

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE

KYIV NATIONAL LINGUISTIC UNIVERSITY

Department of Theory and Practice of Translation from the English Language

TERM PAPER

in Translation Studies

under the title: Genre-creative factors of translation  
English-language military literature

Group PA 03-19

School of  
translation  
studies

Educational

Programme:

**Theory and Practice of Translation  
from English and Second Foreign  
Language**

Majoring 035 Philology

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Kyiv – 2023

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ  
Київський національний лінгвістичний університет  
Факультет германської філології і перекладу  
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англійської мови

Представлено на кафедру \_\_\_\_\_  
(дата, підпис секретаря кафедри)

Рецензування \_\_\_\_\_

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

Захист \_\_\_\_\_  
(кількість балів, дата, підпис викладача)

Підсумкова оцінка \_\_\_\_\_

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

## КУРСОВА РОБОТА

### З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

Жанротворчі чинники перекладу  
англомовної військової літератури

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03-19

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Завідувач кафедри теорії і  
практики перекладу з  
англійської мови

\_\_\_\_\_ (підпис)  
к.ф.н., доц. Мелько Х.Б.  
“\_\_\_\_\_” вересня 2022р

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

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

Тема роботи \_\_\_\_\_

Науковий керівник \_\_\_\_\_

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

**Графік виконання курсової роботи з перекладу**

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

Науковий керівник \_\_\_\_\_ (підпис)

Студент \_\_\_\_\_ (підпис)

## РЕЦЕНЗІЯ НА КУРСОВУ РОБОТУ З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

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

(ПІБ студента)

за темою \_\_\_\_\_

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

Усього набрано балів: \_\_\_\_\_

Оцінка:

«До захисту»

\_\_\_\_\_ (42-70 балів)

\_\_\_\_\_ (підпис керівника)

«На доопрацювання»

\_\_\_\_\_ (0-41 балів)

\_\_\_\_\_ (підпис керівника)

” \_\_\_\_\_ ” \_\_\_\_\_ 2022 р.

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## INTRODUCTION

This paper examines the genre-forming factors of translated English military literature. The study of translated military literature is important today because. The importance of translated military literature in modern society is constantly growing.

Translations of military literature have evolved over the centuries. Since the evolution of mankind, the field of military translation has been extremely developed, and even today, military terminology and its linguistic structure are growing day by day.

The relevance of the study is determined by the emergence of new weapons and armaments, the renewal of military power, which leads to the emergence of different terms. The content of modern military terminology is highly dynamic. It is constantly changing and acquiring new characteristics.

The object of the study is the translated English-language military literature.

The subject of research is genre-forming factors of translated English-language military literature.

The aim of the work is to identify stylistic and lexical features of the translation of military terms and their reproduction in the texts of different topics.

The realization of these tasks is expressed in a special goal:

- "To determine the genre of military literature.
- Analyze peculiarities of translations of military literature.
- To analyze military vocabulary as an object of translation.

The data sources for the study are translations of English-language military literature from the Internet and newspaper articles.

Descriptive, comparative, contextual interpretation and definitional methods are used in the study.

The theoretical value of the work is ensured by the fact that the results obtained can be used in a dissertation, thesis or scientific work.

The practical value of the results of the study is determined by the potential possibility of applying the obtained results in statistics, text linguistics.

Structure of the dissertation The dissertation consists of an introduction, two

chapters, a conclusion, a bibliography, a list of references, a list of data sources, an appendix and an abstract.

# CHAPTER 1

## THE THEORETICAL BASIS OF THE STUDY OF MILITARY LITERATURE IN TRANSLATION STUDIES

### 1.1 Genre "military literature"

Military literature is full of special military and technical terms, abbreviations, and idioms. Many of these terms can be interpreted quite differently depending on the context. Translators should strive to convey the source material using a military style of English that is appropriate to the wording of the relevant material.

In military translation, the accuracy of the translation is critical because the translated material serves as the basis for important decisions and military operations. Therefore, the adequacy of military material translation requires not only an accurate rendering of the content, but also a more careful rendering of its structural form, the order of parts and arrangement of the material, the order of presentation, and many other factors that may seem superfluous and formal to military professionals, but which are important.

Military language has evolved over the centuries. Records of military history begin with the Sumerian (now Iraqi) and Elamite (now Iranian) conflicts that occurred around 2700 B.C. near modern Basra and include such records as the Hebrew Bible.

The military translation is a special type of mediated intercultural communication carried out for the linguistic support of the armed forces. An expanded definition describes the main features of military translation. The definition presents the term/concept of military translation as a complex system with basic structural elements. It also clarifies the role and function of military translation.

The military translation is mediated, intercultural, bilateral, and bilingual specialized communication of general military, politico-military, military-technical and military-specific texts, which is performed by professional military translators in normal and extreme military service environments [6, p. 141-149].

The object of military translation can be taken as its characteristic or basic



properties. According to R.K. Minyar-Berolchev, the object of military translation is military material. The military translation is a type of special translation for operational purposes, the object of which is military material.

N.K. Garbovsky and E.N. Mishkurov refers to 'military parlance' (specialized military speech) to the objects of military translation: the object of military translation is the so-called 'military terminology', which in certain conditions of communication is used by or for the military. All speech products produced" and "Military terminology has as its object the so-called 'military terminology'. Thus, military terminology can be reinterpreted as a special form of linguistic communication, characteristic of a certain group of specialists, united by the common object of their activity. The military translation is a very specific discipline. It sometimes requires detailed knowledge of military science and the hierarchical structure of the military. In addition, interpreters may have to deal with an audience made up of people with different military, educational, and cultural backgrounds [3, p. 15].

Therefore, they must take this into account and be understanding and multicultural. In addition, military interpreters must have a great sense of responsibility. Sometimes a mistranslation of a single word can lead to misunderstandings and fatal misunderstandings. Incorrect translations of military technical manuals can also lead to improper use of weapons. Therefore, military interpreters must be careful and qualified, often specializing in technical and even legal matters. A thorough knowledge of military terminology is a prerequisite for military translators. All military texts are replete with special military and technical terms, abbreviations, and idioms. Many of these terms and definitions are subject to different interpretations depending on the context.

