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Department of Theory and Practice of Translation from the English Language

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МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

Київський національний лінгвістичний університет

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

Представлено на кафедру _____
*(дата, підпис секретаря кафедри)*
Рецензування _____

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

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*(кількість балів, дата, підпис викладача)*
Підсумкова оцінка_____

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

# КУРСОВА РОБОТА

З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

## ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ УКРАЇНСЬКОЮ МОВОЮ ВІЙСЬКОВИХ ТЕРМІНІВ У МАС-МЕДІЙНОМУ ДИСКУРСІ.

Студентка групи ПА 21-19

Щербина Анна Олександрівна

Керівник курсової роботи ____

(підпис)

Шкута Олена Георгіївна

викладач

Київ – 2023

Київський національний лінгвістичний університет
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*Затверджую:*
Завідувач кафедри
теорії і практики перекладу з
англійської мови

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**(підпис)**
к.ф.н., доц. Мелько Х.Б.
"" вересня 2022

**ЗАВДАННЯ**
**на курсову роботу**

студентка 4 курсу групи ПА 21-19, факультету перекладознавства КНЛУ
спеціальності **035 Філологія,** спеціалізації **035.041 Германські мови і літератури (переклад включно), перша - англійська** освітньо-професійної програми **Англійська мова і друга іноземна мова: усний і письмовий переклад**
**Тема роботи:** Особливості перекладу українською мовою військових термінів у мас-медійному дискурсі.
**Науковий керівник**: Шкута Олена Георгіївна
**Дата видачі завдання:** __
_____

**Графік виконання курсової роботи**

| №<br>п/п | Найменування частин<br>та план курсової роботи | Терміни<br>виконання | *Відмітка про<br>виконання (підписи)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Аналіз наукових першоджерел і написання **теоретичної частини** курсової роботи (розділ 1) | 19–24 жовтня 2022 р. | |
| 2. | Аналіз мовного матеріалу тексту, який досліджується, і написання **першого параграфу практичної частини** курсової роботи (розділ 2) | 26–31 жовтня 2022 р. | |
| 3. | Проведення зіставного аналізу досліджуваного мовного явища і написання **другого та третього параграфу практичної частини** курсової роботи (розділ 2) | 15–19 лютого 2022 р. | |
| 4. | Написання вступу і висновків дослідження, оформлення курсової роботи | 15–19 березня 2022 р. | |
| 5. | Подача завершеної курсової роботи науковому керівнику для попереднього перегляду | 29–31 березня 2022 р. | |
| 6. | Ознайомлення наукового керівника з поданою курсовою роботою | 05–09 квітня 2022 р. | |
| 7. | Виправлення зауважень наукового керівника і подання курсової роботи на кафедру | 19–23 квітня 2022 р. | |
| 8. | Захист курсової роботи | травень 2022 р. | |

Науковий керівник_____(підпис)

Студент_____(підпис)

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РЕЦЕНЗІЯ НА КУРСОВУ РОБОТУ
ІЗ ЗІСТАВНОГО МОВОЗНАВСТВА
(англійська та українська мови)

</div>

студентка 3 курсу групи ПА 21-19, факультету перекладознавства КНЛУ

спеціальності **035.Філологія,** спеціалізації **035.041 Германські мови і літератури (переклад включно), перша - англійська** освітньо-професійної програми **Англійська мова і друга іноземна мова: усний і письмовий переклад**

<div align="center">

Щербина Анна Олександрівна
(прізвище, ім'я, по-батькові студента)

</div>

**за темою:** Пандемійна неологічна лексика в сучасній англійській і українській мовах (на матеріалі медіатекстів)

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

# CONTENTS

# INTRODUCTION

Military translation is a separate branch of translation activity. The defining feature of military translation is the extreme terminology and maximal accuracy of material presentation, at the same time figurative emotional and expressive means are completely absent. The place of the military translation most scientists define as part of the special translation. A military translator must not only be fluent in a foreign language, but also have a clear understanding and knowledge of the native and foreign terminology of military affairs, peculiarities of the military organization of the relevant foreign states, their strategy of operational art and tactics, weapons and military equipment. The military interpreter's practical work covers all kinds of written translations: from written translations of manuals to interpreting during radio exchanges, including bilateral and simultaneous interpretation during conversations military-related topics, as well as working with military correspondence and the like. The composition of modern English military and military-technical terminology is not stable. It is constantly changing due to the withdrawal of words from use, changes in meanings, and continuous addition of new terms, for example, in connection with the reorganization of the armed forces, the emergence of new types of weapons and military equipment, the development of new methods of warfare, etc.

As is well known, terms arise as a result of the language's desire to convey information as concisely and accurately as possible. The saturation of NATO documents with terminology requires a translator to have not only a thorough knowledge of the foreign language, but also of the corresponding Ukrainian military terminology and the ability to use it correctly. The term is mostly reproduced by the corresponding term of the target language, so translation techniques such as analogs, synonymic substitution, and descriptive translation are used when there is no corresponding term. An analysis of English military terminology shows that it is not uniform. Along with unambiguous terms that have precise and clear semantic boundaries, there are also ambiguous terms. For example, the term security means "security," "support," "combat support," and "counterintelligence"; and the terms unit and command have more than ten meanings. The ambiguity of the terms makes it difficult to understand them correctly and to

translate them, the adequacy of which depends entirely on the context and situation. In recent years there has been a growing academic interest in the study of of special translation has been growing in academic circles in recent years. Such scholars as L.I. Borisova, V.M. Komissarov, V.M. Leychik, R.K. Minyar-Beloruchev, T. Miram, A.V. Fedorov, A.D. Schweitzer laid a solid theoretical foundation for further research in this field in their works.

**The problem** of translation of terms and compilation of branch terminological Dictionaries continues to be one of the most pressing problems of modern linguistics. linguistics. A critical summary of the state of terminological research allows us to conclude that the subsystem of English military terminology is insufficiently studied. Semantization and standardization, peculiarities of translation of military terms military terminology, peculiarities of translation of military terms - all this requires in-depth analysis and determines the relevance of this study.

**The relevance of the study** is due to the significant role of military terminological subsystem in English-language professional communication.

**The object of research** is the military ranks of the British and American armies and some other semantic types of English military terms.

**The subject of research** is the peculiarities of translation of military ranks of the British and U.S. armies and some other semantic types of English military terms. The material of the study was texts of military genres, as well as modern English-language newspaper and magazine communication. The total number of terms analyzed is more than 150 units. The total number of analyzed terms is more than 150. The study will also pay attention to other semantic fields of military vocabulary.

**The practical significance of the work** is determined by the possibility of applying the results of the study in the teaching of special courses and special seminars on terminology. The data obtained can be used in terminographic practice. The work consists of an introduction, two sections (theoretical and practical), conclusions, and a list of references. The introduction defines the goals and objectives of the work, indicates the material used, reveals the relevance and value of the research results.

The first section examines the essence of military terminology, describes the peculiarities of military terms and their specificity, as well as the difficulties of translation of this category of words. The second chapter is devoted to the study of the peculiarities of translation of military terms.

# CHAPTER 1. SEMANTIC AND FUNCTIONAL DIMENSION OF MILITARY TERMS

## 1.1. Philological view of military text in mass media discource

Philological view of military texts in mass media discourse involves analyzing military language and discourse used in mass media communication from a linguistic perspective. This includes studying the structure, grammar, vocabulary, and rhetoric used in military texts and examining how they convey meaning to readers and viewers.

Philological analysis of military texts in mass media can reveal patterns in the way language is used to create certain narratives and frames, which can have significant effects on how the public perceives military operations and conflicts. It can also provide insights into the ideologies and values that underpin military discourse and the ways in which they are expressed through language.

Examples of philological analysis in military texts might include examining the use of passive voice or euphemisms to describe military actions, analyzing the repetition of certain phrases or key terms, or investigating the use of metaphor and analogy to shape public perception.

Overall, the philological view of military texts in mass media discourse helps to uncover the power of language and the ways in which it can be used to shape public opinion and understanding of military events and conflicts.

The following military types within military translation are distinguished:
- military-technical;

- military informational
- military-publicistic
- military-political.

Types of military translation:
- informational (speeches, reports, statements, communications);
- analytical (yearbooks, program reviews);
- regulatory (acts, pacts, treaties, directives).

A military term is a special name, which has a simple or complex formal structure (word combination), correlates with a certain military affairs (military science, technology, life of troops, etc.), in the semantic structure of which there is the sema "military", "combat" [66].

The main difference between one type and another lies not in its linguistic features, although each of the genres is characterized by the presence or absence of certain linguistic elements, but in the content orientation of the text and its functional purpose. It is the content and purpose of the text that will determine the choice of specific linguistic means, which in turn begin to characterize this or that genre.

Philological view of military texts in mass media discourse can also involve analyzing the intertextuality of military texts, meaning how they refer to and are influenced by other texts, such as historical documents, official statements, and other media reports.

In addition, philological analysis can examine the stylistic features of military texts in mass media, such as the use of jargon, acronyms, and technical terminology, and how they may impact the accessibility and comprehension of military information for non-specialist readers and viewers.

Philological analysis can also uncover the role of media organizations and journalists in shaping military discourse and language, and the ways in which they navigate ethical and moral issues related to military reporting.

Overall, the philological view of military texts in mass media discourse provides a

comprehensive understanding of the linguistic features and patterns in military communication and how they shape public opinion and understanding of military events and conflicts.

The most important parameters that characterize a particular type military texts are three interrelated parameters:

-personality of the sender of the message (i.e., personal characteristic);

-the content essence of the message (i.e., a business characteristic);

-the identity of the recipient of the message (i.e., the inducing characteristic) [67, c. 34].

So, thus we see that the parameters that characterize military genres are considered from the standpoint of the general theory of speech communication. Studies show that all of the above parameters are always present in every text, but the degree of their presence is very different. In texts one genre may be dominated by the personality of the sender of the message, in texts of another genre in the first place is the substantive materiality message, and other texts focus on the recipient message.

As mentioned above, the main parameter that characterizes the texts of the military-scientific genre is the business characteristic, that is, the description of the very essence of the case and the complete absence of personal characteristics of the sender of the message. The description is always in impersonal form, in which the author of the message is not mentioned at all [65, p. 39].

