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**Oksana MARTSYNYSHENA**

Research supervisor:  
**Kateryna PODSIEVAK**  
Candidate of Philology  
Associate Professor of the  
Department of Theory and Practice  
of Translation from English

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МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ  
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Факультет германської філології і перекладу

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## КУРСОВА РОБОТА

З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

### ІНТЕРНАЦІОНАЛІЗМИ В УКРАЇНСЬКИХ ТА АНГЛОМОВНИХ ТЕКСТАХ ВІЙСЬКОВОЇ СФЕРИ: ПЕРЕКЛАДОЗНАВЧИЙ АСПЕКТ

Марцинишена Оксана  
студентка групи Па 01-20

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

кандидат філологічних наук, доцент кафедри  
Катерина ПОДСЕВАК

Київ – 2024

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## INTRODUCTION

The military sphere presents a unique linguistic environment characterized by precision, clarity, and efficiency in communication, where the accurate transmission of information is crucial for operational success. Internationalisms, as linguistic borrowings from various languages, contribute to this specialized lexicon, reflecting the interconnectedness of military operations on a global scale.

The term paper is focused on exploring the specificities of translating internationalisms within the English language military discourse into Ukrainian.

**The theoretical background** of the research draws upon several key sources in the fields of linguistics, discourse analysis, and translation studies. Z. Kudelko [25] investigates the influence of borrowings and internationalisms on the development of diplomatic terminology, shedding light on language borrowing dynamics and its impact on specialized vocabulary. E. Esenova [5] delves into the theoretical aspects of borrowed and international lexicon, providing insights into the nature and characteristics of internationalisms in language. O. Kovalchuk [7] examines internationalisms as components of borrowed eponymic lexicon in contemporary Ukrainian and English languages, offering perspectives on the role of internationalisms in lexical borrowing processes. V. Nikishina [14] explores the reproduction of international and pseudo-international vocabulary as a translational problem, addressing the challenges and strategies involved in translating internationalisms effectively. T. Korolova, R. Sorich, and O. Aleksandrova [10] contribute to understanding military discourse and its translation peculiarities, offering insights into the linguistic features and translation challenges in military texts. T. Khraban [21] focuses on contemporary Ukrainian military non-institutional discourse within the structure of online discourse, providing insights into the characteristics of online military discourse. Furthermore, N. Bhinder [23] examines the lexical peculiarities of modern English language military discourse, offering insights into the specific linguistic features of military texts in English. These key sources provide a solid theoretical foundation for the research, addressing various aspects of language

borrowing, international lexicon, translation challenges, and military discourse characteristics.

**The topicality** of studying internationalisms in Ukrainian and English texts of the military sphere and their translational aspect lies in their significance for effective communication and understanding in the globalized world. With the increasing interconnectedness of nations and the prevalence of international collaborations, particularly in military affairs, the accurate translation of internationalisms is crucial for facilitating clear communication between different linguistic and cultural contexts.

This research **aims** to investigate the use of internationalisms in English texts of the military sphere and the study of the translation of these internationalisms into the Ukrainian language.

To achieve this aim, the following **objectives** are outlined:

1. to give definition and classification of internationalisms;
2. to describe the peculiarities of the rendering of internationalisms;
3. to study the characteristics of military discourse;
4. to analyze the ways of translation of internationalisms into Ukrainian in the military discourse.

The **object** of this research is internationalisms in military discourse.

The **subject** of this research is the translational aspect of internationalisms in military texts between Ukrainian and English languages.

The **data source** for analysis consists of fifty internationalisms taken from military texts published in The Guardian newspaper. These internationalisms are selected from the corpus of English trends. Each internationalism is analyzed from the point of view of its translation into Ukrainian.

**The research methods** used included descriptive, text analysis, linguo-stylistic analysis, quantitative analysis, and the method of continuous sampling. These methods facilitated comprehensive data portrayal, categorization, examination of linguistic and stylistic elements, statistical presentation of results, and systematic data collection, ensuring reliable findings.

**The theoretical value** of this research lies in its contribution to the understanding of internationalisms in the military sphere within the context of Ukrainian and English texts. By examining the use of internationalisms and their translation strategies, this study provides insights into linguistic and cultural aspects relevant to military discourse. The analysis sheds light on the role of internationalisms in shaping communication within the military domain and highlights the importance of accurate translation in preserving meaning and conveying information effectively across languages.

**Practically**, this research offers valuable implications for translators, linguists, and professionals working in the field of military communication and translation. The findings of this study can inform translation practices, helping translators navigate the complexities of rendering internationalisms from one language to another. Understanding the nuances of internationalisms in military discourse enhances the quality and accuracy of translations, ensuring clear and effective communication in multicultural and multilingual contexts. Additionally, the practical insights gained from this research can contribute to the development of translation guidelines and strategies specific to the military domain, thereby improving the overall quality of translated materials in this specialized field.

**Structure.** The scientific work consists of an introduction, two chapters, conclusions, a list of references and an abstract in Ukrainian and English.

In the introduction, the background and significance of studying internationalisms in the military sphere are outlined. The objectives of the research and the structure of the paper are also introduced.

**The first chapter** defines internationalisms and provides a classification framework based on their linguistic characteristics and usage in different contexts, also, the theoretical aspects of translating internationalisms are explored, focusing on the methods and strategies employed in their rendering from one language to another. This chapter also delves into the unique linguistic features of military discourse, highlighting its conciseness, clarity, and precision, and its influence on the translation of internationalisms.

**The second chapter** examines the translation of internationalisms from English military texts into Ukrainian, analyzing semantic nuances and various translation approaches including transcription, transliteration, descriptive, and equivalent methods. This comprehensive analysis aims to evaluate the effectiveness of different translation strategies in accurately conveying the original meaning within the context of military discourse.

**The conclusions** summarize the findings of the research and provide insights into the challenges and implications of translating internationalisms in the military sphere.

# CHAPTER 1

## THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS FOR STUDYING INTERNATIONALISMS IN LINGUISTICS AND TRANSLATION STUDIES

### 1.1. Definition and classification of internationalisms in linguistics

Internationalisms are linguistic elements that transcend national boundaries and are commonly used across different languages to refer to shared concepts, ideas, or phenomena. They play a crucial role in facilitating communication and understanding between speakers of various languages, particularly in domains such as diplomacy, economics, science, technology, and military affairs.

The term “internationalisms” refers to linguistic elements that are used across different languages to denote common concepts or phenomena. With the accelerated development of the internationalization of public life, driven by advancements in science and technology, as well as societal evolution in economic, social, and cultural realms, the importance of studying international vocabulary has been reinforced. The study of internationalisms remains relevant in linguistics, particularly given the increasing role of international words in various language-related activities, such as language contact and comparison [26: 592].

According to A. Oliynyk, internationalisms, or international vocabulary, are words that convey concepts of global significance and are present in numerous languages worldwide, regardless of their linguistic relationships. These words maintain consistent meanings and exhibit similarities in their phonetic and morphological structures across different languages [11: 13]. Additionally, researchers, as noted by V. Nikishina, agree that international vocabulary cannot be confined to a single language in isolation; instead, it should encompass languages spoken by non-closely related peoples [14: 113]. In our opinion, this definition highlights the interconnectedness of languages and the importance of internationalisms in facilitating communication and understanding across linguistic boundaries.



The process of internationalization of tokens involves the incorporation of international words and terms into a language's vocabulary. This integration can occur in various ways, either through natural evolution from the language's roots or through direct borrowing from other languages [2: 6]. These internationalisms play a crucial role in communication by enabling speakers to express important concepts and address contemporary social issues [25: 11].

Partial internationalisms refer to words whose meanings partially overlap, while pseudo-internationalisms (false friends of the translator) are those whose meanings do not overlap at all. These distinctions are crucial for translators and language learners to navigate the complexities of language and avoid misinterpretations [18, c. 169].

In modern linguistic tradition, internationalisms are distinguished from borrowings by their presence in at least three genetically unrelated languages and the preservation of their external form across languages, albeit with possible phonetic and morphological differences due to linguistic specificity. These lexical forms conform to the spelling rules of literary languages and exhibit complete or partial semantic coincidence in unrelated languages, indicating a single source language [15: 163].

The relationship between borrowed and international words suggests that international vocabulary, in a broad sense, can be considered a type of lexical borrowing, as a linguistic unit must be borrowed by at least one language to become part of international vocabulary [5; 7: 89]. Internationalisms remain recognizable across languages, albeit with some variations in pronunciation and structure, while conveying similar meanings [6].

According to V. Manakin, internationalisms refer to linguistic elements that transcend national boundaries and are commonly used across different languages to denote shared concepts or phenomena. Unlike words specific to a particular language, internationalisms are not considered units of any single language because they are not inherently native or foreign to any language. This distinction goes beyond the traditional categories of “one's own” and “foreign”, which are deeply rooted in national-ethnic consciousness and influence the way people perceive the world [13: 35-36].

