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Department of Theory and Practice of Translation from the English Language

# TERM PAPER

IN TRANSLATION STUDIES

**Specifics of translation of military terms in English-language online news**

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МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

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# КУРСОВА РОБОТА

З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

СПЕЦИФІКА ПЕРЕКЛАДУ ВІЙСЬКОВИХ ТЕРМІНІВ В АНГЛОМОВНИХ ОНЛАЙН-НОВИНАХ

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# CONTENTS

# INTRODUCTION

The term paper is focused on studying and analyzing the features of translating military terms in modern English-language online news. It investigates research on the specificity of using military terms in news language, as well as determining the characteristics of their translation from one language to another. Additionally, the impact of political and socio-cultural context on the choice of specific terms and their subsequent translation is considered.

Presentation of the problem's theoretical background research incorporates key aspects from the fields of linguistics and translation studies. This includes studying the terminology of the military sphere to understand the context and meanings of terms.

Relevance of the study. In recent years, the world has faced numerous military conflicts and crises, such as the war in Syria, the war in Ukraine, the fight against terrorism, etc. The informational coverage of these events in the mass media requires accurate and adequate translation of military terminology. Online platforms and social networks have become important sources of information for a global audience. Thus, accurate translation of military terms in online news texts is crucial for ensuring broad understanding and avoiding speculations or misunderstandings. Research in this area can reveal the specificity of differences and propose effective translation strategies.

The aim of this work is to establish the significance of precise and appropriate translation in the realm of informational military discourse, and to demonstrate how cultural and contextual discrepancies impact the translation of military terminology.

Research tasks:

– define the concept of military terminology as a linguistic phenomenon;

– characterize the features of translating military terms;

– illuminate the main properties of translating texts in modern mass media discourses;

–	provide translation methods for military-technical terms using the example of the online publication "BBC";

–	specify lexical transformations in the translation of military-technical terms;

–	analyze lexical-grammatical transformations in the translation of military-technical terms.

The investigation subjectis the translation of military terms used in the context of military events and conflicts in English-language online news texts.

The object of the research is the military terms themselves, as encountered in English-language online news texts, and the specific features of their translation.

Data sources for the research includes articles, reports, or analytical materials published on the website of the online publication "BBC".

Methods used in the research include generalization, analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, linguistic analysis, comparative analysis, and juxtaposition.

Theoretical value of the research the study of the specificity of translating military terms makes a significant contribution to linguistic research, allowing the disclosure of the usage and translation peculiarities of terms in the specific military context. This can enhance the understanding of terminology and its interrelations within linguistic communities. The research adds new knowledge to translation theory, particularly in the field of specialized and military translation. Examining terms in a military context can contribute to the expansion and refinement of existing theoretical approaches to translation.

Practical value of the research provides specific recommendations to improve the quality of military translation, facilitating more accurate and adequate conveyance of military information. Understanding the specifics of translating military terms enhances communication and comprehension of military events among a wide audience. Accurate translation contributes to avoiding misunderstandings and helps form an objective picture of events.

The research paper structure consists of an introduction, two chapters, conclusions, a list of references totaling 34 entries, and an appendix.

# CHAPTER 1
# THEORETICAL ASPECT OF INVESTIGATING MILITARY TERMS IN MODERN LINGUISTICS

## 1.1    The notion of military terminology as a linguistic phenomenon

Linguists acknowledge the role of military terminology as a form of specialized jargon that corresponds to the specific communicative needs of the armed forces. They emphasize that precision and clarity in military terminology are crucial for effective communication. In modern research on military terminology and translation of military terms, the works of scholars from both Ukraine and abroad are highlighted. Among Ukrainian researchers, it is worth mentioning the works of: Anderson I., Ivasyshyna T., Bilozerka L. P., Voznesenko N. V., Vasylenko D. V., Vyshnevska G., Volik L. A., Halytska O. B., Huzakova Yu. O., Dubinets Z. O., Ihrak K. Yu., Lutai N. V., Lytovchenko I. O., Lukianchuk Yu. O., Navalska M., Kaluzhynska Yu., Nahach M., Khomenko M., Pohonets V. V.

Foreign researchers, whose works are important for understanding the problems of military terminology and its translation, include: Crawford N. C., Fedorenko S. V., Tsepkalo O. V., Maltseva I. V., Hashimova N.