For example, in the case of the terms "unit" and "team: Unit (Unit): 1) Any military element whose structure is defined by a competent authority. 2) The name of an organization or unit of a group, e.g., in a task force.

Command: 1) The authority exercised by a commander in the armed forces over his subordinates under rank. 2) An order was given by a commander, 3) A unit, unit, organization, or area under the command of an individual or other command.

In many developed armed forces around the world, a great deal of attention is paid to the personal development of all categories of military personnel, i.e., reading. There, in addition to the established training program, each serviceman has to engage in his self-development - reading. For example, a list of recommended books for obligatory reading is compiled for recruits. With the further promotion, each serviceman is given a new list of obligatory books to read according to his position in the unit. Reading should be an integral part of every serviceman's life. This is because reading provides a better understanding of the military profession and prepares them to make tough decisions in the future based on experience [10].

General Mark Milley, who compiled a "reading list" for soldiers in the world's most powerful army, the Army, states that "independent learning and thinking is a key element in the personal development of all military personnel. We have busy schedules every day, and finding time to read and think can be challenging. But just as we train our soldiers and physically harden our bodies, we must hone our minds through reading and practicing critical thinking." Therefore, first and foremost, servicemembers must consider and actively read military literature. After all, it is such texts that allow us to make decisions in extreme situations based on experience. Considering the variety of modern literature on military subjects, let's try to classify it according to the genre and subject matter features.

War always carries turbulence and emotional tension, so it awakens new emotions, gives rise to sharp plots, encourages the creativity of caring writers, and, above all, opens up new talents. The war inspires people to write their books, people who previously did not even think to take up the pen. The military translation is characterized by excellent terminology and accurate, clear presentation of material, with relatively little emotional language. Military translators are required to have an in-depth knowledge of military terminology. All military texts are full of specific military terms, jargon, abbreviations, and idioms. Many of these terms and definitions can be interpreted quite differently depending on the context [14, p. 95-97].

You may also need to translate military idioms and slang. In this case, you will have to rely not only on your skills but also on your vocabulary. L. Nelyubin notes that

all military materials are saturated with special military vocabulary, active use of military and scientific and technical terminology, the presence of a certain number of military translations, some aspects of sustained phrase variation, military characteristics for names of communications, and special abbreviations and symbols used only in military materials, Polydor in terms of syntax (especially military documents) and active use of cliched constructions, which they believe differ from In military translation, researchers distinguish between military art, military policy, military science, military-technical materials, and acts of military administration. The translation of military terminology presents great difficulties. This is because its components must be carefully analyzed, sometimes etymologically, before a proper translation can be achieved.

Usually, the translation of this group of terms is done in the following ways: descriptive translation, borrowed translation, partial or full transliteration, transliteration or literal translation, and transcription. The main mistake in the translation of such terms is that the translator tries to match the foreign language to the Ukrainian document in the literal translation. This method is not quite correct, firstly, because it erases the peculiarities of foreign military reality, and secondly, because there may be errors related to the fact that these terms express concepts that are characteristic only for a given army and therefore do not correspond to the realities accepted in the Ukrainian army [17].

L.L. Nelyubin independently classified combat documents into the following groups according to their type and nature. Orders, directives, official documents, memos, summaries, negotiation tables, ciphers, call sheets, and other operational and tactical documents whose value depends on their novelty; officially printed publications (statutes, manuals, instructions), geographic documents (maps, charts, etc.), personal documents and connectives, diaries, notes, personal notes, photographs, personal letters, newspapers, and other printed materials, notices to civil authorities [20, p. 10].

V.M. Lisovsky argues that the main stylistic feature of military and technical documents is a precise and clear presentation of material, with a small number of

expressive elements that give speech an emotional expressiveness. The main attention is paid to the logical rather than emotional aspects of the presentation. In addition, military texts lack the general mode of figurative speech that is completely unnecessary when describing various technical devices. However, the same cannot be said of military-technical terminology itself. Sometimes the origin of a technical term already has an image, but because of frequent use this image is usually erased, and the term itself is recognized without any metaphorical features [20, p. 11].

Military terms can be divided into three main groups 1) military terminology: which refers to concepts directly related to military matters, armies, methods of armed struggle, etc; 2) military-technical terminology: which also includes scientific and technical terminology; and 3) military terminology (slang) with an emotional connotation, mostly represented by words and phrases commonly used in the colloquial speech of American servicemen. are stylistic synonyms of the corresponding military terms. This is because most military terminology is expressed in military and military-technical terms that present the greatest semantic load. In addition to the sheer volume of terminology, another feature of military translations is their accuracy and brevity, as they are free of figurative and emotional expressions. This requires experience, skill, and a thorough knowledge of the native language. Interpreters must know the organizational structure, strategy and tactics, weapons, and methods of defense of the foreign military forces involved. Military knowledge (as well as military terminology) mustn't come out of its shell, since some military training and operations are internalized and global. The military sector requires knowledge of the global military structure [23, p. 143-145].

Therefore, skilled translation in this area is critical. The formation of military terms follows the rules of English word formation: morphemes, affixes (racketeer, maneuverability, missilery), word formation (warhead, nuclear-powered), transformations (to mortar, to officer), abbreviations (radar, FRBA), lexical and semantic changes (to land originally meant to land on land, and now it means to land on any (including water) surface), borrowings from other languages (maneuver, coup d'état, aide de camp, bunker) [25].

There are differences in the armed forces as well. The latter is observed mainly in the titles of ranks. For example, in Great Britain the rank is field marshal. In some countries the title Marshal is used instead, and in others it is Marshal. NATO has agreed to common standards for translating ranks in a document called STANAG2116. It may also be necessary to translate idiomatic military expressions and slang. In this case, you have to rely on dictionaries and your skills: sentences like "Drilled sergeants have smoked (or dogged) the recruit" are a headache for translators who are not familiar with military terminology. Besides, who would have thought that "donkey kick" could mean the lower part of a PRC-25/77 radio antenna. Military acronyms are another problem for translators and a big one. There is a vast sea of acronyms, and it is easy to get lost in them. However, if you work in a particular field, it's helpful to know the ones that apply specifically to it. Various dictionaries of military abbreviations can help.