In spite of the fact that the author's person in military-scientific texts is not the author is not mentioned, but their general ideological orientation is always evident. The translator must keep this in mind and, in the right cases, expose disguised ideological essence of such texts. Otherwise the true meaning may be hidden from the reader. This primarily applies to military texts with ideological content, as well as to texts with state military doctrine and army strategies. For texts about military tactics this applies to a lesser extent. The business orientation of military-scientific texts is characteristic of all languages, it is a general feature of the genre as a whole. The main speech means to express business orientation are, first of all, the use of

impersonal form, the absence of a first-person statement, mostly The impersonal form of the passive voice is mostly used, and also widely used are Special terms are also widely used [66, p. 246]. An important stylistic feature of the military-scientific genre is the logical statements. It is important to note that the military-scientific genres completely There is no production of popular science literature, which is quite often found in military-technical texts. This is due to the fact that this genre is intended only for a narrow circle of specialists who have a good command of special terminology. A second important stylistic feature of this genre is a fair amount of Expressive language, which is necessary to increase the effectiveness of evidence. However, expressiveness is not achieved at the expense of emotionality, since For a scientific statement, emotionality is not characteristic. Expression in such texts is achieved through the use of various means of non-verbal demonstrativeness, For example, tactical schemes, schemes of the organizational structure of the formation. These means allow to increase figurativeness and expressiveness of statements, without These tools allow one to increase the imagery and expressiveness of statements without resorting to the emotional means of language [67, p. 132]. A characteristic style feature for military-scientific texts is also figurativeness of the expression of thoughts, which is concretized in the clarity of comparisons and is fixed as a new term.

Military-technical texts. Characteristic of all military-technical texts is also the unconditional predominance of business characterization, that is, the description of various technical devices and the rules for their use. Texts of these types are, first of all, various manuals on types of military equipment and weapons, descriptions of new weapons and combat equipment in special editions and in military technical periodicals.

What has been said about the impersonality of statements and the stylistic peculiarities of the genre of military-scientific texts also apply to the genre of military-technical texts. But unlike the former, in this genre we come across popular science literature, which is intended for a wide range of military and non-military readers [66, p. 23].

Also characteristic of the genre of military-technical texts are pictures and drawings. The translator must keep this in mind because drawings often help to understand the principle of operation of this or that device, that is understand the principle of the message. Whereas in texts of military-scientific genres texts of military and scientific genres we often encounter means of expressive expression. Military-technical genre this stylistic feature is usually absent. The entire narrative is conducted in a calm tone without emotional coloring. There are also no methods of general figurativeness of statements, which are not needed at all when describing various technical devices.

Military information texts. The main purpose of military informational texts of this genre is to communicate relevant information regarding certain military and military-technical concepts, new military terms or new provisions of military theory. Texts of this kind are completely devoid of any emotionality and expressiveness of statements; they are characterized by complete logic of statements. All statements are subject to the sole purpose of explaining one or another concept, but without going into detail or proof. There is no evidence or explanatory examples in military informational texts. The content of the message is limited to stating the facts and stating the point.

Sometimes explanatory drawings and pictures are also added, but no explanations are attached to such illustrated material [65, p. 165].

Usually, this genre of military literature is not translated, because in Each national army has its own specific reference literature, new information about foreign armies get into reference books only when they cease to be new and familiarity with them is mandatory for all armed forces. However, military interpreters make very active use of literature of this genre for their professional needs. Foreign reference publications help the translator penetrate the content of new military concepts and the new military terminology associated with them.

Military journalistic texts. In contrast to all the above-mentioned genres of military literature, military-publicistic texts should not so much report something as

contribute to an understanding of the social processes that are taking place in the world. While providing information about certain events, texts of this genre should simultaneously influence the recipients of information, shape their attitudes toward these events, and help to create appropriate confidence in the recipients of information [50].

So, in texts of this genre, the emotional and expressive side of the statement thoughts plays a very significant role. But as already mentioned, in this genre try to avoid special emotionally colored statements.

Emotionality and expressiveness are achieved here by indirect means, namely, such statements in which words begin to act not only on the mind, but on the emotional sphere of the human psyche. This effect is achieved mainly at the expense of the repetition of the same idea, but with the use of different vocabulary with the gradual addition of additional arguments, which create a feeling of a certain tension of the atmosphere, giving the statement an expressive character. And this, in turn, contributes to the formation of certain beliefs. These features are characteristic of all journalistic texts in any language. The only difference is what ideological basis is the starting point of the text, that is, whose interests the author of the text defends and to whom he addresses his message [46].

Charters and precepts. The main purpose of charters and precepts is to order (regulate) the life and activities of the troops in various conditions of everyday life and combat situations. The business and information parts are the leading ones in the manuals because they tell how how the troops act in this or that situation, what they should do, and in what the sequence in which they should do them. But since the manuals and instructions regulate precisely the activities of the troops, this genre of military literature retains the incentive portion of the content, but the incentive does not apply to the specific actions of specific performers, as it does orders, but on the general behavior of a given category of troops under conditions of anticipatory anticipatory activities: offensive, defensive, etc. The translation of statutory literature usually does not cause any particular difficulties, since definitions are given for all the concepts used, which rules out misunderstanding of

the text by the translator. This type of literature has to be translated quite often, since it is the one that lays out the military doctrine adopted by the armed forces and its practical implementation in the actions of the troops. The stimulus portion of the content is conveyed in texts of this genre without the stimulus part of the content is conveyed in texts of this genre without any expressions or emotions, in a calm business-like style of statement, only what should be done, how and in what sequence. This style of statement eliminates any ambiguity or misunderstanding. The recipient of the message is immediately placed within certain limits of behavior and must precisely adhere to all that is fixed in the statute.

Military business texts. A characteristic feature of texts of this genre is their completely unambiguous orientation to the recipient, prompting him to appropriate action. It is a characteristic feature of texts of this genre. These texts combine all three of the above These texts combine all three of the above-mentioned parameters: a business characteristic, i.e. a statement of relevant facts, an incentive characteristic, i.e., inducing the recipient to take physical or intellectual action, and a personal characteristic, which is expressed in the ability of these texts to convey the will of the sender of the message. In such texts we often observe both expression and emotional impact on the addressee. Emotional content is especially necessary in combat documents, since it is what should inspire subordinates to act quickly and decisively [67, p. 13].

The most important feature of texts of the military-business genre is first of all, incentive and expressive-emotional content, which distinguishes this genre from all other military genres. The second feature is a large number of abbreviations. For the translation of such texts knowledge of the statutory abbreviations is a necessity. The third feature is a strictly regulated structure of most military business texts. Dividing them into paragraphs, paragraphs and subparagraphs, the selection of paragraphs - makes such texts easily accessible, noticeable, which in turn increases their expressiveness.

## 1.2. Peculiarities of military terminology

The content of a paragraph in a military order is determined by its number. This is very important for the military translator to remember, because knowing the Paragraph numbering helps the interpreter to understand the content of the material. Strictly regulated headings and captions also help the interpreter understand the content of a combat document, even when the interpreter is not familiar of the entire text document, but only part of it.

Military Styles. Official-documentary style is the language of laws, court documents, and other legal documents in military affairs, command and control information received by army headquarters, the language of of military "management," military programs, treaties, agreements, regulations, orders, and reports.

The scientific style is the language of monographs, dissertations in the development of military science and military art, the development of military doctrines, and the language of scholarly articles, reports, essays, and lectures in military institutions, and textbooks for the training of command, political, and technical military personnel, popular science literature, etc.

The professional-technical style is the language of various professional-technical materials relating to military affairs, but in many cases cannot can be categorized as a scientific style.

The professional-technical style is characterized by its specific purpose function: to communicate specific and clear data on military technical devices, systems, modern weapons, the direction and sequence of actions to be carried out; it is the language of technical and other instructions and guidance, technical specifications and other technical documentation, installations, orders.

Newspaper style is the language of specific newspaper information, newspaper announcements and advertisements of new weapons, new technologies in the military industry, new uniforms, the language of editorial articles and other newspaper commentary, topical articles on the relationship of the military to politics, economics, and the like.

The journalistic style is the language of journalistic journalism - articles, reports on life in the army and navy, and public speeches of the military. Artistic style, style of fiction is the language of military-historical, military-political novels, stories, memoirs of famous military commanders, the language of poetry, drama on military, anti-war subjects, etc.

Religious style is the language of religious sermons of military clerics in the Army and Navy, the language of the Bible and prayer books [14].

Peculiarities of military terminology. A thorough analysis of military terminology has shown its heterogeneity. Alongside unambiguous terms with precise and clear semantic boundaries, there are polysemantic terms, for example, the term "security" means security, provision, combat support; security; security, secrecy; counterintelligence.

Definition of the term in modern linguistics. For all the variety of approaches to the definition of the term, the views of researchers coincide in the fact that the term is a word or phrase that:

1) defines,

2) names,

3) expresses

4) denotes a special concept.

In my opinion, the most reasonable definitions of the term are those proposed by O. S. Akhmanova, К. Я. Averbukh, V. A. Tatarinov [74, 78, 79]. Generalizing and supplementing definitions of these researchers, we believe that a term is a linguistic sign with corresponding designation of branch units of terminology (terminosystem), which is a set of all variants of a certain word (word combination), correlated with a special concept, phenomenon or subject. Determining the role of terms in scientific cognition purposefully cognitive terminology, although the cognitive characteristics terminological units and their function in the general process of scientific cognition, The study of problems of mutual influence of terminology (its ordering, systemicity) and vocabulary composition of language in modern linguistics require more attention from scientists. A number of works point

to the following main cognitive, or gnoseological functions of terminology as fixation, preservation and transfer of knowledge (instrumental function), as well as heuristic and its variety - systematizing function of terms. Sometimes the general functions of a term are reduced to the nominative function, or the function of fixation of knowledge: the significative, or signifying function, the communicative, or the transfer of knowledge and pragmatic function (V. M. Leychik). A detailed typology of the functions of the term, in which, along with identifying the traditional (instrumental, communicative, heuristic, systemic, etc.) New specific functions (diagnostic, prognostic, etc.), is presented in the works of S. V. Grinkov. The need to determine the linguistic nature of the term is motivated by the presence of disagreement of researchers' views on this problem. In modern linguistics there are two main approaches to the definition of the term. Proponents of the first approach call a term a word or word combination, the linguistic sign of which correlates with the corresponding concept in the system of concepts of the given field of knowledge (V.P. Danilenko, R.V. Ivanitsky, L.A. Simonenko, T.I. Leshchu, M. Cabre, etc.).