These studies contribute to the expansion of knowledge in the field of military terminology and translation, taking into account both domestic and international aspects of this issue. Lytovchenko I.O. recognizes that specialized vocabulary and syntax in military terminology are designed for the efficient and precise conveyance of complex information to military personnel [18: 91].

Vasylenko D.V. highlights the standardization of military terminology as a decisive aspect of linguistic research. He acknowledges that the development and standardization of military terminology have consequences for the evolution of language, especially in terms of lexical innovations and semantic changes [6: 179]. Military terminology not only

reflects technological progress but also contributes to the evolution of language by introducing new terms and modifying existing ones.

From a sociolinguistic perspective, Balabin V.V. explores how military terminology reflects cultural and societal influences within the armed forces. He analyzes how the language used in a military context shapes the identity and social dynamics of military communities [3: 10]. Additionally, Volik L.A. recognizes the impact of military terminology on civilian discourse, highlighting how military terms and expressions have permeated everyday language and cultural perceptions [8].

Ihrak K.Y. emphasizes the role of military terminology in facilitating intercultural and international communication. He recognizes the importance of standardized terminology for multinational military operations and the challenges and opportunities it presents for linguistic and intercultural research [12: 56].

Military terminology and phraseology are often used for precise and expressive expression of concepts specific to the military context. They may be unclear to native English speakers who lack sufficient expertise in this field. To better understand phraseology, context and sentence structure can be used [4: 12].

For example, the phrase "fireworks display" in a military context can change its meaning, indicating the initial reports of bombing [33]. Also, the verb "weaponize" can be understood as equipping a specific object, such as a missile carrier, with weapons. Expressive military neologisms, like "chicken hawk", require context and knowledge of the peculiarities of military life. In this case, it refers to a person who, without much effort in the past, now supports the war [34].

Military-technical terminology refers to the specialized language that includes terms, phrases, acronyms, and jargon used specifically to discuss the technical aspects of military operations, equipment, and strategy. This language serves to enable precise and clear communication among military personnel, often in situations where ambiguity could lead to confusion or operational mistakes. The terminology covers a broad range of subjects, from weaponry and logistics to engineering and communications.

Caliber: the diameter of the bore of a gun barrel or the diameter of a projectile. It is a technical term used to describe the size of a firearm round. For example, a "5.56mm caliber rifle" indicates that the rifle barrel's interior and the bullets it fires are 5.56 millimeters in diameter.

Fire Control System (FCS): an integrated system used to aim and fire weapons on military platforms such as tanks, ships, and aircraft. Examples include targeting computers and radar-guided systems that assist in calculating the correct trajectory for munitions.

Electronic Warfare (EW): the use of the electromagnetic spectrum to disrupt enemy electronic systems such as communications, radar, and navigation. Techniques include jamming (disrupting communications), electronic deception (misleading enemy sensors), and electronic protection (shielding friendly assets).

Chaff and Flares: defensive countermeasures deployed by aircraft to evade detection and targeting by enemy radar (chaff) or heat-seeking missiles (flares). Chaff consists of small strands of metal released in the air to create a cloud that confuses radar systems, while flares are burning devices that create a heat source to divert missiles.

Main Battle Tank (MBT): the primary armored fighting vehicle of modern ground forces, equipped for frontline engagement with heavy armor, powerful armament, and mobility. Examples include the M1 Abrams (USA) and the T-14 Armata.

Sonar (Sound Navigation and Ranging): a technical term for a system that uses sound waves to detect objects under the water. It is used by naval vessels to locate submarines, mines, and other underwater hazards.

Active Protection System (APS): a defensive system used on military vehicles to detect and neutralize incoming projectiles before they can hit the vehicle. For instance, the Trophy system uses radar to detect anti-tank munitions and then intercepts them with a small explosive charge.

Afterburner: a component of a jet engine that injects fuel directly into the exhaust stream to produce additional thrust, allowing for higher speeds. This is especially useful for military aircraft during combat situations requiring rapid acceleration.

C4ISR: an acronym standing for Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance. It represents the systems and processes that armed forces use to gather and disseminate information for operations and decisions.

NBC (Nuclear, Biological, Chemical) Warfare: refers to the use of weapons of mass destruction that release nuclear, biological, or chemical agents. Protective measures and equipment, such as NBC suits and masks, are designed to shield military personnel from these threats [23: 229].

Military lexicon encompasses terminology used in connection with military concepts, as well as emotionally charged elements of military vocabulary, which, in most cases, serve as stylistic synonyms for corresponding military terms.