Military discourse is characterized by an obligatory worldview, logical and precise language, standardized structures and clichés, communicative intensity, and the special status of the communicator based on subordination. A review of recent publications on military discourse reveals various approaches to the classification of military discourse genres. They are divided into two subtypes: normative military discourse (statutes, orders, summaries, and reports) and informational military discourse (military science, military technology, and public relations). The addressee is abstract, but the addressee is precisely defined. This is due to the coercive nature of instructions in the military. Distinctive features of military discourse are the use of abbreviations, diminutive words, nomenclature, and special conventions. Military terminology can also be divided into official military language and military slang, which differ mainly in the degree of informality and expressiveness [15, p. 115].

Of all the genres of military discourse (charters, orders, briefs, and reports), military charters are the least specific in terms. This is due to the specific content of this official document, which defines the relationship between servicemen, regiments, and detachments, as well as the duties and rights of all ranks in the armed forces.

To avoid ambiguity, words are used in their logical meaning as recorded in

dictionaries. However, exceptions are made for areas recognized as metaphors for war sites, such as mountain peaks, rivers, and symbols on maps. It should be noted that these metaphors serve no expressive function, but only an encoding or coding function.

Abbreviations are known as one of the most common means of denoting military ranks, as in the following examples: 'VADM' for 'Vice-Admiral', 'WO' for 'Ensign', 'VC' for 'Vice-Commander', 'SECDEF' for 'Secretary of Defense', 'SN' for 'Secretary of the Navy', 'SA' for 'Secretary of the Army' and 'SAF' for 'Secretary of the Air Force'.

A preliminary analysis of abbreviations in military English according to their structure reveals the following patterns:

1) abbreviations or clippings that represent the initial, middle, or final clipped part of a complete word defined as a lexical unit in military English (e.g., 'muj' for 'mujahideen', 'weaps' for 'weapons', 'COMSEC' for 'communications security', 'OPSEC' for 'operational security', 'USCENTCOM' for 'US Central Command');

2) coined words combining the bases of various military terms (e.g., 'infartillery' (infantry+artillery), 'militainment' (military+entertainment), 'lawfare' (law+warfare), 'bioterrorism' (biological + terrorism), 'psywar' (psychological+war);

3) abbreviations or acronyms created by reducing all the word combinations into acronyms while keeping their pronunciation as in the alphabet (e.g. ABC - atomic, biological, chemical (replaced by chemical, biological, radiation (CBR), nuclear, biological, chemical (NBC)); NVG - night vision goggles; NVS - night vision system);

4) Abbreviations Abbreviations formed by abbreviating all words in a phrase into an abbreviation that is pronounced as a full word (e.g., FACE - Field Artillery Computer Equipment; ADAMS - Air Defense Advanced Mobile System (USA). AWOL - Absent without official leave, ATLAS -Advanced technology light artillery system, BITE - Built-in test equipment. As can be seen from these two examples, the abbreviations are created from existing ones. We can see that these are invented words, which in diagrammatic form resemble already existing full words ('atlas',

'BITE');

5) Foreign abbreviations borrowed from other languages, mainly French (e.g., AAK - Appliqué armor kit (USA) (original form borrowed from French); OCC - Obus à Charge Creusé (cast charge projectile)) [15, p. 115-118].

## 1.2 Military vocabulary as an object of translation

One of the main problems of the author's translation of military materials is the translation of terms. The terms are words and phrases used to denote special concepts in one or another field of science and technology. Along with unambiguous terms that have precise and clear semantic boundaries, the author also notes ambiguous terms that are particularly difficult to convey in translations. For example, the term security has the meaning of protection, provision, combat support, security, safety, secrecy, and counterintelligence. A large number of terms have up to ten or more meanings, so the ambiguity of even single-component terms complicates their correct understanding and translation, the adequacy of which, according to the author, depends entirely on the context and situation.

From the point of view of the problem of understanding and translation, military terms are divided into three groups:

1. The terms that denote the realities of foreign reality are identical to the realities and reality of the corresponding country, for example: field hospital – польовий шпиталь, chief of staff – начальник штабу, recoil brake – гальмо відкату.

Understanding and translating the terms of this group is not particularly difficult. The following cases of translation are possible:

1) a Ukrainian term is used as an equivalent, the form of which is related to the form of the English term (so-called international terms), for example: army – армія, division – дивізія, general – генерал.

2) as an equivalent, a Ukrainian term is used, the form of which is not related to the form of the English term, for example : rifle – гвинтівка, company – рота.

3) a multi-component English term, which consists of several words, is translated by a Ukrainian term, the components of which coincide in form and meaning with the corresponding components of the English term, for example: antitank artillery – протитанкова артилерія.

4) the general meaning of a multi-component term completely coincides with the meaning of a similar Ukrainian term, but its components differ from the components of the Ukrainian term, for example: field equipment – похідне спорядження, flame thrower – вогнемет, mine detector – міношукач.

2. Terms that denote the realities of foreign reality and which are absent in the real reality of the respective country, but which have generally accepted terminological equivalents, for example: territorial army – територіальна армія, headquarters and headquarters company – штаб та штабна рота. Adequate translation of such terms is achieved by selecting appropriate Ukrainian analogs and by adequate replacement, for example: delaying resistance – маневрена оборона, fire base – вогнева група, classified information – секретні відомості, articles of war – положення про військово-судове діловодство та дисциплінарні стягнення.

Context, which allows us to deduce the general meaning of the term from the meanings of its components, is of great importance when translating the terms of this group.

3. Terms that denote the realities of foreign reality, which do not exist in the real reality of another country and which do not have generally accepted Ukrainian terminological equivalents, for example: alert hanger – ангар вильоту за тривогию.