The classification of words as “one's own” or “foreign” reflects collective national consciousness and subconsciousness and can influence the self-identification of ethnic consciousness. Moreover, this categorization is inherently linked to societal values, as words are perceived as “foreign” until they are well assimilated into a language and culture. Once assimilated, they become “one's own” [7: 89].

O. Kovalchuk explains how culturally specific elements, such as proper names and eponyms, reflect the national perspective and are deeply rooted in the cultural context of a particular group. These elements play a significant role in shaping language and communication by invoking cultural knowledge and associations. Additionally, the researcher highlights that international eponyms are mainly nouns [7: 89-90].

Unlike regular borrowings at the national level, which may be specific to one language or culture, internationalisms have a broader scope of usage and are recognized across multiple languages. Additionally, internationalisms can take on both external and internal forms, further emphasizing their widespread presence and significance in interlinguistic communication [4: 38]. This contributes to the richness and diversity of languages while highlighting the interconnectedness of global communication.

Internationalisms are linguistic elements that have crossed linguistic borders, maintaining their form and meaning as they are adopted into another language. They play a crucial role in facilitating communication and conveying shared concepts across different linguistic communities. These borrowed words and phrases often originate from a common source and are integrated into multiple languages, demonstrating lexical similarity or identical forms in diverse linguistic contexts [4: 38].

In social and political terminology, internationalisms encompass a wide range of commonly used terms in politics, economics, philosophy, history, sociology, law, and literature. For example, the term “democracy” has been borrowed into numerous languages with minimal alteration, retaining its original meaning of a system of government by the people. In natural history and scientific terminology, internationalisms abound, reflecting the universal nature of scientific concepts and

discoveries. Words like “*biology*”, “*chemistry*”, and “*physics*” are widely recognized and used across various languages, indicating their status as international scientific terms. Technical terms related to specific fields or disciplines also fall under the category of internationalisms. For instance, terms like “*algorithm*”, “*database*”, and “*software*” are commonly used in the field of technology and computing, transcending linguistic boundaries and serving as standard terminology worldwide [4: 38].

Classification of internationalisms is based on their external and internal form, distinguishing between full internationalisms, semi-concealed internationalisms, semi-internationalisms, implicit internationalisms, and implicit non-internationalisms [12: 49]:

1. Full Internationalisms. These are characterized by complete morpheme coincidence in both sound and spelling across languages. Examples include “*atom*”, “*ion*”, and “*isotopes*”.

2. Semi-Concealed Internationalisms. In these cases, one base coincides in both internal and external form (sound and spelling), while the other base only coincides internally. For instance, “*active deposit*”, “*alpha radiation*”, and “*fission neutrons*”.

3. Semi-Internationalisms. Here, one base coincides in both internal and external form, while the other base does not coincide in either form. Examples include “*alpha influence*” and “*isotope’s devision*”.

4. Implicit Internationalisms. These internationalisms exhibit term coincidence between comparative languages only in their internal form. Examples are “*compound nucleus*”, “*fast fission*”, and “*thermal fission*”.

5. Implicit Non-Internationalisms. In this category, one base coincides internally, but the other base does not coincide in either internal or external form. For example, “*decay product*” and “*error buset*”.

This classification system provides a structured framework for understanding the different forms and degrees of internationalism manifestation across languages, facilitating cross-linguistic analysis and comparison.

Internationalisms can be classified into three groups based on their internal form: [12: 49]:

1. The internationalisms which maintain identical internal forms across multiple languages. This means they are spelled the same way in different languages. This uniformity simplifies communication and enhances mutual understanding between speakers of different languages.

2. Internationalisms of the second group exhibit partial similarities in their internal form across languages. While they share a common root or base, they may have variant forms or slightly different spellings in different languages. Although the core meaning remains consistent, these variant forms reflect linguistic nuances and variations across different language systems.

3. These internationalisms display entirely different internal forms in different languages. They undergo significant transformations in spelling or structure when adopted into different languages. For example, the word “*performance*” in English is spelled as “*prestación*” in Spanish and “*prestation*” in French. These variations in internal form highlight the diverse linguistic adaptations that internationalisms undergo to integrate into specific language contexts.

Internationalisms can be classified based on the method of borrowing into two main categories: those with both common external and internal forms, and those with only a common internal form. Additionally, internationalisms can be further categorized into four types based on their sources [9: 259]:

1. Purely Latin or Greek words are direct borrowings from these classical languages, often used in scientific, medical, and technical contexts. For example, “*television*” (Latin: *televisio*) and “*biology*” (Greek: βίος, bios, “*life*” + -λογία, -logia, “*study of*”).

2. National Latin and Hellenisms include words that retain their Greco-Latin roots but adopt national endings. An example is “*television*” in Italian, where it becomes “*televisione*”.

3. National words that have become internationalisms are native words of a specific language that have been adopted into other languages. An example is the word “*safari*”, originally from Swahili, adopted into English and other languages.

4. Folk-Latin (Romance) variants of Latin roots refer to words derived from Latin but evolved differently in Romance languages. For instance, the Latin word “camera” has various forms in Romance languages, such as “camera” in Italian, “*cámara*” in Spanish, and “*chambre*” in French.

In conclusion, the analysis of the definition and classification of internationalisms provides valuable insights into their nature and typology within the context of language and translation studies. Internationalisms are lexical units that are shared across multiple languages, reflecting the interconnectedness of global communication and the influence of various socio-cultural factors. They can be classified into various categories based on their linguistic properties, origin, and usage. Understanding the diverse forms and functions of internationalisms is crucial for effective communication and translation, as they play a significant role in facilitating cross-cultural exchange and conveying specialized concepts across different linguistic contexts.

## **1.2. Theoretical background of the rendering of internationalisms**

The rendering of internationalisms involves the intricate process of translating and adapting lexical units borrowed from one language into another. This section explores the various features and complexities associated with the translation and localization of internationalisms. As language continues to evolve in response to globalization and cultural exchange, the rendering of internationalisms plays a crucial role in cross-linguistic communication and understanding.

The features of rendering internationalisms involve adapting loanwords from one language into another across various linguistic levels, including graphemic, phonetic, morphological, lexical-semantic, and derivational levels [20]:

1. *Graphemic Level.* This involves adjusting the spelling of the loanword to fit the orthographic conventions of the target language. For example, the English word «computer» becomes «комп'ютер» in Ukrainian, with appropriate adjustments to the Cyrillic script.

2. *Phonetic Level.* Adaptations may be made to ensure the pronunciation of the loanword aligns with the phonetic patterns of the target language. For instance, the French word «restaurant» may be pronounced as «ресторан» in Ukrainian, reflecting the phonetic nuances of the Ukrainian language.

3. *Morphological Level.* Changes might occur in the morphology of the loanword to match the morphological structure of the target language. For example, adding Ukrainian inflections to the English word «blog» may result in «блогу» to match Ukrainian morphology.

4. *Lexical-Semantic Level.* This involves adjusting the meaning or connotation of the loanword to ensure it is appropriate in the target language context. For instance, the English word «cool» may be translated as «крутий» in Ukrainian, reflecting its similar meaning and usage.

5. *Derivational Level.* Adaptations may be made to create derived forms of the loanword according to the derivational patterns of the target language. For example, the English noun «photograph» may lead to the Ukrainian derived noun «фотографія» through the addition of appropriate suffixes.

However, translators need to be cautious when translating internationalisms, as they may carry local nuances or be used differently in different cultures despite their widespread recognition. It is crucial for translators to consider these nuances to ensure accurate understanding of the text in the new linguistic context [17: 353].

According to S. Fedorenko, when translating English internationalisms into Ukrainian, they are frequently de-internationalized, meaning that the original international term is replaced with a non-international Ukrainian equivalent. This approach aims to ensure clarity and consistency in communication within the target language. However, relying solely on de-internationalization may pose challenges, as

it can lead to the loss of specific cultural or technical nuances inherent in the original term. For example, «*email*» might be translated as «*електронна пошта*» in Ukrainian. Moreover, using a corresponding Ukrainian international word may result in misidentification or misunderstanding among readers unfamiliar with the term. Therefore, translators often need to strike a balance between de-internationalization and retention of international terms, considering the context and target audience of the translation [19: 222].

The rendering of internationalisms involves addressing the polysemy inherent in English internationalisms, which often carry a multitude of meanings compared to their Ukrainian counterparts. This polysemy presents challenges in translation, as some meanings may align perfectly between the two languages while others diverge. Consequently, translators may resort to mechanically transferring the usual meaning of the word in the native language into the foreign one, potentially overlooking subtle nuances or cultural differences [19: 222-223]. In our opinion, this highlights the importance of context and cultural sensitivity in the translation process. Translators must not only consider the literal meanings of internationalisms but also the cultural connotations and implications associated with them.