Proponents of the second approach note that the term is not a special word, it is a special use of a lexical unit regardless of It is not a special use of a lexical unit, regardless of what part of the language this word is represented, i.e. a function, a type of use, rather than a special type of lexical units (G.A. Vinokur, V.G. Gak, V.P. Prach, L.V. Shtichno). But none of the above approaches to the definition of the term can be considered quite satisfactory. Only together they allow us to understand the essence of the term. The following properties are considered priority for the term: correlation with the corresponding concept in the lexical system of a certain branch of science or technology, systematicity, stylistic neutrality, presence of The following properties are regarded as priorities: correlation with a corresponding concept in the lexical system of a certain branch of science or technology, systematicness, stylistic neutrality, presence of exact definition, brevity, special sphere of functioning, independence from context, monosemy, possibility to exist as a word or word combination, motivation, general applicability. However, we note

that the totality of these features exists only ideally for a small number of terms. In reality, this or that feature is either absent, or has incomplete expression.

Terms are endowed with polyfunctionality. A terminological unit performs nominative, definitive, accumulative and communicative functions. The nominative-definitive function is the priority for the term. The nominative function is dominant because terms are meant to name general properties, concepts and categories. The definitive function acquires special importance for the definition and clarification of the concept, specifying it as much as possible and eliminating the possibility of a double understanding of its essence [22, p. 56].

A term (Latin Terminus - border, limit) is a word or phrase, which denotes empirical or abstract objects, the meanings of which are clarified within the framework of a scientific theory. Depending on the presence or absence of the denotation (referent) of the term in the defining area, on the degree of formalization of the theory distinguish empirical, theoretical, special scientific and other terms. Among the logical principles of the formation of terms as the main stand out:

1) the principle of subjectivity: a symbol is a term only if there is a denotation of this symbol (object of designation). An abstract term of a theory, which has no referent in the original field of its objects, must have a meaning which is precisely defined within the theory and which itself is a referent of an ideal element from the language of syntactic calculus, forming the existing theory;

2) the principle of uniqueness: a symbol is a term if it has only one denotation;

3) the principle of meaningfulness: the meaning of a theory, is only that a term means some object. Specificity of appearance of a term and allocation of them to a special class in the system of language are determined by two main elements: formally expressed motivation and automatism of adaptation (application). There is an opinion that the term must be unmotivated, but only conventional. The word to which the meaning of the term, evokes associations. Prevent false associations, make up the conditions for the adequate perception of the term can only be motivation. The term should not only convey information about the content of a concept, but also, if possible, indicate its place in the system of similar concepts, in

order to facilitate entry into the system, understanding, remembering and application. But at the same time the freedom to apply the term without violating its meaning. The formation of a new term means the introduction of the concept into the automatic system of communication, depriving it of imagery.

Military term and military terminology. The problem of term is one of the most important problems in military translation. A distinctive feature of military texts of all genres is the extremely saturation of their various types of military terminology. Due to the the rapid development of military science and especially military technology there are more and more new terms and terminological word combinations. The terminological layer of the lexicon becomes the most mobile element of military literature, and its rapid development makes it necessary to resort to to a certain unification of terminology and to the regulation of its use in a certain order. In almost all countries special terminological commissions for the unification of scientific theory, special terminological handbooks, dictionaries, thesauruses on branch knowledge. This has become necessary because without ordering in the use of the lexicon it becomes more and more difficult to understand the military terms becomes increasingly difficult [63, p. 18]. However, despite the unification, there continue to be national peculiarities of the terms and terminology remain, and the unification itself carried out differently in different countries, the military terms retain their national features, not to mention the fact that the concepts do not coincide in different languages. All this makes the problem of term and military terminology into the most important problem of military translation. Everything is also complicated by the fact that so far in the linguistic literature there is no clear definition of the concept itself as a "term". We will try to clarify the difference between a simple word and a term, in our case military. Military terminology is represented by a layer of vocabulary serving the military branch and which includes the names of objects, actions, processes, phenomena, and persons directly related to this branch.

Both motivated and unmotivated terms function in the military terminological subsystem. Motivation is realized on the basis of the derivation of the general

meaning of the term unit from the meaning of its components, can be carried out due to associative connections, which is the basis for the emergence of metaphor, metonymy, and the transfer of nomination by function. Since in this work we confine ourselves to the military, it must be admitted that there are many branches that can be considered as different independent fields of knowledge or activity. Therefore, we cannot speak of a general concept of "military term", but rather distinguish between terms that are tactical, organizational, military-technical, terms that refer to various kinds of troops and branches of the armed forces, etc., all of which are various branches of military rank of activity, each characterized by its own terminology. Within each of these branches the meaning of the term is fairly unambiguous. The unambiguity of the term in this understanding should not be confused with the variants of translation of the term in another language, since the translation equivalent of this or that term is not its meaning, but only one of the possible variants of equivalent correspondence. There can be several such variants, since the scope of understanding indicated by a term in one language is almost never the same with the scope of understanding in another language. This is why we have to compare different languages altogether different volumes of concepts and even other concepts as translation equivalents. equivalents.

Although the same word can appear as different terms in different fields of military affairs. The military interpreter must keep this in mind. When referring to a bilingual dictionary, he or she must keep in mind at all times in which he is looking for the correspondence he needs.

Thus, we will refer to military terms as those words that have a specific, unambiguous correspondence within a single branch of military affairs business.

## 1.3 Specifics in mass-media discourse text analysis

Each conflict since the advent of war correspondents has seen innovations in the realm of media coverage: mobilizing an entire nation by means of a censured press (First World War), radio and cinema used as a means of mass propaganda

and mobilization (Second World War), more mobile filming equipment and an increase in the number of international journalists sent to the combat zone (Vietnam War), live satellite links and the appearance of the CNN worldwide non-stop news network (1991 Gulf War), and a globalized media scene, with several competing non-stop news channels representing opposing views on the issues (latest wars in Afghanistan and Iraq). The growth of this media landscape, marked as it was by four major developments in the twentieth century, is rife with consequences for public perceptions of the reality of what happens in war and for the legitimacy of certain acts of war.

The first development was the advent of photography, which prompted the military to consider fakery and think about what may be shown and what not, all with a view to preventing the appearance of any undesirable image. Totalitarian regimes were the first to grasp the advantages presented by moving pictures in terms of promoting ideals and conditioning the masses. There are many ways to manipulate a photograph or a length of film footage, images that have the automatic advantage of the viewer feeling that "seeing is believing." You can use the images' aestheticizing qualities to galvanize the viewer, to dress up reality. You can portray fiction as reality, making it look like a documentary. A notorious case was the film shot at the Theresienstadt concentration camp in the summer of 1944. Its lengthy title was "Beautiful Theresienstadt - the Führer gives the Jews a city." Recently incarcerated Jews were the actors in this portrayal of an ideal internment camp: a Jewish library, orchestras, garden, playfield, etc. The film's purpose was to silence rumors that were even then spreading about extermination camps and to defend a Nazi regime under increasing military pressure. Endeavoring to euphemize violence, Western military forces have, since Vietnam, been seeking to control news images by preventing the showing of dead people, including the enemy. The thrust of the recent media-management effort in wars is to show that war not only does not harm many civilians, but does not kill and injure many of the enemy either. During the 1991 Gulf War the violence was not so much concealed as it was disguised, and even aestheticized11 and turned into

television entertainment dressed up as television news.12 The only images of destruction to be broadcast were film taken from Allied aircraft firing missiles with pinpoint accuracy at "strategic objectives" (bridges, factories, military bases, airports), i.e. where there could reasonably be considered to be no civilians. When civilians were hit, military spokesmen apologized and referred to them as "collateral damage." The images provided by the US military made war appear as a simple exercise in the mastery of "smart" and "clean" weapons, that is, weapons designed to spare the civilian population. Journalists were fascinated by these images. "The aerial footage of laserguided bombing by the US air force is extraordinary," gushed French television's Michèle Cotta (TF1), while her colleague Jean-Pierre Pernaut (TF1) enthused that the images were "absolutely a-ma-zing!" And the media channeled to its viewers the impression sought by the Pentagon of bloodless warfare. Lengthy reports were aired about the thousands of burnt-out wrecks of vehicles of all kinds that littered the Kuwait-Baghdad highway just after liberation. These images were exceptionally violent, yet conveyed the impression that somehow little human carnage had accompanied the vehicles' destruction. No bodies were left since the military had allowed journalists access to the scene only after 'cleaning' it first. A further step down this path was taken in September 2003 when it was decided to prohibit journalists from filming the coffins of dead Americans returning from Iraq. []

1. The text under analysis headlined "Media and War" belongs to the genre of academic writing. It is of military mass media discourse.
There are non-verbal means in the text:
- Images and footage used in media coverage of wars and conflicts, including photographs and film footage. These images can be manipulated or aestheticized to create a particular perception or narrative of the war.
- The use of euphemisms, such as "collateral damage," to describe civilian casualties and minimize the impact of the violence.
- The decision to prohibit journalists from filming the coffins of dead

Americans returning from Iraq, which can be seen as a way of concealing the reality of the human cost of the war.

- The emphasis on "smart" and "clean" weapons, which are designed to spare civilians and create the impression of bloodless warfare.
- The reactions of journalists and media personalities to the images of war, which can be seen as a form of nonverbal endorsement or approval.

2. The text was taken from https://www.corteidh.or.cr/tablas/a21918.pdf . The text is aimed atat a general audience interested in the media's role in shaping public opinion and the impact of propaganda in times of war.reader, which is evident from specific worlds and topic of the text. The aim of the textual information is to discuss the evolution of media coverage of war and its impact on public perceptions and the legitimacy of certain acts of war. The text also explores the use of non-verbal means, such as photography and film, to manipulate and control public opinion about war, and how military forces have sought to control news images to convey a certain impression to the public. Ultimately, the text highlights the complex and multifaceted nature of war reporting and the importance of critical analysis of media representations of war.

