

Technology Challenge", "RFT", "C4 Edge Consortium", "Robotics and Autonomous Systems Implementation and Coordination Office (RICO)", "IXG's seven Makerspaces", "state and territory Defence industry advocacy organisations".

There are no quotations , poetic , highly literary or obsolete words , no neologisms , no barbarisms in the text.

There are several internationalisms in the text such as "global community".

There are several acronyms in the text such as "ADF", "SMES", "RFT".

There are several items of the national lexicon in the text such as "Chief of Army Symposium", "Defence Innovation Hub".

There are several buzzwords in the text such as "convergence", "concentration", "tempo", "challenges", "innovation", "collaboration", "readiness", "modernisation", "retention", "recruitment", "education", "training", "development".

There are no weasel, textspeak , slang, jargon , dialectal , vulgar words in the text.

In conclusion, understanding military discourse demands a thorough knowledge of both linguistics and translation. Understanding the structure, syntax, and semantics of military language requires linguistic study. This knowledge enables translators to faithfully translate the original text's meaning and message into the target language. Additionally, it is essential to understand the cultural background of the original language in order to ensure that translations are accurate and appropriate from a cultural standpoint. Military discourse translation is a difficult endeavour that demands a high level of proficiency and attention to detail. The topic matter, source and target languages, as well as the audience's cultural environment, must all be understood by translators. They must also be able to negotiate the linguistic difficulties of translating highly technical texts.

CHAPTER 2

PECULARITIES OF TRANSLATION OF MILITARY LAW TERMINOLOGY

2.1 Translation Procedures of Military Law Terminology

Let's analyze the lexical transformations of the translation of the sentences of the military law vocabulary, such as formal lexical transformations (practical transcription, transliteration, traditional reproduction, loan translation); lexical and semantic transformations (generalization, differentiation, substantiation, modulation); identification of gender markers in the text and selecting appropriate options of their rendering in translation.

1) Military justice in the United States is anchored by the UCMJ.

Єдиний кодекс військової юстиції (ЄКВЮ) є наріжним каменем військової юстиції в США.

- Practical transcription: I have transcribed the acronym "UCMJ" as "ЄКВЮ", which is a practical transcription of the English acronym into the Ukrainian language.

- Loan translation: I have used the phrase "наріжний камінь" (cornerstone) in the translation, which is a loan translation of the English idiom "anchored".

2) Commanders in the field rely on legal advice from the JAG Corps.

Корпус судді генеральної адвокатури (СГА) надає юридичні консультації командирам на місцях.

- Practical transcription: I have transcribed the English acronym "JAG" as "СГА" (Суддя генеральної адвокатури).

- Differentiation: I have used differentiation while translating "commanders in the field" and the "JAG Corps" by using the phrases "командирам на місцях" and "корпус судді генеральної адвокатури".

3) Non-judicial punishment is administered through Article 15 proceedings.

Провадження за статтею 15 є позасудовим покаранням.

- Practical transcription: the English word "Article" is transcribed as "статтею" in Ukrainian.
- Loan translation: the Ukrainian phrase "позасудовим покаранням" directly translates to "non-judicial punishment".
- Identification of gender markers: the gender-neutral pronoun "it" in the English sentence is rendered as the masculine pronoun "є" in Ukrainian.

4) The maintenance of good order and discipline falls under the chain of command's responsibility.

Командування відповідає за забезпечення належного порядку і дисципліни.

- Generalization: the English phrase "the maintenance of good order and discipline" is generalized as "забезпечення належного порядку і дисципліни", which refers to the broader concept of ensuring order and discipline in military context.
- Substantiation: Phrase "командування відповідає" substantiates "chain of command responsibility" in the English original indicating that the responsibility falls on the commanding officers.

5) Protection for prisoners of war is outlined in the Geneva Conventions.

Женевські конвенції забезпечують захист військовополонених.

- Practical transcription: phrase "protection for prisoners of war" is transcribed as "захист військовополонених" in Ukrainian.
- Substantiation: phrase "Женевські конвенції забезпечують" substantiates "Geneva Conventions" in the English original indicating that these Conventions provide the protection for prisoners of war.
- Loan translation: "військовополонених" translates to "prisoners of war".

6) Unlawful enemy combatants are tried through military tribunals.

Військові трибунали використовуються для суду над незаконними ворожими комбатантами.

- Transliteration: "combatants" as "комбатанти".
- Loan translation: "незаконні ворожі комбатанти" for "unlawful enemy combatants".
- Differentiation: “tried through” is translated as “використовуються для” .

7) Military trials are governed by the rules laid out in the Manual for Courts-Martial.

Посібник для військових судів встановлює правила проведення військових судів.

- Practical transcription: “the Manual for Courts-Martial” is transcribed as “Посібник для військових судів”.
- Differentiation/Modulation: “governed by” translated as “встановлює”.
- Loan translation: "правила проведення" translates as "rules laid out".

8) The military's top legal officer is the Judge Advocate General.

Генеральний військовий прокурор є головною юридичною посадовою особою для військових.