The translation of these terms causes the greatest difficulties since the correct translation cannot be done without a careful and sometimes even etymological analysis of its components. Usually, the translation of this group of terms is achieved by:

a) description of the meaning of the English term: attack problem – підготовка та ведення наступального бою, field study – вивчення досвіду військ, ground time – час перебування (літака) на землі;



- b) literal translation, for example: general staff – загальний штаб, tactical air command – тактичне повітряне командування;
- c) partial or full transliteration, for example, master sergeant – майстерсержант;
- d) transliteration and literal translation, for example: chief master-sergeant – головний майстер-сержант, Texas tower – Техаська вежа;
- e) transcription and translation, for example: warrant officer – ворент-офіцер [22, p. 180-188].

### 1.3 Features of translation of military literature

Let's consider some examples of military texts translation, as well as analyze the ways in which military terminology was translated, namely: loan translation, transcription, equivalent translation, descriptive translation and explication.

1. The internal ballistic characteristics of a gun with a barrel depending on the chemical composition of the propellant, the rate of combustion, and the size, shape, and adhesion of the powder grains. The barrel length and chamber volume also affect these characteristics [27]. – Внутрішні балістичні характеристики зброї зі стволом залежать від хімічного складу, швидкості горіння, розміру частинок пороху, форми і щільності порохового наповнювача, який є твердою металюною речовиною. Довжина ствола та об'єм патронника також впливають на ці властивості.

An analysis of our translation shows that the term "rifled weapon" is translated with an equivalent translation. In any case, the word "barreled" is translated as: «бочкоподібний». In this case, it is necessary to look for the correct equivalent translation in the military dictionary.

The term 'propelling charge' has been translated by descriptive translation. This term loses its meaning in a sentence if it is translated, for example, by tracing.

The term 'confinement' was translated by descriptive translation. In this case, the lexical unit of the source language is replaced by a phrase that conveys its meaning. In the borrowed translation, the term 'confinement' means «ув'язнення» or

«обмеження» which does not fit the context of the sentence.

"Barrel length" has been translated using the borrowed translation method.

2. Near the muzzle, the escaping gas has much more velocity than the bullet and therefore overtakes and passes the bullet [28]. – Поблизу виходу з вогнепальної зброї швидкість порохового газу набагато вища за швидкість кулі, тому він обганяє і обходить кулю.

The word "muzzle" has been translated in an expository translation to help the reader understand the text. In any case, the word "muzzle" is a literal translation. «дуло» or «вихід з вогнепальної зброї».

The phrase “out flowing gases” is translated using an equivalent translation method. The equivalent was found in military dictionaries. Such translation is more appropriate to the context of the sentence.

3. There are three basic types of operation for semiautomatic and automatic small arms – gas operation, recoil operation, and blow back operation [29]. – Існує три основні види операцій для напівавтоматичної та автоматичної стрілецької зброї – принцип відведення порохових газів, принцип використання сили віддачі та принцип використання віддачі затвору.

The term “small arms” was translated using an equivalent translation method. In this case, you need to refer to the military dictionary to find the equivalent of the word “small”.

The terms “gas operation”, “recoil operation” and “blow back operation” are translated using the descriptive method. This was done in order to clarify the meaning of the phrase.

1. Hammer or, in some cases, the bolt itself is held in a cocked position by a piece called the sear [30]. – Молоточок, або в деяких випадках, сам затвор, утримується у зведеному положенні шматочком, який називається шептало.

The term “cocked position” is translated using the loan translation method. This kind of translation gives the correct semantic meaning in the sentence.

The term “sear” is translated using an equivalent translation method. The word itself means «автоматичний спуск» or «спусковий важіль», but with the help of

“military slang”, military dictionaries suggest only such an equivalent as «шептало».

2. Antitank guided mortar projectile is called a “firing bomb mortars” because it fires by missiles [30]. – Протитанкова керована мінометна міна називається «бомбометом», оскільки вона стріляє ракетними снарядами.

The term “anti tank guided mortar projectile” was translated by loan translation.

The term “firing bomb mortars” is translated using an equivalent method of translation and omission, for a clearer meaning of the term.

## **CHAPTER 2. TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF MILITARY LITERATURE**

### **2.1 Translational analysis of methods of reproduction of the genre of military literature**

One of the main problems of the theory of military translation today is the "identification, definition, normalization and standardization of the main terms and definitions of its conceptual construction."

The main problem that arises when translating from a language that already has a developed terminology to a language whose military terminology is just being formed is the insufficient amount of adequate vocabulary and terms. This is exactly the situation for translators from English into Ukrainian, whose naval terminology has only begun to form in recent years. It should be remembered that military translation requires much greater clarity and unambiguity in the means of conveying terms and content than, say, a general translation from a foreign language. Therefore, the translation of naval texts must, on the one hand, always focus on the source and its terminology. Any arbitrary interpretations or changes to the text are unacceptable here: the price of a mistake is too high [1].

According to V.V. Balabin, the main problems of military translation are as follows:

- to investigate its fundamental scientific principles (general scientific, philo-linguistic, translation studies, interdisciplinary, professional-special);
- clarify its place and role in translation studies;
- to study its interdisciplinary connections;
- identify, study, and define the characteristic features, fundamental qualities, and concepts of military translation (object, subject, units, terms, definitions, etc.);
- to investigate its genre-stylistic and functional-pragmatic specifics;
- to research, generalize and systematize its methodological basis (strategy, tactics, technology of operational activity of a military interpreter, etc.);
- to study the lexical-semantic and structural-syntactic specifics of military translation;
- to interpret the content and structure of the professional competence of a military translator;
- to determine the content and structure of the linguistic support of forces;
- to study the functions and tasks of official duties and activities of a military interpreter;
- to formulate requirements and requirements for the professional culture and etiquette of a military interpreter;
- to study and research the psycholinguistic and psychophysiological aspects of the professional activity of a military translator;
- to investigate the specifics of military translation and linguistic support for forces in other countries;
- to normalize and standardize the main terms and definitions of its conceptual design [5].

Let's highlight the main stages during the translation of military terms:

1. Definition of the meaning of the military term. This problem is explained by the fact that the term is used outside the military sphere. The term can have several meanings or acquire a new meaning in translation depending on the goal of achieving a communicative effect.