3. 1) Structural level of the text is ensured by lexical and semantic cohesion.

A. Lexical cohesion is implemented by repetition links, which are:

- simple lexical repetition: *images, war, conflict, combat zone, violence.*

- complex lexical repetition: *The thrust of the recent media-management effort in wars is to show that war not only does not harm many civilians, but does not kill and injure many of the enemy either.* - In this sentence, the phrase "not only does not" and "not kill and injure many" are repeated in a complex way, with a negation followed by a double negative to emphasize the idea of minimizing harm in war.

- simple paraphrase:

- The growth of media coverage of conflicts has seen innovations over the years;
- The advent of photography prompted the military to consider what could be shown and what not.

- Totalitarian regimes were quick to recognize the advantages of using moving pictures to promote their ideals and condition the masses.
- There are many ways to manipulate images to create desired effects and mislead viewers.
- There are many ways to manipulate images to create desired effects and mislead viewers.
- During the 1991 Gulf War, the only destruction images broadcast were from Allied aircraft firing missiles at strategic objectives.
- Journalists were fascinated by the images of smart and clean weapons and conveyed the impression of bloodless warfare.
- Lengthy reports were aired about the thousands of burnt-out wrecks of vehicles that littered the Kuwait-Baghdad highway just after liberation, conveying the impression of little human carnage.
- In September 2003, it was decided to prohibit journalists from filming the coffins of dead Americans returning from Iraq.

- complex paraphrase: *"The growth of this media landscape, marked as it was by four major developments in the twentieth century, is rife with consequences for public perceptions of the reality of what happens in war and for the legitimacy of certain acts of war."* Paraphrased in a more complex way, this could be written as: "The expansion and evolution of media coverage during the 20th century, which underwent significant changes in four major phases, had profound effects on how the public perceived the actual events of wars and the justification of certain actions taken during these conflicts."

- co-reference:  "*The only images of destruction to be broadcast were film taken from Allied aircraft firing missiles with pinpoint accuracy at 'strategic objectives' (bridges, factories, military bases, airports), i.e. where there could reasonably be considered to be no civilians." In this sentence, "* where there could reasonably be considered to be no civilians" refers back to "strategic objectives," demonstrating co-reference.

- substitution: *Recently incarcerated Jews were the actors in this portrayal of an*

*ideal internment camp". In this sentence, "this portrayal" substitutes for "the film",* which was mentioned earlier in the text

B. Grammatical cohesion and syntactical structure is ensured by sequence of tenses.

C. The definite article in this case "the" shows that the author is referring to specific developments in the realm of media coverage that have occurred in the past. The use of the indefinite article here "a" means that the author is referring to a general concept, specifically the manipulation of images and the use of media to shape public perceptions of war.

D. Compound and complex sentences, as well as the use of conjunctions and prepositions, ensure grammatical cohesion.


2) Semantic level establishes the macroproposition of the text:

The semantic level of this text establishes that media coverage of wars has undergone significant changes and innovations since the advent of war correspondents, including the use of photography, propaganda, film, live satellite links, and a globalized media scene. These developments have had consequences for public perceptions of the reality of war and the legitimacy of certain acts of war. The text also discusses the ways in which images and footage of war can be manipulated and controlled by military and media forces to promote particular narratives and perspectives.

4. Stylistic characteristics of the text are:

1) Strong positions of the text:

Based on the information presented in the text, some strong positions that can be inferred include:

- The media plays a significant role in shaping public perceptions of war and can influence the legitimacy of certain acts of war.
- Photography and film can be manipulated to create a desired narrative and manipulate public opinion.
- Western military forces have attempted to control news images in war by preventing the showing of dead people, including the enemy, and portraying

war as a clean and bloodless exercise.

- The media has a responsibility to report on the reality of war, including its violent and deadly consequences, and not simply present a sanitized or idealized version of events.

2) Weak positions:

The text presents different perspectives and arguments regarding the role of media in war coverage and how it shapes public perceptions of reality. Some readers may perceive certain statements as weak or biased, while others may find them strong and persuasive. Ultimately, it is up to the individual reader to critically evaluate the text and form their own opinion.

3) Tropes:

- Metaphor: "marked as it was by four major developments in the twentieth century" - here the growth of media landscape is compared to a marked territory, creating an image of something visible and noticeable.
- Irony: "beautiful Theresienstadt - the Führer gives the Jews a city" - here the name "beautiful" is used sarcastically to describe a concentration camp and the Führer's supposed generosity is mocked.
- Euphemism: "collateral damage" - here the term is used as a euphemism for the unintended killing or destruction of civilian lives and property during military operations.
- Personification: "the military to consider fakery" - here the military is personified as a thinking and considering entity.

4) The author used special vocabulary, that is "war correspondents," "mass propaganda," "international journalists," "satellite links," "non-stop news network," "media landscape," "photography," "moving pictures," "documentary," "media-management," "smart" and "clean" weapons," "bloodless warfare," and more. These terms are specific to the subject matter of the text and help convey the

author's ideas and arguments effectively.

5. Basic transformations:

- Passive voice: The text contains several instances of passive voice, such as "were hit," "were sent," and "was decided to prohibit." Passive voice is used when the focus is on the action rather than the doer of the action.

- Nominalization: The text also contains several instances of nominalization, where a verb is turned into a noun. For example, "the appearance of the CNN worldwide non-stop news network" and "the growth of this media landscape."

- Adverbial phrases: The text uses adverbial phrases to provide additional information about the time, manner, or place of an action. For example, "in terms of promoting ideals," "with a view to preventing the appearance of any undesirable image," and "since Vietnam."

- Comparative and superlative forms: The text uses comparative and superlative forms to compare or rank two or more things. For example, "more mobile filming equipment" and "several competing non-stop news channels representing opposing views."

- Prepositional phrases: The text also uses prepositional phrases to show the relationship between a noun and other words in the sentence. For example, "by means of a censured press," "during the 1991 Gulf War," and "with several competing non-stop news channels representing opposing views."

# CHAPTER 2.  REALIZATION OF MILITARY TERMINOLOGY IN TRANSLATION

## 2.1 Features of military ranks translation

O.S. Akhmanova believes that the scientific and technical style is characterized by objective and descriptive manner of presentation, when there is no emotionality and stylistic beauty is lacking [79]. The analysis of translations shows that translators

regularly carry out stylistic adaptation of the translated text without paying attention to emotional and stylistic elements of the original, which seem inappropriate for "serious" scientific text. I.V. Korunets, for example, among the methods of translation of terms and term combinations distinguishes:

1) translation by means of calibration: single-arm semaphore - s*ingle-wing semaphore, single-row engine, high-voltage switch - high-voltage switch, low-noise engine;*

2) translation by using the genitive case or  translation by means of using the genitive case or finding an equivalent in the target text: direct current system *direct current system, control-surface cable - control cable;*

3) translation by contextual interpretation of the term: *pressure oil gun - pressurized oil syringes, data processing equipment - equipment for data processing;*

4) translation of only one member of a word combination by the group of a group of explanatory words: high aluminium cement - *cement with a high content of alumina, analogue computer alumina, analogue computer - analogue solving equipment with impenetrable*

The word "high aluminium cement" is a cement with high alumina content, analogue computer is an impenetrable counting and solving machine, single-timelag servo is a one-time tracking system, needle-beam underpinning, where the foundation is supported

5) translation with a change in the order of the components of the attributive group of components of the attributive group: b*attery-charging motor generators, automobile repair plant construction project - the project of automobile repair plant construction* [34, p. 20].

These basic techniques are also the mechanisms of translation, without which without which it is impossible to present an exact analogue of the terms we analyze. Significant scientific and technical terms in many languages are formed by changing of meanings of words of common literary language and terms borrowed from other branches of science and technology. In Ukrainian it is such terms as *крило літака, черевик гальма*, in English: arm - lever, leg - airplane leg, wing

airplane. What is characteristic of terminology formation due to a change in meaning is that The object of terminology always has a common feature with the object or phenomenon, the name of which is used as a term. In translating these, it must be remembered that the feature which is taken to characterize the object and which is the main feature of the name may be incidental to the interpretation. The transfer of the name may be incidental, because, unlike other ways of terminology, we do not have to produce a term, but rather choose an existing word, the meaning of which reflects one of several meanings.

A characteristic feature of the terminological military vocabulary is that, in comparison with others, such as the terminology of radioelectronics or computer technology, it is formed, established, because wars have accompanied human society since ancient times, the army has existed since the formation of statehood, and to denote the relevant phenomena, objects.

The words were taken from the common language, for example: *war, warrior, forces, armor, etc.* Of course this terminology has recently been enriched by a large number of terminological neologisms, that is, new terms, due to the development and application of new weapons systems, the creation of new branches of troops, the increase of the volume of rather complex command and control information. However the basis, the kernel of the military terminology is the vocabulary, which was formed long ago, became clear and even habitual not only for military specialists, but also for broad masses of the population, who experienced more than one war. Hence we can speak of the determinologization of a considerable Military terminological vocabulary, which is widely used in the mass media as well as in fiction. mass media, and also in fiction and publicist literature. Proceeding from the logical connections of the main branches of military science and on the basis of all the variety of the concepts forming their conceptual system, M.L. Osadchuk, PhD in Philology, in her work "Application of semantic fields for intensification of teaching English military terminological vocabulary" [56] conducted a general thematic and conceptual classification of military terminology.