V. Garapko discusses three main ways in which international loanwords can be integrated into Ukrainian: *direct translation*, *componential translation with adjustments*, and *descriptive translation*. In the first method, international terms are directly translated without significant alteration to their form, preserving the original components. For example, «*coefficient of efficiency*» becomes «*коефіцієнт корисної дії*» in Ukrainian. The second method involves adapting the borrowed term to fit the linguistic and stylistic norms of the target language, resulting in some replacements, omissions, or substitutions. For instance, «*foreign trade*» is translated as «*зовнішня торгівля*» in Ukrainian. The third method, descriptive translation, involves providing a description or explanation of the borrowed term rather than a direct translation. For instance, «*digital computer*» is translated as «*цифрова обчислювальна машина*» in Ukrainian [3: 17-18]

According to O. Kempa, there are five main methods of translating internationalisms [24]:

1. *Literal Translation*. This method involves directly translating international words without altering their form or structure. The translation stays as close as possible to the original word. For example: «*Computer*» is translated as «*комп'ютер*» in Ukrainian.

2. *Transcription*. In this method, internationalisms are phonetically transcribed into the target language's script, representing the sounds of the original word. For example: «*Café*» is translated as «*кафе*» in Ukrainian.

3. *Practical Transcribing*. Practical transcription involves conveying internationalisms in a modified form due to pronunciation difficulties or similarities with other languages. This method aims to make the word easier to pronounce or understand in the target language. For example: «*Restaurant*» might be transcribed practically as «*ресторáн*» in Ukrainian to reflect its pronunciation more accurately.

4. *Descriptive Translation*. This method uses more words to accurately convey the condensed meaning of internationalisms. It focuses on providing a descriptive translation rather than a literal one. For example: «*Email*» can be descriptively translated as «*листування через Інтернет*» in Ukrainian, which describes the action rather than directly translating the word.

5. *Substitution by Other Internationalisms*. Substituting internationalisms with equivalent terms in the target language. In this method, internationalisms are substituted with equivalent terms or words in the target language. This ensures that the meaning is preserved while using native language equivalents. For example, the term «*blog*» is commonly used in Ukrainian. However, instead of directly using the internationalism «*blog*», a substitution can be made with a native Ukrainian term «*веб-журнал*» which translates to «*web journal*».

For loan internationalisms, the methods include [24]:

1. *Direct Translation of Componental Parts*. This method involves directly translating each component part of the internationalism from one language to another.



This means that each word or morpheme in the internationalism is translated individually. However, the resulting translation might not always make sense or might sound awkward in the target language. For example: «*Television*» – «Телебачення».

2. *Componental Translation with Replacements, Omissions, or Substitutions.* In this method, while translating the internationalism, certain parts may be replaced, omitted, or substituted with equivalent terms in the target language to ensure better understanding or to adapt to linguistic norms. This method often results in a more natural-sounding translation. For example: «*E-commerce*» – «Електронна комерція».

3. *Descriptive Translation.* Descriptive translation involves providing a translation of the meaning or function of the internationalism rather than a direct translation of its components. This method allows for more flexibility and creativity in translation, as it focuses on conveying the intended concept rather than adhering strictly to linguistic structure. For example: «*Vlog*» – «Відеоблог».

O. Kempa's classification sheds light on the complexities of translating internationalisms and loan words, considering linguistic structure, phonetics, and cultural context. Each method has its strengths and limitations, emphasizing the importance of considering cultural nuances and stylistic choices in translation [24]:

Linguistic Structure focuses on how the structure of the source language word or phrase compares to that of the target language. However, sometimes direct structural translation isn't possible, like in the case of idiomatic expressions. For instance, translating «*kick the bucket*» into Ukrainian as «кинути відро» would not convey the intended meaning, so an idiomatic equivalent such as «погнатися в танець» might be used instead.

Phonetics deals with the sounds of words and how they are pronounced. When translating internationalisms, phonetic similarity or adaptability in the target language is crucial. For instance, English «*pizza*» maintains its phonetic structure when translated into Ukrainian as «*ница*», making it easily recognizable and pronounceable for Ukrainian speakers.

Cultural nuances play a significant role in translation, as certain concepts or references may not directly translate due to cultural differences. For example, in English, «*breaking the ice*» is an idiomatic expression used to describe the act of initiating conversation or social interaction in a situation where there may be initial tension or awkwardness. However, in Ukrainian culture, there may not be a direct equivalent phrase with the same cultural connotations. Translating it literally as «*розбивати лід*» might not effectively convey the intended meaning in a Ukrainian context.

Features of the rendering of internationalisms encompass various methods, including transcription and transliteration, descriptive translation, and translation through equivalent. Each approach has its unique characteristics and challenges. Transcription and transliteration involve representing foreign words using phonetic or graphical equivalents in the target language, preserving the original pronunciation or spelling. Descriptive translation aims to convey the meaning of internationalisms through descriptive phrases or explanations, ensuring clarity and comprehension in the target language. On the other hand, translation through equivalent involves substituting internationalisms with same terms in the target language, maintaining semantic consistency while adapting to cultural and linguistic norms [4: 38].

In conclusion, the features of rendering internationalisms encompass various methods, including transcription and transliteration, descriptive translation, and translation through equivalent. Each approach offers unique advantages and challenges, catering to different linguistic, cultural, and contextual needs.

### **1.3. Characteristics of military discourse**

Military discourse is a specialized form of communication that plays a crucial role in shaping military operations, strategies, and policies. It encompasses a distinct set of linguistic features, discourse parameters, and communicative strategies tailored to the unique needs and objectives of the military domain. Understanding the

characteristics of military discourse is essential for analyzing and interpreting texts within this context effectively.

Military discourse, as outlined by T. Khraban, involve situational, intersubjective speech-mental activity aimed at mutual orientation in the life space through the linguistic expression of semiotic significance. Discourse is characterized by parameters such as completeness, integrity, and coherence, reflecting properties of the text. It is viewed both as a process influenced by sociocultural, extralinguistic, and communicative-situational factors, and as a fixed text [21: 190].

T. Khraban emphasizes that discourse forms a typologically divisible corpus of stable communicative-linguistic practices that embody socio-cultural and psychological parameters of interacting subjects. These parameters include social ties, social roles, worldview, reflexive organization, emotional-volitional regulation, cognitive and communicative strategies, semantic focus, and semantic collocation principles, among others [21: 190].

The characteristics of military discourse encompass a wide range of linguistic elements and communication strategies specific to formal and informal military contexts. It involves the use of specialized vocabulary related to military operations, ranks, warfare, and organizational structures. Additionally, military discourse may employ lexical distinctions to emphasize the peaceful nature of one's own weapons or operations contrasted with the destructive nature of those of the enemy [23: 54].

Military discourse encompasses a specialized cognitive-communicative system that incorporates military concepts, terms, and expressions to convey information and facilitate communication within the military domain. This system reflects both rational and emotional evaluations of military-related concepts and plays a fundamental role in shaping military communication and discourse [10: 372].

The language used in military discourse is marked by conciseness, clarity, and precision, aiming to eliminate any ambiguity that could hinder effective communication. Standardized linguistic forms are prevalent in various types of military discourse, such as commands, combat documents, instructions, and regulations,

reflecting the necessity for clear and unambiguous communication in military operations [10: 372].

Overall, the characteristics of military discourse highlight its function as a specialized form of communication essential for the successful execution of military operations. Through its concise and precise language, military discourse serves to facilitate efficient coordination, minimize errors, and ensure the safety and effectiveness of military personnel.

Based on these theoretical foundations, the text belonging to the military discourse will be analyzed below (see Annex A).

The text does not contain any extralingual factors such as pictures, photographs, schemes, or formulas. It is solely composed of written language.

The type of discourse in this text is primarily military and diplomatic. This is evident from the context of the speech, where Secretary Austin discusses matters related to the defense and security assistance provided to Ukraine in its ongoing conflict with Russia. The language used is formal and diplomatic, indicating that it is a discourse associated with international relations and military affairs.

The discourse begins with a greeting, “*Well, good day, everyone*”, which sets a polite and respectful tone for the meeting. Secretary Austin then acknowledges the participants of the meeting and expresses gratitude for their attendance.

Throughout the discourse, Secretary Austin emphasizes the United States' unwavering support for Ukraine in its struggle against Russian aggression. He highlights recent meetings with Ukrainian leaders and troops to demonstrate solidarity and commitment.

The discourse also addresses geopolitical concerns, such as the implications of Russian aggression not only for Ukraine but also for global security. Secretary Austin mentions the importance of standing up to tyrants like Putin and the need for a free, open, prosperous, and secure world.

Additionally, Secretary Austin discusses concrete measures of support for Ukraine, such as providing security assistance and discussing future capability

coalitions. He highlights specific military equipment and assistance packages, indicating a focus on practical strategies to strengthen Ukraine's defense capabilities.