Emotionally charged military lexicon generally falls under informal language used by military personnel, incorporating jargon, acronyms, euphemisms, or nicknames that reflect the shared experience of military life. In contrast, military terminology tends to be formal and standardized to ensure clear communication of orders, strategies, and descriptions of equipment or procedures.

In practice, a military term like "artillery" may have slang variations such as "big guns" or simply "guns", while "camouflage" in everyday military language might be referred to as "camo". Such synonyms often carry an emotional resonance or casual tone absent in their formal counterparts.

Emotionally charged words in English military lexicon have their peculiarities, and their understanding requires not only lexical but also contextual knowledge. These words can transition into widespread use and become widely known, expressing specific military concepts. "Shoot-and-scoot missile" refers to a "missile on a mobile launcher"; "up-hill struggle" means a "difficult battle"; "see-saw", "ding-dong", "tug of war" are used to describe battles with fluctuating success [33, 34]. These terms are examples of military vocabulary where combinations of familiar words and military terms are created for precise and expressive expression of concepts in context.

The composition of modern military terminology is not stable and undergoes constant changes due to various factors such as the aging of words, the introduction of new terms during armed forces reorganization, and the emergence of new weapons and methods of warfare.

The most challenging are military terms that convey the realities of the English-speaking world, which may have no direct equivalents in other countries. Some innovations, especially phraseologies, may be unclear to many English speakers who are not familiar with the military sphere.

For adequate understanding of such terminology, background knowledge and context analysis are necessary. Expressive military neologisms may complicate comprehension, but with the help of context and phraseological structure, they can be interpreted.

Insufficient socio-cultural competence can lead to "communication noise," complicating communication effectiveness and potentially causing misunderstandings. It's important to note that emotionally charged words and expressions in English military lexicon arise from shared reasons and may have common features. Many of them can become widely known depending on the circumstances.

Military slang is a specific part of emotionally charged layers in English military vocabulary. It's essential to consider that some expressions may have equivalents in Ukrainian military lexicon, but there are also unfamiliar phrases and differences in slang usage.

Shock and awe: this term originated during the Iraq War, becoming known for extensive bombardments and vulnerability of enemy forces. Initially used to describe a tactic, it later gained broader usage to signify "striking" or "impressive" force. Boots on the ground: indicates the presence of actual military forces on the territory. Also used in civilian context to denote the presence of people or resources in a specific place. Collateral damage: this expression refers to unintended and accidental destruction and losses among the civilian population during war. Used to indicate the negative consequences of military

operations. On the front lines: signifies that someone or something is exposed to risk or danger. A well-known term now also used in non-military contexts. Behind enemy lines: indicates that someone or something is situated on the other side of the enemy's front lines. Also used to denote a risky situation [14: 275].

In conclusion, it should be noted that military terminology serves as a linguistic phenomenon that not only reflects the uniqueness of military actions but also plays a crucial role in ensuring effective communication within the armed forces. The precision, clarity, and efficiency embedded in the language of military terms contribute to the successful execution of operations and the maintenance of discipline and order within the military hierarchy.

## 1.2 Specifics of translating military terms

Among the scientists who conducted research in the field of the notion of military terminology as a linguistic phenomenon, it is worth highlighting Bailo Yu. V., Balabin V.V., Konovalova V. B., Krymets O.M.

In cases where an acronym or abbreviation has a direct equivalent in the target language, it is important to use that equivalent to ensure clarity and unambiguity – NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) – НАТО (North Atlantic Treaty Organization), ICBM (Intercontinental Ballistic Missile) – МБР (міжконтинентальна балістична ракета) [34].

When there is no direct equivalent, transliteration can be used to preserve the original form of the term. However, this approach may be unclear to the target audience – UAV (Unmanned Aerial Vehicle) – БПЛА (безпілотний літальний апарат), GPS (Global Positioning System) – ГНСС (глобальна навігаційна супутникова система) [34].

If a term is complex or has a specific meaning, the translator may use an explicative translation, providing an explanation of the term's meaning – A2/AD – Enemy blocking access to systems/blocking areas of the state's information influence [32]. When translating military-technical terminology, it is crucial to consider linguistic and cultural context, maintain accuracy, and avoid misunderstandings among the target audience [23: 227].

In some cases, a literal translation can be used to convey the original meaning. However, this approach is not always effective as it may lose cultural context. For example, "Firepower" is translated as "вогнева потужність", and "Recon (reconnaissance)" as "розвідка" [27: 132]. If a direct translation is not suitable, searching for an equivalent term in the target language that conveys the same meaning and cultural context can be considered.