Without claiming the completeness of the classifications, in her work she

distinguished several semantic fields (hereafter -LSF) from the English military terminological vocabulary:

*1. LSF «Names of military branches and military units»:*

- Troop – ескадрон
- Troops – війська
- Outfit – підрозділ; частина
- Company – рота
- Battalion – батальйон
- Post – гарнізон
- Division – дивізія
- Borderland troops – прикордонні війська
- Sapper troops – саперні війська
- Airborne troops – повітряно – десантні війська

*2. LSF «Names of military ranks»:*

- Sergeant – сержант
- Master-sergeant – майстер - сержант
- Officer – офіцер
- Captain – капітан
- Private – рядовий
- Corporal – капрал
- 3. ЛСП «Назви видів зброї, частин (деталей) зброї»:
- Pistol – пістолет
- Submachine gun – автомат
- Rifle – гвинтівка
- Machine gun – кулемет
- Grenade launcher – гранатомет
- Mortar – міномет
- Flame weapon – вогнемет
- Light machine gun – ручний кулемет

- Heavy machine gun – тяжкий кулемет
- Main battle tank (MBT) – основний танк
- Unguided rocket – некерована ракета
- Guided missile – керована ракета
- Armored vehicle – броньований транспортний засіб
- Armored personnel carrier (APC) – бронетранспортер (БТР)
- Mechanized infantry combat vehicle – бойова машина піхоти, БТР
- Clip – обойма
- Trigger – спусковий гачок
- Bolt – затвор
- Automatic weapon – автоматична зброя

*4. LSF «Names of uniforms»:*
- Uniform – форма, обмундирування
- Service uniform – повсякденна форма одягу
- Utility uniform – допоміжна форма одягу
- Accessories – фурнітура;приладдя; аксесуари
- Service coat – повсякденний кітель
- Outer garment – верхній одяг
- Maternity uniform – форма одягу для вагітних
- Tunic – кітель; мундир
- Hospital duty uniform – форма одягу для медпрацівників
- Insignia of arm – знаки розрізнення роду військ
- Shoulder loop – м'який вшивний погон
- Shoulder board – жорсткий погон
- Headgear – головний убір

*5. LSF «Names of military commands»:*
- Hut! – Струнко!
- At easy! – Вільно!

- Rest! – Заправитися!

- Fall in! – Ставай!

- Fall out! – Розійдись!

- Dismissed! – Розійдись!

- As you were! – Відставити!

- Right face! – Право-руч!

- Left face! – Ліво-руч!

- About face! – Кру-гом!

- Forward march! – Кругом – руш!

- Halt! – Стій!

- Half step, march! – Півкроку, руш!

- Mark time, march! – На місці, кроком – руш!

- To the rear, march! – Кругом – руш!

- Right/ left step, march! – Прийняти праворуч/ ліворуч!

- Right/left flank, march! – Праворуч/ Ліворуч – руш!

- Double time (quick time), march! – Бігом – руш!

- Dress right (left), dress! – Праворуч (Ліворуч), рівняйся! струнко!

The examined lexical-semantic fields of English military terminology allow us to conclude that the latter are open systems, they are constantly enriched with newly formed terms, they can be successfully used to describe and explain terminological vocabulary. With the help of semantic fields the possibility of new strategies in terminology studies has been demonstrated.

New military terms are formed using the usual methods of derivation typical of modern English. A vividunderstanding of word formation will give you a better understanding of the process of military terminology and the meaning of new terms that are not yet in dictionaries.As we know, a distinction is made between morphological word formation (in which new Words are formed by combining morphemes) and Lexical-semantic derivation (in which new words are formed as a result of a transfer of naming or change of a concept (meaning) without forming a

new sound complex). Military vocabulary is also replenished by borrowings. Morphological word formation of terms accommodates the following ways: *affixation, word formation, conversion, and abbreviation*. Affixation is a method of word formation by which new terms is formed by attaching word-forming affixes (prefixes and suffixes) to bases of various parts of speech. Among the most productive suffixes by means of which are formed military terms (nouns) include the following:

- **ability:** maintainability
- **age:** camouflage, sabotage, barrage
- **al:** removal, survival
- **an:** custodian
- **ance**: surveillance, resistance
- **ancy**: expectancy
- **ant**: commandant, illuminan
- **ee**: inductee, awardee
- **eer**: missilleer, cannoneer
- **ence**: deterrence
- **ent**: deterrent
- **er**: launcher, booster, gunner
- **ese**: manualese, navalese
- **ier**: grenadier, bombardier
- **ing**: landing, jamming
- **ion**: reunion
- **ist**: carurist
- **ment**: bombardment
- **ness**: hardness
- **or**: monitor
- **out**: breakout, liftout
- **ry**: weaponry, missilery
- **ship**: generalship, brinkmanship

- **sion**: conversion

- **st**: analyst

- **ty**: casualty

The most commonly used adjectival suffixes in military vocabulary:

- **able**: droppable, transportable

- **al**: conventional, operational

- **ary**: rotary

- **ible**: convertible

- **ic (al)**: strategic, tactical

- **less**: tubeless, recoiless

- **ous**: amphibious

The most commonly used verb suffixes in military vocabulary:

- **ate**: activate

- **ize**: mobilize

Among the most commonly used prefixes that are used to form terms (nouns) are the following:

**Anti**-: antimissile

**Co-**: coordination

**Counter-**: counterinsurgency

**Dis-**: disengagement, disorganization

**Ex**-: exfiltration

**Non**-: nonavailability, nonproliferation

**Over**-: overkill

Of the verbs in the English military vocabulary, the most common are are the following prefixes:

**Co**-: coordinate

**Counter**-: counterattack, counteract

**De**-: deorbit, debrief, decontaminate, decode

**Dis**-: dismount, disband, discharge

**Em**-: emplane

**Mis-**: mislead, mishandle

**Out**-: outgeneral, outgun, outmaneuver

**Over**-: overrun, overpower

**Pre**-: preload, preposition, prearrange

**Re**-: replenish, ressuply, restrike

**Sub**-: suballot, submerge

**Un**-: uncover, unload, unlock

**Under**-: understaff, underload, undermine

Also very common in English military terminology are the following terms - phrases. Such terms are used to denote multifunctional concepts, that is, concepts that simultaneously cover not one, but several objects of real reality, which are quite different. Similar terms consist of several words that have one common component. component:

**Foot soldier** – піхотинець

**Surface-to-air missile** – ракета класу «земля - повітря»

**Submarine chaser** – корабель-мисливець за підводними човнами

**Air-to-ground missile** – ракета класу «повітря - земля»

**Anti-missile missile** – протиракетний

**Ammunition establishment** – склад боєприпасів

**Short-range missile** – реактивний снаряд на коротку дистанцію

**Conventional armaments** – звичайне озброєння

**Midget submarine** – підводна міні-лодка

**Surprise attack** – раптовий напад

**Range capability** – далекобійність

**Field army** – загальновійськова армія

**Finance company** – фінансова рота

**Officer of the day** – черговий офіцер

**Task force** – оперативна група

**Field training** – польові навчання

**Flag officer** – вищий офіцер

**Company officer** – молодший офіцер

**Drill training** – стройова підготовка

**Prompt operations** – швидкоплинні бойові дії

**Amphibious landing** – висадка десанту

**Shock action** – ударна сила

**Deliberate attack** – добре спланована атака

**Offensive actions** – наступальні дії

**Defensive actions** – оборонні дії

## 2.2 Ways to translate military ranks of the US and British armies

In order to translate terms correctly into the target language, the translator must be familiar with the linguistic markings of the foreign language terminology in question. This is usually learned by the translator in conjunction with the native language term, which establishes a direct sign relationship:

- **Адмірал** - Admiral
- **Полковник** - Colonel
- **Майор** - Major
- **Генерал** - General
- **Капітан** - Captain

The lack of firmly established iconic relationships makes the work of the the translator's job. Translation of terms depends on the translator's expertise and the ability to find a foreign-language equivalent in a short period of time through interpretation. In order to translate a term correctly, you not only need to know the bilingual equivalents of the term, but also the conceptual content of the term, and the ability to distinguish the term that denotes a denotation from the surrounding

reality. Translation of military ranks from Ukrainian into English and from English to Ukrainian can be done in two ways. The most advantageous option is the replacement of the  Ukrainian military ranks with the corresponding British and U.S. ranks and vice versa:

- **Rear Admiral** - контр-адмірал
- **Flight Lieutenant** - капітан
- **Warrant Officer** - прапорщик

Although sometimes such substitution is not possible. For example, there is no analogue in Ukrainian military forces the following ranks Brigadier General, Brigadier, Commodore, which are translated *бригадний генерал* (both for Brigadier General, and Brigadier) and *комодор*. In some cases it is almost impossible suggest an unambiguous substitution, because one English term corresponds to several Ukrainian terms and vice versa:

- **Second Lieutenant** - лейтенант, молодший лейтенант
- **Ensign** - лейтенант, молодший лейтенант

In the Ukrainian Armed Forces there is no such category of military personnel that corresponds to the category of Warrant Officers in the U.S. Armed Forces and Great Britain. That is why for the translation of the term Warrant Officers into Ukrainian language the transliterated term *уорент офіцер* is used. When translating military terms one should pay attention to the distinction between American and British terminology.

From the point of view of this distinction, all English military terms can be into three groups:

1. terms that are used in the United States and in England in the same terms, e.g. company, flight, plane, bomber, etc.

2. terms used only in the United States, e.g., squad leader, Department of the Air Force, radio, or only in England, e.g.: Air Ministry, Air Vice-Marshal, Squadron Leader, wireless, etc.

3. terms that are used in the U.S. and in England with different meanings, For example: field artillery. These should include terms that have, in addition to

common to both countries, additional meanings that are specific to for one country only, e.g.: formation, wing, etc.

The most difficult terms to translate in English military texts are the terms of the third group. These include the following terms:

- **Section** - відділ, бригада(U.K); секція, відділення (U.S.).
- **Formation** - стрій, бойовий порядок, об'єднання (U.K); стрій, сбойовий порядок (U.S.).
- **Troop**: загін, батарея (U.K); рота, ескандрон (USA).
- **Squadron**: ескандрон (U.K); дивізіон, батальон (USA).
- **Adjutant**, начальник штабу батальона (U.K); начальник відділу особового складу (U.S.).
- **Field artillery** - легка артилерія (U.K); польова артилерія (USA).

The terms group and wing are particularly difficult to translate correctly. The term group in the U.S. Air Force and England means different things, although it is translated into Ukrainian in the same way - *авіа група*. It should be borne in mind that an air group in the U.S. can be conditionally equated with an air regiment, and in England with an air brigade. The same situation with the term wing in the U.S. Air Force and England means completely different in its organization and number of air units, equated to an air brigade in the U.S. and to an air regiment in England, although it is translated by the same Ukrainian term air wing, or just a wing. This comparison with the Ukrainian term can also be made because when depicting these units graphically, the Americans use the tactical symbols established for the regiment and brigade, respectively. Because of these differences in terminology, when translating any military text, the translator must first determine the nationality of the text. To do this he must first of all to note the difference in the British and American spelling of certain words.

