TERM PAPER

in Translation Studies

under the title: Особливості перекладу військових термінів у сучасній англійській мові

Group PA 03-20
Faculty of German Philology and Translation
Educational Programme:
English and Second Foreign Language: Interpreting and Translation
Majoring 035 Philology
Anastasiia MARKOVA

Research supervisor:
Khrystyna MELKO
Candidate of Philology
Associate Professor

Kyiv – 2024

CONTENTS

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 English, 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 terminology 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. Make 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 vocabulary research, structural method – for researching the specifics of the structure of terms based on the application of the analysis method 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 46. The work contains 43 p.

CHAPTER 1
THE TERMINOLOGY SYSTEM AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TERMS IN THE TERMINOLOGY SYSTEM

1.1. Definition of the terms "term" and "term system"

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].

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].

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.

1.2. Problems of translation of military terms

Professional vocabulary (special lexical units used by representatives of certain professions) plays a significant role in the process of formation of certain industry terminology. The work process involves professional communication, the word-term is always the result and tool of professional thinking and professional communication. Terminology is created by specialists as a reflection of their professional knowledge, which serves as a means of communication [6].

Professionalisms express special concepts, tools or labor products, production processes. That is why they are sometimes called special words or special terms [4]. Therefore, scientists identify terminology and professional vocabulary, believing that these are classes of words and phrases that coincide. However, many scientists express an opinion about the expediency of distinguishing between professionalisms and terms.

Such Ukrainian researchers as V. Dubichynskyi, A. Dyakov, T. Kyyak, Z. Kudelko, O. Romanova, etc. clearly contrast the terms professionalism with stylistic affiliation. T.Mykhaylova, having analyzed their works, provided a fairly complete list of the differences between these language units:

1) professionalisms are local abbreviated and simplified names that duplicate terms, they are secondary in their formation to terms that cannot have a narrow local character;

2) terms are standardized lexical units, and professionalisms are semi-official;

3) terms function in the oral and written communication of specialists in a certain field, professionalisms are used in colloquial speech;

4) professionalisms are characterized by connotations (expressive coloring); the term should not have an emotional and expressive color;

5) terms function in all fields of human scientific and industrial activity, professionalisms most often occur in certain professions, crafts, trades (for example, there are no professionalisms in the special language of philosophy);

6) terms can be formed by means of national and foreign languages, professionalisms – on the basis of the national language, foreign language elements occur only in certain units;

7) systematicity is the most important feature of terminology, systemic connections between professionalisms are weaker, because they name separate subjects and specific concepts [24].

Since term vocabulary is the main layer of the vocabulary of a certain field of knowledge, a nominative expression of the categorical-conceptual apparatus of a certain science [4], we believe that it includes professional vocabulary, the units of which form a separate layer in the lexical system of the language, which is usually called special, professional vocabulary. The boundaries between terminology and professional vocabulary are "very mobile and uncertain, not because of "bad" criteria for their demarcation, but because of the mobility and flexibility of linguistic usage, because of the constant complex interaction of professional colloquialism and professional norms" [5].

Therefore, term vocabulary is not only terms in the traditional sense, but also names of concepts of a certain professional field that function in professional language. It is also advisable to use such a nominative unit of the term vocabulary as a terminolexeme. This term denotes a special unit expressed by a word or phrase to denote the concept of a certain professional field. Terminolexemes are full-fledged elements of the system, which are gradually consolidated by language practice, but their form changes and the scope of the concept is clarified [15].

Professionalisms, professional jargonisms, terminological jargonisms and nomenclature names are distinguished as professional vocabulary subgroups. Professionalisms are stylistically marked language units (words, phrases, expressions, turns of phrase) used in professional speech by a narrow circle of specialists to denote a known concept, e.g. (a musician who plays a keyboard instrument), methodical (methodical recommendations), Olympian (tracksuit jacket), pique (a rapid downward flight of an airplane), sotka (0.01 ha of land; agricultural sphere), special forces (special purpose unit) , snail, dog (symbol @), etc. Unlike terms, professionalisms do not have a clear scientific definition and do not constitute a complete system. If the term is an official, established and legitimized concept, mostly abstract, then professionalism is a name that is widespread (more often in the colloquial language) among people of a certain profession, specialty, but is not such a strictly fixed, scientifically marked concept [9].

