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CONTENT

# INTRODUCTION

The problem of terminology included in various term systems is today one of the most relevant and researched in modern linguistics and philology. The great importance of studying terms is connected with the fact that in every language, including the English language, there is a large amount of special vocabulary, without which professional communication between people is impossible. Despite the active study of terms in the scientific literature, to date there is still no clear understanding of the term, its structural and semantic features have not been precisely identified.

This problem was studied by Yu. V. Bailo, L. P. Bilozerska, T. R. Kyyak, and T. I. Panko.

The relevance of the research lies in the fact that some term systems remain without close attention.

The object of research is military terminology.

The subject of the study was the structural and semantic characteristics of the terms of this scientific field.

The purpose of the study is to analyze the structural and semantic features of English terms.

To achieve this goal, it is necessary to solve a number of tasks:

1. Clarify the definition of the terms "term" and "term system".

2. Consider the peculiarities of terms in semantic and structural aspects.

3. Compile semantic and structural classifications of military terminology.

Research methods include: descriptive method - for studying and systematizing the terms of this field, comparative method - for identifying common and distinctive features in the study of vocabulary, structural method - for researching the specifics of the structure of terms based on the application of the method of analysis by direct language components. Comparative analysis for the study of foreign experience in the use of military terms, elements of quantitative analysis for the presentation of research results.

The novelty of the research lies in the substantiation of the specifics of the translation of military terminology.

Research structure: the work consists of an introduction, two chapters, conclusions and a list of used literature. The total number of sources is 21. The work contains 37 p.

# CHAPTER I. TRANSLATION OF ABBREVIATIONS AS AN OBJECT OF LINGUISTIC RESEARCH

## 1.1 The history of the emergence of abbreviations and the meaning of the concept of abbreviation

Modern scientists pay great attention to the problem of functioning of terminology in various scientific fields. The increased interest in terms and its features are associated with the active growth of scientific and technical knowledge. As a result, most modern languages have more than 90 percent of the terms in their vocabulary. This is a special vocabulary, that is, a terminology that increases much faster than the commonly used vocabulary. Moreover, some special terms eventually enter the vocabulary of the language and become the general vocabulary of the language [5].

The word "term" comes from the Latin root "ter", which had the meaning "to cross, to reach the goal that is on the other side". Based on this meaning, at first the word "term" was used to designate a sentry of some guarded area. In this sense, the word "term" was used in the field of religion, then in philosophy, medicine, theology, linguistics and other sciences [3].

Today, the word "term" has lost its original meaning. However, a precise and generally accepted definition of this concept still does not exist, despite the fact that many scientists in their definitions try to give a more precise and detailed definition, indicating in it all the properties of special terminology.

The lack of a single definition of the word "term" is due to the fact that the science that studies terms - terminology - emerged relatively recently. Moreover, the language changes over time, so the definitions of various concepts also undergo changes, which also happens with the word "term".In addition, the lack of a precise definition of the concept of "term" is also caused by the interdisciplinary nature of the concept, since the word "term" is used in various sciences, its

multifaceted nature and the personal vision of the terminology problem of each scientist [8].

We will present the opinions of various scientists and researchers on the problem of defining the term "term".

The terms are combined into a certain term system, i.e. a set of terms studied within terminology.

Terminology is an ambiguous concept. It can mean:

- the science of terms;

- part of the vocabulary of the language, which includes only special vocabulary;

- a system of designation of professional and scientific concepts in a certain field of knowledge [2].

In the course of its development, terminology has the opportunity to turn into a term system, which means a language or symbolic model of a certain special field of knowledge [4].

As one of the most important characteristics of terms in their scientific works on terminology, many scientists single out systematicity, which is the reason for the formation of term systems in one or another language. However, in this case, one should not associate systematicity or systematicity with a generally accepted concept in language, where many elements of language, related to each other, form a certain unity and integrity.

A word, as is known, expresses a concept. The term in each terminology is correlated with certain concepts of the relevant field of knowledge. These concepts are related to each other by special features, a certain field of knowledge, spheres of activity in which they are used, i.e. in the system. It is in the system that the essence of all its elements are fully manifested. The term as an element of the system "...as passively registers a concept, but in turn influences this concept, clarifies it, separates it from related ideas" [3]. Beyond the terminology, that is. outside the system, the term loses its status.

The language develops continuously in leaps and bounds, moving into the future, changing and improving, it carries with it the baggage of knowledge of the past. The emergence of new lexical units is always determined by the development of human social activity and scientific and technological progress. We are talking about extralinguistic factors of the formation of an abbreviation that affect the needs of modern society. The object of our research is an abbreviation, in order to better understand the historical origin of these abbreviations, it is necessary to provide the definition of the abbreviation indicated in various dictionaries.

In O. O. Selivanova's dictionary "Linguistic Encyclopedia" the term abbreviation belongs to the section of linguistics, word-form, which studies the word-forming subsystem of the language, the mechanism of word formation based on the system of morphemes present in the language and methods of their combination. The formation of the word work is associated with the names of famous linguists: V. Vinogradov, M. Dokulil, O. Zemska, H. Vynokur, M. Shansky, V. Doroshevsky, I. Kovalik, O. Tikhonov, I. Ulakhanov, V. Lopatin , O. Kubryakova, N. Yanko-Trynytska, M. Yantsenetska, V. Horpynycha, L. Yurchuk, I. Yatsenko, T. Vozny.

In the Linguistic Encyclopedia of 2010, the term abbreviation (from the Latin Abbrevio - to shorten) means - usually a noun formed by shortening a simple word or components of a complex word or elements of a creative phrase to the level of sounds or letters, syllables or other fragments of words [5].

To determine the complexity of this term, we will use not a linguistic dictionary of terms, but a school etymological dictionary, in which the abbreviation borrowed in the 18th century. from Italian as.abbreviatura goes back to Latin. abbreviare "to shorten", pref. derived from breviare - i.e., in turn, formed from the adjective brevis "short". Literally, the abbreviation is "abbreviation". Now this is the name given to words such as detective, "detective novel" - detective film, informals - members of informal associations, etc., as well as the composition of abbreviated words (university, AIDS) [12].

The result of the comparison can be obtained by considering the concept of abbreviation in the Dictionary of Business Terms, in which it is determined as a name or designation consisting of the initial letters or numbers of a word combination, which is used to reduce space and speed up the transmission of information [8].

The information load of the concept of abbreviation in each dictionary is revealed within its functioning, as the linguistic term abbreviation was considered earlier in 1976.

It is necessary to consider the dictionary of synonyms in order to understand which terms are close to the use of this kind of abbreviations: abbreviation: abbreviation, abbreviation, shortening, omissions, designations, inscriptions under the title, (abbreviated, conventional) designation, complex abbreviated word [2].