For example:

*armor* (U.S.); *armour* (Br.)

*defense* (U.S.); *defense* (Br)

*maneuver* (USA); *maneuver* (Br)

The U.S. Navy has adopted a system of lettering conventions of warships, service vessels, and basic floating facilities. Each letter designation consists of two to four letters. The letter of such an alphabetical designation is the base letter and defines the class of the ship or ship. A more detailed definition of the type and purpose of the ship or vessel is given by the second and third letters. A four-letter name is quite rare. The letters that are part of the conventional names very often have no connection with the full name of the ship or vessel. In some cases, the letters coincide with the first letters of the full names. Here are examples of ship and vessel names, but note that there are about two hundred names:

- **BB** – лінійний корабель;
- **CA** – тяжкий крейсер;
- **CB** – лінійний крейсер;
- **CL** – легкий крейсер;
- **CV** – авіаносій;
- **CVA** – тяжкий авіаносій;
- **CVE** – конвойний авіаносій;
- **DD** – ескадрений міноносець;
- **DDE** – вартовий корабель;
- **DDR** – вартовий корабель радіолокаційного дозору;
- **AH** – шпитальне судно;


Sometimes when you want to emphasize a national flavor, it is possible to to use a literal translation. So, for example, Captain Third Rank corresponds to Lieutenant Commander in some cases a literal translation is better. Captain Third Rank, but be sure to be more specific, which British or American rank it corresponds to. And then there are military terms that refer to military structures and units that need to be memorized:

- **Navy** – військово-морський флот;

- **Marines** – морська піхота;
- **Armour, armoured forces** – бронетанкові війська;
- **Commando** – спецназ, диверсійно-десантні війська;
- **Secret Service** – служба розвідки і контррозвідки;
- **Intelligence** – розвідка;
- **Counter-Intelligence** – контррозвідка;
- **Search and Rescue Service** – рятувальна служба;
- **Staff, Headquarters** – штаб;
- **division** – дивізія;
- **brigade** – бригада;
- **regiment** – полк;
- **battalion** – батальйон;
- **company** – рота;
- **platoon** – взвод;
- **squad** – відділення;
- **squadron** – ескадра;

But today there is also an opinion that there should be no transfer of military ranks at all. The author of the book "Anatomy of the Army" expresses the opinion that it is impossible to translate foreign military ranks into Ukrainian. The author adheres to the concept that it is impossible to translate foreign military ranks into Ukrainian. The problem is that in armies of different countries systems of military ranks often differ from each other; meaning the difference in names of ranks themselves, and in their different systems. In the U.S. Army, for example, enlisted and non-commissioned officers are divided into enlisted and non-commissioned officers, although we can find one translation of enlisted as "American enlisted private or non-commissioned officer in active service," despite the fact that the United States has not had active service for some time. Another case concerns the military rank of "lieutenant," since the American army has two lieutenants and ours has three, there are often misunderstandings. That is why in his works Yu. Veremeev

offers variants of literal translation. He uses such titles as "First First Class", "First Lieutenant", "Second Lieutenant", "Kepten", "Ensign", But in our opinion, in the written version we should try to find appropriate Ukrainian equivalents when working with military terms. Transliterated translation is acceptable in simultaneous interpreting, when the interpreter is limited in time and there is not enough opportunity to find an adequate equivalent.

After analyzing the translation of military ranks in the U.S. Army, we concluded that literal translation as well as transliteration predominate in the translation of military ranks in the U.S. Army. Sometimes transliteration and literal translation occur together for the same rank. This occurs when a title consists of more than one word. There is also a method of translation such as equivalent substitution, for example the phrase noncommissioned officers is translated as NCOs.

In translating British Army ranks in the same way as in translating ranks in the U.S. Army, the most common types of translation we encounter are transliteration and literal translation. Occasionally there are also equivalent substitutions and translation by word-for-word matching.

In contrast to previous analyses of the translation of military ranks, the analysis of the translation of ranks in the Royal Air Force is different, namely, that here the translation by analogy prevails. We also encounter descriptive translation here, e.g., Senior Aircraftman corresponds to *ефрейтор*; Aircraftman to *рядовий*. Sometimes there is also equivalent substitution and transliteration.

## 2.3 The Functioning of Military Ranks in Mass Media Discourse

One of the main forms of mass communication is newspaper and magazine communication. It is empowered to influence the creation and preservation of bio-, geno-, elo-, and informational funds. In contrast to artistic speech, the media is oriented toward a mass audience. Newspaper and magazine communication performs the main function of information, as well as, the function of impact on the mass recipient. All socially important events are reflected in the language of newspapers and magazines. One of the hot topics of all issues is the theme of war

and peace in the world. The political greatness of a country is necessarily closely related to the power of its army. Military conflicts in different parts of the world, in particular in Serbia, Croatia and Iraq, cause the need to reflect the attitude of journalists to them. Since we are studying military terminology within the framework of this work, we consider it necessary to analyze the live modern language of newspaper and journalistic communication, in which the units of interest to us are actively used:

1. *Gen. Ratco Mladic's 11 years as a war – crimes fugitive were about to end.* – Одинадцять років генерала Ратко Младіча, які проведені ним як військовим дезертиром, наближались до завершення.

**Gen**. – генерал (transliteration).

2. *«Gradual withdrawal of Coalition forces has begun», said American's top officer in Iraq, Gen. George Casey, at a Jan. 26 handover ceremony.* – «Поступове виведення коаліційних сил розпочалась» - сказав американський офіцер вищого рангу в Іракові, генерал Джордж Касей, 26 січня під час церемонії передачі повноважень.

**Gen.** – генерал (transliteration).

3. *«We are not teaching them everything we know», says one U.S. officer, asking not to be named since it's a sore topic.* – «Ми не навчаємо їх усього, що ми знаємо» – сказав один американський офіцер, який просив не називати його імені, так як це досить болюча тема.

**Officer** – офіцер (transliteration).

4. *U. S. trainers are focusing their efforts on level-two forces like Colonel Miliki's brigade: units that can plan and conduct their own counterinsurgency operations.* – Американські інструктори зосереджують їхні зусилля на двохрівневі сили, такі як бригада полковника Міліка: підрозділи, які можуть планувати і проводити свої влаі операції по придушенню повстань.

**Colonel** – полковник (dictionary equivalent).

5. *According to Multinational Forces spokesman Maj. Gen. Rick Lynch, Iraq's growing security forces planned and carried out more than a quarter of all*

*counterinsurgency operations in Iraq in January.* – Згідно зі словами представника Багатонаціональних сил генерала-майора Ріка Лінча, зростаючі Іракські сили безпеки запланували і провели більше ніж чверть операцій по придушенню повстань в Іракові, в січні цього року.

**Maj.Gen.** – генерал-майор (literal).

6. *«We were, like, 'Hey, these gues are pretty good!» says team member Capt. Ryan Pass, 25.* – «Про нас говорили, 'Гей, а ці хлопці досить хороші!'» – каже 25 річний член команди капітан Ріан Пасс.

**Capt.** – капітан (transliteration).

7. *The team's leader, Lt. Col. John McCarthy, a 1985 West Point graduate, credits a large share of the brigade's discipline and skill to Maliki's leadership.* – Лідер команди, підполковник Джон Маккартні, випускник Вест-Поінтської військової академії 1985 року, відносить дисциплінованість та майстерність бригади на рахунок її керівника полковника Маліка.

**Lt.Col**. – підполковник (dictionary equivalent).

8. *«We want better weapons», says Col. Mohammed Wasif, commander of the Fifth Brigade in Baghdad.* – «Ми хочемо кращої зброї,» – каже полковник Мохамед Васі, командир П'ятої бригади в Багдаді.

**Col.** – полковник (dictionary equivalent).

9. *«Yes», says Lt. Gen. Martin Dempsey, the officer in charge of training Iraq's troops – but only if America remains patient.* – «Так» – каже лейтенантгенерал Мартін Демпсей, офіцер відповідальний за тренування Іракських військ – але лише в тому випадку, якщо Америка залишатиметься терплячою.

**Lt. Gen.** – лейтенант-генерал (literal).

10. *It's easy if you know how, says Israel's outgoing chief of military intelligence, Gen. Yossi Kuperwasser.* – Це легко, якщо ви знаєте як, каже керівник Ізраїльської військової розвідки, генерал Йоссі Купервасер.

**Gen.** – генерал (transliteration).

11. *Air Force ordered a classified study of the UAV threat.* – Повітряні сили

наказали вивчити загрозу безпілотного літального апарату.

**Air Force** – повітряні сили (dictionary equivalent).

12. *U. S. Army Maj. Anthony Smith hoists his prosthetic hook, tied to a paddle, as he floats down Idaho's Salmon River in a large blue raft, manned by a cackling crew of fellow amputees.* – Американський майор Ентоні Сміт піднімає свій протезний крюк, прив'язаний до весла, в той час коли він спускався вниз по річці Салмон, штат Айдахо, на великому синьому плотові, разом зі своїми товаришами – інвалідами.

**Maj.** – майор (transliteration).

13. *«Technology has advanced to the point where we can salvage patients who would not have survived before», says Lt. Col. John McManus of the Army's Institute for Surgical Research in San Antonio, Texas.* – «Технології покращилися до такої міри, що ми можемо рятувати пацієнтів, які б не вижили раніше», каже лейтенант-полковник Американського інституту хірургічних досліджень в Сан-Антоніо штату Техас, Джон МакМанус.

**Lt. Col** – лейтенант полковник (dictionary equivalent).

14. *U. S. Marine Sgt. Damion Jacobs lost his right leg below the knee to an IED six months ago.* – Даміон Якобс сержант американської морської піхоти втратив свою праву ногу нижче коліна шість місяців назад.

**Sgt**. – сержант (transliteration).

15. *The United States Army Chaplaincy was officially created by an act of Continental Congress in July of 1775 upon the urgent request of General George Washington.* – Армія військових священиків США була офіційно створена згідно з актом Континентального Конгресу в липні 1775року за негайним наказом генерала Джорджа Вашингтона.