- Practical transcription: “Judge Advocate General” is transcribed as "Генеральний військовий прокурор."
- Differentiation/Modulation: "legal officer" as "юридика посадова особа", "top" as "головна."

9) The behavior of military personnel is regulated by the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

Єдиний кодекс військової юстиції регулює поведінку військовослужбовців.

- Transliteration and Modulation: phrase “is regulated” is transliterated and modulated as “регулює”.
- Loan translation: "Uniform Code of Military Justice" as "Єдиний кодекс військової юстиції", “military personnel” as “військовослужбовців”.

10) The Military Rules of Evidence dictate what evidence is admissible in court.
Військові правила доказування регулюють допустимість доказів у суді.

- Loan translation: "Військові правила доказування" is translated as "Military Rules of Evidence".
- Modulation: phrase "evidence is admissible" is modulated as "допустимість доказів".
- Generalization: verb "dictate" is generalized as "регулюють".

11) Military trials can be streamlined through summary court-martial proceedings.

Сумарний військовий трибунал - це спрощена версія військового суду.

- Loan translation: phrase "summary court-martial" as "сумарний військовий трибунал".
- Modulation/Differentiation: phrase "Can be streamlined" is translated as "це спрощена версія".

12) General court-martial proceedings are the most serious level of military trial.

Загальний військовий суд - це найвищий рівень військового суду.

- Loan translation: "general court-martial" is translated as "загальний військовий суд".
- Differentiation: "the most serious level" is translated as "найвищий рівень".

13) Noncombatant status provides protection to civilians during times of war.

Нон-комбатантський статус захищає цивільне населення під час війни.

- Transliteration: "Noncombatant status" is transliterated as "Нон-комбатантський статус", "civilians" as "цивільне населення".

14) The rules of war are established through the Law of Armed Conflict.

Право збройних конфліктів встановлює правила ведення війни.

- Practical transcription: "the Law of Armed Conflict" is transcribed as "Право

збройних конфліктів”.

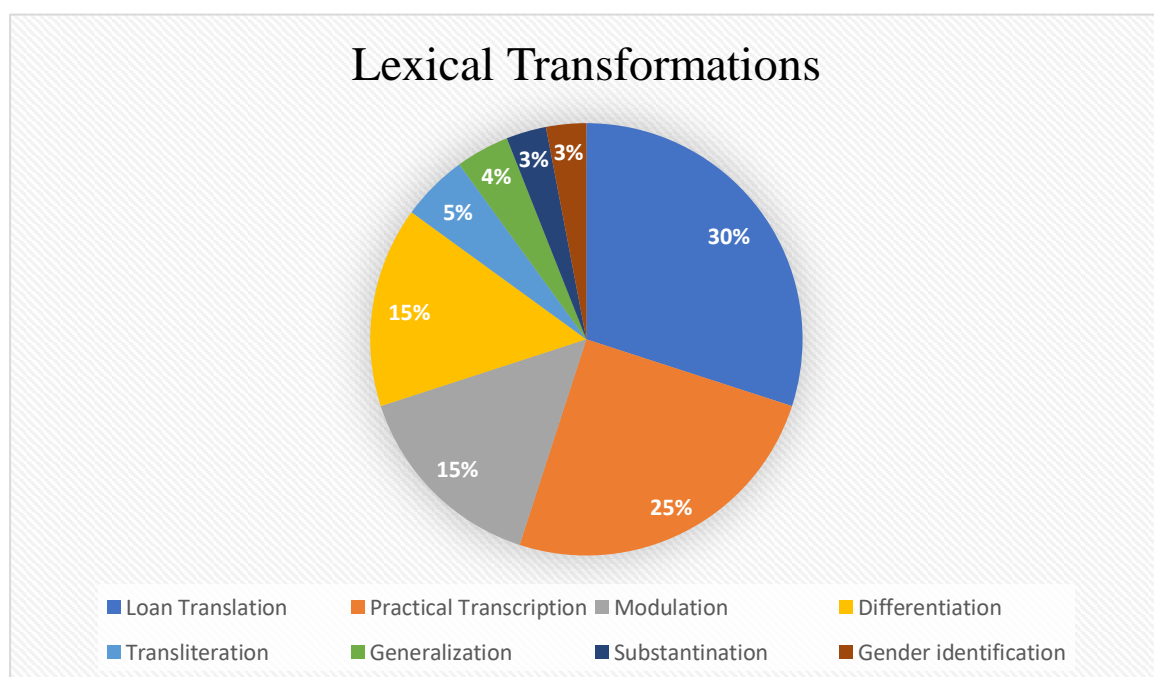
- Loan translation: “The rules of war” is translated as “правила ведення війни”.

15) The Hague Conventions establish conduct rules for hostilities.

Гаазькі конвенції встановлюють правила ведення бойових дій.

- Modulation: “The Hague Conventions” as “Гаазькі конвенції”.
- Generalization: “conduct rules” is translated as “правила ведення”.