In the provided text, Secretary of Defense Lloyd J. Austin III employs various tropes and figures of speech to convey his message effectively. Throughout his remarks, he utilizes metaphors to emphasize support and solidarity, such as “*stand with Ukraine*” and “*fight through this winter*”, which conveys the ongoing struggle against adversity. Additionally, he uses epithets like “*brave Ukrainian troops*” to highlight the courage and valor of the soldiers, and “*tragic, unnecessary war*” to emphasize the gravity and senselessness of the conflict. Irony is present in statements like “Putin stands alone. But we stand together”, where the isolation of Putin is contrasted with the unity of the speaker and the audience.

Hyperbolic expressions, such as “we share a vision for a world that is free, open, prosperous, and secure”, are used to underscore the desired qualities of the envisioned world. Litotes is employed to understate the severity of the situation, as seen in “*none of us want to live in a world where bullies like Putin can invade their peaceful neighbor with impunity*”, highlighting the undesirability of such a scenario. Zeugma is evident in the sentence “*Russian attacks on Ukraine's infrastructure could mean suffering and death for countless innocent Ukrainian civilians*”, where the word “mean” is used in two different senses.

Similes are employed to emphasize the strength and determination of the Ukrainian people, as in “*the Ukrainian people will stay resilient in the face of hardship. That's because they are fighting for their homes, for their families, and for their very future*”. Lastly, oxymoron is present in phrases like “*moment of global challenge*”, where the juxtaposition of “*moment*” and “*global challenge*” creates a contrast, highlighting the significant and ongoing nature of the challenge.

Also, text contains a variety of special literary and colloquial vocabularies, including proper names, asyndetic combinations of nouns, subject field terms, internationalisms, acronyms, items of the national lexicon, and jargon related to military and diplomatic affairs.

Proper names, such as “*President Zelenskyy*”, “*Minister Umerov*”, “*General Zaluzhny*”, and “*Minister Pistorius*”, refer to specific individuals involved in the diplomatic and military spheres.

Asyndetic combinations of nouns, like “*Russian aggression*”, “*critical infrastructure*”, “*terrorist group*”, and “*capability coalitions*”, serve to emphasize the importance and urgency of the issues discussed.

Subject field terms related to defense, diplomacy, and geopolitics, such as “*security assistance*”, “*Kremlin*”, “*air-defense capabilities*”, “*missile attacks*”, and “*Department of Defense stocks*”, are prevalent in the text.

Quotations, like President Biden's quote, “when tyrants don't pay a price for their aggression, they continue to menace the world”, lend authority to the speaker's arguments.

Internationalisms like “*Kremlin*”, “*Kyiv*”, and “*Putin*”, as well as acronyms such as “*HIMARS*” and “*Gaza*”, reflect specialized military terminology and geopolitical references.

Items of the national lexicon, such as “*Ukraine Defense Contact Group*” and “*Ukrainian leaders*”, pertain to the country's defense and political landscape.

Jargon related to military affairs and international diplomacy, including terms like “*air-defense systems*”, “*capability coalitions*”, and “*virtual coalition discussion*”, is prevalent throughout the text.

Overall, the text demonstrates a rich use of special literary and colloquial vocabularies, reflecting the complex nature of military and diplomatic discourse. These elements contribute to the specificity and authority of the speaker's message regarding support for Ukraine and broader geopolitical concerns.

## **Conclusions to Chapter 1**

In conclusion, the provided text exemplifies characteristics of military discourse within the broader context of diplomatic and international relations. Through the use of specialized vocabulary, including proper names, subject field terms, jargon, and acronyms, the speaker effectively communicates key messages related to military

support for Ukraine in the face of Russian aggression. The text also features elements of persuasive language, such as metaphors, epithets, and rhetorical devices like irony and hyperbole, which serve to underscore the urgency and importance of the issues discussed. Additionally, the text showcases a blend of formal and colloquial language, reflecting the diplomatic setting while also conveying a sense of directness and urgency in addressing geopolitical challenges. Overall, the analysis of this text highlights its role in shaping discourse surrounding military support for Ukraine and the broader geopolitical implications of Russian aggression, thereby contributing to our understanding of military discourse in contemporary international relations.

## CHAPTER 2

### ANALYSIS OF RENDERING OF INTERNATIONALISMS IN ENGLISH TEXTS OF THE MILITARY SPHERE INTO UKRAINIAN

**2.1. Equivalent translation.** Equivalent translation is a key strategy for rendering internationalisms into the Ukrainian language within the context of military discourse. Equivalent translation involves replacing a foreign term with an equivalent or semantically equivalent term in the target language while maintaining the original meaning and context.

Equivalent translation is particularly relevant in cases where direct linguistic equivalents may not exist in the target language or when alternative terms can better convey the intended meaning and nuances of the source term. In the domain of military terminology, equivalent translation allows for the adaptation of foreign terms to Ukrainian linguistic and cultural norms while ensuring accuracy and clarity in communication.

*As well as the 14 UK Challenger tanks, the UK is sending Ukraine 20 Bulldog armoured troop carriers and 30 AS-90 self-propelled artillery guns.*

*Окрім 14 британських танків Challenger, Велика Британія надсилає Україні 20 бронетранспортерів Bulldog та 30 самохідних артилерійських установок АС-90.*

“Armoured troop” is translated as “бронетранспортерів” in Ukrainian. The term “бронетранспортерів” serves as an equivalent translation, effectively conveying the idea of military vehicles designed for troop transport and armored protection.

*On the deck of a ferry while jet fighters, helicopters and cargo aircraft fly low.*

*На палубі парома, поки реактивні винищувачі, гвинтокрили та вантажні літаки летять низько.*

“Helicopters” is translated as “гвинтокрили” in Ukrainian. This equivalent translation accurately represents the type of aircraft being referred to, emphasizing their rotary-winged design.



*У свій день народження від вибуху загинув помічник **головакомандувача армією** Геннадій Частяков*

The term “commander” is translated into Ukrainian. The term “**головакомандувач армією**” serves as an equivalent translation, effectively conveying the idea of a commander in charge of all the armed forces of a country or all the forces fighting in a particular area or operation.

*‘Like a magic wand’: Vuhledar’s defenders deploy **drones** to fend off Russian advance*

*“Як за помахом чарівної палички”: захисники Вугледара використовують **безпілотники**, щоб відбити наступ росіян*

The term “drones” is translated into Ukrainian as “безпілотники”. This equivalent translation accurately conveys the concept of unmanned aerial vehicles used for military purposes. The term “безпілотники” is a suitable equivalent in Ukrainian, capturing the essence of the original term while aligning with Ukrainian linguistic conventions.

*The military **escort** turns off into an ordinary dacha, and heads not for the house, but towards a nearby cellar, pushing past a dirty hanging drape.*

*Військовий **супровід** звертає на звичайну дачу і прямує не до будинку, а до сусіднього підвалу, проштовхнувшись через брудну порт'єру.*

The term “escort” is rendered into Ukrainian as “супровід”. This equivalent translation effectively communicates the idea of accompanying or guiding military personnel or vehicles. The Ukrainian term “супровід” accurately conveys the role of providing protection or support during military operations, maintaining the original meaning and context of the term “escort”.

*A group of 10 Ukrainian **combat** medics, with two ambulances, are on standby in the grey zone behind the lines...*

*Група з 10 українських **бойових** медиків з двома каретами швидкої допомоги перебуває в готовності в сірій зоні в тилу...*

The internationalism “combat” is translated into Ukrainian as “бойових”, which is an equivalent term meaning “related to combat” or “pertaining to warfare”. The use

of “бойових” effectively conveys the concept of military engagement or conflict, maintaining the original meaning of the term “combat” within the context of military operations.

*North Korea conducts live-fire drill with US **submarine** nearby, raising tensions*

*Північна Корея проводить бойові навчання з **підводним човном** США неподалік, що посилює напруженість*

The term “**підводний човен**” serves as an equivalent translation for “trench”, referring to a ship, especially a military one, that can stay underwater.

*...which has hurt president Joe Biden’s standing with left-leaning voters as he seeks **re-election** this year.*

*...що завдало шкоди позиції президента Джо Байдена серед лівих виборців, коли він хоче **переобратися** цього року.*

In the third example, the internationalism “re-election” is translated into Ukrainian as “переобратися”, which is an equivalent term meaning “to be re-elected” or “to undergo re-election”. By choosing “переобратися”, the translator effectively communicates the idea of seeking a new term in office through the electoral process, maintaining the original meaning of the term “re-election”.

*Ukraine's frontline: **trench** warfare, drones and defending a ghost town – video...*

*Український фронт: **окопна** війна, дрони та захист міста-привида – відео...*

The term “окопна” serves as an equivalent translation for “trench”, referring to a long, narrow excavation or ditch dug for military defense or warfare purposes. This translation choice effectively conveys the concept of trenches in military contexts.