**General** – генерал (transliteration).

16. *«The aircraft aren't up there looking for a fight,» says Adm. Barry M. Costello.* – «Здається літак не готовий до бою», каже адмірал Барі М. Костело.

**Adm.** – адмірал (transliteration).

17. *Aboard the carrier USS Constellation in the Persian Gulf, Marine Lt. Col.*

*Gary Thomas, just back from dropping 2,000-pound smart bombs on Iraqi surfaceto-air-missile (SAM) sites, says his four-hour mission in an F-18 was not «fullfledged» combat.* – На борту військового американського корабля «Сузір'я» в Персидській затоці, підполковник морської піхоти Гарі Томас, щойно відступивши від скидання бомб вагою 2000 фунтів, класу «земля-повітря» на територію Іраку, говорить, що його чотирьох годинна місія на кораблі F-18 не була «повноцінною» битвою.

**Lt. Col.** – підполковник (dictionary equivalent).

18. *Capt. John W. Miller, commanding officer of the Constellation, told NEWSWEEK: «We're degrading their command and control down south».* – Командуючий офіцер військового американського корабля «Сузір'я», капітан Джон Мілєр розповів журналу Ньювсвік: «Ми нехтуємо їхнім наказом і направляємося вниз на південь».

**Capt.** – капітан (transliteration).

19. *The violence now becomes the problem of Ecuador's president – elect, former Army colonel Lucio Gutierrez.* – Насильство стає великою проблемою для Еквадорського президента на сьогодні – обраного колишнього армійського полковника Лусіо Гутіереза.

**Colonel** – полковник (dictionary equivalent).

20. *Like thousand of U. S. troops stationed in South Korea, Lt. John Stone opted to live among the locals.* – Подібно до тисяч інших американських військових, розміщених на території Південної Кореї, лейтенант Джон Стон вирішив жити серед місцевих жителів.

**Lt.** – лейтенант (transliteration).

21. *Criticism from what he describes as «a vocal minority» has compelled Air Force Capt. Garrett McCoy to question both his mission and his family's security.* – Критика від тих кого він називає «вокальне меншенство», змусила капітана повітряних сил Гаретта Маккоя задуматися над питанням про його місію та безпеку його сім'ї.

**Air Force Capt.** – капітан повітряних сил (literal).

22. *«Initially, there was at least an implication that [Iraq] was linked to terrorism», says retired Marine Gen. Anthony Zinny.* – «Спочатку, було принаймні значення того, що Ірак був пов'язаний з тероризмом», каже Ентоні Зінній, генерал морської піхоти у відставці.

**Marine Gen**. – генерал морської піхоти (literal).

23. *«I want to go to combat», says Sgt. Mathew Fidley of the Second Brigade, Third Infantry Division.* – «Я хочу йти воювати», каже Метью Філей – сержант Другої Бригади, Третьої Піхотної дивізії.

**Sgt.** – сержант (transliteration).

24. *The Third Infantry Division is prepared to be the «tip of the spear» if American armed forces invade Iraq, according to the division commander, Maj. Gen. Buford Blount.* – Третя Піхотна дивізія готова бути на «підхваті», якщо американські військові сили увійдуть до Іраку, згідно зі словами командуючого дивізією генерала-майора Буфорда Блоунта.

**Maj. Gen.** – генерал-майор (literal).

25. *David Grubb, a Marine infantryman trained to use a shoulder-fired 83mm rocket launcher, knows he will be afraid.* – Девід Грабб, морський піхотинець, навчений використовувати запускаючи установку ракети 83мм, знає, що йому буде страшно.

**Marine infantryman** – морський піхотинець (dictionary equivalent).

26. *«Because Saddam knows we're coming to get him this time, he will not be reluctant to use all the weapons at his disposal», says former White House nationalsecurity aide and retired Army Gen. Wayne Downing, commander of U.S. Special Forces in the gulf war.* – «Через те, що Саддам знає, що ми прибуваємо взяти його на цей раз, він не буде відмовлятися від того, щоб користуватися всією зброєю, яка в його розпорядженні» – сказав колишній помічник національної безпеки Білого дому і генерал у відставці Вейн Давнінг, командир американських спеціальних сил.

**Gen**. – генерал (transliteration).

27. *The 164th Battalion was attached to the team of Colonel Rototayev.* – 164

батальйон був приєднаний до команди полковника Рототаєва.

**Colonel** – полковник (dictionary equivalent).

28. *No wonder General Franks will try to get the war over with as quickly as possible.* – Не дивно, що генерал Франкс буде намагатися виграти війну настільки швидко як це можливо.

**General** – генерал (transliteration).

29. *Franks is an old artilleryman, and his early war plans looked a lot like Gen. Norman Schwarzkopf's.* – Франкс – старий артилерієць, і його попередні військові плани були схожими з планами генерала Нормана Шваркопфа.

**Gen**. – генерал (transliteration).

30. *Marine Corps Capt. Michael Craig Berryman had been held captive for less than a day and already his face was bruised and bloody from constant beatings.* – Капітана Майкла Краіга Берімена, утримували в полоні менше, ніж день, але його лице було у синцях і у крові від постійних побоїв.

**Capt**. – капітан (transliteration).

31. *A Marine lieutenant colonel was so hungry he ate the scabs off his wounds.* – Лейтенант-полковник морської піхоти був настільки голодним, що він з'їв струпи із своїх ран.

**Lieutenant-colonel** – лейтенант – полковник (dictionary equivalent).

32. *Captain S. Churakov was a professional painter and restorer.* – Капітан С. Чураков був професійним художником.

**Captain** – капітан (transliteration).

## CONCLUSION

Military terminology in modern discourse is represented by a layer of vocabulary serving the military industry. Military terms do not always have a clear equivalent in Ukrainian and therefore are often presented in dictionaries as transliterations or dictionaries as transliterations or descriptive translations. One of

our tasks was also to study the differences in the translation of military ranks in the British and US armies. Based on the translated ranks, we created comparative tables and analyzed the translation military ranks in the British and American armies. Our work showed that literal translation and transliteration predominate in translating military ranks in the US, while the method of equivalent replacement and the method of selecting a dictionary equivalent predominate in translating military ranks in the UK. In addition, when translating military ranks we met When translating military ranks we also encountered descriptive translation, as often military ranks in Great Britain do not correspond to the names of ranks in the Ukrainian army. Therefore, some scholars, namely Yuri Vermeev, suggest that in some cases we should not even use descriptive translation, but literal translation and transliteration. In his work Anatomy of the Army he suggests not translating most military terms at all. suggests not translating most military ranks at all, but simply transliterating them. In this case he translates First Lieutenant as First lutenant. But in our opinion, when translating military terms, we should try to find an appropriate Ukrainian equivalent. And transliterated translation is allowed for simultaneous translation when the translator has limited time. When studying military terminology, we can note that military terms are formed with the help of usual word-formation methods, characteristic of modern English. As we know, there is a distinction between  morphological and lexical-semantic word formation. Affixation is one of The most productive of the morphological word-formation methods. Among the most productive suffixes used to form military terms include. the following: -ability; -al; -ance; -able; -less; -ment; -ier; -ship; and others. Of the most most commonly used prefixes by which terms are formed are are: anti-; counter-; mis-; out-; re-; post-; under- and others.

So, we can talk a lot about military terminology, because the given

Terminology is constantly enriched with a large number of terminological neologisms, due to the development and use of new armor systems,

Due to the development and use of new armament systems and the new types of troops, the increase of the number of command and control personnel, the

intensification of the military-industrial complex, the increase of the number of military units, the strengthening of the military-industrial complex, the intensification of the number of the order information, but it should be remembered that a characteristic feature of of the military vocabulary is that it is formed, tired. After all, wars have accompanied the human society since ancient times to denote the same phenomena, objects, objects were taken from the common language, for example: war, warrior, forces, armor, etc.

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**ANNEX**

1. «The plane is to get it done as quickly as possible and get out», says Lt. Col. Michael Humm, a spokesman for the Pentagon's chief planner, Defense Undersecretary Douglas Feith. – «Літак повинен це зробити настільки швидко, наскільки це можливо і повернутися назад» – каже лейтенант-полковник Майкл Хумм, представник головного плановика Пентагону, заступник міністра-оборони Дуглас Феіт.

2. Informing Captain Bochkovsky of the order, the brigade commander said: «The mission is difficult, that's why you may choose the crew for the raid yourself». – Інформуючи капітана Борковського про наказ бригадний командир сказав: «Місія важка, тому ви можете обрати команду для нападу самостійно».

3. But a few seconds later Senior-lieutenant Dukhov set fire to the Tiger with a well-aimed shell. – Але через декілька секунд старший лейтенант Духов підпалив Тигра добре спрямованим снарядом.

4. Major S. Grigorov was a specialist in Western art. – Майор С. Григоров був спеціалістом по Західному мистецтву.

5. The brigade commander gave his approval to the decision and by midnight he had sent eight tanks and self-propelled guns which brought with them barrels of fuel and some ammunition. – Командир бригади схвалив рішення і відправив вісім танків і саморушні гармати, які принесли барели пального і боєприпаси.

6. In July 1941 the situation in the Smolensk area was very serious and the Supreme Command General Headquarters decided to form several army groups. – В липні 1941року ситуація в Смоленській області була дуже серйозна і генерал верховного командування Хеадквартерс вирішив сформувати декілька армійських груп.

7. Here, first in defense and then in the counter-offensive, the future Marshal of the Soviet Union displayed his military talent. – Ось тут, спочатку в захисті а потім в контрнаступі, майбутній маршал Радянського Союзу показав свій військовий талант.

8. Then, as a Commander of the Central Front, Rokossovsky took part in the battle of Kursk. – Тоді, як і командуючий Центральним Флотом, Рокосовський прийняв участь в битві під Курськом.

9. On June 29, 1944 Konstantin Rokossovsky was promoted to the rank of marshal of the Soviet Union. – 29 липня 1944 року Костянтин Рокосовський був підвищений до рангу маршала Радянського Союзу.