Professionalisms are unofficial (therefore, expressively colored) synonyms for terms, they are quite diverse in terms of semantic characteristics, they arise spontaneously on their own linguistic basis [3]. Industry terms are mostly created deliberately, often with the use of foreign words and word-forming devices. Since professionalisms are used to designate certain concepts only in the field of a particular profession, craft, trade, they do not always correspond to the norms of the literary language.

However, there are known examples of the terminization of linguistic units of the professional sphere. Terminological jargonisms are stylistically colored nominations that function in the form of professional expressions, but express a scientific concept, have a clearly defined definition, for example: tokens of stock exchange jargon bulls, bears literally mean - "players (speculators) on the increase and decrease of prices" (bulls - " stock brokers, whose activity is based on the game on the increase in the rate of securities and currencies on the exchange"; bears - "stock brokers whose activity is based on the game on the decrease in the rate of securities and currencies on the exchange"); vocabulary from the jargon of economists: free ride - "speculative actions of the client"; cash cow - "goods with a low growth rate and a high market share" and many others. Such units function as normative terms, the meaning of which is fixed in special dictionaries.

Varieties of professionalism are professional jargons – connotatively marked expressions that do not express a scientific concept and do not have a definition, but satisfy the needs of professional communication in a certain field, for example: bucks, greens (US

currency), dembel (demobilization after the end of military service), ksiva (passport, identity card), porebrik (border in the language of the military), separ (separatist), juris (legal entities), physicists (individuals), launder money (legalization of illegal funds), raise the balance (make calculations), etc. The flexibility of linguistic usage creates instability of the boundaries between professionalism and jargon.

Professional jargonisms, the so-called expressive doublets of terms, were studied by N. Vasilieva, T. Mykhaylova, O. Pokrovska, V.Prokhorova, N. Podolska, L. Ctavytska, A. Superanska and others. According to O. Superanska, N. Podolska, and N. Vasylieva, jargonisms do not belong to special professional vocabulary [3]. They interpret them as special, bright, fashionable "words" characteristic of certain social groups, and believe that they do not add anything to the language, but only create a special flavor of speech. As a subgroup of special professional vocabulary, we distinguish the so-called nomenclature names. During the formation of terminology, a branch nomenclature is produced in the system, as a certain category of special vocabulary. It is denoted by the terms nomen, nomenclature name, nomenclature sign (P. Dudyk, A. Dyakov, T. Kyyak, Z. Kudelko, B. Mykhailyshyn, T. Mykhaylova, N. Nikulina, V. Ovcharenko, O. Romanova, P. Stakhiv, etc.) [9].

Nomenclature (from Latin nomenclatura – list, list of names) is the same terminology, and nomenes are special varieties of terms that actualize subject relationships, they are compared with the concept of a certain field of human activity, specific concepts. Calling single objects, nomen are at a lower level of the terminological hierarchy, if we consider that the main function of terms is to name special professional concepts, then the function of nomen consists in naming concept terms [9].

Nomenclature consists of nouns and phrases that convey both the system of names of objects of a certain science and the set of names of single objects. In the newspaper text of a socio-political orientation, nomenclature names are used to denote political subjects, which reflect the functioning of government institutions, they call social moral and ethical concepts, as well as names of professions, geographical names, serial names of machines, devices, machines, products that produce, names of plants, animals, etc. They are in every information of official direction in a newspaper or other mass media, for example: BTR-70, BM-21 "Grad", flight MH-17, dollar, Donbass, oak, euro, yen, Crimea, plane "Mriya", TU-125, Ukroboronprom, Samopomich faction, Black Sea, Buk anti-aircraft missile complex

and many others. In the modern newspaper text, language units of the professional sphere have a wide sphere of functioning, they are usually known to recipients who are not engaged in this or that production. So, we believe that the term vocabulary is the name of the concepts of a certain professional field. As part of the vocabulary of terms, we highlight: actual terms in the traditional sense; term units used outside the terminological field, in a context that is not typical for them (i.e., not scientific); lexemes of professional speech that do not meet all the parameters of the term (they do not have a clearly formulated definition, have variants and doublets, are emotionally colored, they are used outside of narrow branch contexts, combining with each other, forming fragments, rudiments of a system); professional vocabulary (professionalisms, professional jargonisms, terminological jargonisms) and nomen as subgroups of professional vocabulary. It is also advisable to use such a nominative unit of the term vocabulary as a terminolexeme. This term denotes a special unit expressed by a word or phrase to denote the concept of a certain professional field.