In the English language, for example, the dictionary of synonyms gives the following meanings, which are identified in the same way: abbreviation (n.) - abridgement, abstraction, compendium, condensation, contraction, curtailment, grammar, outline, recapitulation, reduction, shortening, truncation [10]. The studied material suggests the idea that the term abbreviation has common characteristics with the title, as indicated in the dictionary of synonyms. Let's consider this concept: you are the background, or the title (from the Greek τιτρος, lat.titulus - 'inscription') - in medieval Latin, Greek and Slavic scripts, a superlinear diacritical mark in the form of a wavy or zigzag line, which indicates the abbreviation of the words written under it or the numerical value of the letters [11].

Thus, we can conclude that previously a certain sign was used to denote abbreviations. This sign originated in Latin writing as an element of the system of abbreviations invented by Tyrone (1st century BC). In this way, there was a transition from Latin to Greek, from there to Old Slavonic, Cyrillic and Glagolitic. To learn about the history of our culture, it is necessary to note that the phenomenon of reduction is present in it primarily at the graphic level. Such sacred words: God, Mother of God, Jesus Christ, Savior - were written in abbreviation under the title (recall that the title is a superscript symbol that signals the

abbreviation of the word). Letters from the middle of the word fell out - or were carried above the line.

The units of the second denomination – abbreviations – shorten the units of the first denomination, forming the one mentioned above. Within the framework of semiotics, it can be noted that an abbreviation is a sign of a sign. The task of the sign is to generalize reality, thus, an abbreviation is reality, generalized twice, in which two motives for creating abbreviations exist and interact side by side: sacredness and linguistic economy.

Returning to the source and history of the occurrence of the abbreviation, it should be noted that they were used in the writing of all peoples who had writing. The objects used to write on were: tablets, parchment, wooden boards, and abbreviations were used in order to save space on such media. For example, the Romans abbreviated their own names using the initial letters of words: Q. – Quintus, and over time, other words also underwent these changes: cos. – consul, and the repetition of the same letter meant that the subject is used in the plural: coss. - consuls. Not only proper and general names were abbreviated, but also units of measure and weight, such inscriptions could be found on coins and papyri. Roman lawyers used abbreviations and systems of simplification rules for cursive writing [1].

To reveal this concept, it is necessary to consider the concept of shorthand, from the Greek. literally 'writing', meaning the use of certain simplified characters to quickly write down human speech. For example, the Greek slave Marcus Tullius Tyrone - the founder of ancient Roman shorthand - developed several thousand abbreviations, they were called "Tironian notes", which he used to record the speeches of his master orator Cicero (106-43 BC).

In Rome, this Tyrone system was widely used, and among the titled persons, Caesar and Emperor Titus used it [3].

Having considered the basis of the creation of the system of abbreviations, it is necessary to follow the chronological sequence of the use of the abbreviation. So, the ancient Roman abbreviations, or Tirotan marks, together with the Latin

language passed into the Middle Ages in the form of inscriptions on coins, later in manuscripts, and from the 11th to the 16th centuries in manuscripts and letters. Most often, such abbreviations in Latin manuscripts and letters consisted of omissions and combinations of letters [1].

We can conclude that such a system existed in Europe for more than a thousand years, surviving the Roman Empire, and in the Middle Ages it began to be associated with witchcraft. During the reign of Elizabeth, this type of reduction was mentioned, revised and expanded [3].

Speaking of grammatical characteristics, abbreviations often belong to nouns and have the lexical-grammatical properties of a noun, and in a sentence they can be defined by an article, an adjective, and a pronoun. Speaking about the number, these units have singular and plural, in the sentence they act as a definition and complement, while complex abbreviated words acquire lexical properties inherent in the core word, that is, the main one, the core [4].

## 1.2 The main types and varieties of modern English abbreviations

The terms are used in professional language in various fields due to the fact that any scientific knowledge "is formed in the process of scientific knowledge of the world, based not only on theoretical conclusions, but also on the technological expansion of perception, as a result of which it has a rational character and is objective and true" [8].

The terms are characterized by distinct semantic and structural features. First, let's consider the terminology in the semantic aspect.

One of the main semantic properties of terms distinguished by scientists is ambiguity (monosemy). Terms, unlike "everyday" words, are usually unambiguous within their terminological system, but the same word can be a term of different fields of knowledge. Yes, according to D.S. Lotte "...in the terminology established for this field, there should be multitasking terms" [9].

The term is semantically paradigmatic, that is, in each terminology it is

correlated with certain concepts. Therefore, the term is included in various terminological fields, since terminology is a collection of vocabulary of a certain field of production, science, and technology. Outside a certain terminological field, the word loses its term characteristic.

The monosemic nature of the term consists in the fact that the term within one terminological field captures a concept that separates it from other fields of application. The term is included in the lexical system of the language, as well as in other scientific systems. It is accepted that polysemy creates confusion in the use of the word, so the term carries a specific special meaning in no more than one specific field of knowledge.

However, at the moment there is an opinion that polysemy should be very common in certain terminological systems, and unambiguity for a term is only the goal to which it should strive within one terminological field.

The next characteristic of the term is its stylistic neutrality. Any emotional expressive coloring, associativeness, metaphoricality characteristic of the term as a lexical unit is not allowed. The term functions only as an objective name. The term should be devoid of any secondary meanings, so as not to mislead the specialist who uses it in his work.

Terms within the same field that have the same meaning are called doublets (absolute synonyms), for example, machine translation and automatic translation, methane and marsh gas, harvesting and procurement. The concept of synonymy in terminology is most often associated with doublets.

Unlike the general literary language, where a synonym in the text gives a certain stylistic color to the word, the doublet does not affect the content in any way.

According to the above, the main semantic features of the terms are:

1) ambiguity and rare ambiguity;

2) semantic paradigmaticity;

3) stylistic neutrality;

4) presence of doublets;

5) contextual neutrality.

In the structural aspect, the terms also have distinctive features.

One of the controversial points in determining the properties of a term is its accuracy. The accuracy of a term is considered to be the limitation of its meaning. Most often, the accuracy of the term means that its definition has all the necessary features that can be used to distinguish one concept from another.Many scientists believe that the accuracy of a term is determined by its usage.

The accuracy of the term is often associated with another property of the term - compressed speed. Many scientists do not agree in an unequivocal opinion about brevity as a mandatory requirement. The problem of brevity is singled out as one of the main problems of terminology. To some extent, brevity may conflict with such properties of terms as accuracy and systematicity.

However, today there is a trend towards the formation of polysyllabic terms. This need arises from the desire to convey as many features of a certain concept as possible. However, the bulkiness of the text should be taken into account. The need to use a short term comes from practical considerations of the frequent use of the term in the working professional environment.

A structural criterion for the classification of terms is distinguished, where two groups of terms are distinguished:

1) terms-words that are monolexical terms;

2) terms-phrases, which according to the structure are either free or stable phrases [6].

One of the structural features of the terms, which is important for this study, is the difference in the ways of their formation.