10. In the centre, the First Byelorussian Front was commanded by Marshal of the Soviet Union G. Zhukov, on the right, the Second Byelorussian Front by Marshal of the Soviet Union K. Rokossovsky and on the left, the First Ukrainian Front by Marshal of the Soviet Union I. Konev. – В центрі, Першим білоруським Фронтом командував маршал Радянського Союзу Жуков, з права, Другим білоруським Фронтом маршал Радянського Союзу К. Рокосовський, і зліва Першим українським Фронтом маршал Радянського Союзу I. Конєв.

11. General of the Army I. Petrov, Chief of Staff of the First Ukrainian Front wanted to know the fate of the gallery and arrived at the famous Zwinger Palace or rather ruins of the Palace, for there was only a heap of ruins there. – Генерал армії I. Петров начальник штабу Першого українського Цвінгерського палацу чи навіть руїн палацу, так як там залишилися лише куча руїн.

12. The team was headed by Colonel A. Rototayev. – Команда була під керівництвом полковника А. Ротатаєва.

13. He reported the situation to the brigade commander and asked for reinforcements. – Він повідомив про дану ситуацію командуючого бригадою і попросив про підкріплення.

14. As the sun began to rise, the general emerged from his command post to survey the battlefield. He could see his troops in the distance, lined up in formation, ready to execute the mission objective.  - Коли сонце почало сходити, генерал вийшов зі свого командного пункту, щоб оглянути поле бою. Вдалині він побачив свої війська, вишикувані в стрій, готові до виконання завдання.

15. The platoon commanders stood at attention, awaiting their orders. The general barked out his commands, and the troops sprang into action.

16. The sergeant major led the way, marching at the head of the column. The soldiers followed in perfect formation, their boots striking the ground in unison. - Командири взводів виструнчилися, чекаючи наказів. Генерал вигукнув свої команди, і війська кинулися в атаку.

17. The captain rode alongside the general, providing updates on the enemy's movements. - Капітан їхав поруч з генералом, повідомляючи про пересування ворога.

18. The colonel brought up the rear, overseeing the logistics of the operation. - Полковник був у тилу, наглядаючи за логістикою операції.

19. As they approached the enemy's position, the troops went on high alert. They scanned the terrain for any signs of danger, their weapons at the ready.

20. The platoon leaders conferred with each other, devising a strategy for the assault. - Наближаючись до позицій противника, військовослужбовці перейшли у стан підвищеної бойової готовності. Вони сканували місцевість на предмет будь-яких ознак небезпеки, тримаючи зброю напоготові.

21. The battalion advanced slowly, taking cover behind any available obstacle. - Батальйон просувався повільно, ховаючись за будь-якою доступною перешкодою.

22. The sound of gunfire echoed across the battlefield, as the enemy's defenses began to crumble under the onslaught. - Звуки пострілів луною прокотилися по полю бою, коли оборона ворога почала руйнуватися під натиском.

23. The captain called in air support, and a squadron of fighter jets swooped down from the sky, dropping bombs on the enemy's positions. - Капітан викликав повітряну підтримку, і ескадрилья винищувачів спустилася з неба, скинувши бомби на позиції ворога.

24. The artillery unit joined in the attack, their guns thundering as they rained shells down on the enemy. - До атаки приєднався артилерійський підрозділ, гармати якого гриміли, обсипаючи ворога дощем снарядів.

25. The tanks roared forward, their cannons blazing as they provided armored support for the infantry. - Танки з ревом рвонули вперед, їхні гармати

палахкотіли, надаючи броньовану підтримку піхоті.

26. The general watched from a safe distance, his eyes fixed on the battlefield. - Генерал спостерігав з безпечної відстані, його очі були прикуті до поля бою.

27. He saw his troops fighting bravely, holding the line against the enemy's counterattacks. He knew that victory was within their grasp, but it would not come easily. - Він бачив, як його війська хоробро б'ються, утримуючи оборону від контратак ворога. Він знав, що перемога в їхніх руках, але вона не буде легкою.

28. As night fell, the battle raged on. The troops dug in, preparing for a long and bloody fight. - З настанням ночі битва продовжувалася. Війська окопалися, готуючись до довгої і кровопролитної битви.

29. The general ordered his men to hold their ground, and they did so, fighting through the darkness with courage and determination. - Генерал наказав своїм бійцям утримувати позиції, і вони так і зробили, мужньо та рішуче пробиваючись крізь темряву.

30. As dawn broke once again, the general surveyed the battlefield once more. - На світанку генерал ще раз оглянув поле бою.

31. He saw that his troops had prevailed, the enemy's defenses shattered and broken. - Він побачив, що його війська перемогли, оборона ворога розбита і зламана.

32. He ordered his men to stand down, and they did so, exhausted but victorious. - Він наказав своїм людям відступити, і вони зробили це, виснажені, але переможні.

33. The general met with his officers, debriefing them on the operation. They discussed the successes and failures of the mission, analyzing what they could have done better. - Генерал зустрівся зі своїми офіцерами, щоб прозвітувати про операцію. Вони обговорили успіхи та невдачі місії, проаналізувавши, що можна було б зробити краще.

34. They took notes, determined to learn from their mistakes and improve their tactics. - Вони робили нотатки, сповнені рішучості вчитися на своїх помилках і вдосконалювати свою тактику.

35. The deployment of troops to the front lines was hampered by the inclement weather, with high winds and heavy rain creating hazardous conditions for the convoys. - Розгортання військ на передову було ускладнене несприятливими погодними умовами: сильний вітер і зливи створювали небезпечні умови для конвоїв.

36. The colonel's strategic planning involved an analysis of the enemy's tactics, reconnaissance reports, and a detailed assessment of his own forces' capabilities. - Стратегічне планування полковника включало аналіз тактики противника, розвідувальні звіти та детальну оцінку можливостей власних сил.

37. The aerial bombardment of enemy positions was carried out with precision by the Air Force, using a combination of guided missiles and cluster bombs. - Повітряне бомбардування позицій противника здійснювалося ВПС з високою точністю, використовуючи комбінацію керованих ракет і касетних бомб.

38. The infantry advanced steadily across the open terrain, with snipers providing cover fire and scouts scanning the horizon for any signs of enemy activity. - Піхота впевнено просувалася відкритою місцевістю, снайпери забезпечували прикриття, а розвідники сканували горизонт у пошуках будь-яких ознак активності противника.

39. The cavalry charge was a bold move, but ultimately proved unsuccessful as the enemy was well-prepared with anti-tank weapons and ground troops waiting in ambush. - Кавалерійська атака була сміливим кроком, але зрештою виявилася невдалою, оскільки ворог був добре підготовлений протитанковою зброєю і наземними військами, що чекали в засідці.

40. The artillery barrage was relentless, with shells raining down on the enemy fortifications and causing significant damage to their defenses. - Артилерійський обстріл не припинявся, снаряди сипалися на ворожі укріплення і завдавали значної шкоди їхній обороні.

41. The special forces unit conducted a daring nighttime raid, infiltrating deep into enemy territory and successfully completing their mission before withdrawing under cover of darkness. - Підрозділ спецпризначення здійснив зухвалий нічний

рейд, проник вглиб ворожої території та успішно виконав свою місію, після чого відійшов під покровом темряви.

42. The reconnaissance drone provided invaluable intelligence, capturing high-resolution images of the enemy's movements and relaying them back to the command center. - Розвідувальний безпілотник надав неоціненну розвідувальну інформацію, отримавши зображення з високою роздільною здатністю про пересування противника та передавши їх до командного центру.

43. The navy launched a coordinated assault on the enemy's coastal defenses, with battleships and submarines firing torpedoes and missiles at their targets. - Військово-морські сили розпочали скоординовану атаку на берегову оборону противника, при цьому бойові кораблі та підводні човни обстрілювали цілі торпедами та ракетами.

44. The psychological operations unit was tasked with disrupting enemy morale and spreading disinformation through propaganda broadcasts and leaflet drops. - Підрозділ психологічних операцій мав завдання підривати моральний дух противника та поширювати дезінформацію за допомогою пропагандистських радіопередач та розкидання листівок.

45. The combat engineers worked tirelessly to clear minefields and build defensive fortifications, often under heavy fire from enemy snipers. - Сапери невтомно працювали над розмінуванням мінних полів та будівництвом оборонних укріплень, часто під шквальним вогнем ворожих снайперів.

46. The medical corps provided crucial support to the front-line troops, treating wounds and illnesses and evacuating casualties to field hospitals for further care. - Медичний корпус надавав важливу підтримку фронтовим військам, лікуючи рани і хвороби та евакуйовуючи поранених до польових шпиталів для подальшого лікування.

47. The electronic warfare unit deployed a range of cutting-edge technologies, including jamming devices and signal interceptors, to disrupt enemy communications and command structures. - Підрозділ радіоелектронної боротьби застосував низку найсучасніших технологій, включаючи пристрої глушіння та

перехоплення сигналів, щоб порушити зв'язок та командні структури противника.

48. The mobile artillery unit was capable of rapid deployment and provided close support to infantry units, often firing at short range to minimize the risk of collateral damage. - Мобільний артилерійський підрозділ був здатний до швидкого розгортання і надавав тісну підтримку піхотним підрозділам, часто стріляючи з невеликої відстані, щоб мінімізувати ризик супутньої шкоди.

49. The combat aviation squadron conducted precision strikes against enemy targets, using advanced targeting systems and guided munitions to devastating effect. - Ескадрилья бойової авіації завдавала точних ударів по ворожих цілях, використовуючи сучасні системи наведення та керовані боєприпаси з руйнівним ефектом.

50. The military police unit maintained order and discipline within the ranks, enforcing regulations and responding to incidents of misconduct or breaches of security. - Підрозділ військової поліції підтримував порядок і дисципліну в лавах, забезпечуючи дотримання статутів і реагуючи на випадки неправомірної поведінки або порушення безпеки.

## РЕЗЮМЕ

Курсову роботу присвячено особливостям перекладу військової термінології англійській та українській мовах у мас-медійному дискурсі. У ході роботи висвітлено основні етапи наукової думки в галузі перекладознавства, описано функціональні особливості перекладу військової термінології у зіставлюваних мовах і здійснено зіставний аналіз фактичного матеріалу дослідження (військової термінології, усього 50 одиниць). Досліджено актуальність та поширення військової термінології у медіатекстах англійської та української мов.
Ключові слова: військовий переклад, військова термінологія, військовий жанр, семантико-функціональний аспект.