Analyzing 50 sentences of military law discourse and looking for *lexical transformations*, I found 30% of Loan Translation, 25% of Practical Transcription, 15% of Modulation and Differentiation, 5% of Transliteration, 4% of Generalization and 3% of Substantiation and Gender Identification markers. Summing up, you can see that I’ve received the highest percentage of Loan Translation. Loan Translation is a translation method that involves borrowing words or phrases from the source language and translating them literally into the target language. Considering the fact that my topic: “Military Law Terminology” requires an accurate and error-free translation, it is not surprising that this transformation has the highest percentage.



2.2. Ways of Translation of Military law Terminology

After analyzing Lexical transformations, I'd like to proceed with Grammatical ones such as transposition, replacement, addition, and omission. I will analyze next 20 sentences to find out which of these transformations prevails in sentences of military law discourse.

16) Force may only be used within the parameters of the Rules of Engagement. Правила ведення бойових дій визначають, коли і як можна застосовувати силу.

- Transposition: «Rules of Engagement» and «правила ведення бойових дій», «сила» and «force» .
- Addition: “Rules of Engagement” translated as “правила ведення бойових дій“, ”коли і як”
- Grammatical replacement: “may only be used within the parameters” translated as “коли і як можна використовувати”.

17) The integrity of evidence is preserved through proper chain of custody. Ланцюжок зберігання доказів є важливим для забезпечення цілісності доказів.

- Transposition: “the integrity of evidence” and “цілісності доказів”, „chain of custody“ and „ланцюжок зберігання доказів“.
- Grammatical replacement: “the integrity of evidence” and “цілісності доказів”, „is preserved“ and „зберігання“.
- Addition: „chain of custody“ and „ланцюжок зберігання доказів“.

18) A convening authority is responsible for calling courts-martial into session. За скликання військових трибуналів на засідання, відповідає орган, що здійснює передачу інформації.

- Transposition: “calling court-martial into session” and “скликання військових трибуналів на засідання”.
- Addition: “a conveying authority” as “орган ,що здійснює передачу

інформації, .

- Grammatical replacement: “a conveying authority” as “орган ,що здійснює передачу інформації, .

19) The budget for the military is established through the Defense Authorization Act.

Закон про оборонне замовлення встановлює військовий бюджет.

- Transposition: “the Defense Authorization Act” and “закон про оборонне замовлення“ , “the budget for the military” and “військовий бюджет”.
- Grammatical replacement: “the budget for the military” and “військовий бюджет”.
- Omission: “established through” and “встановлює“.

20) Military lawyers are known as judge advocates.

Військовий юрист - це суддівський адвокат.

- Omission: “are known as” translated as “це”.

21) The Army Field Manual provides guidance for military operations.

Армійський польовий статут містить вказівки щодо проведення військових операцій.

- Addition: “for military operations” translated as “щодо проведення військових операцій” .

22) Rules for Air Force personnel are established through the Air Force Instruction.

Інструкція Військово-повітряних сил встановлює правила для особового складу Військово-повітряних сил.

- Transposition: “Rules for Air Force personnel” and “правила для особового складу військово-повітряних сил”.
- Addition: “personnel” as “особовий склад”.

23) All military jobs are listed in the Manual for Military Occupational Specialties.

Посібник з військово-облікових спеціальностей перераховує всі військові

професії.

- Transposition: “Manual for Military Occupational Specialities” and “посібник з військово-облікових спеціальностей”, “all military jobs are listed” and “перераховую всі військові професії”.

24) Military forces are limited in their role in domestic law enforcement by the Posse Comitatus Act.

Закон про "Posse Comitatus" обмежує роль Збройних Сил у внутрішніх правоохоронних органах.

- Transposition: “Posse Comitatus Act” and “Закон про Posse Comitatus”, “domestic law enforcement” and “внутрішніх правоохоронних органах”.
- Grammatical replacement: “are limited in their role” translated as “обмежує роль”.

25) Service members have the right to counsel, as protected by the Sixth Amendment.

Право військовослужбовця на адвоката захищається Шостою поправкою.

- Transposition: “ the right” and “Право”.

26) Individuals who refuse to participate in war are conscientious objectors.

Ті хто відмовляються брати участь у війні – є відмовниками від військової служби з міркувань совісті.

- Addition: “Conscientious objectors” translated as “відмовники від військової служби з міркувань совісті”.

27) The Law of War Program provides education on the rules of war.

Програма "Право війни" забезпечує навчання правилам ведення війни.

- Transposition: “The law of war program” and “програма «право війни»”.
- Addition: “Rules of war” as “правила ведення війни”.

28) The Military Commissions Act authorizes the trial of terrorists.

Закон про військові комісії дозволяє судити терористів.

- Transposition: “The military Commission Act” as “закон про військові комісії”.

- Grammatical replacement: “the trial” translated as “судити” .

29) The soldiers established a FOB (Forward Operating Base) in the remote region to support the ongoing military operations.

Для підтримки поточних військових операцій , солдати створили ПОБ (передову оперативну базу) у віддаленому регіоні.