2. Choosing a translation method. The challenge is to choose the appropriate

translation technique and use it correctly. With all the variety of translation techniques, it is quite difficult to do this, since the term carries a certain meaning, and the transfer of this meaning affects the entire text of the translation.

3. Achieving adequacy. In the case of difficulties in conveying the necessary emotional impact on the addressee, such as a demonstration of military power, advocacy of motivation for action, and an imprint of another reality. It can be difficult to choose a negative or positive effect. Adequacy is closely related to some cultural features and the true reality of the country [5].

The main types of lexical transformations: are transcription; transliteration; tracing; lexical-semantic substitutions (concretization, generalization, modulation).

The main types of grammatical transformations: are syntactic assimilation (literal translation); sentence structure; combining sentences; grammatical substitutions (word forms, parts of speech).

The main types of lexical and grammatical transformations: are antonymic translation; explication (descriptive translation); compensation.

The main method of translating military terms is translation using a lexical equivalent (a lexical correspondence that exactly matches the meaning of the word). Terms that have equivalents play an important role in translation. It is necessary to be able to find the appropriate equivalent in the native language and expand the knowledge of equivalent terms [4].

For example, a sentence: «I had a 9-millimeter pistol concealed in my waistband and a rifle with two 30-round magazines» - «У мене за поясом висів 9-міліметровий пістолет, а також гвинтівка з двома магазинами по 30 патронів».

The translator sometimes has to independently create equivalent terms in the translated language, and the main problem that has to be solved is the formation of neologisms, which make up a large part of the entire vocabulary in translations of specialized texts.

One of the simplest methods of translating a term is the method of transcoding (the main type of lexical transformation, when applied, the sound form of a foreign word is reproduced using the letters of the translated language). The use of this

method of translation is appropriate, because most often the terms do not have counterparts in Ukrainian languages, and cannot be translated adequately, which leads to the appearance of transcribed terms, which later become permanent in the recipient's language [2, p. 62-78].

Example: «A master sergeant is the military rank for a senior non-commissioned officer in the armed forces of some countries» - «Майстер сержант – це військове звання старшого унтер-офіцера у збройних силах деяких країн».

Terms can also be translated using such a lexical transformation as tracing. Calculating is the transfer of the combinatorial composition of a word when the constituent parts of a word (morphemes) or phrases (lexemes) are translated by the corresponding elements of the translation language.

Example: semi-combustible cartridge – напівзгораючий патрон; operations – контрснайперські операції; infantry squad – піхотне відділення; all-weather aircraft – всепогодний літак; bomb carrier – бомботримач; tail fuse – хвостовий детонатор.

Another way of translating military terms is explication (descriptive translation). The descriptive translation is a lexicogrammatical transformation; this technique is appropriate in the case when the lexical unit of the source language is replaced by a phrase that explains this unit in the translation language. Example: continuous wave – телеграфний режим роботи; Operational Army – оперативно-тактичний складник сухопутних військ США; damage control – ліквідація наслідків нападу противника, ремонтно-відновлювальні роботи; Forces – сили спеціальних операцій; skills – навички взаємодії у групі; exercises – тактичні вправи в складі групи.

Also, when translating military terminology, such a transformation as concretization is used. Concretization is called reproduction, in which a unit of broader concrete content is conveyed in the target language by a unit of specific content, for example: driver – механік-водій; data book – журнал спостерегань; feature – елемент місцевості; tube – ствол; mask – протигаз.

When translating military terms, the technique of generalization is also applied, which occurs in cases where the degree of information orderliness of the original unit

is higher than the degree of the orderliness of the unit that corresponds to it in terms of content in the language of translation. Example: Health Service – медичносанітарне обслуговування; Nuclear, Biological, Chemical – зброя масового ураження; arm-and-hand signal – сигнал рукою.

Grammatical substitution is also considered one of the ways of translating military terms. Grammatical substitution is a way of conveying foreign reality using a Ukrainian word combination, the components of which have a different grammatical meaning due to the inconsistency of the forms of expression of grammatical categories in both languages: Corps of Engineers – інженерні війська; zone – зона висадки; of-forces agreement – угода про статус сил; longrange fire – вогонь на великій відстані; unit cohesion – злагодженість підрозділу; position – положення лежачи.

Modulation, or semantic development, is also often observed, i.e., a method by which a unit in the translation language for the designation of a military term is logically deduced using the meaning of the original: calling the shot – оцінка пострілу; pickup zone – зона евакуації; reference point – орієнтир; supplies – безперебійне постачання; forward presence – передове базування; targets – група цілей [8].

The next characteristic feature of military terminology is the use of multi-component expressions to denote military realities. The translation of these expressions is possible in the following ways:

1. Through sequential translation: tactical air command – тактичне повітряне командування; decontamination kit – індивідуальний протихімічний пакет; eyed optical system – біноклярний оптичний прилад.

2. By rearranging the components: Operations and training section – відділ оперативної та бойової підготовки; very heavy cannon – гармата особливої потужності; heavy mortar platoon fire direction center – пункт керування вогнем взводу важких мінометів; fire control and coordination – керування і координацію вогню.

3. With the help of adverbial and adverbial inflections: Explosive ordinance disposal personnel – особовий склад, що здійснює знешкодження вибухових пристроїв; behind forces – підрозділи, які діють у тилу ворога.

4. Through descriptive translation: artillery delivery system – польовий артилерійський засіб доставки зброї до цілі; automatic masking criteria – норматив надягання протигазу без команди; control missions – операції з боротьби проти масових заворушень; field movement techniques – способи пересування підрозділів на полі бою [7].

In summary, it should be noted that the translation of military terminology is a rather complex task, and for its adequate implementation, it is necessary to take into account the key principles of the translation of military terminology, as well as some nuances, ignorance of which can lead to the loss or distortion of semantic values.

So, the main problems of the translation of military terminology were determined, namely: 1) identification, definition, normalization, and standardization of the main terms and definitions of its conceptual construction; 2) lack of adequate vocabulary and terms.

We also analyzed the main ways of translating military terminology with the help of translation transformations, which include: translation with the presence of an equivalent, generalization, specification, descriptive translation, transcription and transliteration, modulation, grammatical replacement, and tracing. The presented transformations are very often used when translating naval terminology.