First of all, two groups of terms are distinguished, based on whether their basis is original or borrowed from other languages:

First of all, there is a classification of terms according to the way they are formed, based on the base language:

1) primitive terms (terms formed, in our case, in the English language);

2) borrowed terms (terms borrowed into the language from other languages) [6].

It should be noted that at the beginning of its formation, the term can be in two types at once in a certain professional area. For example, this property of the term is often visible in medical terminology, where the original English terms (brain) and Latin terms (cerebrum) are used in parallel. Such uncertainty in the term system is due to the fact that the term appears in the language as a designation of an undistributed representation and for a long time exists only as a pre-term, based on which it does not have a clear form [5].

Ancient terms are divided according to their word-formation pattern. The following groups of terms are distinguished here:

1) non-derived terms – terms that came to the term system from other layers of the vocabulary without any structural changes;

2) derived terms – terms formed with the help of morphological models of word-forms (for example, with the help of affixation);

3) composite terms - terms formed as a result of compounding words from two or more bases;

4) elliptical terms – terms formed by shortening the words of the original word combinations;

5) abbreviated terms – terms formed using an abbreviation, i.e. initial reduction [6].

Most often, terms are formed from commonly used vocabulary, which later turns into a category of a special layer of the vocabulary of a particular language. As a result of such term formation, the meaning of a commonly used word is narrowed, or the meaning is transferred from a commonly used word to a term, as a result of which the word acquires a second, terminological, meaning that is used only in a certain special area [8].

Many terms are formed by means of syntagmatic nomination. This method of formation of terminology means the formation of multi-component terms - word combinations. As a result of syntagmatic nomination, terms are formed, which in

modern linguistics are called multi-word, complex-structure, multi-lexeme, poly-verbal, multi-component terms or chain terms [9]. These terms are widely used in any terminology system, including the field of electronics.

Terminological nomination can also take place according to common word-formation models of the English language: word formation, affixation, conversion, contraction, etc. Abbreviations and abbreviated terms are used more and more often, so compression today can be considered the leading way of term formation in the English language (as well as in other languages) [7].

Based on the above, the structural features of the terms are:

1) brevity;

2) the possibility of forming polysyllabic terms;

3) the possibility of borrowing;

4) formation at the expense of productive word-forming language models.

One of the important problems of achieving the adequacy of the translation is the transmission of the style of the original. Let's consider in more detail the classification of terms by styles in order to take this feature into account in the practical part. The style of military materials ceased to be uniform. In American military materials, there are two trends in the presentation of the material: either in dry official office language with the use of cumbersome, often archaic turns of constructions, or in simple, colloquial, sometimes familiar language.

Military-scientific, military-technical, and military-business styles are distinguished. The military-scientific style is distinguished by a clear presentation and logical thought. Thus, there is practically no emotional component. For a military specialist, the arrangement of material, sequence, notation, geographical names and numbering are also important in the text. Therefore, the most important thing is the accurate transfer of information, without omitting terms or moving in the text. At the syntactic level, the sentences are concise and elliptical, clichés and parallel constructions are used. For example, Field fortifications are a building of stone, wood, and all other available materials [16].

The military-business style is characterized by the use of addresses, formal sequential text and endings. Texts of this style are characterized by stereotyping and linguistic clichés, accuracy and clarity of presentation, clear separation of one thought from another. However, linguistic stereotypes may vary due to cultural and linguistic differences. These features are most often found in statutes, instructions, and military documents.

The military-technical style is distinguished by the presence of technical terminology, a large number of special abbreviations and conventional designations. Of particular importance is the content of the text, its structure, the order of passage of parts and the arrangement, which are of great importance. For example, a WAC is a soldier of the Women's Auxiliary Service of the Ground Forces [16].

Another example, Y is a test model, Z is a planned model, H is a helicopter. Military and journalistic texts should be singled out separately. Undoubtedly, artistic and journalistic texts have the same basic features, but the military theme provides a different orientation and purpose of the text. Political events and military conflicts are discussed in newspapers and television, while journalists use special terms. In addition, in journalism, the texts are aimed at influencing, causing a negative attitude to the events taking place or to the country, to present a deliberately incorrect course of military history.

For journalistic texts, an important role is played by social orientation and the transmission of accurate socio-political content. The use of clichés, newspaper stamps, terms, realities, evaluative words is also characteristic. On the basis of styles, it is fashionable to distinguish separate groups of military terms, terms related to tactics, strategy, ways of waging war, and preparing for war. Example, operations – дії, target acquisition – виявлення та засікання цілей, tank heavy task force – тактична група з переважанням танків. Terms related to weapons, technical equipment of the army. Example, defences – оборонні споруди, infra-red devices – інфрачервоні прилади. Terms constituting diplomatic and

organizational scope. Example, articles of war – положення про військове діловодство та дисциплінарні стягнення [16].

The terms used in the journalistic style are a set of terms associated with all selected styles. These can be terms related to the technical equipment of the army, diplomatic terms, as well as terms describing tactical and strategic military operations. Their peculiarity lies in the fact that they reveal the concepts of modern reality and are characterized by a high frequency. These terms are widely known and understandable to the reader, as they are aimed at a certain perception. Example, missile test – ракетні випробування, military personnel – військовослужбовці.

Let's correlate the functions of the term with the functions of military terms. The functions of the terms manifest themselves differently in each style. They depend on the purpose of transmission, the recipient and the type of text.

Journalistic texts have a pragmatic orientation. Information is conveyed with a certain emotional effect and influence on the addressee, while it is implied that the addressee will respond with a reaction. The intensity of influence on the addressee is highlighted, which is based on arguments and a subjective vision of the situation. The concept of "global communication strategy" is also introduced, in which the text appears as a means of influencing and achieving "local goals" throughout the entire information. Achieving these goals is carried out using the author's chosen genre: article, commentary, review, interview, military chronicle [12].

Let's conclude that the military term is used in atypical genres and its functions are changing. It all depends on how accurately the content of the statement needs to be conveyed, a military term can undergo a change in meaning and receive a more accurate terminological definition. The military term also has a nominative and definitive function in journalistic texts. It is military terms that help put the military situation into context. Such military terms include terms related to tactics, strategy, ways of waging war, preparation for war, related to weapons, technical equipment of the army, which represent the diplomatic and

organizational sphere of application. They carry only a semantic load, and the reader is unable to subjectively understand the meaning of these terms. Thus, it correlates with real reality. However, the meaning of this word is clear, and it does not require special knowledge.

The communicative function of a military term is the main or basic function in a journalistic text. Because of the transmission of information, the military term carries a special meaning. The military term acquires a new function in journalism - a pragmatic one. This function is not typical for the term, we highlighted it in paragraph 1, as it is mainly used in a formal style, for example, in military documents, statutes, where the main definitive function. Journalistic texts are aimed at influencing the reader and encouraging them to act.