- Transposition: “the soldiers established a FOB” and “Солдати створили ПОБ”, “in the remote region” and “у віддаленому регіоні” , “to support ongoing military operations” and “для підтримки поточних військових операцій”.

30) The Director of Mobility Forces was responsible for coordinating the strategic movement of troops and equipment during the military operation.

За координацію стратегічного переміщення військ і техніки під час військової операції, відповідав Директор Сил Мобільності.

- Transposition: “Director of Mobility Forces was responsible ” and “відповідав Директор Сил Мобільності” .

31) Tribunals function like court systems.

Трибунал - це орган, подібний до суду, який розглядає справи.

- Addition: “function” translated as “це орган подібний до”, “court systems” as “суду який розглядає справи”.

32) Court-martial proceedings are recorded by a court reporter.

Судовий секретар відповідає за ведення протоколу військового трибуналу.

- Transposition: “court-martial proceedings” and “протокол військового трибуналу”, “a court reporter ” and “судовий секретар”.
- Addition: “recorded” as “ведення протоколу”.

33) The Manual for Military Justice is another name for the Manual for Courts-Martial.

Посібник для військових судів - це інша назва для Посібника з військового правосуддя.

- Transposition: “the Manual for military justice” and “Посібник з військового

правосуддя” , “the Manual for Courts-Martial” and “Посібник для військових суддів”.

34) The success of the mission depended on the thoroughness of the Joint Air Operations Plan, which outlined the coordinated use of airpower by multiple branches of the military.

Від ретельності плану спільних повітряних операцій, який окреслював скоординоване використання повітряних сил кількома родами військ, залежав успіх місії .

- Transposition: “the success of the mission depended on” and “залежав успіх місії” , “the thoughtless of the Joint Air Operations Plan ” and “від ретельності плану спільних повітряних операцій”.

35) Service members' employment rights are protected under the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act.

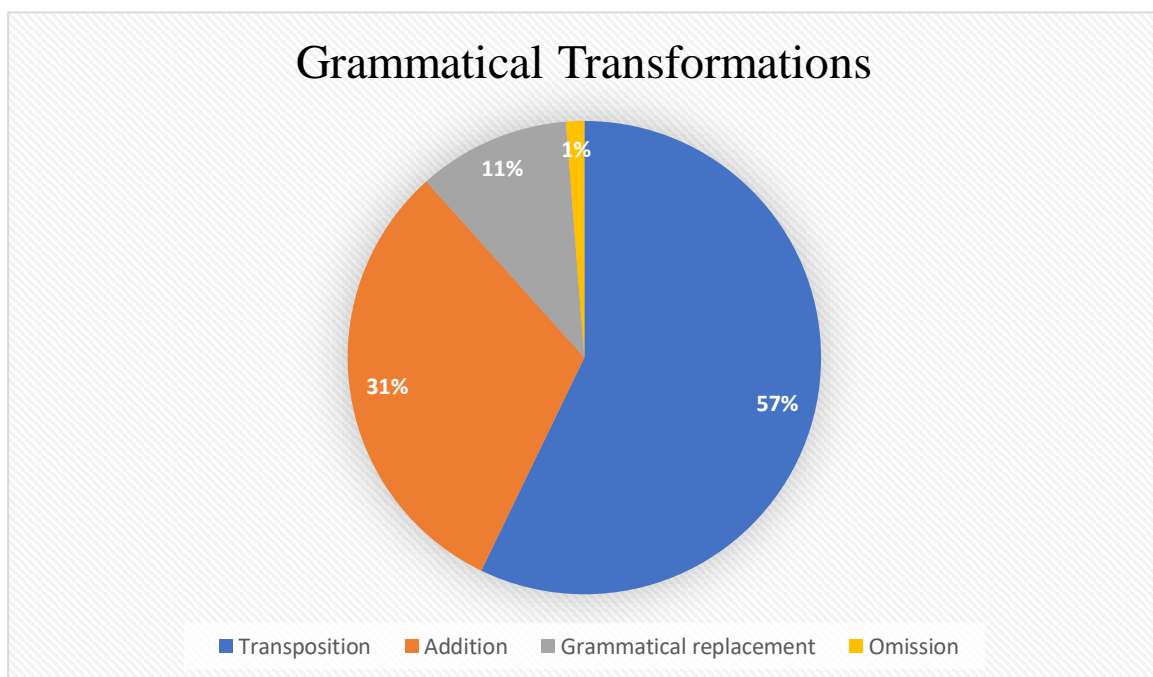
Закон про зайнятість та права на працевлаштування військовослужбовців Збройних сил США захищає права військовослужбовців на цивільне працевлаштування.

- Transposition: “Service members employment rights” and “права військовослужбовців на цивільне працевлаштування ”, “Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act” and “Закон про зайнятість та права на працевлаштування військовослужбовців Збройних сил США”.

- Addition: “Service members employment rights” and “права військовослужбовців на цивільне працевлаштування ”, “Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act” translated as “Закон про зайнятість та права на працевлаштування військовослужбовців Збройних сил США”.