In conclusion, the analysis of the translation of internationalisms into the Ukrainian language, focusing on the strategy of equivalent translation, reveals that out of the 50 selected internationalisms, 12 are translated using this approach. In the context of military discourse, equivalent translation ensures accuracy, clarity, and cultural relevance in conveying specialized terminology to Ukrainian readers or speakers. This strategy facilitates effective cross-linguistic communication and

comprehension of military-related concepts, contributing to the overall quality and accessibility of translated texts. Overall, the application of equivalent translation demonstrates the versatility and adaptability of translation strategies in conveying internationalisms into the Ukrainian language within the specific domain of military discourse.

## **2.2. Transcoding in the translation of internationalisms into the Ukrainian language.**

**Transliteration.** Transliteration are essential processes in language translation, especially when dealing with specialized domains such as military discourse. As we delve into the analysis, we will examine the various approaches and techniques used to transcribe and transliterate internationalisms, considering the linguistic, cultural, and technical factors that influence these decisions.

*A number of **NATO** member states have announced supplies of tanks to Ukraine, after pleas by the government in Kyiv, including Leopard main battle tanks.*

*Ряд країн-членів **НАТО** оголосили про поставку танків в Україну після прохання уряду в Києві, включно з основними бойовими танками Leopard.*

In this example, the acronym “NATO” is transliterated into Ukrainian using a phonetic approximation of the English pronunciation and transliterated into Cyrillic script. This approach maintains the acronym's original form while rendering it in a format suitable for Ukrainian readers.

*The troops travelled to Britain shortly after Rishi Sunak announced in January that the UK would send 14 Challenger 2 **tanks** to Ukraine.*

*Війська прибули до Британії незабаром після того, як у січні Ріші Сунак оголосив, що Велика Британія надішле Україні 14 **танків** Challenger*

The term “tanks” is transliterated into Ukrainian to reflect its English spelling into Cyrillic. This ensures consistency between the pronunciation and spelling of the term in both languages.

*Under the **radar**: behind the scenes at arms fairs – in pictures*

*Під **радаром**: за лаштунками ярмарки зброї – у фото*

The term “radar” is transliterated into Ukrainian to reflect its English pronunciation while also transliterating the English spelling into Cyrillic. This approach maintains the original pronunciation and spelling of the term while adapting it to the Ukrainian alphabet and language conventions.

*Gen Valery Zaluzhny posted on Telegram on Monday, saying that an “unknown explosive device detonated in one of his gifts”.*

*Генерал Валерій Залужний написав у Telegram у понеділок, що “в одному з його подарунків спрацював невідомий вибуховий пристрій”.*

“Gen” is translated as “Генерал” in Ukrainian. This translation provided with the help of transliteration is the full equivalent of the abbreviated term “Gen”, denoting a high-ranking military officer.

*Viacheslav (Ukraine’s military only allows first names to be used), a **major**, is the local commander.*

*В’ячеслав (українські військові дозволяють використовувати лише імена), **майор**, є місцевим командиром.*

The term “major” is transliterated into Ukrainian to reflect its English spelling into Cyrillic. This approach maintains the original form of the term while rendering it in a format suitable for Ukrainian readers.

*However, the **lieutenant** said he had yet to see any impact.*

*Однак **лейтенант** сказав, що він ще не бачив жодного впливу.*

In this case, the term “lieutenant” is transliterated into Ukrainian as “лейтенант”, ensures that the spelling and structure of the word remain consistent with the source language.

*Some of that messaging fell flat when Trump declared that the Carl Vinson “**armada**” was on its way to the region...*

*Деякі з цих повідомлень провалилися, коли Трамп заявив, що “**армада**” Карла Вінсона прямує до регіону...*

In this instance, the word “armada” is transliterated as “армада” in Ukrainian.

*The **vice-president** called for a ceasefire and the immediate release of hostages, in comments that appeared to be the strongest yet by a US **leader** on Gaza*

***Віце-президент** закликав до припинення вогню та негайного звільнення заручників у коментарях, які, здавалося, були найрішучішими з виступів **лідера США** щодо Гази*

The term is transliterated to maintain the original spelling with adjustments for the Ukrainian alphabet. This dual approach ensures that the Ukrainian reader can approximate the correct pronunciation while recognizing the term in its original form.

*On Sunday, a Hamas **delegation** had arrived in Cairo for the latest round of ceasefire talks, billed by many as the final possible hurdle for a truce, but it was unclear if any **progress** was made.*

*У неділю **делегація** ХАМАС прибула до Каїра для участі в останньому раунді переговорів про припинення вогню, який багато хто назвав останньою можливою перешкодою для перемир'я, але неясно, чи було досягнуто будь-якого **прогресу**.*

The term “delegation” is transliterated to present the original spelling with adjustments for the Ukrainian script. This combination facilitates both auditory recognition and visual identification of the term. The term “progress” is transliterated to represent its pronunciation in Ukrainian (“прогресу”) and transliterated to maintain the original spelling while adapting to the Ukrainian alphabet. This method ensures that Ukrainian readers can comprehend the term orally and visually.

*The US has said it would send reinforcements to Nato's eastern **flank** ...*

*США заявили, що надішлють підкріплення на східний **фланг** НАТО...*

In this instance, a straightforward transliteration approach is employed. The English term “flank” is transliterated into Ukrainian as “фланг”, maintaining the original pronunciation and spelling but adapting it to the Ukrainian alphabet.

*Swedish home with cold war **bunker** attracts buyers as Russia fears grow.*

*Шведський будинок із **бункером** часів холодної війни приваблює покупців, оскільки побоювання Росії зростають.*

The Ukrainian translation “бункером” employs transliteration techniques. The term is transcribed to represent the pronunciation of “bunker” in Ukrainian, while the suffix “-ом” is added to denote the instrumental case, indicating the specific role of the

bunker in the sentence. This approach retains the phonetic and grammatical aspects of the original English term within the Ukrainian context.

Thus, we can conclude that transliteration is one of the most common translation methods used to translate military texts. The share of applied transformations is 12 out of 50 texts studied in total.

**Transcription and Practical transcribing.** Transcription and practical transcribing plays a crucial role in language conversion, particularly within specialized fields like military language. Throughout our examination, we will explore different methods and strategies employed in transcribing international terms, taking into account linguistic, cultural, and technical aspects that shape these choices.

*From **garrison** town to goldrush city*

*Від **гарнізонного** міста до міста золотої лихоманки*

The Ukrainian translation “гарнізонного” represents a transcription of the English word “garrison” into Cyrillic characters, aiming to approximate the pronunciation of the original term in Ukrainian. The transcription approach focuses on capturing the sound of the word rather than strictly adhering to its spelling or structure in English. However, it is important to note that the Ukrainian word “гарнізонного” is a form of the adjective “гарнізонний” (meaning “garrison” in an adjectival form) rather than a direct noun equivalent of “garrison”. This choice may reflect a grammatical adaptation in the translation process to match the syntactic requirements of the Ukrainian sentence.

*‘**Grenade** among birthday gifts’ kills adviser to Ukraine’s military chief*

*“**Граната** серед подарунків на день народження” вбила радника головнокомандувача ЗСУ*

Similarly, the term “grenade” is transcribed into Ukrainian to reflect its English pronunciation while transliterating the English spelling into Cyrillic (Practical transcribing). This ensures that the Ukrainian translation accurately represents the original term while adhering to Ukrainian phonetics and orthography.

*The vice-president called for a ceasefire and the immediate release of hostages, in comments that appeared to be the strongest yet by a US **leader** on Gaza*

*Віце-президент закликав до припинення вогню та негайного звільнення заручників у коментарях, які, здавалося, були найрішучішими з виступів **лідера США** щодо Гази*

The term “leader” is transcribed to represent its pronunciation in Ukrainian (“лідера”). This approach facilitates comprehension for Ukrainian speakers while preserving the familiarity of the original term.

*The Dutch **prime minister**, Mark Rutte, signed a security deal with Ukraine in Kharkiv on Friday.*

*У п'ятницю в Харкові **прем'єр-міністр** Нідерландів Марк Рютте підписав безпекову угоду з Україною.*

In this case, the term “prime minister” is transcribed into Ukrainian using a phonetic representation of the English pronunciation while also transliterating the English spelling into the Cyrillic script (practical transcribing). This approach aims to maintain the original pronunciation and spelling of the term while adapting it to the Ukrainian alphabet and language conventions.

*Gennadiy Chastiakov, aide to commander-in-chief of **army**, died in *explosion* on his birthday*

*У свій день народження від вибуху загинув помічник головнокомандувача **армією** Геннадій Частяков*

The term “army” is transcribed into Ukrainian to reflect its English pronunciation while transliterating the English spelling into Cyrillic. This maintains the original form of the term while rendering it in a format suitable for Ukrainian readers.

*It has declared an end to the Obama administration's policy of “**strategic patience**” but has not specified what action it would take in response to another nuclear warhead or missile test.*

*Він оголосив про припинення політики “**стратегічного терпіння**” адміністрації Обами, але не вказав, які дії він вживе у відповідь на чергове випробування ядерної боеголовки чи ракети.*

The internationalism “strategic” is transcribed and transliterated into Ukrainian as “стратегічного” (Practical transcribing). Similar to the previous example, transcription captures the pronunciation of the English term, while transliteration maintains the integrity of the spelling and structure in the target language.

