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З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАМАТИЧНИЙ АСПЕКТ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ АНГЛІЙСЬКИХ ВОЄННИХ
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INTRODUCTION

The beginning of Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022, has resulted in a large number of casualties, destroyed buildings and cities. It has hardened the Ukrainian people, made them more courageous, patient and resilient. In connection with all these events, a large number of words related to the Russian-Ukrainian war have appeared in our everyday life. All of this has been widely publicized not only within Ukraine but also around the world by the media. This led to a significant increase in military discourse in both domestic and foreign policy. Moreover, the widespread use of military jargon in the media has led to the formation of a deeply military culture, where military themes permeate popular culture and the concept of war becomes part of our daily lives.

This research paper examines the main innovation processes that have been triggered by events in the world and especially in Ukraine, mainly of a military nature. It is important to note that English-speaking countries are advanced, including in the military sphere. Therefore, their news or reports are often translated into many languages, which in turn encourages the emergence and spread of military discourse in all spheres of life around the world. Given the current situation in Ukraine, it is certainly no exception. Media coverage of the latest events in Ukraine requires the inclusion of new concepts that have not previously existed in our language and need to be clearly explained.

The scholars who have studied aspects of the theory of military translation in Ukrainian are V. Balabin, D. Vasylenko, L. Volik, O. Kovtun, V. Karachun, and B. Yakymovych.

In this study, we focus on the lexical and grammatical transformations of military discourse from English into Ukrainian. In the analysis, we will focus on the comparative manifestation of military jargon in the English and Ukrainian media.

Topicality of my research is due to the ongoing Russian-Ukrainian war and the increasingly deep penetration of military discourse in the news and, as a result, in the everyday life of almost every Ukrainian. This penetration into different languages of the world, including Ukrainian, is happening to a greater or lesser extent, and it is mainly due to the influence of English military discourse, as English is the language of international communication.

The novelty of this study is an attempt to analyze English military terms directly related to the Russian-Ukrainian war used in the media from the perspective of translation studies.

The object of the study is English military terms and their Ukrainian counterparts.

The subject of the study is a translation analysis based on military terms taken from the English-language media and their Ukrainian equivalents used in the Ukrainian-language media or proposed by Ukrainian scholars.

The objective of this research work is to introduce a translation approach to modern media military discourse and, on its basis, to develop strategies for translators aimed at conveying foreign language concepts through the Ukrainian language.

Tasks defined above includes the following specific research objectives:

- to consider the nature and origin of military discourse in the media;
- to consider the ways of translating military discourse;
- to analyze a corpus of 50 terms of English and Ukrainian military terminology in the Russian-Ukrainian war in order to determine the ways of translating English terms into Ukrainian.

The value of this study lies in the results and analysis of its materials, which can be used for further research in this area and for compiling dictionaries.

Structure of the work. The structure of the term paper is determined by the logic of building a scientific study, which follows from the object, subject, purpose and task of the study. The paper consists of an introduction, two chapters, a conclusion, a list of references, and a list of appendices.

The introduction presents the purpose, objectives, substantiates the relevance, defines the object and subject, indicates the methods and scientific novelty. The practical significance of the research is also revealed and the structure of the course work is provided.

The first chapter is devoted to the theoretical features of military discourse from the point of view of translation studies. **The second chapter** contains the practical part of the course work, namely the analysis of the selected military corps.

Conclusions summarizes the results of the study.

Bibliography contains a complete list of the literature used in the course of the research.

The appendix contain English military terms and their Ukrainian equivalents used in the media.

CHAPTER 1

THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF STUDYING MILITARY TERMS IN MILITARY TEXTS

1.1 Definition of military vocabulary and changes in the translation of English military terms

The linguistic arsenal of any language can be divided into commonly used words that are used regardless of the professional activity or place of residence of the native speaker, and specialized vocabulary, which includes dialects, professional terms, jargon, etc. The study focuses on specialized speech, where this layer of vocabulary creates difficulties in translation and understanding for those who are not part of the structure that uses these expressions. When studying the language used in the professional sphere, there are specific terms, phrases, new expressions and professional expressions that exist exclusively within a particular field of activity, such as medicine, jurisprudence, politics, military, etc.

Military vocabulary was chosen for analysis, which allows us to highlight the peculiarities of special vocabulary, methods of its study, classification and formation - key aspects for effective translation. The language of the military has a complex system that combines specific military terminology and military jargon. Terms in the military sphere are constantly evolving and changing as a result of new realities and concepts. Military terms penetrate into various spheres of social life, emphasizing the relevance of this linguistic phenomenon for research.

It is important to note that military vocabulary not only reflects the specifics of the military sphere, but also reflects cultural, historical and social contexts. In the process of learning military vocabulary, it is important to understand that this language is not limited to combat operations. It penetrates aspects of communication, strategic planning, and reflects relationships and hierarchy within the military structure.

Understanding military vocabulary in the context of the cultural and social environment contributes not only to accurate translation, but also to a deeper understanding of military aspects. In addition, given the constant changes and improvements in the military sphere, the study of this vocabulary is an urgent task for linguists and translators.

The classification of terms in the military domain is crucial because it illustrates the structure of this domain and reveals its unique features. Typically, terms are classified according to various features, such as content, structure, and function. In the Ukrainian linguistic tradition of studying military terminology, prominent scholars such as V.V. Balabin, M.O. Zaitseva, P. Melnyk, D.V. Vasylenko, I.O. Lytovchenko, L.V. Murashko. Among foreign researchers, it is worth mentioning Paula Lopez Rua, L. Nelubin, G. M. Strilkovsky, G. A. Buchina and others.

An analysis of publications on the study of military terminology and discourse shows that most studies are didactic and pragmatic, consisting of textbooks, manuals, and dictionaries. The theoretical aspect of research is usually limited to lexical-semantic, terminological, methodological and linguistic-pedagogical issues. It is important to note the opinion of V.V. Balabin, who emphasizes that military vocabulary is a special type of specialized vocabulary. Due to its specific communicative and functional orientation, it is at the junction of two functional styles of language - official business and scientific and technical [7]. Large part of military vocabulary consists of terminology, but it is a difficult task to define the boundaries of the concept of "military term" due to its wide range of use. Taking into account the specifics of the sphere, many commonly used terms acquire a narrow meaning, which emphasizes the importance of studying this linguistic phenomenon.

Let's look at a few definitions of the term "military term" to better understand the principles of systematization of the units studied. In his work "Theory and Practice of Military Translation," G. M. Strilkovsky notes that there are many areas

within military affairs that can be considered as independent branches. Thus, there is no general concept of "military term", but instead there are tactical, organizational, military-technical terms, terms related to different types of troops and different armed forces [42, p. 83].

The terms are characterized by the absence of synonymy, which implies their unambiguity. However, duplicate terms can be found in military terminology. In an attempt to convey information in an efficient and economical way, the military tends to shorten complex terms. For example, the military uniform of the Armed Forces of Ukraine is often called a "*pixel*", a "*guardhouse*" is called a "*lip*", a "*dugout*" is called a "*hole*". The English language also demonstrates similar abbreviations, for example, "*bird*" or "*helo*" for "*helicopter*", "*Joe*" for "*soldier*", "*nest*" for "*entrenchment*". Changes often occur in the names of weapons, such as "*Молот*" (M120-15 Molot mortar), "*Стужна*" (Skif, Stugna-P ATGM), "*Джавелін*" (FGM-148 Javelin), to transmit commands on the battlefield more quickly and efficiently. These examples go beyond the terminological field and belong to the military substandard vocabulary. Military terminological vocabulary differs from substandard vocabulary because it includes lexical and phraseological units specific to military use [14, p. 144]. This reflects the need for accuracy and efficiency of linguistic expression in the context of military operations.

One of the modern studies devoted to the study of military terminology is represented by the monograph by I. A. Lytovchenko. She proposes a classification of terms based on the semantic content of lexical units, their scope and historical and lexicological aspects [30, p. 158]. In the context of military translation, L. L. Nelubin organizes military terms into three main groups: military terminology, military-technical terminology and emotionally colored military vocabulary [34, p. 14]. In this division, the researcher takes into account the linguistic nature of the terms as specialized words and expressions related to military issues.

Military vocabulary plays an important role in the creation of modern English and Ukrainian and is a complex system. The main part of the military vocabulary

consists of military terms that define concepts closely related to military affairs and carry the main semantic load.