Analyzing 50 sentences of military law discourse and looking for *grammatical transformations*, I found 57% of transposition, 31% of addition, 11% of grammatical replacement, and only 1% of omission . Summing up, you can see

that I've received the highest percentage of Transposition and the lowest percentage of Omission . Transposition is a type of linguistic transformation where the translator changes the grammatical category or syntactic structure of a word or phrase while maintaining its original meaning. This can involve changing the word order, switching the parts of speech, or replacing a word with a phrase that has a similar meaning. As I have already mentioned, my research topic requires an accurate translation, and transposition doesn't change the original meaning of sentence and that is why this transformation has the highest percentage. On the other hand omission is deservedly having lowest percentage, because in military law discourse there are not much words to omit .



2.3. Functioning of military law terminology in modern mass media discourse in translation

I will finish , with the analysis of Lexical-Grammatical transformations, such as Practical Transcription, Transposition, Transliteration, Modulation, Generalization, Concretization, Differentiation, Addition and Omission. I will analyze next 15 sentences to find out which of these lexical-grammatical transformations prevails in sentences of military law discourse.

36) Legal advice is provided to service members by legal assistance officers.

Офіцер з правової допомоги надає юридичні консультації військовослужбовцям.

- Transposition: “legal advice” and “юридичні консультації”, “legal assistance officer” and “офіцер з правової допомоги”.
- Concretization: “legal advice” is translated as “юридичні консультації”
- Transliteration: “officer” is transliterated as “офіцер”.

37) Personnel management is regulated through the Military Personnel Manual.

Посібник для військовослужбовців встановлює правила управління персоналом.

- Transposition: “Personnel management” and “управління персоналом”, “the Military Personnel Manual” and “Посібник для військовослужбовців”
- Addition: “regulated” is translated as “встановлює правила” .

38) The Department of Defense is responsible for overseeing the military.

Міністерство оборони відповідає за загальне керівництво збройними силами.

- Differentiation of meaning: “overseeing” is translated as “загальне керівництво”.
- Addition: “overseeing” is translated as “загальне керівництво”.

39) The National Guard functions as a reserve component of the military.

Національна гвардія є резервним компонентом збройних сил.

- Practical Transcription: “The National Guard” as “Національна Гвардія”.

- Transliteration: “a reserve component” is transliterated as “резервним компонентом” .

- Omission: “functions as” is omitted as “є”.

40) Dishonorable discharge is the most severe form of military discharge.

Звільнення без пошан - є найсуворішим видом військового звільнення.

- Transposition: “Dishonorable discharge” and “Звільнення без пошан” .

- Modulation: “Dishonorable discharge” is translated as “Звільнення без пошан”.

41) Bad-conduct discharge is a lesser form of military discharge.

Звільнення за погану поведінку є менш суворим видом військового звільнення.

- Transposition: “Bad-conduct discharge” and “Звільнення за погану поведінку”

- Addition: “lesser form” is translated as “менш суворим видом”.

42) The military deployed an attack group to infiltrate the enemy's territory and gather vital intelligence.

Для проникнення на територію противника та збору життєво важливих розвідувальних даних військові розгорнули штурмову групу .

- Transposition: “The military deployed an attack group” and “військові розгорнули штурмову групу” , “enemy's territory” and “територію противника”.

43) National Guard or Reserve members are referred to as reserve component soldiers.

Військовослужбовець запасу - це військовослужбовець Національної гвардії або Резерву.

- Practical transcription: “National Guard” is translated as “Національної гвардії” and “Reserve members” as “військовослужбовець Резерву”

- Omission: “are referred to as” is omitted to “це”.

44) The Manual for Military Decorations and Awards provides guidance for the

awarding of commendations and medals.

Посібник про військові нагороди та відзнаки встановлює правила нагородження медалями та подяками.

- Generalization: “provides guidance” and “встановлює правила”.
- Transposition: “awarding of commendations and medals” and “нагородження медалями та подяками”.

45) Service members are paid by the Defense Finance and Accounting Service.

Служба фінансів та бухгалтерського обліку Міністерства оборони відповідає за виплату грошового забезпечення військовослужбовцям.

- Transposition: “Service members “ and “військовослужбовцям”, “the Defense Finance and Accounting Service” is translated as “Служба фінансів та бухгалтерського обліку Міністерства оборони”.
- Addition: “are paid by” is translated as “відповідає за виплату грошового забезпечення”.

46) Benefits for veterans are administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Департамент у справах ветеранів надає пільги ветеранам.

- Transposition: “the Department of Veterans Affairs” and “Департамент у справах ветеранів”, “Benefits for veterans are administered” and “надає пільги ветеранам” .

47) Legal protections for service members are established through the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act.

Закон про цивільну допомогу військовослужбовцям забезпечує правовий захист військовослужбовців.

- Transposition: “the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act” and “Закон про цивільну допомогу військовослужбовцям”.
- Concretization: “established through” as “забезпечує”.