A detailed division of terminology is given in the academic work "Modern Ukrainian Literary Language. Vocabulary and phraseology" (edited by I. Bilodid) [11].

In its composition, the authors highlight:

- social and political terminology that is significant in scope – used in such fields of knowledge as economics, finance, philosophy, logic, psychology, pedagogy, history, law, social science, political science, diplomacy, official business sphere;

- literary and linguistic terminology; – artistic and art studies – includes music, theater, cinematography, visual arts, architecture;

- scientific – refers to such sciences as mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, physiology, botany, zoology, geography, geology, astronomy;

- technical – serves such branches of technology and production as metallurgy, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, radio engineering, hydraulic engineering, mining, textile production [11].

The authors also single out agricultural, medical, sports, military, aviation, etc. terminology [18].

V. Rusanivskyi combined the entire terminology into the following groups:

1) scientific;

2) socio-political;

3) socio-economic;

4) legal [15].

A. Kryzhanivska's monograph "Composition and structure of the terminological lexicon of the Ukrainian language" demonstrates the full range of scientific terminology, covering all sections and disciplines of science (material production, technology, science, politics, law, morality, art, education, religion, culture, etc.), L. Symonenko, T. Panko and others. According to the researchers, this system also includes general scientific terminology that does not belong to a specific field of knowledge. The names of cycles, sections of sciences and their separate disciplines, as well as the names of specialists within these sciences are included in the terminology [19].

Z. Matsyuk and N. Stankevich in the manual "Ukrainian language of professional communication" distinguish among the terminological vocabulary: social-political, scientific-technical, natural, administrative-business, etc. Each of them has its own subsystems: political, legal, financial, military, philosophical, biological, geological, linguistic, literary, electrotechnical, radiotechnical, physical, mathematical, chemical, medical, musical, maritime, sports [23].

A similar opinion is held by Ruslan Katsavets in the textbook "Business Ukrainian Language: Modern Dimension", distinguishing mathematical, physical, electrical, radio, literary, linguistic, legal, philosophical, religious, financial, economic, chemical, biological, medical, musical, maritime, commercial terminological vocabulary [16].

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).

Lets 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 oral conversation 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.

1.3 Peculiarities of translation of non-statutory terminology

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.

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.

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.

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:

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.

Terminological nomination can also take place according to common word-formation models of the English language: word formation, affixation, conversion, reduction, 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. Considering 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.

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].

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. As for the intention to show superiority, it is usually about the weapons that the armed forces of one's country possess. On the other hand, it gives people a sense of security, and their own importance increases. "As soon as 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.

Ernest Hemingway's anti-war novel "A Farewell to Arms!" tells about military events, where many actors meet in the war, among them a large majority of soldiers and officers, in whose language various military terms and phrases are used.

Thus, in this novel, we can investigate the author's use of statutory and non-statutory military terminology, which performs primarily a stylistic function, and, on the example of the official Ukrainian translation of the novel, the ways of translating military terms.

*I sat on a chair and held my **cap**. We were supposed to wear steel **helmets** even in Gorizia but they were uncomfortable and too bloody theatrical*	*Я сидів на стільці, тримаючи в руках **кашкет**. Загалом ми мали носити сталеві **каски**, навіть у Горіції, але вони були незручні та й видавалися*

*in a town where the **civilian** inhabitants had not been **evacuated**. I wore one when we went up to the posts and carried an English **gas mask**. We were just beginning to get some of them. They were a real mask. Also we were required to wear an **automatic pistol**; even doctors and **sanitary officers**. I felt it against the back of the chair. You were liable to **arrest** if you did not have one worn in plain sight. Rinaldi carried a **holster** stuffed with toilet paper. I wore a real one and felt like a gunman until I practised **firing** it. It was an **Astra 7.65 caliber** with a short **barrel** and it jumped so sharply when you let it off that there was no question of hitting anything. I practised with it, holding below the target and trying to master the **jerk** of the ridiculous short barrel until I could hit within a yard of where I aimed at twenty paces and then the ridiculousness of carrying a **pistol** at all came over me and I soon forgot it and carried it flopping against the small of my back with no feeling at all except a vague sort of shame when I met English-speaking people.*