Based on the presented classifications, it can be noted that military vocabulary most often includes military technical terms, names of military structures and military substandard vocabulary. Each of the classifications makes a significant contribution to modern linguistic research, helping to identify specific aspects of English military vocabulary. For a translator who has to navigate the terminological systems of both languages, this opens up the possibility of improving the quality of translations of military texts, taking into account the various aspects and features of this specific lexical group.

In today's picture, we are witnessing global changes. The world is constantly in military tension. Ukraine is in a state of acute crisis and wars with Russia. However, thanks to the media, such as television or social media channels with news, we are not in a state of ignorance. Information spreads very quickly, but in addition to truthful information, there is also FOI, which is the spread of false information by a foreign country.

Due to the huge flow of information, it is becoming increasingly difficult for ordinary people to understand what is true and what is not. Therefore, given that information and language can be methods of manipulating the masses, it is important for a translator to maximize the degree of equivalence of his or her translation to the original. In the course of a translator's work, difficulties may arise that will require certain lexical changes in translation.

It is worth noting that each language is unique and has its own linguistic peculiarities, so it is almost impossible to do without making certain changes. The main task of a translator is to skillfully use various translation transformations in order to convey the main information contained in the original text with maximum accuracy. [32, p. 72].

Let's turn to scholars to analyze in more detail what "translation transformations" are. In her work, Bondarenko N. Y. relies on the definitions of linguists and theorists such as L. S. Barkhudarov and V. N. Komisarov, who in their works provided the main most accurate features of the concept of "translation transformations".

Bondarenko notes that the definition of one of them indicates that translation transformations are interlingual changes aimed at achieving translation adequacy despite the difference in the formal and semantic systems of the two languages. [9, p. 37]. The scientist considers transformations as a certain relationship between two language units, where one is the original and the other is formed on the basis of the first. In her work, she also cites another linguist who defines translation transformations as techniques that can be used when there is no or no dictionary match for the structures in the translation. [27, p. 43]. It is their linguistic works that are important in the field of translation studies. Their classifications are often used in scientific research, in various specialties, and, importantly, in the military.

As part of the study of the lexical and grammatical aspect of the translation of English military terms into Ukrainian, the classification of translation transformations was chosen, which was first noted by N. Bondarenko. It has three main groups: lexical, grammatical and lexico-grammatical transformations. Lexical techniques are used when the source text contains language units that have no equivalents at the lexical level, such as terms or proper names. The use of lexical transformations may be due to a discrepancy in the meanings of the source language and the target language. Lexical transformations include methods such as transcription, transliteration, calquing, and lexical-semantic substitutions such as concretization and generalization [27, p. 173]. Let us consider the use of lexical devices in the translation of military terms into English.

1. Transliteration and transcription are translation techniques whose meaning is to convey the graphic form of a word or the sound of a word by means of linguistic translation [27, p. 173]. In modern translation research, the main technique is

transcription with elements of transliteration. Examples of the use of transliteration in translation are: radar, strategy, propaganda. Transliteration is also often used when translating proper names of weapons: Stinger - Stinger, Patriot - Patriot, Tornado-S - Tornado-S, Javelin - Javelin, Iskander - Iskander.

As for the transcription method, its essence is to convey the sound of the word. Examples include: sniper - sniper, camouflage - camouflage, artillery - artillery, shooter - shooter, battalion - battalion, drone - drone, counterterrorism - counterterrorism, khaki - khaki. It is important to note that when using the transcription method, there is always an element of transliteration. This element of transliteration is manifested in the following aspects of transcription: 1) transmission of sounds that are not pronounced; 2) transliteration of reduced vowels; 3) transmission of doubled consonants; 4) in the case of several pronunciation options, the option closest to the graphic is usually chosen [36, p. 143].

2. Calculation or literal translation includes the replacement of constituent parts, morphemes or words (in the case of stable phrases) with elements of the original - their structural and semantic equivalents in the target language [27, p. 173]. Examples of calquing are: semiautomatic - semi-automatic, cyberattack - cyberattack, self-defense - self-defense, counterterrorism - counterterrorism, tactical ballistic missile - tactical ballistic missile. It is worth noting that the above examples of the use of calques have been added to Ukrainian dictionaries and have become widely used. All linguists advise avoiding literal translation, as it not only fails to reveal the full meaning of the original, but can also be misinterpreted.

1.2 Grammatical and lexical-grammatical transformations in the translation of English military terms

It is well known that English and Ukrainian belong to different branches of the Indo-European family of languages and differ not only in their genetic background but also in their structure. English is a predominantly analytical language, where grammatical relations in a sentence are expressed by free

grammatical morphemes. Ukrainian, on the other hand, is a synthetic language where grammatical meanings and relations are conveyed by means of bound grammatical morphemes - inflections or endings.

An important skill for a translator is to analyze the grammatical structure of foreign language sentences and reproduce it correctly in accordance with the norms of the language and the genre of translation. Particular attention should be paid to grammatical transformations that may occur during translation, particularly in the context of differences between the analytical and synthetic nature of languages. Analyzing these aspects contributes to the accurate reproduction of not only the lexical but also the grammatical content of the text, ensuring high translation quality. Therefore, among the translation transformations identified by N. Y. Bondarenko, it is advisable to focus on grammatical ones.

Grammatical transformations that occur at the level of sentence structure represent an important aspect of translation, especially in the context of the military terminology field. Unlike other types of transformations, such as lexical or semantic, grammatical transformations remain an integral part of translation, given the specifics of the language's grammatical structure.

It is important to note that grammatical transformations are used in conjunction with other types of transformations, especially when translating military terms. This approach allows for more accurate and contextualized translation. According to this classification, grammatical transformations include syntactic calquing, sentence splitting, sentence combining, and grammatical substitutions. This includes substitutions of word forms, parts of speech, and sentence elements, which enhances the variety of possible translation options and emphasizes the fact that in translation, grammar interacts with vocabulary to create a comprehensive and accurate translated expression.

Let's take a closer look at each of these transformations:

Literal translation or syntactic calquing - their essence is to transform the syntactic structure of the text into an equivalent one in the target language [27, p. 173]. Experience has shown that when translating an English text into Ukrainian, some structural components of a sentence may be missing, usually articles, service parts of speech, or linking verbs. As you know, there are machine translation systems based on the method of syntactic calculation, which is an indicator of poor translation. It's worth remembering that there are equivalents in common Ukrainian military terminology, so for example, civilians will be translated as civilians or civilian population. Anyone who has dealt with translation is familiar with the term "false friends" of a translator. The main problem they can cause is distortion of the original meaning or making it impossible to understand. For example, messenger, fitness (a criterion for assessing physical fitness) [41, p. 99].

To successfully avoid literalism in military translation, a specialist must have a deep understanding of military terminology in both languages and be able to use various translation transformations. This meets the general requirements for his/her professional competence [2, p. 140].

It is important to emphasize that when translating military terms, an expert should have a deeper understanding of not only lexical aspects but also contextual nuances of the terms. The ability to effectively combine different types of translation transformations becomes key, as it helps to avoid simple literal translation, helps to maintain accuracy and convey military content in accordance with the peculiarities of the language structure of both languages.

2. Combining sentences is an important transformation that affects the syntactic structure of the original sentence by combining two simple sentences into one complex one [27, p. 180]. This method of translation can not only clarify the meaning, but also adds stylistic aspects to the text. "Having successfully neutralized the enemy outpost, the infantry regrouped for the next phase. The reconnaissance team provided valuable intel to plan the upcoming mission." In this example, the first sentence describes the actions of the infantry, and the second describes the

actions of the reconnaissance team. In translation, both ideas are combined: "After successfully eliminating the enemy outpost, the infantry gathered for the next phase, while the reconnaissance team provided valuable information for planning the next mission." In order to avoid semantic overload, several elements from the original text were removed from the translation.

3. The transformation of sentence structure, known as disambiguation, is a transformation that breaks the syntactic structure of the original sentence into two or more predicative structures in the translation [27, p. 179]. When translating from English, it is more often the division than the combination of sentences that is used because of the centralized structure of English sentences. Let's take a look at an example of sentence division:

In English: "The reconnaissance drone provided crucial intelligence before the tactical operation." In this sentence, the split occurs because the original syntactic structure describing the reconnaissance drone and the important information it provided is split into two parts: "The reconnaissance drone" and "provided crucial intelligence before the tactical operation." Translation into Ukrainian: "The reconnaissance drone provided crucial information before the tactical operation." In the translation, these ideas are also separated, and therefore we observe the technique of sentence division in the Ukrainian version.