48) Division of military pensions in divorce is governed by the Uniformed Services Former Spouses' Protection Act.

Закон про захист колишнього подружжя військовослужбовців регулює розподіл військових пенсій у разі розлучення.

- Transposition: “Uniformed Services Former Spouses' Protection Act.” and “Закон про захист колишнього подружжя військовослужбовців”.
- Modulation: “governed” and “регулює”.
- Addition: “in divorce” and “у разі розлучення”.

49) The transportation of explosive cargo requires specialized training and safety protocols to ensure the safe delivery of the goods.

Для забезпечення безпечної доставки вибухонебезпечних вантажів , перевезення вимагає спеціальної підготовки та дотримання протоколів безпеки.

- Omission: “to ensure the safe delivery of the goods” is omitted .
- Transliteration: “protocols” and “протоколів”.

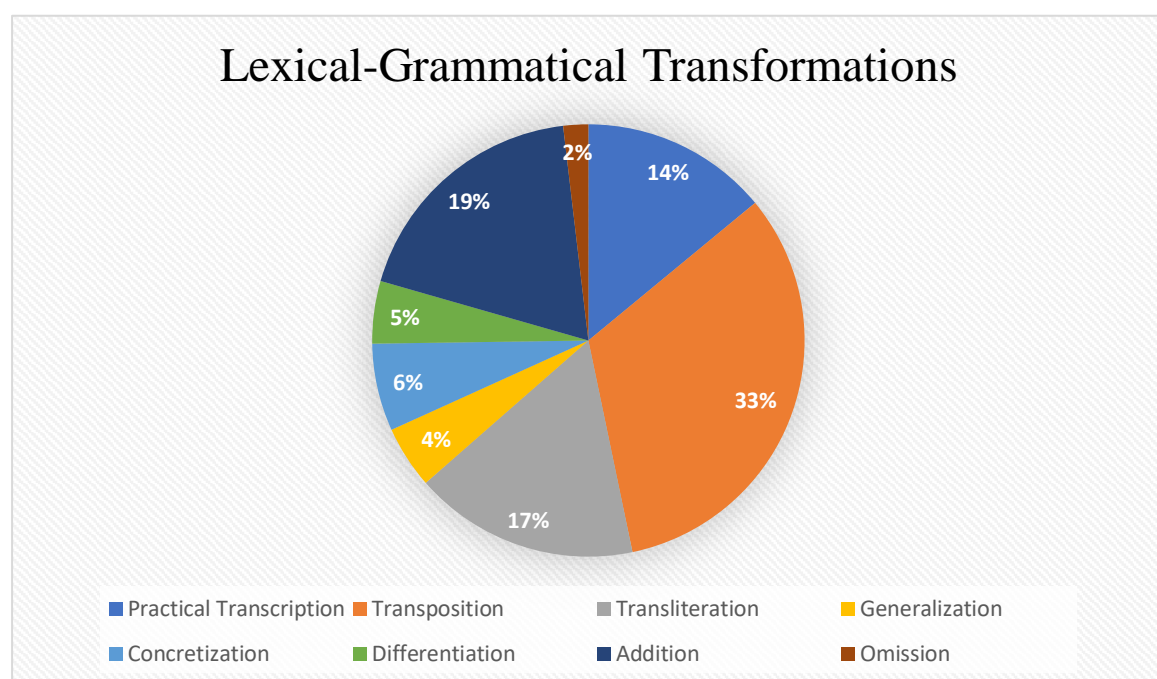
50) The Soldier's Creed outlines the values and principles that guide Army. Солдатське кредо - це виклад цінностей і принципів, якими керуються солдати в армії.

- Practical transcription: “The Soldier's Creed “ is translated as “Солдатське кредо” .
- Addition: “that guide Army” is translated as “якими керуються солдати в армії”.
- Transliteration: “Army” as “Армія”.

Analyzing sentences of military law discourse and looking for lexical-grammatical transformations, I found 33% of Transposition, 14% of Practical transcription , 17% of Transliteration , 19% of Addition, 6% of Concretization, 5% of Differentiation , 4% of Generalization and 2% of Omission .

Summing up, you can see that I’ve received the highest percentage of Transposition and the lowest percentage of omission . Transposition is a type of linguistic transformation where the translator changes the grammatical category

or syntactic structure of a word or phrase while maintaining its original meaning. This can involve changing the word order, switching the parts of speech, or replacing a word with a phrase that has a similar meaning. As I have already mentioned, my research topic requires an accurate translation, and transposition doesn't change the original meaning of sentence and that is why this transformation has the highest percentage. On the other hand omission is deservedly having lowest percentage, because in military law discourse there are not much words to omit .