## **2.2. Lexical transformations**

The choice of language means when creating a translation text is the second stage of the translation process. The translator's creation of the text of the target language differs from the usual linguistic activity of communicators who use this language. We are not talking about the violation of the norms of the translated language under the influence of the structure of the original language but about features related to the secondary nature of the translation content.

The authors claim that the technical techniques and specific strategy used by



the translator largely depend on the ratio of the source language and the translation language and the nature of the translation task to be solved. In the specific conditions of the translation act, they are implemented in different ways. First of all, it is assumed that in the process of translation, the understanding of the original always precedes its translation, not only in terms of the implementation of two consecutive stages but also as a prerequisite for the implementation of the translation process.

In military translation, much attention is paid to the accuracy of the translation, therefore, the adequacy of the translation of military materials involves not only accurate transmission of the content of the material but also a more thorough transmission of its structural form, a certain order of location of the material, sequence of presentation and several other factors that may seem unnecessary, formal, however, they are of great importance for a military specialist [9].

The latest trend is noted mainly in military and military-technical materials designed for enlisted and non-commissioned officers of emergency service. This tendency is connected primarily with the low level of general and technical training of conscripts, and therefore with the desire to make official statutory materials and complex technical instructions more popular and accessible to the main mass of servicemen. In this regard, many American military materials are saturated with illustrations, tables, diagrams, and charts that help bring the point of the issue to the reader.

In all cases, the translator must strive to convey the original material, using the Ukrainian military style of presentation of the relevant materials, neutralizing in the Ukrainian language the excessive imagery and colloquial and jargon elements that are often present in the original, because they are not characteristic of Ukrainian military materials.

The formation of military terms takes place by the usual methods of word formation characteristic of the English language: morphological, which includes affixation (maneuverability, missileer, rocketeer, analyst, rotary), word formation (warhead, countdown, target-seeking, hard-fought, nuclearpowered), conversion (to mortar, to officer), abbreviation (copter, chute, radar, FEBA, ROAD); lexical-

semantic, which means the transfer of meaning (Diesel – прізвище винахідника й назва типу двигуна внутрішнього згоряння, Pentagon – назва будинку Міністерства оборони США, Міністерство оборони США), change in value (acquisition означало тільки «придбання», а тепер означає «виявлення цілей»), expansion of meaning (to land – означало «висаджуватися на берег»; приземлятися, а тепер – «здійснювати посадку на будь-яку поверхню, включаючи воду й небесне тіло»), narrowing meaning (cruiser – used to mean any ship afloat, but now – «крейсер»); by borrowing from other fields of science and technology (pin, strut), as well as from other languages (bunker, to strafe, Blitzkrieg – з німецької мови, aide de camp – із французької мови, mechanized rifle division, inhabited point – кальки з російської мови тощо).

A careful analysis of American military terminology shows its heterogeneity. Along with single-valued terms that have precise and clear semantic boundaries, there are also multi-valued terms. For example, the term security means «охорону», «забезпечення», «бойове забезпечення»; «забезпеченість»; «безпеку», «засекреченість»; «контррозвідку»; the term armor – «броня»; «бронетанкові війська»; «танки»; the terms unit і command have up to ten or more values. Therefore, the ambiguity of even single-component terms complicates correct understanding and translation, the adequacy of which depends entirely on the context and situation [12, p. 85-90].

It should be noted that the main mistake when translating similar terms is that translators sometimes try to find a literal correspondence to a foreign term in domestic statutes and instructions. This approach is not entirely correct, because, firstly, the specificity of the realities of a foreign army is erased, and secondly, error is probable due to the fact that these terms can express concepts that are characteristic only for foreign armies, and therefore do not correspond to the realities accepted in the Ukrainian army. So, for example, the translation of an American term noncommissioned officers – сержантський і старшинський склад, in our opinion, it cannot be considered successful, because the specific character and social meaning of this concept are lost. In this case, it would be worthwhile to use the term non-

commissioned officers, relevant to the former Russian army, which, by the way, is used in military translation from German, French, and other languages to convey the relevant realities.

Another mistake of the translator is a literal translation, when the English term or its components are similar to the Ukrainian term, but have a different meaning. For example, the deadline general staff should be translated as the general headquarters or the general part of the headquarters, but not as the general headquarters, because the concept of the general headquarters has nothing in common with the concept general staff [16].

When translating, you should also always take into account the real meaning of the term in the given circumstance, in the given context. For example, the deadline battalion means батальйон у піхоті, but дивізіон в артилерії; the term section in the US military means секцію в підрозділах важкої зброї піхоти, знаряддя в артилерії, and in the armed forces of Great Britain відділення в піхоті, загін в артилерії.

It is also worth taking into account the possible shift in the meaning of the term when using the plural, for example, defense означає оборона, a defenses – оборонні споруди; store - запас; склад, магазин, a stores – майно; вантажі; матеріальні засоби [11].

Therefore, in military translation, the accuracy of the translation is very important, because the translated material can be the basis for making important decisions, conducting military operations, etc. Therefore, the adequacy of the translation of military materials implies not only the accurate transmission of the content of the material, but also a more thorough transmission of its structural form, the location of the material, the sequence of presentation, and a number of other factors that may seem unnecessary, formal, but are of great importance to a military specialist.

### 2.3. Grammatical transformations

We will also consider examples of the use of grammatical transformations. Among the grammatical transformations, the use of permutation transformation was singled out:

Science, Engineering and Technology (SET) is used to modernize and build up weapons arsenals, as well as to influence military strategy via the adoption of military and civilian research results (Add-On Paradigm) (ADJ, PBE: URL). Наука, техніка і технології використовуються для модернізації і нарощування арсеналів озброєнь, а також для впливу на військову стратегію через прийняття результатів військових і цивільних досліджень.

In the given example, the permutation transformation was applied, given that the word order in the translated text was changed: weapons arsenals – арсеналів озброєнь.