Emotional impact helps to create a real picture and involve the reader in what is happening. This function contradicts one of the features of the military term - lack of emotionality. On the other hand, the military term is not limited to the field of use. Since the term is used in journalism, it is related to the social sphere.

M.M. Latu in his article on military terminology writes that military terms are used to achieve language strategies such as persuasion, manipulation, influence, incitement to action, suggestion. Mentioning modern military realities in the context of the message is considered one of the effective tools of pressure, attraction of new allies and manipulation of public consciousness. "We haven't reached the point of strafing and bombing from space," said Pete Teets. In this case, a descriptive phrase is used to reveal the meaning: "launching bomb strikes from the earth's orbit." [13]

It is worth noting that the concepts of new military developments, which pose a real threat today, are used to implement communication strategies. M.M. Latu speaks of a non-systematic perception of concepts, therefore the term is always part of the system of knowledge, its content is interconnected with another concept. Such concepts are to some extent detached from the context and are not designed to reveal their meaning in full. At the same time, these terms are known

to non-specialists, they are used specifically for the purpose of intimidation and demonstration of superiority. Typical terms can be: nuclear weapons, weaponization of space, chemical weapons, biological weapons. [13]

Also, well-known terms help to avoid misunderstandings, thereby not distracting attention from the main idea or idea. As for the intention to show superiority, it is usually about the weapons that the armed forces of one's country have. On the other hand, it gives people a sense of security, and their own importance increases. "As soon as the energy power is used for a nuclear weapon, the American has a moral responsibility for the action. We cannot succeed in this endeavor alone, but we can lead it; we can start it." Obama said. Journalistic texts are often characterized by emotionally colored elements of military vocabulary. These elements can be either little-known or well-known and widely used.

Therefore, the military term becomes ambiguous. As a conclusion, we list all the functions of the military term in journalism:

1. Nominative
2. Definitive
3. Communicative
4. Pragmatic

**1.3 Ways of translating English abbreviations using the Ukrainian language and problems that arise during translation**

Terminology occupies the most prominent place in military literature of all genres, therefore the translation of military terms becomes the most important in the entire activity of a military translator. Modern American military terminology develops most intensively in the field of development of new types of weapons. Example:

- in the field of missile-nuclear and space combat systems - orbital weapon - орбітальна зброя; global missile – глобальна ракета; silo launcher - пускова

споруда шахтного типу; stratospheric fallout - зараження стратосфери радіоактивними продуктами ядерного вибуху

- in the field of electronic and other technical means - beam rider guidance - наведення з променю; laser range finder – лазерний далекомір; ambush detection device - (технічний) засіб виявлення засідок; air cushion vehicle - апарат на повітряній подушці

- in the field of military aviation - continuous airborne alert - безперервне бойове чергування у повітрі; radar picket aircraft-літак радіолокаційного дозору; gunship – озброєний вертоліт; copter-borne - що перевозиться на вертольотах; aviation battalion – авіаційний батальйон; батальйон армійської авіації; helilift - перекидання на вертольотах

When translating operational-tactical terms, you need to be very careful, because it is in this group of terms that the hierarchical dependence of the terms on the scale of hostilities and the rank of command (strategic, operational, tactical) is revealed, although when translated into Ukrainian, this dependence turns out to be much less. degree For example, in the headquarters, a division or department of the headquarters is distinguished, but in the American version, the term staff is used for headquarters of all ranks.

A few words should be said about the terms counter-offensive, counter-attack, counter-stroke, which are often taken as synonyms, which leads to a distortion of meaning, because in American tactical terminology these terms are not synonyms, but each of them corresponds to absolutely a certain range of concepts:

counter-offensive—планомірно підготовлена контратака, проведена по противнику, що вклинився в оборонну позицію, із заздалегідь наміченого рубежу.

counter - attack - контратака, що виникла в ході відображення настання противника без попередньої підготовки і організована провідними бій військами самостійно, без наказу зверху. In no case can this term be translated as "counterattack", since counterattack is not a tactical term, but an operational

one, that is, it belongs to a higher hierarchical category.

Its equivalent match is term counter-stroke.

## 1.4 Method of decoding abbreviations

Abbreviations are quite difficult to understand and translate foreign journalistic texts. In order to understand such lexical units, a good knowledge of the subject the text is about is necessary. However, familiarity with the basic patterns of abbreviations and the principles of their formation significantly facilitates the understanding and translation of abbreviations. One of the main tasks is to develop an effective strategy for deciphering and transferring the meaning of the abbreviation from English to Ukrainian. It is necessary to take into account such factors as: the recent appearance of this abbreviation and its absence in dictionaries; cultural differences; the absence of this phenomenon that the abbreviation conveys in the language in general; ignorance of the abbreviation, etc. [12]

Decoding is widely used when working with abbreviations and is understood as:

1) the process of establishing the unabridged form;

2) the unabbreviated form of a specific reduction.

The meaning of abbreviations does not always coincide with the meaning of the original (unabbreviated) form of a word or phrase. That is why deciphering is a way of establishing the unabridged form of a word and determining the meaning of a given abbeviation in a specific context [14].

In order to decipher the abbreviation, the following methods are used:

1. Analysis of the context. When an abbreviation is used for the first time in the text, it is usually accompanied by a transcript. That is why, when in the process of work you familiarized yourself with further sections of the text and saw unfamiliar abbreviations in them, you need to review the beginning of the text. It is

quite important to familiarize yourself with the full version of the text if the decoding of the abbreviation is not presented [2].

2. Use of special reference materials (dictionaries and others). Establishing the meaning of abbreviations using dictionaries may seem like the most efficient and reliable way. But in fact, this method has its nuances. Due to the fact that abbreviations and other abbreviations are among the moving elements of vocabulary, that is why dictionaries of abbreviations become outdated faster than other linguistic dictionaries [13]. Due to this feature, nowadays there are many abbreviations that are not reflected in dictionaries.

When working with dictionaries, the following should be taken into account:

- Establish, according to the context, to which field of knowledge the abbreviation belongs. This should be done before you start using dictionaries.

- To perform a correct translation, you need to have bilingual terminological and general dictionaries;

- In monolingual dictionaries, you can find only the transcription, but this can lead to an error [17].

3) Analysis of the structure of abbreviations. This method is used only with abbreviations with a complex structure. In addition to letters, abbreviations may also include other signs, for example: dots, slashes, etc. In order to decipher abbreviations, you need to be aware of their functions. Absence or presence of signs in abbreviations, as a rule, does not affect its meaning. But the slash can change the meaning. Therefore, it can perform the following functions:

- Replace the preposition (L / A - lighter than air-легший за повітря);

- Mark part and boundary of words (eg, F / C flight control - управління польотами);

- Availability of additional information to the main part (DCS / 0 Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations - заступник начальника штабу з оперативних питань).

Other abbreviations mean:

• round brackets give additional information to the main part.

• a hyphen usually marks the boundaries of words or phrases in their unabridged form [2].