4. The transformation of grammatical units of the source language during translation is the essence of grammatical substitution. This method consists in changing the grammatical structure while preserving the semantic meaning. [27, p. 179]. In the process of translation, various grammatical units can be used, such as word forms, parts of speech, sentences, or syntactic relations. Lexical substitutions can also be made. For example, "The soldiers conducted a thorough reconnaissance of the area before launching the operation." Translation: "The soldiers conducted a thorough reconnaissance of the area before launching the operation." In this sentence, the verb "conducted" was replaced with the noun "reconnaissance" and the verb "launching" with the noun "operation".

Given that grammar is quite closely related to vocabulary, translation transformations are often combined or mixed. This means that lexical and grammatical changes occur simultaneously during translation. Transformations involving lexical and grammatical aspects move from lexical to grammatical units of the source text and vice versa. These transformations, which are also known as complex transformations, are considered to be interlevel, as they can lead to complete or partial changes in the sentence structure. Among such transformations, N. Bondarenko, with the help of scholars, considers descriptive translation, compensation, and antonymic translation. Let's try to find out which of them can be considered the most effective for translating military terminology.

Explication or descriptive translation consists in replacing a word with a phrase or even a sentence that reveals the main characteristics of the concept denoted by the original word. [27, p. 179]. This method allows you to convey the meaning of a word in detail. For example: "nonrenewable term" can be translated as "a term that cannot be extended", "logistics package" as "a set of logistics support measures", "conventional warfare" as "military operations using conventional weapons".

The explication method can be useful for translating terms that are not yet widely used. However, it is important to realize that the use of descriptive translation can lead to the loss of the main characteristics of the term, such as shortness and unambiguity. For example, the term "Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)" can be translated as "unmanned aerial vehicle". However, to avoid over-detailing and to maintain brevity, a shortened form of the term may be used after the first introduction through explication, e.g: "UAV".

Compensation in translation is defined as the replacement of a non-equivalent element of the source language by any other means that conveys identical information. [27, p. 179]. This method is widely used in literary translation in order to preserve the author's idea and stylistic originality of the original. Its use is due to the need to compensate for semantic and stylistic losses. However, the compensation method does not always meet the mandatory requirements for translating military

terminology, such as emotional neutrality, brevity, and unambiguity. Nevertheless, military vocabulary often includes a lot of slang and jargon, so this technique can be used for these elements of speech. For example, a "civvies" is like a "citizen".

By using the method of compensation, the translator solves the problem of preserving the stylistic shade inherent in the original. [21, p.130] This method allows to transfer the described elements of the language into the translation text, thereby ensuring communicative equivalence between the translated text and the original. Compensation helps to reproduce not only the meaning, but also the style, emotional tone, and other aspects of the author's expression, which is important for preserving the integrity and authenticity of the translation. Using this method allows translators to better convey not only the meaning of the text, but also its internal emotional and artistic component.

Antonymic translation means replacing the affirmative form in the original with the negative form in the translation. [27, p. 179]. This method allows expressing the opposite meaning or idea in the translation text. In an antonymic translation, not only the affirmative form can be replaced in the original sentence, but also other words or phrases that reflect the opposite meaning. This approach helps to express the contrast of information and reproduce the shades of meaning between the original and the translation, deepening the semantic richness of the text.

The use of antonymic translation may be due to the unevenness of the lexical and semantic systems of the two languages. [37, p. 1] This method often proves to be the most suitable for expressive conveyance of semantic and stylistic coloring of many statements. For example, the phrase "It was not immediately known if there were any casualties" (59) can be translated antonymically as "The number of victims is currently being clarified". Such a translation allows not only to preserve the main meaning but also to reproduce the subtle nuance and stylistic variation of the original. Among military terminology, phrases with the prefix non- indicate the absence of or deviation from a certain standard or type. The translation of such terms by the antonymic method involves replacing the affirmative form with the negative,

or reflecting the opposite meaning. Antonymic translation is an effective technique because it allows you to convey not only the lexical meaning, but also the contextual shades and intent of the original. It allows you to preserve the accuracy and style of the original, even if there are differences in the lexical systems of the languages. For example, "noncombatant evacuation operations" in the above examples of translation of military terminology, the use of antonymic translation allows to convey the opposite meaning of terms with the prefix non-, which is important for preserving the semantic and stylistic shade of the original in translation.

After a careful analysis of grammatical and lexical-grammatical transformations in translation, it can be concluded that descriptive and antonymic translation are the most productive methods for the effective transfer of military terminology. Other types of transformations, such as grammatical substitutions or transformations at the sentence level, also prove to be useful, contributing to the accurate and adequate reproduction of the meaning of the original in the translation.

It is well known that the basic principles, techniques and methods of translation are used in both general and specialty translation, including military translation. Military translation has its own peculiarities due to its specific communicative and cognitive orientation. This type of translation is characterized by unique features that stem from the peculiarities of the style, vocabulary, and grammar of military texts. Military translation focuses on the characteristics and features of various types of translation in different areas of professional communication, such as scientific, scientific and technical, legal, medical, pedagogical, etc. At the same time, military translation reflects not only strict technical and scientific aspects, but also elements of journalistic and even literary translation.

According to V. Balabin [3], military translation is a special type of language mediation performed in the armed forces to meet the linguistic needs of the troops. The Ukrainian scientist defines military translation as a specific form of intercultural and bilingual communication that covers textual materials on military topics and is

carried out in the conditions of regular and crisis military service in the areas of military-political, military-technical and military-specialized activities of the armed forces with the help of a military translator.

When translating texts related to the language of the military sphere, the translator must pay attention to the genre and stylistic features of the texts in the source language. Military materials include scientific and technical documents and management documents that relate to the life and activities of the military and military institutions in society. They differ from others in terms of their richness in specialized military vocabulary, widespread use of military terminology, use of stable phrases that are characteristic of military communication, presence of military terminology, special abbreviations and symbols. Syntactically, they are characterized by the use of elliptical constructions (especially in documentation), concise statements, numerous parallel constructions within a sentence, and pronounced infinitive and participial phrases. All this is related to the functional task of the military sphere of communication: clarity, specificity, accuracy and logical consistency in formulations that provide a clear structure and separation of one thought from another. [26, p. 274]

The style of military materials has its own diversity. Two main trends can be distinguished in English-language military documents: the first is the use of official language with the use of complex, often archaic phrases and constructions; the second is the use of colloquial, sometimes even informal language with specific military vocabulary. The latter tendency is observed mainly in materials addressed to ordinary soldiers and non-commissioned officers who have recently entered the service. This feature is primarily due to the low level of general and technical training of new recruits, as well as the desire to make official documents and complex technical instructions more understandable for the bulk of military personnel [26, p. 275.]

The attitude to the choice of lexical and grammatical means in military translation is determined by the stylistic aspect, which implies an adequate selection

in accordance with the general functional and communicative orientation of the original and compliance with the current literary norms of the target language.

Constant changes in the composition of modern English-language military terminology caused by the reorganization of the armed forces, the emergence of new types of weapons and equipment, as well as the development of new methods of warfare, are factors that require constant updating and adaptation of translation approaches [17, p. 112].

The accuracy of the translation of military materials largely depends on the correct translation of terminological terms, since most military vocabulary consists of military and military-technical terms that are of great importance and have a specific meaning [10, p. 73].

When translating, it is important to carefully consider the specific context and the real meaning of the term. For example, the term "battalion" can refer to a battalion in infantry, but a division in artillery. It is also important to take into account possible changes in the meaning of the term when used in the plural; for example, "defense" means defense, and "defenses" means defensive structures [38, p. 211].

Military translation falls within the realm of sci-tech translation, serving a crucial role in military communication. It is characterized by an extensive use of specialized terminology and a straightforward presentation of information, typically devoid of expressive language [43, 1019].