*A senior staffer who advises the US Senate on Russia policy is under investigation for making trips to Ukraine in military uniform and supplying the country’s armed forces with privately donated **sniper** equipment, it was reported on Monday.*

*Як повідомлялося в понеділок, старший співробітник, який консультує Сенат США з питань політики щодо Росії, перебуває під слідством за поїздки в Україну у військовій формі та постачання збройним силам країни приватного **снайперського** обладнання.*

The term “sniper” is transcribed into Ukrainian to reflect its English pronunciation. This approach ensures that the Ukrainian translation accurately represents the original term while adhering to Ukrainian phonetics and orthography.

*Inside a stove-warmed room, half a dozen **soldiers** from Ukraine’s 68th Jaeger infantry **brigade** monitor the frontline.*

*У кімнаті, нагрітій пічкою, півдюжини **солдатів** 68-ї єгерської піхотної **бригади** України спостерігають за лінією фронту.*

Similarly, the term “soldiers” is transcribed into Ukrainian to reflect its English pronunciation while transliterating the English spelling into Cyrillic (Practical transcribing). This approach maintains consistency between the pronunciation and spelling of the term in both languages. The term “brigade” is transliterated into Ukrainian to reflect its English spelling into Cyrillic. This approach ensures accuracy in representing the original term while adapting it to the Ukrainian language's phonetic and orthographic norms.

*The status quo in North Korea is unacceptable and the council must be prepared to impose additional and stronger sanctions on North Korean nuclear and **ballistic** missile programs.*



*Статус-кво в Північній Кореї є неприйнятним, і Рада повинна бути готова накладати додаткові та суворіші санкції на північнокорейську ядерну програму та програми **балістичних** ракет.*

The internationalism “ballistic” is transcribed and transliterated into Ukrainian as “балістичних” (Practical transcribing). Through transcription, the pronunciation of the English word is represented using the Ukrainian alphabet, while transliteration ensures coherence in spelling and structure across languages.

*In recent weeks, Ukraine has **mobilised** a concerted effort to improve field fortifications as its forces pivot to a more defensive posture along ...*

*Останніми тижнями Україна **мобілізувала** спільні зусилля для покращення польових фортифікацій, оскільки її сили повертаються до більш оборонної позиції вздовж...*

The Ukrainian translation “мобілізувала” represents a transliteration of the English word “mobilised” into Cyrillic characters, while also adapting its grammatical form to match the feminine gender and singular number of the subject in the Ukrainian sentence (Practical transcribing). Transliteration involves converting the English spelling of the word into the corresponding characters of the Ukrainian alphabet, preserving the original structure and pronunciation as closely as possible. In this case, the translation accurately reflects the phonetic and orthographic characteristics of the English term “mobilised” in Ukrainian.

*Israeli intelligence officials are planning to wait for at least several days before beginning the delicate process of **debriefing** ...*

*Співробітники ізраїльської розвідки планують почекати щонайменше кілька днів, перш ніж почати делікатний процес **дебрифінгу**...*

The Ukrainian translation “дебрифінгу” combines both transcription and transliteration elements (Practical transcribing). The term is transcribed to approximate the pronunciation of “debriefing” in Ukrainian, while the addition of the “-y” ending reflects the grammatical form required in the context of the sentence. This approach maintains the original phonetic structure of the English term while adapting it to fit Ukrainian syntax and grammar.

*A general who led China's **anti-terrorism** special forces in Xinjiang has been named as the new chief of the People's Liberation Army's ...*

*Генерал, який очолював **антитерористичний** спецназ Китаю в Сінцзяні, був призначений новим начальником Народно-визвольної армії ...*

Here, a transliteration approach is used. The English term “anti-terrorism” is transliterated into Ukrainian as “антитерористичний”, preserving the original structure while adjusting it to the Ukrainian alphabet (Practical transcribing).

*Israel orders **evacuation** of northern Gaza.*

*Ізраїль наказав **евакуювати** північну частину Гази*

The addition of the verb ending “-увати” signifies the action of evacuating, conforming to Ukrainian grammatical norms (Practical transcribing). While the transliteration aspect preserves the spelling and pronunciation of the English term, the grammatical adaptation ensures semantic accuracy and syntactic coherence in the translation.

*I'm just praying to God': people in Gaza caught between evacuation order, Hamas and **bombs***

*Я просто молюся Богу”: люди в Газі опинилися між наказом про евакуацію, ХАМАС і **бомбами***

The term is transcribed to approximate the spelling of “bombs” in Ukrainian, while the suffix “-ами” indicates the instrumental case, denoting the means by which an action is carried out. This approach effectively conveys the phonetic and grammatical characteristics of the English term “bombs” in Ukrainian.

Overall, the prevalence of transcription and transliteration in the translation of internationalisms into Ukrainian underscores their significance as essential techniques in cross-linguistic communication and the adaptation of specialized vocabulary. By employing these methods, translators can ensure the fidelity and intelligibility of military terminology while accommodating linguistic and cultural differences between languages.

In conclusion, the analysis of the translation of internationalisms into the Ukrainian language reveals that a significant portion of the selected terms, specifically

13 out of 50, are translated using transcribing technique. This finding underscores the importance of these methods in rendering foreign terms, especially in technical and specialized domains such as military discourse. On the contrary, the share of transcription as a translation transformation is one of the smallest of all the above, namely 2 out of 50.

**Tracing.** Tracing, also known as calque, involves the direct translation of terms or phrases from one language into another while preserving the original structure and components. This approach is especially useful when translating military terminology, where certain terms may not have direct equivalents in the target language. By borrowing the structure and components of a source language term and integrating them into the target language, loanwords translation allows you to convey the exact meaning while maintaining linguistic integrity. It allows for the incorporation of foreign concepts and terminology into the target language discourse, ensuring accuracy and consistency in communication in a military context. In addition, borrowing helps to bring translated texts in line with the linguistic and cultural norms of the target audience, improving comprehension and readability.

*This is an **anti-tank** position and somewhere beyond lie the Russian lines...*

*Це **протитанкова** позиція, а десть далі знаходяться російські лінії...*

The internationalism “anti-tank” is translated into Ukrainian as “протитанкова”. This direct translation accurately reflects the purpose or function of equipment or positions designed to counter or destroy tanks. The term “протитанкова” effectively conveys the anti-tank aspect, aligning with Ukrainian terminology in the military context.

*US vice-president Kamala Harris has bluntly called out Israel for not doing enough to ease a “**humanitarian catastrophe**” in Gaza*

*Вице-президент США Камала Гарріс прямо звинуватила Ізраїль у тому, що він недостатньо робить для полегшення “**гуманітарної катастрофи**” в Газі.*

The term is a direct translation and preserves the original structure and components. This ensures clarity in understanding the term while preserving its linguistic characteristics.

*Illia Yevlash, spokesperson for the **operational group** overseeing the eastern frontline, told Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty that Russian forces were concentrating efforts to make a push on the strategic city.*

*Ілля Євлаш, речник **оперативної групи** з нагляду за східною лінією фронту, сказав Радіо Вільна Європа/Радіо Свобода, що російські війська зосереджують зусилля для наступу на стратегічне місто.*

Similarly, the term “operational group” is translated as “оперативної групи” by borrowing its structure in English language.

*A senior staffer who advises the US Senate on Russia policy is under investigation for making trips to Ukraine in military uniform and supplying the country’s **armed forces** with privately donated sniper equipment, it was reported on Monday.*

*Як повідомлялося в понеділок, старший співробітник, який консультує Сенат США з питань політики щодо Росії, перебуває під слідством за поїздки в Україну у військовій формі та постачання **збройним силам** країни приватного снайперського обладнання.*

The term “armed forces” is also a direct borrowing. This approach ensures that the Ukrainian translation accurately represents the original term while borrowing its structure and components.

In the summary, the analysis of the translation of internationalisms into the Ukrainian language reveals that only a small portion of the selected terms, specifically 4 out of 50, are translated using tracing. However, this does not mean that this type of translation transformation is not important, but only emphasizes the prevalence of the other translation methods outlined above.

**2.3. Lexical and semantic transformations.** In the realm of translating texts within the military sphere, the methods of differentiation and descriptive translation emerges as a crucial lexical and semantic transformations.

**Differentiation.** Differentiation involves the deliberate choice to diverge from literal translation and instead emphasize nuances and distinctions specific to the target

language and culture. This strategy is particularly valuable in military translation when direct equivalence may lead to ambiguity or misinterpretation. It ensures clarity and precision in communication within military discourse. This method allows translators to select alternative terms or expressions that capture the essence of the source text while effectively conveying its intended meaning to the target audience. Furthermore, differentiation enables the incorporation of contextual and cultural considerations, enhancing the relevance and effectiveness of translated texts within the military context.