*надто театральними в місті, звідки не **евакуйовано цивільне** населення. Тільки їдучи на пости, я надівав **каску** і брав з собою англійський **протигаз**. Ми тоді щойно почали їх одержувати. То були справжнісінькі маски. Належало нам носити при собі й **пістолет**, навіть лікарям і **офіцерам санітарної служби**. Я відчував, як він упирається в спинку стільця. Той, хто не носив пістолета на видноті, підлягав **арешту**. Рінальді носив **кобуру**, напхану туалетним папером. Я мав у кобурі справжній пістолет і почував себе надійно озброєним, поки не спробував з нього **стріляти**. Пістолет був **«астра», калібру 7.65,** з коротким **стволом**, і, коли натиснути **курок**, його так кидало вгору, що годі було й думати кудись поцілити. Я вправлявся з ним, спускаючи мушку під мішень і силкуючись перебороти віддачу сміховинно куцого дула, доки став улучати з двадцяти кроків на ярд убік від цілі; аж тоді до мене дійшло, яка то дурниця носити при собі **пістолет**, та незабаром я просто забув про нього, і відтоді він теліпався в мене на крижах, а я й не помічав того і, лише*

коли натрапляв на людей, що розмовляли по-англійському, відчував невиразний сором.

This passage is full of military terms such as steel helmet, evacuate, post, gas mask, automatic pistol, sanitary officer, caliber, barrel, target. In addition to the exact translation of the terms, when translating It was an Astra 7.65 caliber with a short barrel and it jumped so sharply when you let it off that there was no question of hitting anything, the addition technique was used to achieve adequacy – Пістолет був «астра», калібру 7.65, з коротким стволом, і, коли натиснути курок, його так кидало вгору, що годі було й думати кудись поцілити.

Conclusion to Chapter 1

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.

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.

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.

Summarizing the views of scientists regarding nomen, we consider that nomen are proper names or occupy an intermediate position between terms and proper names.

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.

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

CHAPTER 2
DIFFICULTIES OF TRANSLATING MILITARY TERMS

2.1 Lexical transformations in the translation of translating 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 [9].

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 – 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. 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 correspondence is the term counter-stroke.

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 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.

Some words and phrases of the military vocabulary can also mean non-military concepts, for example, side arms – зброя, 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.

Figurative use is built on a clear, logically justified reflection of an essential and well-known feature of the military concept. For example: wind mill – вітряк.

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

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 – colonel.

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

All these examples are characterized by the involvement of terminological military vocabulary, synonymous expression of well-known concepts.

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 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 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.

2.2 Grammatical transformations in the translation of translating military terms

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 Plt 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 reductions of syntactic type (ellipses) and reductions of combinations (for example, private soldier – рядовий, automatic pistol – автоматичний пістолет) [3].

Among the abbreviations formed by transformation, addition and omission can be distinguished, for example, submarine – підводний човен; submachine-gun – автомат). 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 – 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») or similar to them in their structure (for example, SLAR – side-looking airborne radar «літачна станція радіолокації бічного огляду»).

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 a meaning not «єпископ»,

«військовий священик, капелан»).

As for "telescopic" words, any real full form usually corresponds to them, it is, so to speak, only implied.

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 microcontext 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 microcontext, 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.

2.3 Lexical and grammatical transformations in the translation of translating military terms

The Ukrainian meaning of the term "контрпідготовка" corresponds to the translated language of artillery preparation, preparatory bombardment – terms used to denote artillery fire, which is opened at the initial positions of the enemy, which has prepared for the offensive. 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 translated language. As an example, we can cite the term "Bundeswehr", which is an independent concept in the Ukrainian language. When transcribing, a foreign language term is not translated, but is transmitted by letters of the Ukrainian alphabet [6].

The initial introduction of transliteration (or transcription) is always accompanied by a detailed explanation of the meaning of the term, and then it gains popularity in military literature and begins to be used without explanation. This was the case, for example, with the term infrastructure «інфраструктура», 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 Agent Orange, 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 response – 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. The following titles Brigadier General, Brigadier, Commondore, which are translated brigadier general (both Brigadier General and Brigadier), commodore, have no analogues in the Ukrainian armed forces. 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. Therefore, 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 (division, battery): several large guns used together (several heavy guns used as a single complex). And the dictionary of

military terms contains the following definition: a company-sized artillery grouping with six or more guns.

Speaking about the functioning 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 "to insert, cut in, implement"); shoe-bomb (an explosive hidden in a shoe); the previously existing word decapitation in relation to the situation in Iraq during the 2003-2006 war was unambiguously perceived as "the overthrow of Hussein and his regime." 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. The latest edition of "Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English" contains such words as suicide bombers (suicide terrorists), Taliban (Taliban movement), jihad (holy war, jihad), homeland security (national security).