CONCLUSIONS

To sum up, in my research paper I have demonstrated that jargon, legalese, slang, technical, historical, and foreign terms play a significant role in the lexical system of the English language, particularly in the context of military law vocabulary. And the fact that these types of translation are the most commonly used in the military law system. In this study I have found out that these specialized types of vocabulary require a unique approach to translation, taking into account their specific features and contexts of use. Also the research identified various types of English military law vocabularies, including formal, informal, technical, historical and cultural, each of which requires a different translation strategy. A deep understanding of military discourse from the point of view of linguistics is essential for accurate and effective translation. Not to mention the fact that for a clearer explanation of military discourse there is a thorough analysis of the passage by the Chief of the Army at Land Forces. This term paper offers valuable insights to various professionals such as translators, linguists, legal experts, and military personnel who require a deeper understanding of English military law vocabulary and its Ukrainian translation. The research findings can aid in the development of specialized translation tools and resources for these professionals, including dictionaries, glossaries, and databases.

Moreover, this study highlights the need for specialized training and education for translators and interpreters in the field of military law. Overall, this research paper contributes to the field of translation studies by providing insights into the translation of English military law vocabulary into Ukrainian. It sheds light on the unique features and challenges of military discourse and legal language, and it presents translation strategies for military law terminology. The findings of this study can enhance translation practices and facilitate effective cross-cultural communication within legal and military contexts. Further research in this field

can explore areas such as analyzing the impact of culture on the translation of military law vocabulary, utilizing technology in the translation process, developing machine translation systems for military law terminology, and examining the role of military law vocabulary in shaping military discourse and its impact on cross-cultural communication.

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ANNEX

<p>1) Military justice in the United States is anchored by the UCMJ.</p> <p>2) Commanders in the field rely on legal advice from the JAG Corps.</p> <p>3) Non-judicial punishment is administered through Article 15 proceedings.</p> <p>4) The maintenance of good order and discipline falls under the chain of command's responsibility.</p> <p>5) Protection for prisoners of war is outlined in the Geneva Conventions.</p> <p>6) Unlawful enemy combatants are tried through military tribunals.</p> <p>7) Military trials are governed by the rules laid out in the Manual for Courts-Martial.</p> <p>8) The military's top legal officer is the Judge Advocate General.</p> <p>9) The behavior of military personnel is regulated by the Uniform Code of Military Justice.</p> <p>10) The Military Rules of Evidence dictate what evidence is admissible in court.</p>	<p>1) Єдиний кодекс військової юстиції (ЄКВЮ) є наріжним каменем військової юстиції в США.</p> <p>2) Корпус судді генеральної адвокатури (СГА) надає юридичні консультації командирам на місцях.</p> <p>3) Провадження за статтею 15 є позасудовим покаранням.</p> <p>4) Командування відповідає за забезпечення належного порядку і дисципліни.</p> <p>5) Женевські конвенції забезпечують захист військовополонених.</p> <p>6) Військові трибунали використовуються для суду над незаконними ворожими комбатантами.</p> <p>7) Посібник для військових судів встановлює правила проведення військових судів.</p> <p>8) Генеральний військовий прокурор є головною юридичною</p>
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<p>11) Military trials can be streamlined through summary court-martial proceedings.</p> <p>12) General court-martial proceedings are the most serious level of military trial.</p> <p>13) Noncombatant status provides protection to civilians during times of war.</p> <p>14) The rules of war are established through the Law of Armed Conflict.</p> <p>15) The Hague Conventions establish conduct rules for hostilities.</p> <p>16) Force may only be used within the parameters of the Rules of Engagement.</p> <p>17) The integrity of evidence is preserved through proper chain of custody.</p> <p>18) A convening authority is responsible for calling courts-martial into session.</p> <p>19) The budget for the military is established through the Defense Authorization Act.</p> <p>20) Military lawyers are known as judge advocates.</p> <p>21) The Army Field Manual provides</p>	<p>посадовою особою для військових.</p> <p>9) Єдиний кодекс військової юстиції регулює поведінку військовослужбовців.</p> <p>10) Військові правила доказування регулюють допустимість доказів у суді.</p> <p>11) Сумарний військовий трибунал - це спрощена версія військового суду.</p> <p>12) Загальний військовий суд - це найвищий рівень військового суду.</p> <p>13) Некомбатантський статус захищає цивільне населення під час війни.</p> <p>14) Право збройних конфліктів встановлює правила ведення війни.</p> <p>15) Гаазькі конвенції встановлюють правила ведення бойових дій.</p> <p>16) Правила ведення бойових дій визначають, коли і як можна застосувати силу.</p> <p>17) Ланцюжок зберігання доказів є важливим для забезпечення цілісності доказів.</p> <p>18) За скликання військових судів відповідає орган, який їх скликає.</p>
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guidance for military operations.

22) Rules for Air Force personnel are established through the Air Force Instruction.

23) All military jobs are listed in the Manual for Military Occupational Specialties.

24) Military forces are limited in their role in domestic law enforcement by the Posse Comitatus Act.

25) Service members have the right to counsel, as protected by the Sixth Amendment.

26) Individuals who refuse to participate in war are conscientious objectors.

27) The Law of War Program provides education on the rules of war.

28) The Military Commissions Act authorizes the trial of terrorists.

29) The soldiers established a FOB (Forward Operating Base) in the remote region to support the ongoing military operations.