More importantly, answering it is crucial for making appropriate changes in U.S. and allied weaponry, military operations, wartime preparations, and defense budget priorities (MO, FCH: URL). Що ще більш важливо, відповідь на нього має вирішальне значення для внесення відповідних змін в озброєння США і союзників, військові операції, підготовку до війни і пріоритети оборонного бюджету.

In the example, such military terms as weaponry, military operations, wartime preparations, defense budget priorities were used, which were reproduced using the permutation transformation: озброєння США і союзників, військові операції, підготовку до війни і пріоритети оборонного бюджету.

William J. Perry, then Undersecretary of Defense for Research and Engineering (1971-1981), introduced the “Offset strategy” to offset the Soviet advantages in numbers by Western technological superiority without maintaining a large standing army that would cripple “our own economy” (ADJ, PBE: URL). Перрі, тодішній заступник Міністра оборони з досліджень і техніки (1971-1981), ввів «стратегію зміщення», щоб компенсувати радянську чисельну перевагу західним

технологічним перевагою без збереження великої постійної армії, яка завдала б шкоди «нашій власній економіці».

In the fragment, such a term as the offset strategy was used, which during the translation was reproduced by the permutation transformation: стратегію зміщення.

A new set of powerful military systems such as stealth fighters, global communications, and cruise missiles have been developed (ADJ, PBE: URL). Був розроблений новий набір потужних військових систем, таких як винищувачі-невидимки, глобальний зв'язок і крилаті ракети.

As the example demonstrates, such terms as stealth fighters, global communications, and cruise missiles were used, which were reproduced in the Ukrainian version by applying the permutation transformation: винищувачі-невидимки, глобальний зв'язок і крилаті ракети.

The war in Afghanistan in 2001, which saw a combination of precision bombardment, battlefield surveillance by Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) and only Special Forces on the ground, was prosecuted successfully and seemed to confirm the success of the RMA paradigm (ADJ, PBE: URL). Війна в Афганістані в 2001 році, в якій поєднувалися високоточні бомбардування, спостереження за полем бою безпілотними літальними апаратами (БПЛА) і тільки спецназ на землі, була успішно продовжена і, здавалося, підтвердила успіх парадигми RMA.

In this case, such a term as the RMA paradigm was used, during the translation to which the permutation transformation was applied - the RMA paradigm. Also, during the translation, preservation of the original was applied, given the fact that during the translation, the abbreviation was preserved.

Low-tech weaponry, on the other hand, is universally available, easy to use, and can proliferate rapidly (ADJ, PBE: URL). З іншого боку, низькотехнологічна зброя є універсальною, простою у використанні і може швидко поширюватися.

In the example, the term was reproduced by applying a permutation transformation: when translating the term Low-tech weaponry, the word order was changed – низькотехнологічна зброя.

The US has a computerized “Battle Management System”, which not only

collects data on combat successes but also presents the field commanders with planning information (GNAC, RMA: URL). У США існує комп'ютеризована "система управління боєм", яка не тільки збирає дані про бойові успіхи, а й надає польовим командирам інформацію про планування.

In the example, the military term “Battle Management System” was used, which was reproduced by applying the permutation transformation: система управління боєм.

Frequency-hopping radios with advanced computers coordinating the dance from one frequency to another are increasingly capable (MO, FCH: URL). Радіоприймачі з перескакуванням частоти з удосконаленими комп'ютерами, що координують рухи з однієї частоти на іншу, стають все більш конкурентоспроможними.

The sentence used the military term frequency-hopping radios, which was translated using the permutation transformation: радіоприймачі з перескакуванням частоти.

As for armor for heavy combat vehicles, most of the main innovations in widespread use today—depleted uranium armor, explosive-reactive armor, ceramic materials—were developed in the late 20th century (MO, FCH: URL). Що стосується броні для важких бойових машин, то більшість основних інновацій, широко використовуваних сьогодні – броня зі збідненого урану, вибухово-реактивна броня, керамічні матеріали-були розроблені в кінці 20 століття.

As the fragment demonstrates, the term depleted uranium armor was reproduced by applying the permutation transformation: depleted uranium armor.

So, among the grammatical transformations, the use of such transformations as permutations was singled out; grammatical substitution.

## CONCLUSIONS

The work was devoted to the analysis of the peculiarities of the functioning and translation of the military terminology of the scientific discourse. In the course of the

theoretical analysis, it was concluded that military discourse is a special type of discourse, characteristic of individuals of a certain military institution, which uses a specific set of professional texts and performs the act of communication with the help of special lexical and grammatical language constructions, known and understood only by individuals of a specific social institute

The concept of "term" is understood in the work as a word or word combination that represents any concept used in science and technology, and which has such features as accuracy, conciseness, and lack of emotional coloring.

The analysis made it possible to find out that the military vocabulary is a special layer of lexical units since they serve the organization of the armed forces, operational-tactical art, weapons, etc. The military term is understood in the work as a stable unit of synthetic or analytical nomination, which is attached to the corresponding concept in the system of concepts of a certain field of military affairs and is limited to a special field of use in the sense that is strictly regulated by its definition.

It was found that military terms were classified according to the scope of use as follows: staff, general tactical, organizational, military topographical, command, and formation. The pragmatic features of military terms include accuracy, informativeness, aptness, nominatives, neutrality, and ambiguity.

Among the types of translation transformations used in the field of military terminology, the following translation techniques were singled out: translation decoding and transliteration; tracing, and lexicosemantic substitutions (concretization, generalization, modulation). Grammatical transformations include syntactic assimilation (literal translation); combining sentences; sentence structure; grammatical substitutions. Lexico-grammatical transformations include antonymic translation; compensation; explication (descriptive translation).

As part of the translation analysis, examples of the use of equivalent translation, lexical, grammatical, and lexical-grammatical transformations were investigated. Among the means of translation of military terminology, the use of equivalent translation, and lexical transformations, among which the transformations of transcription, transliteration, tracing, and grammatical transformations, among which

the use of transformations of permutation, grammatical substitution, were singled out. Also, the use of lexical-grammatical transformations, such as descriptive translation, and preservation of the original, was singled out.