English military terminology can be categorized into three primary groups:

- 1) Terms directly related to military operations and armed forces;
- 2) Scientific and technological terms associated with the military;
- 3) Emotionally charged military slang, used colloquially among servicemen, often serving as stylistic synonyms for formal military terms. Accurate translation

of military materials hinges on the precise translation of these terms, as they carry significant semantic weight within military discourse.

Based on the results of the analysis, we can identify a number of factors that encourage the use of grammatical and lexical-grammatical transformations in military translation. Among them, it is important to note the peculiarities of interaction and functioning of terms, differences in the transmission of information between English and Ukrainian, as well as the absence of certain grammatical phenomena or constructions in one of the languages. These factors determine the need to use various transformational techniques to achieve the best result in military translation. The lexicon of contemporary English military and military-related terms is in a state of flux, constantly evolving due to various factors such as the obsolescence of certain terms, shifts in meanings, ongoing creation of new terminology, prompted by factors like military restructuring, advancements in weaponry and equipment standards, and the development of novel warfare strategies.

Conclusions to Chapter 1

After analyzing theoretical sources, it became clear that most linguists emphasize the importance of unambiguity of terms, the absence of connotative or synonymous meanings. This allows translators to use full equivalents regardless of the context.

In the context of translating military terminology, it can be concluded that the effectiveness of translation depends on the style and genre of the text. The main task of the translator is to preserve the semantic load of the text, which requires careful selection of terms and their appropriate reproduction in the translation.

In our study, we rely on the works of V.V. Balabin, who presents a theory of military translation based on the general linguistic principles of translation theory and practice. Military translation is a separate branch of military affairs that requires

additional research, as the number and complexity of military cooperation projects are constantly growing.

Translation transformations play a key role in military translation, helping to preserve the communicative purpose of a military text. In this regard, we consider it appropriate to use lexical, grammatical and lexico-grammatical transformations proposed by V. N. Komisarov in the practical part of our work. After a thorough analysis of various translation techniques, we came to the conclusion that groups of lexical and lexico-grammatical transformations are the most productive for translating military terminology, as they can be applied at the level of individual words.

CHAPTER 2

REPRODUCTION OF ENGLISH MILITARY TERMS BY MEANS OF THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE

2.1 General translation analysis of the material under study

For our study, we selected 50 military lexical items from various sources, such as lexicographical dictionaries, Internet resources, and popular science literature. [61-81]. Namely, the following words and expressions: *Airhead*, *Antemortem data*, *Apron*, *Backfill*, *Blue bark*, *Blue falcon*, *Brevity code*, *Buddy-aid*, *C-day*, *Clandestine*, *De-arming*, *Detainee debriefing*, *Eagle*, *Elicitation*, *Family readiness*, *Friendly army*, *Fusion*, *Gone elvis*, *Half-life*, *H-hour*, *Homing*, *Helo*, *Insurgency*, *Jawa*, *Landing craft*, *Lead*, *Littoral*, *Locate*, *M-day*, *Military engagement*, *Minehunting*, *Minesweeping*, *Moored mine*, *Medevac*, *Mechanical safing*, *Negation*, *On-call*, *Operating stocks*, *Point defence*, *Prisoner of war*, *Rangers*, *Range warden*, *Redeployment*, *Reduction*, *Retrograde*, *Rising mine*, *Rough terrain*, *Seizures*, *Sortie*, *Tradecraft*. This wide range of terms covers various aspects of military terminology and reflects the diversity of concepts and concepts used in the military environment. Each term has its own unique semantics and stylistic colouring, which makes them particularly interesting objects for further analysis and research.

Table 2.1

Generalised translation techniques (%)

Receiving a translation	Percentages
Explication	38%
Calquing	34%
Vocabulary equivalent	22%
Transcoding	6%

Let's pay attention to generalised translation methods, which can be presented not only in the form of a table but also in the form of a diagram (Figure 2.1) for a better understanding. Thus, when looking at the quantitative trends in translation for morphological types of military terminology, we can observe a clear graphical representation of the percentage of different translation methods. This will contribute to a better understanding of the trends and help identify the most commonly used translation methods for morphological types of military terminology.

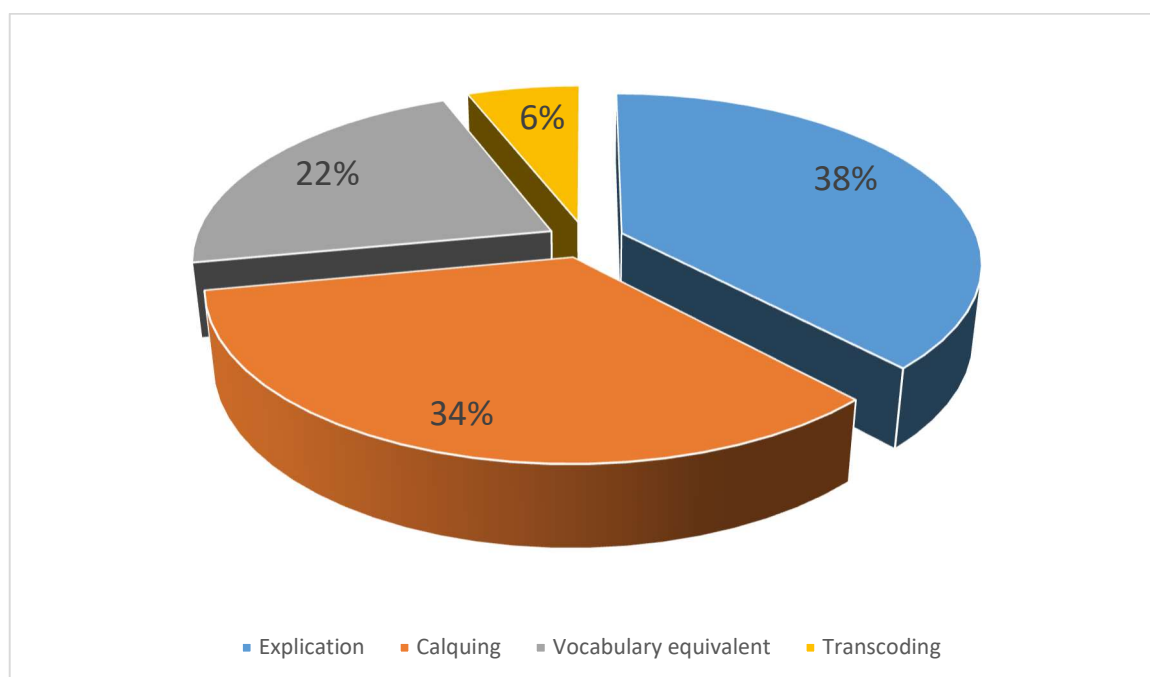


Fig. 2.1.

In furthering the analysis, it is important to note that explication is an important tool for ensuring clarity and avoiding misunderstandings in military communication. This approach allows not only to convey the meaning of terms, but also to explain in detail their nature and context of use. In addition, explication helps to avoid misunderstandings and mistakes in interactions between military and civilian actors, where different terminological approaches can cause confusion and confusion. Further, with the increasing international cooperation and interaction that often occurs in the military environment, explication becomes a key element in ensuring understanding across cultures and languages. It helps to standardize and unify terminology, which is important for joint tasking and achieving common goals. It should also be noted that explication has its limitations, especially in the context of military communication, where speed and accuracy can be critical. In some situations, it is important to provide a short and clear explanation without a detailed elaboration.

Therefore, experts recommend using this approach carefully, taking into account the specifics of the situation and the needs of the audience. Having mentioned dictionary equivalents, it is important to note that they complement the palette of possibilities in translating military terminology. They allow you to reproduce terms without a detailed explanation, providing a short and clear version of their meaning.

However, the use of dictionary equivalents may be limited in cases where the term has a complex or specific semantics that is difficult to convey with a single word. Finally, we note that the choice of a transformational approach depends on many factors, including the degree of stylistic complexity of the term, the specifics of the audience, the context of use, and others. These aspects should be taken into account when developing a strategy for translating military terminology to ensure high-quality and effective communication in the military sphere.

Thus, the most frequent transformation was explication, which was present in 38% of military terms transformed from English. For example, *Antemortem data* -

Medical records and photographs taken before death, *C-day* - Planned day of redeployment, *Gone elvis* - A soldier missing in action, *Rangers* - Personnel of a sabotage and reconnaissance group *Reduction* - Destruction of defensive structures, *Tradecraft* - Special training of intelligence agents.