The reverse process is also inevitable: a number of terms fall 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)), а у сучасному словнику має визначення "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 the 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", "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 army – 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". "Command language represents a very special field of military terminology, 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. The following commands can be given as examples: 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 the 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."

Conclusion to Chapter 2

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.

In addition to the narrowness of the sphere of use, American non-statutory terminology differs from the national vocabulary in the following characteristic features that 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).

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

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.

CONCLUSIONS

The translator or interpreter must continuously note all cases of the use of military 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 to be 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. Most often, the translator or interpreter has 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.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Crawley J.W. (2002) Words Like JDAM, Frappustano Used The San Diego Union-Tribune. May 28.

2. Gjelten T. (2003) Military Terms, War in Iraq The Washington Post. March 29.

3. House J. (2009) Translation. Oxford and New York, Oxford university press. 122p.

4. Sager J. A (1990) Practical course in terminology processing. Amsterdam Philadelphia: John Benjamin. 254 p.

5. Байло Ю. В. (2013) Особливості поняття «військовий термін» (семантичний аспект) / Наукові записки ім. М. Гоголя. Київ: Філологічні науки. Книга 3. С. 62–65.

6. Білозерська Л. П. (2010) Термінологія та переклад. Навчальний посібник для студентів філологічного напряму підготовки. Вінниця: Нова книга. 232 с.

7. Вакуленко М. О. (2015) Українська термінологія: комплексний лінгвістичний аналіз: [монографія]. Івано-Франківськ: Фоліант. 361 с.

8. Главацька Ю. (2014) Термінологічне поле vs терміносистема: принципи наповнення та структурації термінологічного поля в мові. Науковий вісник Херсонського державного університету Серія «Лінгвістика». Херсон: Вид-во ХДУ. № 21. С. 15-18.

9. Д'яков А. (2004) Основи термінотворення: семантичний та соціолінгвістичний аспекти / А. Д'яков, Т. Кияк, З. Куделько. Київ: Видавничий дім «Academia». 220 с.

10. Дергач, Д. В. (2004) Специфіка лінгвістичної інтерпретації онімів як компонентів лексичної системи мови. Германські мови, вип.13, С. 3-14.

11. Дубенко О. Ю. (2005) Порівняльна стилістика англійської та української мов: посібник для студентів та викладачів ВНЗ. Вінниця: Нова книга. 224 с.

12. Д'яков А. С., Кияк Т. Р., Куделько З. Б. (2004) Основи термінотворення: семантичний та соціолінгвістичний аспекти. Київ: Видавн. дім «Academia». 220 с

13. Єрмоленко С. Я. (1999) Нариси з української словесності (стилістика та культура мови). Київ: Довіра. 431 с.

14. Карабан В. І. (2002) Переклад англійської наукової і технічної літератури. Граматичні труднощі та жанрово-стилістичні проблеми. Вінниця: Нова книга. С. 315–407.

15. Карабан В. І. (2002) Переклад англійської наукової і технічної літератури. Київ: Нова книга. 562 с.

16. Карабан, В. І. (2004) Переклад англійської наукової і технічної літератури: Граматичні труднощі, лексичні, термінологічні та жанрово-стилістичні проблеми. Вінниця: Нова книга. 576 с.

17. Карпенко, О. Ю. (2005) Напрямки асоціативної ідентифікації онімів. Записки з романо-германської філології, вип. 16, С. 50-66.

18. Карпенко, О. Ю. (2017) Когнітивна ономастика як напрямок пізнання власних назв. Новітня філологія, вип. 30, С. 52-65.

19. Карпенко, О. Ю. (2007) Спільне і відмінне в асоціативному осмисленні різних розрядів онімів. Записки з ономастики, вип. 9, С. 47-55.

20. Кияк Т. Р. (2008) Семантичні аспекти нормалізації термінологічних одиниць / Т.Р.Кияк, О.І. Каменська Мова і культура. Серія «Філологія». Київ: Наукове вид-во. Вип. 3. Т. 1, ч. 2. С. 57–71.

21. Кияк Т. Р. (2006) Теорія та практика перекладу: підручник для вищих навч. закладів /Т.Р. Кияк, О.Д. Огуй, А.М. Науменко. Вінниця: Нова книга. 592 с.