4. Using different analogies. This method is related to the analysis of the structure of abbreviations and uses an auxiliary method, since it can provide an imprecise, but only an approximate value of the abbreviation. The above-mentioned methods of deciphering abbreviations are quite conditional. Since the analysis of the context is the most necessary condition for understanding any text. The method of analogy and its use requires an analysis of the structure, so in reality the method of combination is used. Having some experience as a translator, you can identify specific patterns of abbreviations in certain texts, which allow you to easily navigate the general meanings of new abbreviations that were built according to such patterns. [7]

In order to be able to translate the latest abbreviations, the translator must possess certain skills and abilities, that is, he must be aware of all the affairs of various spheres of life, such as: economic, social, cultural and political. The translator should also know historical facts and current political situations to avoid future conflicts and misunderstandings.

Moreover, for an adequate and correct translation of abbreviations of the English-language press, the translator must be comprehensively developed and possess basic knowledge in political, sports, medical, economic, and cultural fields.

# CHAPTER 2. DIFFICULTIES OF TRANSLATING MILITARY TERMS

## 2.1 Problems of translation of military terms

Terminology occupies the most prominent place in military literature of all genres, therefore the translation of military terms becomes the most important in the entire activity of a military translator. Modern American military terminology develops most intensively in the field of development of new types of weapons. Example:

- in the field of missile-nuclear and space combat systems - orbital weapon - орбітальна зброя; global missile – глобальна ракета; silo launcher - пускова споруда шахтного типу; stratospheric fallout - зараження стратосфери радіоактивними продуктами ядерного вибуху

- in the field of electronic and other technical means - beam rider guidance - наведення з променю; laser range finder – лазерний далекомір; ambush detection device - (технічний) засіб виявлення засідок; air cushion vehicle - апарат на повітряній подушці

- in the field of military aviation - continuous airborne alert - безперервне бойове чергування у повітрі; radar picket aircraft-літак радіолокаційного дозору; gunship – озброєний вертоліт; copter-borne - що перевозиться на вертольотах; aviation battalion – авіаційний батальйон; батальйон армійської авіації; helilift - перекидання на вертольотах

When translating operational-tactical terms, you need to be very careful, because it is in this group of terms that the hierarchical dependence of terms on the scale of hostilities and the rank of command (strategic, operational, tactical) is revealed, although when translated into Ukrainian, this dependence turns out to be much less. degree For example, in headquarters, a division or branch of the headquarters is distinguished, but in the American version, the term staff is used

for headquarters of all ranks.

A few words should be said about the terms counter-offensive, counter-attack, counter-stroke, which are often taken as synonyms, which leads to a distortion of meaning, because in American tactical terminology these terms are not synonyms, but each of them corresponds to absolutely a certain range of concepts:

counter-offensive—планомірно підготовлена контратака, проведена по противнику, що вклинився в оборонну позицію, із заздалегідь наміченого рубежу.

counter - attack - контратака, що виникла в ході відображення настання противника без попередньої підготовки і організована провідними бій військами самостійно, без наказу зверху. In no case can this term be translated as«контрудар», since counterattack is not a tactical term, but an operational one, that is, it belongs to a higher hierarchical category.

Its equivalent correspondence - термін counter-stroke.

## 2.2 Peculiarities of translation of non-statutory terminology

Non-statutory terminology is a specific part of the emotionally colored layer of the English military vocabulary and from the point of view of usage it can be divided into two parts. The first part (comparatively few) is used quite widely and is included as a constituent element in the spatial vocabulary of the common English language (as military concepts denote). Example, leatherneck - морський піхотинець; brass hat-генерал; GI – солдат; flat top – авіаносець.

The second part (more numerous) has a narrow scope of use, limited mainly to the US armed forces. This part of military slang consists mainly of specific spatial military vocabulary. Example, loot – лейтенант; in the bucket -у трубці (відхилення ракет у заданих межах); slick – неозброєний вертоліт.

In addition to the narrowness of the sphere of use, American non-statutory

terminology differs from the national spatial vocabulary by the following characteristic properties, which should be taken into account during translation:

- The use of highly specialized military terminology, both figuratively and in word formation of various kinds;

- Intensive use of abbreviations;

- Intensive borrowing from gangster jargon;

- Comparatively more intensive borrowing from foreign languages;

- Sharply specific emotional coloring (with a predominance of elements with a negative and grossly familiar coloring).

Some words and phrases of the military vocabulary can also mean non-military concepts, for example, side arms - зброю, що носиться на поясі, тобто кортик, пістолет і т.д.; столове приладдя (вилка, ніж, ложка). This vocabulary also refers to non-statutory terminology due to the limited scope of its use by the US Armed Forces.

The main difference between the colloquial part of the English military vocabulary and the common colloquialism is the narrow, dialectal sphere of its use (within the armed forces).

Let us consider such a feature of this part of the colloquial vocabulary as the incomprehensibility of its figurative words for the uninitiated, which, firstly, is connected with the specificity, incomprehensibility or incomprehensibility of many professional special realities and, secondly, with a special form of designation of these realities in the military vocabulary and which causes special difficulties during translation.

Terminology in general is characterized by a clear connection between the language form and the concept being expressed. At the same time, in the spatial vocabulary, the specific form of expression of special and general concepts can often create great translation difficulties, completely hiding the meaning of the term [14].

For everyone who meets for the first time with this or that figurative word or word combination of the spatial vocabulary, the desire to understand the figurative

form in which the corresponding concept is absorbed is characteristic. At the same time, there may be a certain difficulty in understanding the connection between the direct and figurative meaning of a word or phrase. The transfer of meanings in each of its new concrete manifestations requires a certain tension of thought from the listener or reader in order to realize the associations that led to this transfer of meaning and which logically justify it. This is one of the reasons and the special expression of this language tool.The understanding of these associations in the figurative military vocabulary is often difficult due to the specificity of the concepts themselves and the connections underlying the reinterpretation.

However, it should also be added that figurative spatial vocabulary arises mainly in spoken spoken language with its direct, unforced live communication, "immediacy", "spontaneity" of formation, which allow for a certain convention, randomness of figurative associations, their lack of typicality, characteristics and reflection of the most essential aspects of the concept.

It is this circumstance that imposes a certain characteristic imprint on the imagery of colloquial vocabulary, making it difficult to understand for translation sometimes even in an army environment, in many ways limits its use and gives a certain isolation in the language.

If commonly used and well-known words and phrases figuratively express well-known military concepts, then two cases of their use are possible.

First, figurative usage is built on a clear, logically justified reflection of an essential and well-known feature of the military concept. Example: wind mill - вітряк, egg beater -пристосування для збивання білків, chopper-різьбяр; машинка для різання - вертоліт.

Such words and phrases have the potential for widespread use (along with corresponding terms). The limiting factor is only their emotional coloring, which may turn out to be unacceptable or may narrow the stylistic boundaries of using this vocabulary in general, in language.