30) The Director of Mobility Forces was responsible for coordinating the strategic movement of troops and

19) Закон про асигнування на оборону встановлює військовий бюджет.

20) Військовий адвокат - це юрист, який служить в армії.

21) Армійський польовий статут містить вказівки щодо проведення військових операцій.

22) Інструкція Військово-повітряних сил встановлює правила для особового складу Військово-повітряних сил.

23) Посібник з військово-облікових спеціальностей перераховує всі військові професії.

24) Закон "Posse Comitatus" обмежує використання збройних сил у внутрішніх правоохоронних органах.

25) Право військовослужбовця на адвоката захищається Шостою поправкою.

26) Відмовник з міркувань совісті - це той, хто відмовляється брати участь у війні.

27) Програма "Право війни" забезпечує навчання правилам ведення війни.

<p>equipment during the military operation.</p> <p>31) Tribunals function like court systems.</p> <p>32) Court-martial proceedings are recorded by a court reporter.</p> <p>33) The Manual for Military Justice is another name for the Manual for Courts-Martial.</p> <p>34) The success of the mission depended on the thoroughness of the Joint Air Operations Plan, which outlined the coordinated use of airpower by multiple branches of the military.</p> <p>35) Service members' employment rights are protected under the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act.</p> <p>36) Legal advice is provided to service members by legal assistance officers.</p> <p>37) Personnel management is regulated through the Military Personnel Manual.</p> <p>38) The Department of Defense is responsible for overseeing the military.</p>	<p>28) Закон про військові комісії дозволяє судити терористів.</p> <p>29) Для підтримки поточних військових операцій , солдати створили ПОБ (передову оперативну базу) у віддаленому регіоні.</p> <p>30) За координацію стратегічного переміщення військ і техніки під час військової операції, відповідав Директор Сил Мобільності.</p> <p>31) Трибунал - це орган, подібний до суду, який розглядає справи.</p> <p>32) Судовий секретар відповідає за ведення протоколу військового трибуналу.</p> <p>33) Посібник з військового правосуддя - це інша назва Посібника для військових судів.</p> <p>34) Від ретельності плану спільних повітряних операцій, який окреслював скоординоване використання повітряних сил кількома родами військ, залежав успіх місії .</p> <p>35) Закон про зайнятість та права на працевлаштування військовослужбовців Збройних сил</p>
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<p>39) The National Guard functions as a reserve component of the military.</p> <p>40) Dishonorable discharge is the most severe form of military discharge.</p> <p>41) Bad-conduct discharge is a lesser form of military discharge.</p> <p>42) The military deployed an attack group to infiltrate the enemy's territory and gather vital intelligence.</p> <p>43) National Guard or Reserve members are referred to as reserve component soldiers.</p> <p>44) The Manual for Military Decorations and Awards provides guidance for the awarding of commendations and medals.</p> <p>45) Service members are paid by the Defense Finance and Accounting Service.</p> <p>46) Benefits for veterans are administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs.</p> <p>47) Legal protections for service members are established through the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act.</p> <p>48) Division of military pensions in divorce is governed by the Uniformed</p>	<p>США захищає права військовослужбовців на цивільне працевлаштування.</p> <p>36) Офіцер з правової допомоги надає юридичні консультації військовослужбовцям.</p> <p>37) Посібник для військовослужбовців встановлює правила управління персоналом.</p> <p>38) Міністерство оборони відповідає за загальне керівництво збройними силами.</p> <p>39) Національна гвардія є резервним компонентом збройних сил.</p> <p>40) Звільнення з ганьбою є найсуворішим видом військового звільнення.</p> <p>41) Звільнення за погану поведінку є менш суворим видом військового звільнення.</p> <p>42) Для проникнення на територію противника та збору життєво важливих розвідувальних даних військові розгорнули штурмову групу .</p> <p>43) Військовослужбовець запасу - військовослужбовець Національної</p>
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<p>Services Former Spouses' Protection Act.</p> <p>49) The transportation of explosive cargo requires specialized training and safety protocols to ensure the safe delivery of the goods.</p> <p>50) The Soldier's Creed outlines the values and principles that guide Army.</p>	<p>гвардії або Резерву.</p> <p>44) Посібник про військові нагороди та відзнаки встановлює правила нагородження медалями та подяками.</p> <p>45) Служба фінансів та бухгалтерського обліку Міністерства оборони відповідає за виплату грошового забезпечення військовослужбовцям.</p> <p>46) Департамент у справах ветеранів надає пільги ветеранам.</p> <p>47) Закон про цивільну допомогу військовослужбовцям забезпечує правовий захист військовослужбовців.</p> <p>48) Закон про захист колишнього подружжя військовослужбовців регулює розподіл військових пенсій у разі розлучення.</p> <p>49) Для забезпечення безпечної доставки вибухонебезпечних вантажів , перевезення вимагає спеціальної підготовки та дотримання протоколів безпеки.</p> <p>50) Солдатське кредо - це виклад цінностей і принципів, якими керуються солдати в армії.</p>
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