*It suggests that the attackers were running short on **armour** in the Vuhledar sector, at least for now.*

*Це свідчить про те, що солдатам не вистачало **озброєння** на Вугледарському напрямі, принаймні на даний момент.*

The Ukrainian translation “захисту” employs differentiation by providing a loan equivalent rather than a direct linguistic equivalent of the English term “armour”. Instead of directly translating the word “armour” as its literal equivalent “броня”, which refers to protective covering for the body or vehicles, the translator opts for more contextually appropriate term “захист”, meaning “protection”. This choice allows for a more accurate and meaningful representation of the intended concept in Ukrainian, considering the specific context of military discourse and the shortage of protective equipment in the Vuhledar sector.

*...further raising tensions in a volatile **battle** in north-east Asia.*

*... подальше підвищення напруги в жоорстокій **битві** у північно-східній Азії.*

Similarly, the internationalism “battle” is translated into Ukrainian as “битві”, which is one of the many options chosen for referring to a military encounter or engagement between opposing forces. By using “битві”, the translator accurately conveys the notion of a conflict or struggle, aligning with the original meaning of the term “battle” within the context of military operations.

*Ukraine has attacked a **barracks** in the Russian-occupied city of Melitopol with some Ukrainian sources claiming scores of Russian casualties.*

*Україна атакувала **казарми** в окупованому Росією місті Мелітополі, при цьому деякі українські джерела заявляють про численні втрати росіян.*

The term “казарми” exemplifies the principle of differentiation, wherein the most suitable translational choice was made to accurately convey the notion of military barracks, referring to buildings or facilities where soldiers are housed and accommodated. This translation effectively captures the essence of the original term while ensuring clarity and cultural relevance in Ukrainian.

*The surgeon who created the life-saving Heimlich **maneuver** for choking victims has died*

*Помер хірург, який створив рятівний **прийом** Геймліха для жертв удушення*

The term “прийом” is another example of differentiation, referring to a planned movement or tactical action performed by military forces. This translation choice maintains the original meaning of the term while providing a culturally appropriate equivalent in Ukrainian military terminology.

*We decided to test how palatable the newer **ration** packs are, and begged a meal from the many countries with soldiers in Kabul for a charity ...*

*Ми вирішили перевірити, наскільки вдалі нові пакети **пайків**, і попросили їжу в багатьох країнах із солдатами в Кабулі на благодійність...*

Similarly, the term “пайків” serves as another example of differentiation, referring to a fixed portion of food or provisions allocated for military personnel. This translation accurately conveys the concept of rations in the context of military supplies and sustenance.

In conclusion, we can say that such a translation technique as differentiation has a significant place in our analysis. Out of the total of 50 transformations, 5 are due to differentiation. This emphasizes the importance of using this particular type of translation transformation.

**Descriptive translation.** Descriptive translation is particularly relevant in cases where there is no direct equivalent for a foreign term in the target language or when the literal translation may not adequately convey the intended meaning or cultural

context. In the context of military terminology, descriptive translation allows for the effective communication of complex concepts and technical terms by providing descriptive equivalents that are familiar and comprehensible to the target audience.

*Parker “traveled Ukraine’s frontlines wearing **camouflage** and Ukrainian military insignia and had hired a Ukrainian official for a US government fellowship over the objections of congressional ethics and security officials”, the newspaper said.*

*Газета повідомила, що Паркер “подорожував на передовій України у **військовій формі** та з українськими військовими символами та найняв українського чиновника для стипендії уряду США, незважаючи на заперечення представників етики Конгресу та служби безпеки”.*

The Ukrainian translation “у військовій формі” (in military uniform) employs descriptive translation by providing a descriptive equivalent that describes the appearance and purpose of the term “camouflage”. Instead of directly translating the word “camouflage”, which may not fully convey its meaning in the target language, the translator opts for a descriptive phrase that specifies the context and usage of the term. This approach ensures clarity and comprehension among Ukrainian readers by providing a descriptive equivalent that conveys the intended meaning in the context of military attire and operations.

*Despite day after day of **attacks**, Ukraine’s military have only given a little ground in a fight that has – so far at least*

*Незважаючи на **тяжкі наступальні бої** день за днем, українські військові отримали лише невелику перевагу в боротьбі – принаймні досі*

The Ukrainian translation “тяжкі наступальні бої” (heavy offensive battles) utilizes descriptive translation to convey the intensity and nature of the attacks described in the source text. Instead of directly translating the term “attacks”, which may be too broad and generic, the translator opts for a descriptive phrase that specifies the severity and type of the attacks. This descriptive equivalent provides a nuanced understanding of the situation to Ukrainian readers by conveying the specific context and implications of the term “attacks” within the military context. It enhances the

accuracy and comprehensibility of the translation by providing a descriptive equivalent that captures the nuances of the source term.

### **Conclusions to Chapter 2**

In conclusion, the analysis of the translation of internationalisms into the Ukrainian language reveals that descriptive translation is applied to a limited extent, with only 2 out of the 50 selected internationalisms employing this strategy. Despite its lower frequency compared to other translation methods, Descriptive Translation plays a crucial role in conveying the meaning and nuances of foreign terms within the context of military discourse.

By employing descriptive translation, translators enhance the clarity, accuracy, and readability of translated texts, ensuring effective cross-linguistic communication in the domain of military terminology. While descriptive translation may not be the predominant strategy, its judicious application demonstrates its importance in overcoming linguistic and cultural barriers and facilitating accurate and nuanced translations of internationalisms into the Ukrainian language.



## CONCLUSIONS

After conducting a comprehensive analysis of internationalisms in English-language texts of the military sphere and their translational aspect, several key findings have emerged.

After conducting a comprehensive analysis of internationalisms in English-language texts of the military sphere and their translational aspect, several key findings have emerged.

Internationalisms play a significant role in military discourse, serving as specialized terminology that reflects the unique nature of military activities and operations. These internationalisms often carry specific connotations and cultural meanings that require careful consideration during translation.

The translation of internationalisms involves various challenges and considerations, particularly when transferring these terms between languages with different linguistic and cultural backgrounds. The choice of translation strategy, whether it be transcription, transliteration, descriptive translation, or equivalent translation, significantly impacts the accuracy and effectiveness of conveying the intended meaning.

The analysis of the translation of internationalisms into Ukrainian demonstrated the complexities involved in rendering these terms accurately while maintaining their intended meaning and communicative effectiveness. Each translation approach has its advantages and limitations, and the choice of strategy depends on various factors, including linguistic considerations, cultural nuances, and the specific context of the text.

Based on the analysis of 50 internationalisms in Ukrainian and English-language texts of the military sphere, the following results were obtained:

1. Equivalent translation accounted for 24% of the total internationalisms analyzed, involving the substitution of internationalisms with equivalent terms or expressions in the target language. This approach was selected to ensure naturalness and cultural appropriateness in the translation

process, particularly when direct transcription or transliteration may result in awkward or unfamiliar terms.

2. Transliteration was one of the most commonly used translation strategies, accounting for 24% of the total internationalisms analyzed. This approach involves representing foreign words or terms using characters from the target language's alphabet.

3. Practical transcribing was most commonly used translation strategy, making up 26% of the total internationalisms examined. This strategy was preferred for its simplicity and ability to maintain the original form of the internationalisms.

4. Transcription was not applied as frequently, making up 4% of all cases under analysis. This approach involves representing foreign words or terms using phonetic equivalents.

5. Tracing, which accounts for 8% of the total number of translation transformations used, proved to be an important strategy in the translation process. This method involves mirroring the structure of foreign language terms in the target language, which allows for the integration of foreign language concepts while maintaining linguistic integrity.

6. Also in translation uses Differentiation (10%) being employed more often than other methods, such as transcription or descriptive translation, which emphasizes its importance for the effective conveyance of the meaning of the translated text.

7. Descriptive translation was employed in 4% of the cases, where internationalisms were translated by describing their meaning rather than directly transcribing or transliterating them. This strategy was utilized to ensure clarity and comprehension, especially when the meaning of the internationalism was not readily understandable in the target language.

In conclusion, the study of internationalisms in Ukrainian and English-language texts of the military sphere and their translational aspect provides valuable insights into the complexities of military terminology translation. By understanding the challenges

and considerations involved, translators can strive to produce translations that accurately convey the intended meaning while effectively communicating within the domain of military discourse.

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## ANNEXES

### ANNEX A

#### **Opening Remarks by Secretary of Defense Lloyd J. Austin III at the 17th Ukraine Defense Contact Group (As Delivered)**

Well, good day, everyone.

And thanks for joining us for the 17th meeting of the Ukraine Defense Contact Group.

It's great to see everyone on the screen today.

As you may know, I just got back from Kyiv, where I met with President Zelenskyy, Minister Umerov, and General Zaluzhny.

I also met with brave Ukrainian troops, who are just back from the front lines.

And my message to them was simple: We will continue to stand with Ukraine for as long as it takes.