The second most frequent is calquing, which was used in 34% of the transformed military vocabulary. Calquing, as a translation technique, is one of the most common and effective methods of conveying the meaning of terms between languages. This approach consists in reproducing the sound or phonetic structure of a word with a different alphabet, which makes it possible to preserve the shades of meaning and stylistic colour of the original term. One example of calquing is the term *Blue bark*, which translates as "Блакитні пси". This phrase refers to employees of the US Department of Defense who are responsible for reporting deaths or casualties. Calquing in this case allows to preserve the specificity and uniqueness of the term, making it understandable and different from other analogues. Another example of calquing is the term *Detainee debriefing*, which translates as "Допит заручника". This term refers to the procedure for obtaining information from hostages during military operations. Calquing allows to preserve the accuracy and specificity of the term, the shades of its meaning, and helps to understand the context of use. Another example of calquing is the term *Insurgency*, which translates as "Масові заворушення". This concept refers to situations of mass liberation or insurgency in military activities. Calquing allows preserving the shades and stylistic flavour of the term, making it understandable and reproducing its basic essence. Another important example of calquing is the term *Minehunting*, which translates as "Масові заворушення". This procedure refers to actions to detect and neutralise mines in areas of military operations. Calquing allows you to accurately reproduce the meaning of the term while preserving its stylistic flavour and specificity. All these examples demonstrate the effectiveness and importance of calquing as a translation technique in the military context. The use of this method allows to

accurately convey the meaning of terms while preserving their stylistic and semantic specificity, which is important in military terminology.

Vocabulary equivalents account for 22% of the total number of words translated and analysed. Here are a few examples: Airhead - Плацдарм десантування, Blue falcon – Зрадник, Elicitation - Збір розвідданих.

When analysing the process of translating military terminology, it is important to consider the various approaches and techniques used to convey meanings and connotations between languages. One of these techniques is the use of dictionary equivalents, which help to accurately convey the meaning of terms and expressions, ensuring the clarity and adequacy of the translation. In the process of analysing military terminology, it was found that dictionary equivalents are one of the most common and effective translation methods, accounting for 22% of the total volume of translated and analysed words. This technique allows us to preserve the accuracy and specificity of the term, ensuring an adequate reproduction of its meaning and context. For example, the term "*Airhead*" is translated as "*Плацдарм десантування*". This is a military term used to describe a site or area where troops are landed or unloaded. The use of a dictionary equivalent allows to preserve the specificity and accuracy of the term, clarity of its meaning and context of use. Another example is the term "*Blue falcon*", which translates as "*Зрадник*". This term refers to military jargon and is used to refer to a person who commits acts that are harmful to their comrades or colleagues. The use of a dictionary equivalent helps to preserve the semantic connotations and emotional colouring of the term, which is important in a military context. Other examples include the term "*Elicitation*", which translates as "*Збір розвідданих*". This term is used to refer to the process of obtaining information from potential sources during intelligence operations. The use of a dictionary equivalent allows to convey the exact meaning of the term and its context of use. Thus, the use of dictionary equivalents is an important element of the military terminology translation process, which allows to accurately and effectively

convey the meaning and context of terms, ensuring the clarity and adequacy of the translation.

Transcoding, as a translation technique, is characterised by the reproduction of the phonetic structure or sound of a word from one language into another language, while leaving its semantic or grammatical aspects unchanged. In the context of military terminology, this technique is one of the least common and is used in only 6% of the total volume of material analysed. Examples of transcoding of military terms found in the study include words such as "Helo", "Jawa" and "Medevac". The term "Helo" is transcoded as *"Гело (гелікоптер)"*, which corresponds to the phonetic structure of the English term. This technique allows you to preserve the sound and look of the word in translation, making it more understandable to the reader of the target language.

Another example of transcoding is the term "Jawa", which translates as *"Джава (військовослужбовець пустельного регіону)"*. Here, the phonetic structure of the English term is also reproduced with respect to the linguistic features of the target language, which helps to ensure the comprehensibility and adequacy of the translation. The third example is the term "Medevac", which is transcoded as *"Медевак (медична евакуація пораненого гелікоптером)"*. Here, too, the phonetic structure and sound of the English term is reproduced, ensuring adequate understanding and interpretation in translation. Although transcoding is a less common technique in military translation, it plays an important role in ensuring the clarity and adequacy of the translation, especially in cases where it is important to preserve the phonetic structure and sound of the term. Thus, the use of transcoding is an important element in the process of translating military terminology, helping to ensure accuracy and comprehensibility in cross-language translation.

In Table 2.1, we summarise the use of different methods of translating English-language stylistically marked units in the military sphere. According to our analysis, explication and calquing are the most commonly used. Explication, which accounts for 38% of the total volume of translation, consists of a detailed explanation

and disclosure of the meaning of lexical units. This technique is especially important in the military context, where a precise and clear understanding of terminology is crucial. Calculation, accounting for 34% of the total volume, is the reproduction of the sound or phonetic structure of a word with a different alphabet. This technique helps to preserve specific terms and make them recognisable in the target language. The use of these techniques indicates a tendency towards high-quality and accurate reproduction of lexical items, especially important in the military sphere. In particular, the translation of terms related to the realities of foreign armies requires special attention to detail and accuracy to ensure that these terms are correctly understood and perceived. The importance of accuracy and meaningfulness is confirmed by the fact that the style and specificity of military language require special attention to detail and careful choice of terminology. Accurate and precise translation ensures that these terms are correctly understood and used in a military environment. Thus, our analysis confirms the importance of using explication and calquing in the translation of military terms, as these techniques ensure accuracy, clarity and comprehensibility in conveying important information in a military context.

Analysing the nature of the expansion of stylistically marked vocabulary in the military sphere, we have identified three main groups of lexemes: those formed morphologically, those formed lexically and semantically, and phraseological expressions. Each of these groups reflects different aspects of the evolution of military terminology. In our study, 42% of the lexemes were identified as morphologically formed. This indicates that part of the terminology in the military sphere develops through morphological transformations and structural changes. The terms formed by lexical and semantic means account for 32% of the total number of lexemes under study. This category indicates that military terminology is actively developing through the creation of new words or the emergence of new meanings in existing terms. Phraseological expressions, which account for 26% of the total, are an important component of military terminology. They not only enrich the language

of military specialists, but also reflect their peculiarities of thinking and perception of reality (see Figure 2.2).