22. Ковалик І.І. (1977) Мова і народна культура Мовознавство. 1977.-№2. С. 11-18.

23. Кононенко І.В. (2001) Мова і народна культура Мовознавство. №3. С. 62-69.

24. Кочерган М. П. (2005) Вступ до мовознавства: підруч. 2. вид. / М. П. Кочерган. К.: Академія. 368 с.

25. Кудіна О.Ф., Пророченко О.П. (2005) Перлини народної мудрості. Німецькі прислів'я та приказки. Вінниця: Нова книга. 319 с.

26. Лексикон загального та порівняльного літературознавства (2001). Чернівці: Золоті литаври. 636 с.

27. Мацько Л., Кравець Л. (2007) Культура фахової мови: навч. посіб. / Л. Мацько, Л. Кравець. Київ: ВЦ «Академія». 370 с.

28. Мацюк 3., Станкевич Н. (2008) Українська мова професійного спілкування: навч. посіб. 2-ге вид. Київ: Каравела. 352 с.

29. Мороз О.А. (2002) Фразеологічні одиниці з компонентом власне ім'я в сучасній українській мові: структурно-семантичний аспект: Автореф. дис. кан. філол. наук: 10.02.01/Донец. нац. ун-т. Д., 18 с.

30. Нікітіна Ф. О. (1978) Семантичні та словотворчі проблеми сучасної термінології. Київ: Вища шк. 31 с.

31. Ніколаєнко А. Г. (2007) Лексикологія англійської мови – теорія і практика. Вінниця: Нова Книга. 528 с.

32. Німчук, В. В. (1966) Українська ономастична термінологія». Повідомлення української ономастики, вип. 7, С. 24-43.

33. Панько Т.І. (1994) Українське термінознавство Т.І. Панько, І.М. Кочан, Г.П. Мацюк. Львів: Світ. 216 с.

34. Селіванова О. (2006) Сучасна лінгвістика: термінологічна енциклопедія / О. Селіванова. Полтава: Довкілля К. 716 с.

35. Симоненко Л. О. (2001) Українська наукова термінологія: стан і перспективи розвитку Українська термінологія і сучасність: зб. наук. праць. Київ.: КНЕУ. Вип. IV. С. 3–8.

36. Скороходько Е. Ф. (2006) Термін у науковому тексті (до створення термінологічної теорії наукового дискурсу). Київ: Наукова думка. 99 с.

37. Стежко Ю. Г. (2012) Методичні вказівки до перекладу наукових термінів. Кіровоград: РВВ КДПУ. 79 с.

38. Українська мова: енциклопедія (2004) / редкол. В. М. Русанівський, О. О. Тараненко, М. П. Зяблюк та ін. 2-ге вид., випр. і доп. К. : Вид-во «Укр. енцикл.» ім. М. П. Бажана. 824 с.

39. Яремко Я.П. (2008) Термін і дискурс. Укр. мова. № 3. С. 64–72.

LIST OF REFERENCE SOURCES

40. Butterfield A., Szymanski J. A. (2018) Dictionary of Electronics and Electrical Engineering. 5th Edition. Oxford University Press. 920 p.

41. Dictionary of Electronics and Communication Engineering (2016). Amazon Digital Services LLC. 1193 p

42. Harper D. (2020) Online Etymology Dictionary. URL: http://www.etymonline.com/.

43. Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (2005). Longman. P. 111.

44. Luginsky Y.N. (1985) Dictionary of Electrical Engineering: English, German, French, Dutch, Russian. Springer Science+Business Media Dordrecht. 980 p.

45. Великий тлумачний словник сучасної української мови (2005). Київ, Ірпінь: ВТФ «Перун». 1728 с.

46. Морозова, В. (2018) Прощавай, зброє: роман / Ернест Гемінгвей; перекл. з англ.; ілюстрації Романи Романишин і Андрія Лесів. Львів: Видавництво Старого Лева. 424 с.

LIST OF DATA SOURCES

47. Словник офіцера внутрішніх військ з воєнно-наукових питань (2005)/ О.М. Шмаков. Харків: Військ. ін-т ВВ МВС України. 362 с.