Secondly, the figurative use is based on the reflection of any secondary, less significant feature, aspect and, most importantly, less known (or completely

unknown in general usage) features of a specific military concept.

Metonymic reinterpretations, which, as is known, can arise on the basis of more random associations than, for example, with metaphors with their comparison of similar aspects, objects, phenomena, etc., are especially characteristic of this use. Example, chicken - полковник армії США. In this figurative meaning, we see the following connections: chicken; chicken is a slang name for the image of an eagle on the epaulettes of a US Army colonel. Hence chicken – полковник.

Among the numerous single uses of military terminology in a broad figurative sense in various situations, e.g landing gear (шасі) — ноги, terms that are persistently used in a figurative sense are gradually being singled out, and their combination is a potential "raw material" of the future commonly used idiomatics of military origin, for example torpedo a con - зривати нараду.

All these examples are characterized by the involvement of terminological military vocabulary, synonymous expression of well-known concepts. However, we are more interested in those cases of reinterpretation of terminological vocabulary, which are observed in a more limited environment - in the armed forces.

Non-statutory terminology is used in spoken language, the knowledge and mastery of which is necessary for some types of translator's work, as well as in literature. It is found in American military journalism and military fiction, in some types of military documents, and sometimes even in statutes and instructions (mainly in some military training materials). Non-statutory terminology or slang is often used in the personal correspondence of military personnel, their diaries, etc. [15]

The translation of non-statutory terminology is characterized by some specific difficulties, mainly of a stylistic nature. In addition, the translator may have difficulties in understanding the meaning of individual words and expressions of non-statutory terminology, mainly due to insufficiently clear or hidden motivation of many lexical and phraseological units. There are a number of

commonly used words and phrases that acquire new, little-known meanings in slang. For example, it is enough to indicate some "slang" meanings of such well-known words as wolf – серцеїд, спокусник; liberate – грабувати; красти; fraternize перебувати у зв'язку з жінкою з місцевого населення (в окупованій країні). There is a famous case when the interpreter, who invited a group of Americans to take a walk through the city with the words Now I'll take you for a ride, caused him inexplicable excitement and laughter. It turns out that this seemingly innocent expression in the gangster jargon so well known in America means to kidnap a victim and kill them, usually outside the city limits. This is one of many examples of homonymy, which is extremely dangerous for the translator, and is associated with the formation of a special meaning in any narrow field.

## 2.3 Methods of deciphering and translating terms-abbreviations

Abbreviations are an integral part of any special vocabulary (including military vocabulary) and an important source of its replenishment. And as already noted, American military materials abound with various abbreviated designations that are used instead of complex terms and terminological phrases. Many abbreviated designations have become so firmly embedded in the practice of language communication that they began to be used as independent terms and even served as the basis for the formation of new complex terms. Abbreviations became especially widespread in all types of military documents, in military statutes and instructions. Without knowing military abbreviations, it is impossible to understand and read a combat order or a combat message. Therefore, the ability to decipher and translate American military abbreviations becomes an urgent necessity for every military person and, if necessary, for a military translator.

Classification of abbreviations in the most general form can be presented in the following way. First of all, abbreviations are divided into two large groups: graphic and lexical abbreviations. Graphic abbreviations are used only in written

language, do not have a special sound form and are, in fact, a way of abbreviated (shorthand) recording of any word or combination (for example, Svc Pit is read service platoon«взвод обслуговування»). Lexical abbreviations make up the bulk of abbreviations and are used both in writing and in speech.

Lexical abbreviations, in their turn, are divided into abbreviations formed by omitting separate integral elements, and abbreviations formed by transformation. The first include abbreviations of syntactic type (ellipsis) and abbreviations of combinations (for example, private from private soldier «рядовий», automatic from automatic pistol «автоматичний пістолет») [3].

Among the abbreviations formed by conversion, it is possible to single out truncations, for example, sub from submarine "підводний човен" or submachine-gun "автомат, пістолет-кулемет"), " telescopic" words (blends) (for example, radome from radar dome "обтічник антени") and letter reductions (abbreviations). Letter abbreviations are found in special texts most often and pose special difficulties for decoding and translation. Letter abbreviations are divided into actual abbreviations that are read literally (for example,USN ['ju:'es'en] – United States Navy «військово-морські сили США») and acronyms.

Acronyms include abbreviated words formed from the initial letters or syllables of a noun phrase and coincide in form with common words (for example,BOSS biological orbiting satellite station «біологічна орбітальна станція», boss «бос, господар») or similar to them in their structure (for example, SLAR side-looking airborne radar «літачна станція радіолокації бічного огляду», scar «шрам»).

Acronyms have become extremely widespread in the modern English language and deserve the most careful study as one of the new and promising ways of word formation.

It should be noted that there are a number of borderline phenomena between the specified types of contractions and sometimes contractions, undergoing certain morphological and phonetic changes, pass from one type to another.

According to tradition, it is accepted that the meaning of the abbreviation

coincides with the meaning of the full (unabbreviated) form. However, this provision is valid only for part of the abbreviations; there are a lot of abbreviations, the application of which this rule can cause (and does cause) serious semantic errors.

Truncations most often have a pronounced stylistic color (compare, for example, sarge and sergeant), and in many cases have a completely different meaning (for example, bish from bishop has the meaning not «єпископ», а «військовий священик, капелан»).

As for "telescopic" words, any real full form usually corresponds to them, it is, so to speak, only implied (cf. pentomic penta+atomic).

Deciphering an abbreviation that is not in dictionaries is a time-consuming stage of translation and can be successfully performed by a translator who has a good idea of the possible structure of the original terminological group and is familiar with this area of knowledge. Decryption work is usually carried out according to the following scheme:

1) Viewing the micro-context (within a sentence or paragraph) and the macro-context (within a section or the entire previous text of the article) in order to determine the approximate area of reduction (area of knowledge) and search for correlates that may have been missed during the first reading.

2) Search for the correlate and translation of an abbreviation in the sections of abbreviations of relevant special dictionaries and dictionaries of abbreviations.

3) Searching for the abbreviation's correlate in the relevant English-English special dictionaries, handbooks and dictionaries of abbreviations.

4) Repeating paragraphs 2 and 3 for a contraction starting with the second and then the third letter of the original contraction (the first letter, then the second, the third are discarded). Such a method of "deciphering in parts" often leads to the desired result, since the leftmost letters of the abbreviation correspond to the last clarifying left-hand definitions of the original terminological group, which may have been missing at the time of publication of the dictionary.

5) Viewing thematically related texts.

6) Reconstruction of the original group.The reconstruction of the original terminological group is associated with a large expenditure of time, which requires a high qualification of the translator and does not always lead to sufficiently reliable results [7].

For these reasons, reconstruction should be resorted to only in cases where there is confidence that the above procedures will not lead to the goal. To carry out the reconstruction, all sentences containing the abbreviation to be reconstructed are written out from the text, and from the dictionary of abbreviations - the most relevant micro-context correlates for each letter of the abbreviation.