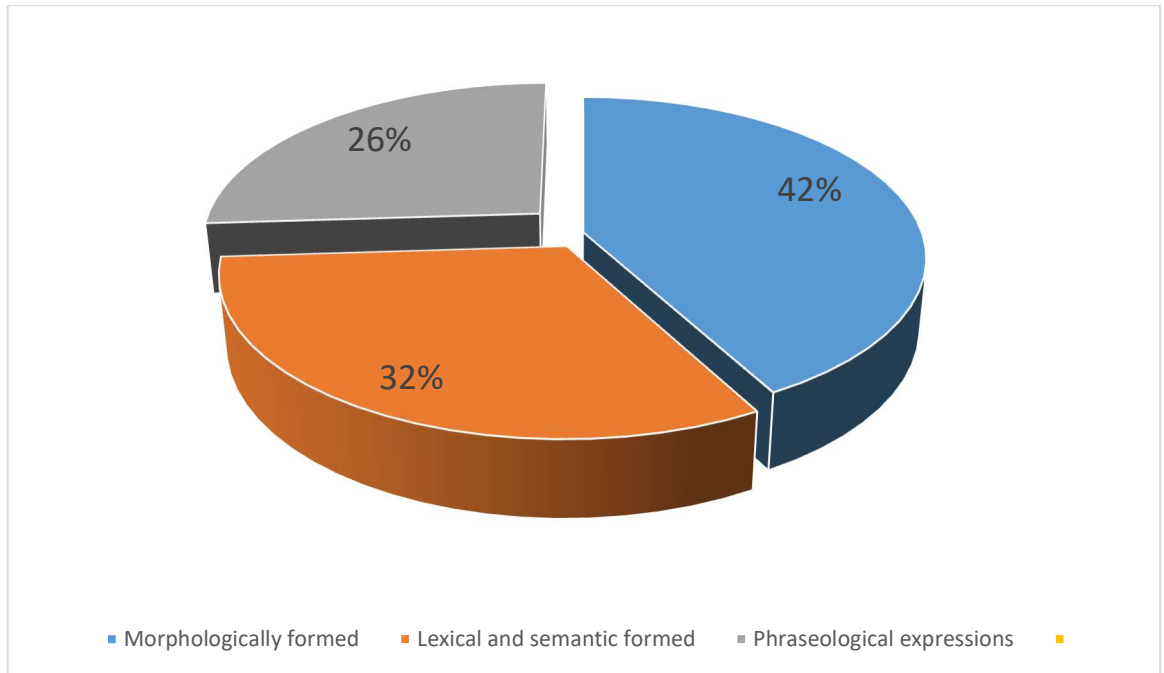


Fig. 2.2 Percentage of vocabulary types in the study

Let's look at the analysis of transformations for each type of word in military terminology, taking into account the percentage of the total number of transformations used in the study. The first thing that should be noted is the high percentage of transformations carried out by means of explication, which is 38%. This indicates a tendency towards a detailed explanation of the meaning of lexical items, especially in the context of military topics. The second most frequent technique is calquing, which accounts for 34% of the total number of transformations. This indicates that words are often translated by reproducing their phraseological analogues or similar words in Ukrainian. The least common technique is transcoding, which accounts for only 6% of the total number of transformations. This indicates that the use of phonetic reproduction of words from English into Ukrainian is not dominant in this context. Thus, the results of the analysis show that explication and calquing are the main methods of translating military terminology, which indicates the importance of detail and accuracy in conveying the meaning of lexical items in the military context.

2.2 Quantitative analysis of translation techniques for lexical and grammatical lexemes

Let's start with the morphological method of word formation. It is well known that lexical items formed by the morphological method represent a failure of modification at the word-formation level. There are different models of formation of complex military units, but before that, let us decipher the symbols from the formulas we will meet below. **N**: lexical unit of military terminology. **N + N**: a combination of two lexical units. **(N + N) + N**: a combination of three lexical units, where the first two are combined and then the result is added to the third. **N's**: a lexical item that refers to someone. **N + Ner**: a combination of a lexical item and a word that indicates belonging to or characterising someone. The most common model is **N + N**, and it has several variations. **N + N = N** (Airhead - Плацдарм десантування), **(N + N) + N = N** (Clandestine– секретний), **N + (N + N) = N** (Friendly army - содружні війська), **N's + N = N** (Prisoner of war – військовополонений), **N + Ner = N** (Negation – вихід з ладу). Among military compound phrases, terms consisting of two components are quite common: an adjective and a noun **Adj + N = N**. However, the number of adjectives that can be used to form such phrases is limited. Usually, simple adjectives are used, such as fast, slow, heavy, light, hot, cold, dark, blue (Blue bark) [14, p. 44].

After a thorough analysis of a large volume of texts on military topics, explication is one of the most common translation methods for morphologically formed military terms. This method is used in 38.1% of cases out of the entire range of translation techniques, which indicates its considerable popularity and effectiveness. Explication involves a detailed explanation of the meaning of terms in order to achieve a better understanding by the audience. For example, in the case of terms such as "C-day" and "H-hour", the use of explication involves deciphering their meaning to ensure a complete understanding of the context. "C-day" is translated as " *запланований день передислокації* " and "H-hour" as " *початок наступу* ". This approach to translating military terms helps to ensure accuracy and clarity in the perception of terminology, especially when these terms are used in

important military operations. It is worth noting that explication is an effective translation method not only for morphologically formed terms, but also for other types of military vocabulary. This approach allows for maximum clarity and comprehensibility in the perception of terms, while maintaining their specificity and accuracy. Given the importance of correct understanding and use of military terminology in different situations, explication is an effective means of ensuring communication and consistency

The second most frequent method is the use of vocabulary equivalents, accounting for 28.6% of all translation techniques. The use of vocabulary equivalents is an important step in the translation process, especially in terminology-intensive fields such as the military. This method ensures an accurate and standardised translation by taking into account existing equivalents and terms defined in dictionaries or terminology databases. For example, for the term "Airhead", the dictionary equivalent "*плацдарм десантування*" is used, which reflects the place where military paratroopers land during military operations or invasions. This equivalent allows the Ukrainian reader to clearly understand the meaning of the term without resorting to interpretations or specialised definitions. Also, the term "Elicitation" is translated as "*збір розвідданих*", which refers to the process of gathering information or intelligence in military activities. This dictionary equivalent helps the reader to understand the meaning and purpose of the term "elicitation" in a military context. Thus, the use of dictionary equivalents in the process of translating military terminology contributes to the unambiguity and consistency of the translation, as well as helps to ensure that the text is understandable and relevant to the audience.

The third most common technique is calquing, which accounts for 23.8%. Calquing is an important means of translation, especially when it comes to a specific field such as military terminology. Calquing allows preserving the accuracy and specific character of expressions and terms used in a military context. For example, the term "Friendly army" is calqued, where "Friendly" corresponds to the Ukrainian

"содружні" and "army" translates as " *війська* ". Thus, "Friendly army" translates into Ukrainian as " *содружні війська* ". Another example is the term "Insurgency", where "Insurgency" translates into " *масові заворушення* " using a calque. The term is used to describe situations where a group of individuals or military forces conduct insurgent or guerrilla operations against government or occupying forces.

It is also worth noting that transcoding is the least common technique, used in only 9.5% of cases. Transcoding is a less commonly used method because it requires more creativity and adherence to specific rules to convert words and phrases from one language to another. For example, for the term "Helo", the transcode "гело (helicopter)" is used, where "Helo" is transcoded as "гело", which helps the Ukrainian reader to better understand the purpose and meaning of this term in a military context. Also, for the term "Medevac", the transcode " *медеввак (медична евакуація пораненого гелікоптером)* " is used, where "Medevac" is transcoded as "medevac". This term describes the process of medical evacuation of wounded persons by helicopter.

Let's present the translation trends for morphological types of military terminology in the form of Table 2.2.

Table 2.2

Receiving a translation	Percentages
Explication	38,1%
Calquing	28,6%
Vocabulary equivalent	23,8%
Transcoding	9,5%

Based on the above data, it can be concluded that translators of military terminology use a variety of strategies to transfer meanings and concepts from one language to another. Explication is mostly used for terms that may be incomprehensible or little known to readers who do not have a military background.

At the same time, dictionary equivalents allow to preserve the accuracy and specificity of terminology, transferring it from one language to another without losing its meaning. For example, in the case of the term "Airhead", which means "*плацдарм десантування*", the dictionary equivalent provides a clear idea of the purpose of this military terminology. This approach helps to avoid misunderstandings and ensures the correct perception of the text. Thus, translators use different strategies depending on the context and specifics of each term. Calculation and transcoding, although less common, also play an important role in the translation of military terminology. They help to preserve the military nature and specificity of the terminology, reflecting its features in another language.

This diverse approach to translation helps to ensure a high-quality and comprehensible text for an audience with different levels of knowledge of the military sphere. The results of the analysis showed that the lexical-semantic method of translation is an important component in the translation of military terminology. The words formed using this method make up a significant part of the studied material - as much as 32%. This demonstrates the importance of correctly reproducing the semantic meaning and emotional load of military terms in translation. When translating words formed by the lexical-semantic method, translators face a wide variety of stylistic techniques aimed at increasing the emotionality and expressiveness of the text. The quality and comprehensibility of the translation, as well as its ability to convey the full meaning and context of military terminology, depend on their skilful use. This type of lexical items is special in translation due to their complexity and versatility. The translator is required not only to know the language rules, but also to have a high level of creativity and the ability to reproduce the depth and emotionality of military jargon in translation. To successfully translate words formed by the lexical-semantic method, it is necessary to apply various translation transformations, including explication, calquing, dictionary equivalents and transcoding. This is the only way to ensure a correct

translation that takes into account all the nuances and specifics of military terminology.

After conducting our research, it was found that explication, which involves a detailed explanation and definition of the meaning of lexical units formed using the lexical-semantic method, accounts for as much as 50% of the total volume of our study. For example, the term "Apron" is translated into Ukrainian as "*Майданчик для розташування авіатранспорту*", "Brevity code" as "*Скорочений військовий код*", and "Negation" as "*Вихід з ладу*". This is a very impressive result, which shows that descriptive translation has a significant advantage over other translation approaches for this type of lexemes in military terminology. This finding suggests that detailing and disclosing the meaning of words is an important part of ensuring a quality translation in this particular context.