We're focused on supporting Ukraine as it continues to fight through this winter and defend its critical infrastructure.

And through this extraordinary group of some 50 countries, we remind the world of our shared commitment to support Ukraine today—and for the long haul.

So, let me thank Minister Umerov and his delegation for joining us today.

Rustem, it was great seeing you, President Zelenskyy, and other Ukrainian leaders on Monday in Kyiv.

It was also great to spend some time with your troops.

Since my last visit to Kyiv in April 2022, they have continued to fight bravely against Russian aggression. Ukraine has regained 50 percent of the territory lost since February 2022.

And it was moving to see once again firsthand the resilience of the Ukrainian people, who stand firm in the face of continued attacks.

So Rustem, I'm looking forward to another productive Contact Group with you.



For more than 20 months, the people of Ukraine have shown the world the power of a free people to resist Putin's aggression.

And Ukraine's fight for freedom matters to us all. As President Biden has said, when tyrants don't pay a price for their aggression, they continue to menace the world.

And none of us want to live in a world where bullies like Putin can invade their peaceful neighbor with impunity.

And we refuse to let the shape of global security be dictated by autocrats who rely on repression by force at home and coercion by force abroad.

We've gathered today because we share a vision for a world that is free, open, prosperous, and secure.

And so I'm proud that this history-making Contact Group has committed more than \$80 billion in security assistance to Ukraine since the Kremlin launched its indefensible invasion.

And I'm proud of your steadfast commitment.

Our unity sends a clear message to Putin that he cannot outlast us or prevail in a contest of wills.

And as Putin continues his tragic, unnecessary war, he has been forced to look for support from Iran and North Korea.

It was chilling to see a delegation from Hamas—led by one of the terrorist group's leaders—brazenly visit Moscow on October 26 to meet with senior Russian officials.

Both Ukraine and Israel are facing relentless foes, who are out to annihilate them.

And we see that Iran is fueling conflict in both Gaza and Ukraine by arming Hamas and Putin.

Iran's support to the Kremlin and Hamas harms Ukraine, harms stability in the Middle East, and it affects the rules based international order.

This is a moment of global challenge.

But make no mistake. The United States is fully capable of continuing our strong support for Ukraine even as we stand with Israel in its hour of need.

So as Ukraine faces another winter of war, I urge this group to provide Ukraine with air-defense capabilities to protect its people.

You know, just days before my visit to Kyiv, Putin's forces launched a new barrage of missile attacks at Kyiv and other parts of Ukraine.

He did that to try to damage Ukraine's energy grid.

Russian attacks on Ukraine's infrastructure could mean suffering and death for countless innocent Ukrainian civilians.

But I remain more confident than ever that the Ukrainian people will stay resilient in the face of hardship. That's because they are fighting for their homes, for their families, and for their very future.

And so, as we dig deep to support our partner, we must think creatively about how we can continue to meet Ukraine's needs. The United States remains committed to doing our part.

On Monday, I announced our latest security package for Ukraine, worth a \$100 million.

This is our 51st drawdown of equipment from Department of Defense stocks. And it includes an additional HIMARS system and ammunition, Stinger missiles, 155-millimeter and 105-millimeter artillery rounds, anti-tank weapons, and cold-weather gear.

And I want to recognize Germany for its latest security assistance package worth \$1.4 billion that Minister Pistorius announced yesterday in Kyiv.

This package includes critically needed air-defense systems and 155-millimeter ammunition.

Now, I look forward to discussing how we can work together to meet Ukraine's other immediate requirements.

And we'll continue to discuss ways to help Ukraine build up its future force.

I look forward to working together to identify the leaders and participants for each of our "capability coalitions".

You know, we have already organized coalitions focused on building up Ukraine's air force and its information-technology capabilities. And today, we'll discuss the progress that's been made since our last meeting in developing a new capability coalition on ground-based air-defense.

I appreciate the leadership of Germany and France in organizing this important initiative. Last week, they held their first virtual coalition discussion.

And we're marshalling resources from across the Contact Group to support these efforts.

So I'm eager to hear updates from our current capability coalitions, as well as plans to stand up new ones.

Friends, we've got a big agenda today. And I continue to be inspired by all of your determination.

Putin stands alone. But we stand together. And we will continue to support the forces of freedom in Ukraine.

So thanks for being here. And so now we'll pause while our friends in the media disconnect.

## ANNEX B

<i>Example</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Transformation</i>
<b>prime minister</b>	<b>прем'єр-міністр</b>	Practical transcribing
<b>operational group</b>	<b>оперативної групи</b>	Tracing
<b>armed forces</b>	<b>збройним силам</b>	Tracing
<b>NATO</b>	<b>НАТО</b>	Transliteration
<b>tanks</b>	<b>танків</b>	Transliteration
<b>armoured troop</b>	<b>бронетранспортери в</b>	Equivalent translation
<b>radar</b>	<b>радаром</b>	Transliteration
<b>helicopters</b>	<b>гвинтокрили</b>	Equivalent translation
<b>Grenade</b>	<b>Граната</b>	Practical transcribing
<b>commander-in-chief</b>	<b>головнокомандува ча</b>	Equivalent translation
<b>army</b>	<b>армією</b>	Transcription
<b>Gen</b>	<b>Генерал</b>	De abbreviation, Transliteration
<b>sniper</b>	<b>снайперського</b>	Practical transcribing
<b>camouflage</b>	<b>у військовій формі</b>	Descriptive translation
<b>drones</b>	<b>безпілотники</b>	Equivalent translation
<b>escort</b>	<b>супровід</b>	Equivalent translation
<b>soldiers</b>	<b>солдатів</b>	Practical transcribing

<b>brigade</b>	<b>бригади</b>	Practical transcribing
<b>major</b>	<b>майор</b>	Transliteration
<b>attacks</b>	<b>тяжкі наступальні бої</b>	Descriptive translation
<b>armour</b>	<b>озброєння</b>	Differentiation
<b>lieutenant</b>	<b>лейтенант</b>	Transliteration
<b>anti-tank</b>	<b>протитанкова</b>	Tracing
<b>combat</b>	<b>бойових</b>	Equivalent translation
<b>submarine</b>	<b>підводним човном</b>	Equivalent translation
<b>battle</b>	<b>битві</b>	Differentiation
<b>strategic</b>	<b>стратегічного</b>	Practical transcribing
<b>armada</b>	<b>армада</b>	Transliteration
<b>ballistic</b>	<b>балістичних</b>	Practical transcribing
<b>vice-president</b>	<b>Віце-президент</b>	Transliteration
<b>leader</b>	<b>лідера</b>	Transcription
<b>humanitarian catastrophe</b>	<b>гуманітарної катастрофи</b>	Tracing
<b>re-election</b>	<b>переобратися</b>	Equivalent translation
<b>delegation</b>	<b>делегація</b>	Transliteration
<b>progress</b>	<b>прогресу</b>	Transliteration
<b>barracks</b>	<b>казарми</b>	Differentiation
<b>flank</b>	<b>фланг</b>	Transliteration

<b>anti-terrorism</b>	<b>антитерористичний</b>	Practical transcribing
<b>garrison</b>	<b>гарнізонного</b>	Practical transcribing
<b>maneuver</b>	<b>прийом</b>	Differentiation
<b>ration</b>	<b>пайків</b>	Differentiation
<b>trench</b>	<b>окопна</b>	Equivalent translation
<b>mobilised</b>	<b>мобілізувала</b>	Practical transcribing
<b>convoy</b>	<b>колона</b>	Equivalent translation
<b>debriefing</b>	<b>дебрифінгу</b>	Practical transcribing
<b>sabotage</b>	<b>диверсійна</b>	Equivalent translation
<b>bunker</b>	<b>бункером</b>	Transliteration
<b>neutralised</b>	<b>знешкодила</b>	Equivalent translation
<b>evacuation</b>	<b>евакуювати</b>	Practical transcribing
<b>bombs</b>	<b>бомбами</b>	Practical transcribing

## РЕЗЮМЕ

Курсова робота “Інтернаціоналізми в українських та англомовних текстах військової сфери та перекладознавчий аспект” присвячена аналізу перекладу інтернаціоналізмів у військовому дискурсі з англійської мови на українську. Основною метою дослідження є вивчення різних методів перекладу інтернаціоналізмів та їхніх варіантів, таких як транскрипція, транслітерація, диференціація, калькування, описовий переклад і еквівалентний переклад. Аналізуються також характеристики військового дискурсу, зокрема його лінгвістичні особливості, такі як лаконічність, ясність і точність, а також здійснюється семантичний аналіз окремих інтернаціоналізмів. Дослідження ґрунтується на аналізі 50 міжнародних слів у військовому контексті. Результати дослідження вказують на ефективність різних стратегій перекладу та показують, як вони впливають на точність і зрозумілість перекладу військових термінів та висловлювань.

**Ключові слова:** переклад, перекладацький аналіз, інтернаціоналізми, перекладацькі трансформації, військовий дискурс.