The reconstruction is carried out on the right and begins with the analysis and selection of possible correlates for the rightmost letter of the abbreviation corresponding to the base word. Within the micro context, the term should have the most general broad meaning. So, for example, if the last letter of the abbreviation is S, and the micro-context is aircraft on-board equipment, it can be assumed that the letter S corresponds to the word System. Each subsequent left definition should be narrower, more specialized than the previous one. At each stage of the reconstruction, checking the correctness of the choice of the correlate is reduced to the installation of the reconstructed part of the terminological group in all written sentences. After substitution, each of these sentences should make sense and fit well in context.

**2.4 Translation of military terminology used in mass media into Ukrainian**

Ukrainian meaning of the term «контрпідготовка» corresponds to the language of translation artillery preparation, preparatory bombardment - terms used to denote artillery fire, which is opened at the starting positions of the enemy, which has prepared for the offensive. As you can see, element-by-element translation of complex operational-tactical terms can lead to gross errors.

Operational-tactical terms can be translated into Ukrainian only after a complete clarification of the entire scope of the concept to which this term is related. Often, military bilingual dictionaries do not help to solve this task, because they provide only some of the possible options for compliance. Considerable help in such cases is provided by tactical manuals and statutes, which contain definitions of the relevant terms.

Thus, the use of systematic organization and structural analysis of various types of military terminology helps to correctly translate this or that term in a specific context, to identify the hierarchical dependence of terms, their species and generic affiliation, to penetrate to the full depth of the concept that is denoted. But this is the only way to find terminological equivalent correspondences. The systematic and structural organization of terminology is only an auxiliary tool that helps to solve the problem of the term in translation.

The translation of terms causes difficulties mainly because the translator does not know with which concept this term should be correlated in the language of translation, because the object of correlation is absent in the language of translation. Since there is no ready-made object, it should be created by appropriate clarification, i.e. explain the concept existing in the translation language and then solve the issue of its designation.

Transliteration or its variant, transcription, is used in cases where a foreign language concept can also be used in the translation language. As an example, we can cite the term "Bundeswehr", which is an independent concept in the Ukrainian language. During transcription, a foreign language term is not translated, but is transmitted by letters of the Ukrainian alphabet, for example: ейджент оріндж, джи-ай, вермахт, лазер [6]

The initial introduction of transliteration (or transcription) is always accompanied by a detailed explanation of the meaning of the term, then it gains popularity in military literature and begins to be used without explanation. This was the case, for example, with the term infrastructure, which was originally translated descriptively: «система стаціонарних споруд збройних сил», and after

gaining popularity, it began to be transliterated. Another example is the military term AgentOrange, which means a chemical weapon that was used by the US troops in Vietnam as a defoliant to destroy crops and is, according to many experts, the cause of pregnancy disorders, cancer and body deformities. The following terms are used as literal translations Green berets – зелені берети, flexible responce – гнучке реагування, although these terms originally required a descriptive translation or commentary:

- green berets - special forces of the US army;

- flexible response - the military-political doctrine of the USA, announced by President Kennedy in 1961. It provided for armed intervention in the conflict at any point of the globe.

Translation of military ranks from Ukrainian to English and from English to Ukrainian can be done in two ways. The most profitable option turns out to be the replacement of the Ukrainian military rank with the corresponding US military rank and vice versa:

Rear Admiral - контр-адмірал

Flight Lieutenant – капітан

Warrant Officer - прапорщик

However, sometimes such a replacement is impossible. Yes, there are no analogues in the Ukrainian armed forces for the following titles of Brigadier General, Brigadier, Commondore, which are translated бригадний генерал (Brigadier General, Brigadier), коммондор. In some cases, it is almost impossible to offer an unambiguous replacement, because several Ukrainians correspond to one American term and vice versa:

Second Lieutenant – лейтенант, молодший лейтенант

Ensign – лейтенант, молодший лейтенант

Sometimes, when you need to emphasize the national flavor, you can use a literal translation. So, although Lieutenant Commander corresponds to a captain of the third rank, in some cases the translation Captain Third Rank turns out to be

more appropriate, but at the same time it is necessary to specify which British or American rank it corresponds to.

Newspaper articles contain a large number of military terms, which, guided by the above definition, can be classified as consubstantial, e.g. attack (напад, наступ), arsenal (озброєння, арсенал), assault (штурм, десант, атака), assistance (забезпечення, підтримка) and many others. The existence of such terms, on the one hand, facilitates the understanding of texts on military topics, and on the other hand, creates additional complications, as it can cause a misunderstanding of the content of the text due to differences in the definitions contained in the dictionary of general vocabulary and in the dictionary of terminology.

In particular, "Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English" gives the following definition of the word battery (дивізіон, батарея): several large guns used together (кілька важких знарядь, що використовуються як єдиний комплекс). And the dictionary of military terms contains such a definition: a company-sized artillery grouping with six or more guns (артилерійське угруповання силами до роти з шістьма чи більше знаряддями).

Speaking about the operation of military terminology in the mass media, it should be noted that each successive military conflict provokes the appearance of new words. "It seems like wars produce a lot of new words" ("Складається враження, що війни породжують велику кількість нових слів"). This statement of the editor-in-chief of the "American Heritage Dictionary" Joe Pickett best illustrates this trend. For example, the hostilities in Iraq led to the appearance of such words as embeds - this is what journalists who are accredited with a certain military formation are called (at first the verb embed was used in the meaning "вставити, врізати, впровадити"); shoe-bomb (вибухівка, захована у взутті); the previously existing word decapitation in relation to the situation in Iraq during the 2003-2006 war was clearly perceived as "повалення Хусейна та його режиму". Of course, not all of these new words will become terms and enter dictionaries, but some of them will eventually appear even in dictionaries of general vocabulary. Yes, the latest edition of "Longman Dictionary of

Contemporary English" contains words such as suicide bombers (терористи-смертники), Taliban (рух Талібан), jihad (священна війна, джихад), homeland security (національна безпека).

The reverse process is also inevitable: a number of terms go out of use and remain only in dictionaries of terminology of a specific period. In some cases, terms remain in the language, but their meaning changes over time. As an example, we can cite the word blockbuster, which during the Second World War was interpreted by dictionaries as "a large bomb used to demolish extensive areas (as a city block)" (потужний вибуховий пристрій для руйнування великих районів (наприклад, міського кварталу)), and in the modern dictionary has a definition "book or film that is very good or successful" (книга чи фільм, мають великий успіх).

The emergence of new meanings of already known terms is often due to changes in the political situation in the world, as well as the development of science and technology. An important feature of the military terminology used by the media is a high degree of metaphoricality.