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#### ANNEX

№	Original	Translation	Transformation
1	Technology and military	Технологія і військова	Еквівалент

	doctrine are closely coupled and interdependent	доктрина тісно пов'язані і взаємозалежні.	
2	Cavalry on the Western Front is but one example	Кавалерія на Західному фронті – лише один із прикладів.	Еквівалент
3	Cruise missiles (CMs) have air-breathing engines and can fly variable flight profiles at both low and high altitudes	Крилаті ракети (CMs) мають повітряно-дихальні двигуни і можуть літати зі змінним профілем польоту як на малих, так і на великих висотах.	Еквівалент, Збереження оригіналу
4	This report provides an overview of selected emerging military technologies in the United States, China, and Russia: artificial intelligence, lethal autonomous weapons, hypersonic weapons, directed energy weapons, biotechnology, and quantum technology	У цьому звіті представлений огляд окремих нових військових технологій у Сполучених Штатах, Китаї та Росії: – штучний інтелект, – смертельна Автономна зброя, – гіперзвукова зброя, – спрямована енергетична зброя, – біотехнології та квантові технології	Еквівалент, калькування
5	The industrial and scientific revolutions of the 19th and 20th centuries also politicized science, culminating most visibly in World War II	Промислові та наукові революції 19-го і 20-го століть також політизували науку, кульмінацією якої стала Друга світова війна з такими проектами, як	Еквівалент, перестановка

	with projects such as missiles, nuclear weapons, radar, operations research and cryptography	ракети, ядерна зброя, радари, дослідження операцій і криптографія	
6	It has had stunning successes, including the foundations of the Internet, satellites for reconnaissance and global positioning ... and stealth technology	Він досяг приголомшливих успіхів, в тому числі основ Інтернету, супутників для розвідки і глобального позиціонування...і стелс-технології.	Транскрибування
7	The Israeli Trophy system is an early example of this approach	Ізраїльський система Трофі є раннім прикладом такого підходу	Транскрибування
8	For example, lasers are not only in use now in artillery like the Copperhead, but also in mortar systems, too	Наприклад, лазери зараз використовуються не тільки в артилерії, як снаряд Копперхед, але і в мінометних системах.	Транскрибування, додавання
9	Longrange Tomahawk CM can be launched from ships or aircraft	Далекобійна ракета Томагавк може запускатися з кораблів або літаків.	Транскрибування, перестановка
10	Sonar is a mature technology, with the basic concept and technologies involved being similar today to what they have been for decades	Сонар – це зріла технологія, основна концепція і технології якої сьогодні аналогічні тим, якими вони були протягом десятиліть.	Транслітерація
11	The Cold War was	Холодна війна відрізнялася	Калькування

	different to today	від сьогоднішньої.	
12	Underwater robotic devices (unmanned underwater vehicles or UUVs), like the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency's (DARPA) "Sea Hunter," could for example perform search functions associated with anti-submarine warfare and mine warfare	Підводні роботизовані пристрої (безпілотні підводні апарати або БПЛА), подібні оборонному «Морському мисливцю» Агентства перспективних дослідницьких проєктів (DARPA) міг би, наприклад, виконувати пошукові функції, пов'язані з протичовною і протимінною війною	Калькування, збереження оригіналу
13	The starting point for public perceptions of RMA weaponry was Operation Desert Storm, the US-led war against Saddam Hussein's Iraq in 1991	Відправною точкою для громадського сприйняття зброї РМА стала операція "Буря в пустелі", очолювана США війна проти Іраку Саддама Хусейна в 1991 році.	Калькування, перестановка
14	Low-tech weaponry, on the other hand, is universally available, easy to use, and can proliferate rapidly	З іншого боку, низькотехнологічна зброя є універсальною, простою у використанні і може швидко поширюватися.	Перестановка
15	Laser-guided bombs are guided to the target by "target illuminators", which use laser beams	Бомби з лазерним наведенням направляються на ціль "освітлювачами цілі", які використовують	Перестановка, граматична заміна

	aimed at the target	лазерні промені, спрямовані на ціль.	
16	Sandia Lab's pulsed-discharge ionization detector (PDID) is an example of such a technology	Прикладом такої технології є імпульснорозрядний детектор іонізації Sandia Lab (PDID).	Перестановка, збереження оригіналу
17	Biological sensors, chemical sensors, and nuclear materials detectors round out the list	Біологічні, хімічні сенсори та детектори ядерних матеріалів завершують список.	Перестановка, опущення
18	the ability to produce a broader range of weapon effects, from less lethal to hard-target kill	здатність виробляти більш широкий спектр збройових ефектів, від менш смертоносних до цілей, яких важко досягти.	Описовий переклад
19	Changes in cyber threats can occur just as quickly	Зміни в кіберзагрозах можуть відбуватися так само швидко.	Граматична заміна
20	The Army's "Wingman" may be one example	Одним із прикладів може бути армійський "Wingman"	Збереження оригіналу

## РЕЗЮМЕ

У роботі розглядаються жанроутворюючі чинники перекладної англійської військової літератури. Вивчення перекладної військової літератури актуальне сьогодні тому, що значення перекладної військової літератури в сучасному суспільстві постійно зростає.

Переклади військової літератури розвивалися протягом століть. З часів еволюції людства галузь військового перекладу була надзвичайно розвиненою, і навіть сьогодні військова термінологія та її лінгвістична структура зростають день у день.

Актуальність дослідження визначається появою нової зброї та озброєнь, оновленням військової могутності, що призводить до появи різних термінів. Зміст сучасної військової термінології відрізняється високою динамікою. Він постійно змінюється і набуває нових характеристик.

Об'єктом дослідження є перекладна англомовна військова література.

Предметом дослідження є жанроутворювальні чинники перекладної англомовної військової літератури.

Мета роботи – виявити стилістичні та лексичні особливості перекладу військових термінів та їх відтворення в текстах різної тематики.

Реалізація зазначеної мети виражається у таких завданнях: визначити жанр військової літератури, проаналізувати особливості перекладів військової літератури, проаналізувати військову лексику як об'єкт перекладу, дослідити лексичні та граматичні трансформації при перекладі військової лексики.

Джерелами даних для дослідження є переклади англомовної військової літератури з Інтернету та газетні статті.