This is a very important finding, which suggests that in the translation of this category of terms, dictionary equivalents are used much more often than other translation methods. This statistic gives us reason to believe that dictionary equivalents have a very significant quantitative advantage over other types of lexemes in military terminology. This approach can be explained by the desire to ensure unambiguity and accuracy of translation, especially in a military context where fidelity of information transmission is important. Dictionary equivalents are often used to create consistency and unambiguity in the understanding of terms, which ensures effective communication in a military environment. This approach avoids possible misunderstandings and misinterpretations that can have serious consequences in operational activities.

Our research has revealed that calquing is used to translate 18.75% of lexical items in military terminology. For example, the terms "Point defence" and "Seizures" are translated as "*Охорона об'єкта*" and "*Окупація*" respectively. This result highlights the importance of having a thorough understanding of the cultural contexts and specificities of military terms. As they are used in unique situations and have specific semantics, their correct translation is critical to ensure the accuracy

and relevance of communication. Additionally, our study highlights the importance of constantly updating and expanding the vocabulary of military translation terms. Changes in modern military activities occur rapidly, so translators need to constantly update their knowledge and resources. the importance of a deep understanding of the cultural contexts and specificities of military terms.

Since they are used in unique situations and have specific semantics, their correct translation is critical to ensure the accuracy and adequacy of communication. In addition, our research highlights the importance of constantly updating and expanding the vocabulary of military translation terms. Changes in modern military activities are rapid, so translators need to constantly replenish their knowledge and resources. The analysis of our study revealed that the transcoding technique, which involves transferring the phonetic structure or sound of a word from one alphabet to another, is relatively rare in military terminology, accounting for only 6.25% of the total volume of translated lexical items. For example, when we encounter the term "Jawa", we use transcoding, which is rendered as *"Джава"* in Ukrainian, and it means *"військовослужбовець пустельного регіону"*. This limited use of transcoding in military translation suggests that there are other more effective methods that meet the requirements of the military community in terms of translation accuracy and quality. These statistics make it clear that other strategies, such as explication, dictionary equivalents and calculation, are preferred in the military translation process. This finding underscores the need to improve translation methods and find new approaches to better ensure translation quality in the military context.

Let's systematise and take a closer look at the trends in translation methods for lexical items formed using the lexical-semantic method. This will provide us with more information and a deeper understanding of the dynamics of translation in this context.

Table 2.3

Receiving a translation	Percentages
Explication	50%
Calquing	25%
Vocabulary equivalent	18,75%
Transcoding	6,25%

In the process of analysing the translation of lexical units in the military sphere, various techniques are used, which have different degrees of prevalence and effectiveness. One of the most common techniques is explication, which involves a detailed disclosure of the meaning and essence of lexical units in translation. This technique helps to ensure clarity and comprehension of military terminology. Moreover, the use of dictionary equivalents is one of the key aspects in the accurate reproduction and explanation of specific terms. These correspondences help in conveying the specifics of military terminology and provide an unambiguous understanding of the context. Calquing, which is the use of similar terms or expressions in translation, is another important method. This technique helps to preserve the original meaning and specificity of terms while ensuring their adequate transmission. The least common technique is transcoding, which is used in fewer cases. This high level of specificity in military terminology makes this method less effective in reproducing the context and peculiarities of the language. These different translation techniques demonstrate the importance of careful consideration and contextualisation in military terminology. Understanding the peculiarities and choosing the best translation technique are key elements in ensuring high-quality and adequate translation in this field.

In the course of our study, we examined the use of phraseological expressions in military terminology and found that they make up a significant part, as much as 26%, of the total volume of the analysed material. This is a high figure, which indicates the widespread use and importance of such expressions in the military context. Phraseological constructions in military terminology perform various

functions. Firstly, they reflect the peculiarities of military specialists' speech and their unique approach to expressing thoughts and ideas. Secondly, they reflect military culture and traditions, as well as the specifics of their professional activities. These phraseological constructions can be of great practical importance in communication between the military, as they allow for the effective and concrete expression of complex ideas and concepts.

They are a kind of communication code that allows for the rapid and accurate transmission of certain information messages and instructions under conditions of stress or danger. In the course of our research, we studied phraseological expressions used in the military sphere and made several important conclusions about their distribution and meaning. Phraseological expressions in military jargon are not only a means of communication, but also an important element of military culture, reflecting the peculiarities of the perception of the world and professional values of military specialists. Our analysis has shown that these phraseological units make up a significant part of the total amount of material, namely 26%. This indicates the widespread use and importance of such expressions in the military context. They are not only a means of conveying information, but also a way to emphasise important aspects of military life, such as solidarity, mutual support and loyalty. For example, the phraseological expression "Antemortem data" refers to medical records and photographs taken before the moment of death. These data are important sources of information for medical personnel on the battlefield, helping them to provide effective medical care. Another example is the phraseology "Buddy-aid", which is defined as *"подорожник для мерця"*. This reflects the importance of help and support between soldiers during combat. Mutual support and assistance to comrades in difficult situations are key aspects of military service. In addition, the phrase "Gone elvis" means *"військовий, зниклий безвісти в ході бою"*. This expression emphasises the real risks and dangers faced by the military in the course of their duties. It is a reminder of the sacrifice and majesty of military service and the risks that come with it.

Such a high percentage of phraseological expressions in military jargon indicates their great importance and influence on communication and perception of military operations. These phraseological constructions not only expand the linguistic arsenal of military specialists, but also reflect the peculiarities of their thinking and perception of reality, which are crucial for the effective functioning of a military team. Phraseological expressions become not only a means of communication, but also an important element of military culture that maintains and strengthens the common spirit, military discipline and mutual support. They allow military professionals to communicate effectively under stress and danger, and to express their thoughts and ideas quickly and clearly. In addition, phraseology can have symbolic meaning and reflect military tradition, history and values. They are not only a means of conveying information, but also a way to emphasise important aspects of military life and service.

In the group of English military phraseological units, calquing was found to be used in an impressive amount - as much as 69.2%, making it the dominant translation method compared to other lexical groups. This method of translation choice can be observed in a variety of contexts. For example, the phraseological expression "Blue bark" is calqued as *"Блакитні пси"*, which symbolises US Department of Defence employees reporting the death or loss of a loved one. Another example is "Detainee debriefing", which translates as *"Допит заручника"*, and "Landing craft", which means *"Десантне судно"*, or "Military engagement" - *"Військовий бій"*. This high level of calquing usage indicates the importance of maintaining terminological accuracy and consistency in military communications. The use of this translation method allows for the specifics of military jargon and cultural contexts to be reflected in linguistic expression, facilitating understanding and effective communication among military personnel and specialists. The importance of calquing in the translation of military terminology is also evident in the way this method conveys specificity and military terminology.

It allows to preserve the specificity and contextual meaning of expressions, as well as to ensure their clarity and proper perception. This approach contributes not only to the effective perception of information, but also increases the level of professionalism and efficiency in military activities.

Additionally, it is worth noting that dictionary equivalents were found only for a limited number of phraseological units in military jargon, accounting for only 7.7% of the total volume of the studied material. An example is the expression "Blue falcon", which translates as "*Зрадник*". This demonstrates the uniqueness and specificity of many military terms, which cannot always be accurately reproduced using ordinary dictionary equivalents. Such phraseological constructions often have a deep contextual meaning, which is important to take into account when translating them, as they can express the nuances of cultural and military conventions that are not always easy to convey in another language. Thus, the use of dictionary equivalents in the translation of military terminology has its limitations, and the context and specificity of each expression must be taken into account to achieve maximum accuracy and adequacy. Some phraseological expressions have unique military connotations that are not always easy to reproduce through direct calquing. Such expressions can express complex ideas, shades of emotion, or reveal cultural aspects that need to be taken into account when translating. In addition, some phrases have technical or specialised connotations that require a specialised knowledge of military terminology to fully understand. In such cases, it is important to use not only dictionary equivalents, but also to take into account the context and specifics of military activities to accurately reproduce the meaning and emotional colouring of the phraseological expressions. Thus, although calquing is an important method of translation in military terminology, its use should be diversified and supplemented by other methods that allow for an accurate reproduction of the meaning and context of the phraseological expressions.