The significant role of metaphor in the structuring and functioning of military terms is determined by a whole set of factors, among which the following can be distinguished: mass media texts about military conflicts and hostilities, as a rule, perform an emphatic function (that is, the function of emotional and psychological influence on the reader), according to which the choice of certain terms. "The main functions performed by a metaphor in the military sphere are nomination, characterization and emotional and expressive evaluability."

Of course, for terminology, the first function is the most common. It is also important to note that in English terminology there are often names that, when translated into Ukrainian, are perceived as expressive and evaluative. This is due to the fact that the English and American cultures are characterized by less opposition between the official and unofficial style of communication, the desire for the expressiveness of official speech.

As an example of the existence of metaphors in English military terminology, a number of terms from the dictionary of military terms can be cited:

• bloodbath (a massacre, the killing of large numbers of people) масове вбивство, досл. "Кривава баня";

• buddy-buddy system (a filosophy where comrades look after each other's welfare and protect each other in battle) — система взаємовідносин військовослужбовців на полі бою, що передбачає взаємовиручку та підтримку, досл. "система приятель-приятель";

• chopper (a helicopter) - вертоліт, досл. "пристосування для рубання, різання";

• dogfight (a battle between aircraft) - повітряний бій, досл. "Собача бійка";

• dragon's teeth (concrete pillars used as an obstacle for tanks) - протитанкові перешкоди, досл. "зуби дракона".

When studying the military terminology of the English language, it is necessary to say about the problems of understanding and translation. These problems can be both typical for the translation of any terms in general (for example, the lack of similar concepts and realities or inconsistency and incomplete coincidence of the term), and specific (for example, different systems of military ranks and differences in the organizational and staffing structures of armies in different states ). In some cases, choosing the right way to translate a term can play a decisive role, for example, general staff cannot be translated literally. "Генеральний штаб", since in the Armed Forces of Ukraine the General Staff is the governing body, and in the US Army it is the general part of the staff, which is part of the headquarters of the Ground Forces, which is called the Army Staff. The word Army itself, despite its simplicity, is often not translated as "армія", but as "сухопутні війська".

Additional complications arise from the difference between American and British military terminology. For example, to designate a regiment in American military terminology, the term regiment is used, while in the British variant the

term brigade is more common. The system of military ranks can also cause problems with finding matches, since this system of military ranks in the US and British armies has a number of differences, not to mention the difficulty of correlation with Ukrainian realities. As an example, we will give the military rank of Warrant Officer, which is translated into Ukrainian "уорент-офіцер" and does not have strict correspondence with the Ukrainian system of military ranks. It is an intermediate rank between sergeant or sergeant and officer, that is, a serviceman in this rank is not an officer at all, so in this case we are also dealing with the so-called "false friend of the translator".

Another example: one may get the impression that the military rank of first lieutenant in the Ukrainian army corresponds to the rank "старший лейтенант", since the next seniority rank - captain (капітан). However, this is not entirely true, because in the American army there are only the ranks of first lieutenant and second lieutenant, and in the Ukrainian — молодший лейтенант, лейтенант і старший лейтенант. Therefore, senior lieutenant is not first lieutenant, but senior lieutenant, and, on the contrary, first lieutenant is translated as "перший лейтенант". " A very special field of military terminology is represented by the language of commands, due to the fact that it is particularly conservative."

Without knowing the exact equivalent, it is impossible to correctly understand and translate this or that command. Examples include the following commands:Fall in! (Стань!), Eyes Right! (Рівняння праворуч!), To the rear, march! (Навколо, марш!).

Analyzing the use of military terminology in the language of means, it is interesting to note that the press, covering both military events and other actions of a similar nature, for example in the field of interethnic relations, may or may not use military terminology, replacing military terms with other lexical means. Here it is appropriate to say the role of the press in the formation of public opinion, i.e. ultimately in the manipulation of public consciousness.

Readers' understanding and perception of the situation largely depends on how this or that event or its actors are described. This phenomenon in linguistics is

by no means new. It is analyzed in great detail by the authoritative researcher D. Crystal in the book "The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language" and calls it "doublespeak", or "language that makes the bad seem good and the negative positive." E.B. Yakovleva in the article "Forward to the Past" talks about cases when "the accuracy of word usage was connected with ideology and politics" and gives a number of examples: "Indeed, "air support" sounds quite scary, like "bombing", "unlawful or arbitrary deprivation of life" is not as frightening as "killing", and the expression "an efficient nuclear weapon that eliminates an enemy with a minimum degree of damage" seems scientific and even noble compared to the term "neutron bomb".

All of the above is, of course, far from a complete description of the features of the military terminology of the English language. But if earlier a perfect understanding of this field was of interest mainly to specialists in the field of military translation, now information about military conflicts, terrorist acts, problems of the life and activities of the troops is becoming more and more accessible to mass media. In this regard, the circle of people for whom the correct understanding of some military terms of the English language is important becomes much wider, and "any attempt to understand communication between people, to understand what hinders it and what helps it, is important and justified, because communication is a pillar. , the core, the basis of existence."

Thus, it becomes obvious that the study of military vocabulary provides an opportunity not only to reveal the mechanisms of the development of the lexical system and specifically the system of terms as part of it, but also to see modern language and features of national thinking.

**CONCLUSIONS**

In our study, we concluded that terms in the field of military knowledge have such characteristic features as ambiguity, neutrality, and independence from context. Military terms are characterized by a correlation with a concept that is precisely defined, a desire for unambiguity. This results in a number of military terms becoming context-independent and therefore translatable using a lexical equivalent. However, this does not mean that a military term is completely independent of context, it only means that the terminological meaning of a word is usually not subject to contextual change, but it is revealed in the context. There are many military terms that are private meanings of non-special words or have several terminological meanings.

Errors in the translation of military terms usually lead to serious semantic distortions of the original, especially in the translation of military texts, such as military documents, statutes and instructions, instructions and technical descriptions, military-scientific articles, military journalism, where the accuracy of the translation is one of the main requirements. In order to avoid such mistakes, the translator must strive in detail, study the field of military science or technology in which he works, and achieve a comprehensive understanding of the meaning of the concepts expressed by the military term.

Regarding non-statutory military terminology, the translator must continuously note all cases of the use of such vocabulary in the oral and written speech of military personnel, studying the trends of its formation.Of course, not about the translation of individual words and phrases, taken on their own, out of context. The translation of individual constituent units of any context should be carried out taking into account the entire complex of content and linguistic form of the material being translated. It is not a private, formal, but a general functional stylistic correspondence that is important. At the same time, it should be remembered that the same types of speech styles have different norms in the Ukrainian and English languages. Therefore, the translator should not always necessarily strive to translate each word, accurately conveying its emotional and

stylistic coloring, because the final overall result will not be in accordance with the norms of this type of language style in the Ukrainian language. It should be noted that there are very few such answers. Most often, it is necessary to act not by the method of selecting equivalent vocabulary, but by another method - a method of compensation. Often translators, striving to achieve complete idiomaticity, forget the need to convey the national linguistic flavor.

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