РЕЗЮМЕ

У своєму дослідженні я дійшла висновку, що терміни у сфері військових знань мають такі характерні ознаки як багатозначність, нейтральність та незалежність від контексту. Військові терміни характеризуються співвіднесеністю з поняттям, яке є точно визначеним, прагненням до однозначності. Це призводить до того, що ряд військових термінів стають незалежними від контексту і тому їх можна перекладати за допомогою лексичного еквівалента. Однак це не означає, що військовий термін повністю незалежний від контексту, це лише означає, що термінологічне значення слова зазвичай не піддається контекстуальним змінам, а розкривається в контексті. Існує багато військових термінів, які є приватними значеннями неспеціальних слів або мають кілька термінологічних значень.

Помилки в перекладі військових термінів, як правило, призводять до серйозних семантичних спотворень оригіналу, особливо в перекладі військових текстів, таких як військові документи, статути та інструкції, інструкції та технічні описи, військово-наукові статті, військова публіцистика, де точність висловлюється. Переклад є однією з головних вимог. Щоб уникнути подібних помилок, перекладач повинен докладно прагнути, вивчати галузь військової науки або техніки, в якій він працює, і досягати всебічного розуміння змісту понять, що виражаються військовим терміном.

Ключові слова: переклад, перекладацький аналіз, термінологія, термін, військова термінологія.

ANNEX

№	Source Text	Target Text
1.	orbital weapon	орбітальна зброя
2.	global missile	глобальна ракета
3.	silo launcher	пускова споруда шахтного типу
4.	stratospheric fallout	зараження стратосфери радіоактивними продуктами ядерного вибуху
5.	beam rider guidance	наведення з променю
6.	laser range finder	лазерний далекомір
7.	ambush detection device	(технічний) засіб виявлення засідок
8.	air cushion vehicle	апарат на повітряній подушці
9.	continuous airborne alert	безперервне бойове чергування у повітрі
10.	radar picket aircraft	літак радіолокаційного дозору
11.	gunship	озброєний вертоліт
12.	copter-borne	що перевозиться на вертольотах
13.	aviation battalion	батальйон армійської авіації
14.	helilift	перекидання на вертольотах
15.	Counter-offensive	планомірно підготовлена контратака, проведена по противнику, що вклинився в

		оборонну позицію, із заздалегідь наміченого рубежу
16.	Counter-attack	контратака, що виникла в ході відображення настання противника без попередньої підготовки і організована провідними бій військами самостійно, без наказу
17.	leatherneck	морський піхотинець
18.	brass hat	генерал
19.	GI	солдат
20.	flat top	авіаносець
21.	loot	лейтенант
22.	in the bucket	у трубці (відхилення ракет у заданих межах)
23.	slick	неозброєний вертоліт
24.	side arms	зброю, що носиться на поясі, тобто кортик, пістолет і т.д
25.	chicken	полковник армії США
26.	liberate	грабувати; красти
27.	fraternize	перебувати у зв'язку з жінкою з місцевого населення
28.	private soldier	рядовий
29.	submarine	підводний човен
30	submachine-gun	автомат
31.	United States Navy	військово-морські сили США

32.	BOSS – biological orbiting satellite station	біологічна орбітальна станція
33.	SLAR – side-looking airborne radar	літачна станція радіолокації бічного огляду
34.	bishop	єпископ, військовий священик, капелан
35.	Green berets	зелені берети
36.	flexible response	гнучке реагування
37.	Rear Admiral	контр-адмірал
38.	Flight Lieutenant	капітан
39.	Warrant Officer	прапорщик
40.	Second Lieutenant	лейтенант, молодший лейтенант
41.	Ensign	лейтенант, молодший лейтенант
42.	attack	напад, наступ
43.	arsenal	озброєння, арсенал
44.	assault	штурм, десант, атака
45.	assistance	забезпечення, підтримка
46.	bloodbath (a massacre, the killing of large numbers of people)	масове вбивство, досл. "Кривава баня"
47.	buddy-buddy system (a filosophy where comrades look after each other's welfare and protect each	система взаємовідносин військовослужбовців на полі бою, що передбачає взаємовиручку та підтримку, досл. "система приятель-

	other in battle)	приятель"
48.	chopper (a helicopter)	вертоліт, досл. "пристосування для рубання, різання"
49.	dogfight (a battle between aircraft)	повітряний бій, досл. "Собача бійка"
50.	dragon's teeth (concrete pillars used as an obstacle for tanks)	протитанкові перешкоди, досл. "зуби дракона"
51.	rank – captain	капітан
52.	Fall in!	Стань!
53.	Eyes Right!	Рівняння праворуч!
54.	To the rear, march!	Навколо, марш!