Unfortunately, in the case of transcoding, we do not have any examples, which is 0% of the total amount of material studied. This situation may indicate that the

military terms and expressions used in this context do not have phonetic equivalents in the language into which they are translated. This may be due to the uniqueness and specificity of military vocabulary, which does not always lend itself to simple sound reproduction in another language. This fact underscores the complexity of translating military terminology and the need for careful analysis and understanding of the context in which these terms are used. Military expressions and terms often arise from specific military operations, strategies and technologies, which makes their translation a challenging task. Military vocabulary may also contain commonly used or even classified terms that require special attention when translating. Thus, the absence of transcoding examples in our study may reflect the uniqueness and complexity of military terminology, which is not always easily adaptable to other language environments.

Let us consider a quantitative analysis of the translation of phraseological expressions related to innovation in the form of Table 2.4 to identify the main trends of transformation in this context.

Table 2.4

Receiving a translation	Percentages
Explication	23,1%
Calquing	7,7%
Vocabulary equivalent	69,2%
Transcoding	0%

In our study, we paid attention to the meaning of phraseological lexemes in the military context, considering them as a source of stylistically rich vocabulary. It turned out that these expressions play a key role in the perception of military terminology and require a special careful approach when translating. During our analysis, we actively used the technique of calquing, which helps to preserve the structure and semantics of the original expressions in translation.

We also found that explication is an important tool for deciphering and explaining stylistically rich phraseological units. It should be noted that techniques and transcoding proved to be less effective in the case of phraseological expressions due to their specificity and peculiarities. This indicates the need to use different translation strategies depending on the specific context and semantics. Therefore, it is important to take these features into account when translating phraseological expressions in military texts in order to ensure a high-quality and accurate reproduction of their meaning and emotional connotation.

Conclusions to the second section

This term paper analysed the methods of translation of military terminology using data from four tables. The overall analysis showed that translation methods differ depending on the type of lexical units and their nature. In the first table, which presented generalised translation techniques, explication and calquing were the most common, with percentages ranging from 34% to 38%. The second table, which detailed translation trends for morphological types of military terminology, also showed a high percentage of explication (38.1%). In the third table, which looked at translation methods for lexical items formed using the lexical-semantic method, the most common method was calquing (18.75% to 25%). The last table, which analysed the translation of phraseological expressions, showed that calquing was the most commonly used method (from 23.1% to 69.2%). Based on the data obtained, it can be concluded that different types of terminology use different translation methods. Explication and calquing are the most common, although their use may vary depending on the context and nature of the term. This analysis allows us to better understand the dynamics of translation of military terminology and identify the most effective methods for different types of lexical items.

CONCLUSIONS

After analysing the various sources and methods of translating military terminology, it is clear that successful translation is determined not only by the ability to be fluent in both languages, but also by the ability to choose and use different translation strategies depending on the specific context and nature of the term. It is clear that one of the main tasks of a translator is to ensure accurate and unambiguous reproduction of the meaning of the source text, as well as preservation of its stylistic and genre features.

Our research has shown that when translating military terminology, attention to detail and consideration of the specific features of each term is particularly important. It is important to remember that there is no universal translation method that is suitable for all cases without exception. Therefore, using different translation strategies and methods is key to achieving optimal results.

A detailed analysis of various translation techniques, such as lexical, grammatical and lexico-grammatical transformations, as well as explication and calquing methods, shows their great importance in the context of military terminology translation. These techniques help to ensure not only lexical accuracy but also to reproduce the specific connotations and connotations that are often inherent in the terms of this industry.

Therefore, understanding and using different translation methods is key to successfully reproducing military terminology and ensuring clarity and accuracy in communication. Research in this area allows for a deeper understanding of the dynamics of military terminology translation and identifies the most effective and adaptable methods for different types of lexical items, contributing to improved communication in this important area.

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ANNEX

Annex A

№	Англомова військова лексична одиниця	Тип	Переклад українською мовою	Приєм перекладу

1.	Airhead	Морфологічний	Плацдарм десантування	Словниковий відповідник
2.	Antemortem data	Фразеологічний	Медичні записи та фотографії зроблені до моменту смерті	Експлікація
3.	Apron	Лексико-семантичний	Майданчик для розташування авіатранспорту	Експлікація
4.	Backfill	Морфологічний	Військові формування, які здійснюють ротації активних підрозділів	Експлікація
5.	Blue bark	Фразеологічний	Блакитні пси - працівники Міністерства оборони США, які повідомляють про смерть чи загибель рідних	Калькування
6.	Blue falcon	Фразеологічний	Зрадник	Словниковий відповідник
7.	Brevity code	Лексико-семантичний	Скорочений військовий код	Експлікація
8.	Buddy-aid	Фразеологічний	Подорожник для мерця	Експлікація
9.	C-day	Морфологічний	Запланований день передислокації	Експлікація
10.	Clandestine	Морфологічний	Секретний	Словниковий відповідник
11.	De-arming	Морфологічний	Приведення озброєння в безпечний режим (на запобіжник)	Експлікація
12.	Detainee debriefing	Фразеологічний	Допит заручника	Калькування
13.	Eagle	Лексико-семантичний	Полковник	Словниковий відповідник
14.	Elicitation	Морфологічний	Збір розвідданих	Словниковий відповідник
15.	Family readiness	Лексико-семантичний	Сім'я військовослужбовця готова змінювати місце проживання, зберігаючи свої основні цінності.	Експлікація
16.	Friendly army	Морфологічний	Содружні війська, «Свої» війська	Калькування

17.	Fusion	Лексико-семантичний	Розвідка	Експлікація
18.	Gone elvis	Фразеологічний	Військовий, зникший безвісти в ході бою	Експлікація
19.	Half-life	Морфологічний	Половина процесу	Експлікація
20.	H-hour	Морфологічний	Початок наступу	Експлікація
21.	Homing	Морфологічний	Наведення (снаряда)	Словниковий відповідник
22.	Helo	Морфологічний	Гело (гелікоптер)	Транскодування
23.	Insurgency	Морфологічний	Масові заворушення	Калькування
24.	Jawa	Лексико-семантичний	Джава (військовослужбовець пустельного регіону)	Транскодування
25.	Landing craft	Фразеологічний	Десантне судно	Калькування
26.	Lead	Лексико-семантичний	Виграшна позиція	Словниковий відповідник
27.	Littoral	Морфологічний	Прибережна територія	Словниковий відповідник
28.	Locate	Лексико-семантичний	Розвідувати	Словниковий відповідник
29.	M-day	Морфологічний	День мобілізації	Експлікація
30.	Military engagement	Фразеологічний	Військовий бій	Калькування
31.	Minehunting	Морфологічний	Пошук мін	Калькування
32.	Minesweeping	Морфологічний	Розмінування	Словниковий відповідник
33.	Moored mine	Фразеологічний	Якірна міна	Калькування

34.	Medevac	Морфологічний	Медевак (медична евакуація пораненого гелікоптером)	Транскодування
35.	Mechanical safing	Фразеологічний	Механічний запобіжник	Калькування
36.	Negation	Лексико-семантичний	Вихід з ладу	Експлікація
37.	On-call	Морфологічний	По сигналу	Калькування
38.	Operating stocks	Фразеологічний	Оперативні запаси	Калькування
39.	Point defense	Лексико-семантичний	Охорона об'єкта	Калькування
40.	Prisoner of war	Фразеологічний	Військовополонений	Калькування
41.	Rangers	Лексико-семантичний	Особовий склад диверсійно-розвідувальної групи	Експлікація
42.	Range warden	Фразеологічний	Начальник полігону	Калькування
43.	Redeployment	Морфологічний	Перегрупування військ	Калькування
44.	Reduction	Лексико-семантичний	Знищення оборонних споруд	Експлікація
45.	Retrograde	Лексико-семантичний	Відступ	Словниковий відповідник
46.	Rising mine	Лексико-семантичний	Вспливаюча міна	Калькування
47.	Rough terrain	Лексико-семантичний	Всюдихідна техніка	Експлікація
48.	Seizures	Лексико-семантичний	Окупація	Калькування
49.	Sortie	Морфологічний	Перехід у наступ	Експлікація
50.	Tradecraft	Морфологічний	Спеціальна підготовка агентів розвідки	Експлікація

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