In certain situations, it may be decided to retain the original term if it is widely known in the target language or if there is no adequate equivalent. For instance, "Humvee" is transliterated as "Гамер" in Ukrainian, and "KIA (Killed in Action)" is kept as "КІА" with possible explanatory notes [22: 567].

It is crucial to note that when translating slang and jargon, difficulties may arise due to specific connotations or cultural nuances. Preserving the cultural context and providing explanations for complex terms can help the target audience understand expressions used in military communication [26: 131].

The composition of American military terminology is constantly changing due to new technologies and strategies. There is a need for ongoing research into the pragmatic, stylistic, and lexical-grammatical characteristics of terms in the Ukrainian language. A military translator should have profound knowledge of military terminology, the realities of army history, their organization, and equipment [10].

Military translation demands a high level of responsibility and competence since an incorrect translation can have serious consequences, especially concerning complex weaponry and ammunition. The combination of language skills and military context forms

the basis of a successful military translator [14: 277]. The object of the theory of military translation is the linguistic support of the armed forces, where the core consists of translation support for the army. The subject is the creation of abstract verbal, graphic, and other models of translation support in the language support system of the military [24: 153].

The functional task defines the characteristics of military communication: conciseness, clarity, specificity, logic, precision, and ease of understanding. The abundance of military terms requires the translator to have a deep understanding of the terminology and its correct use in translation [30]. Factors considered in the translation of military terms include ambiguity, term recognition, and the pragmatic aspect. High thematic competence of the translator is mandatory for accurate military translation [1]. Military slang includes unofficial terms and equivalents for the literary names of military equipment. The use of military slang is driven by the need for quick and effective communication among military personnel. For example, "The unit conducted a recon mission at the enemy's rear." – "Одиниця провела розвідувальну місію в тилу ворога." [15: 73].

Military terminology often poses a challenge during translation due to the specificity of military structures, customs, and traditions that can differ significantly between countries. This is particularly true in the comparison between English and Ukrainian military terms, where direct equivalents may not always exist, and translators must navigate the nuances of each language's military lexicon.

For instance, the English acronym "PFC", which denotes "private first class", translates to "старший солдат" in Ukrainian, and "LTG", which stands for "lieutenant general", corresponds to "генерал-полковник". These terms not only convey rank and role within the military but also reflect organizational structures and cultural contexts unique to each nation's armed forces [9].

Abbreviations and acronyms also play a significant role in military communication, often requiring careful decoding by translators who must be familiar with both source and

target military jargon. This is a crucial aspect of military translation, as errors or misinterpretations can lead to misunderstandings with potentially serious consequences.

Military-technical terminology includes neologisms and technical terms defined as new words or expressions that have recently emerged in the language, as well as specific words or phrases related to a particular field or discipline. These terms often arise in military language due to technological progress, new tactical or strategic concepts.

The translation of neologisms and technical terms into Ukrainian involves several challenges:

If the term has a direct equivalent in the target language, that equivalent is used to preserve the original meaning. Examples: Satellite communication – Супутниковий зв'язок; Unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) – Безпілотний літальний апарат (БПЛА); Biological warfare – Біологічна війна; Ballistic missile defense – Протиракетна оборона; Chemical weapons – Хімічна зброя.

The term may be borrowed or adapted as a calque, maintaining the general structure. Examples: Stealth technology – Стелс-технологія; Drone – Дрон; Tank – Танк.

If there is no direct equivalent or suitable borrowing, the translator may create a new term in the target language, considering linguistic and cultural context. Examples: Cybersecurity – Кібербезпека (created term to describe measures for ensuring security in cyberspace); Counter-drone technology – Технологія протидії дронам (created term to describe technologies used to counter unmanned aerial vehicles) [28: 165].

During the translation process, it is important to consider the linguistic and cultural characteristics of the target language to ensure clarity and understanding of the new terms.

Jargon and slang are informal elements in military terminology that arise from the unique culture and experiences of military personnel. Jargon is used in the specialized lexicon of a particular professional group, while slang develops within a specific community. Both can pose challenges in translation due to internal nuances of meanings and cultural connotations.

Literal translation: Collateral damage – Колатеральні збитки (literal translation, denotes unforeseen and accidental destruction and losses among civilians during war); Firepower – Вогнева потужність (literal translation with preservation of meaning).

Literal translation can be effective, but sometimes it may not convey the cultural context or specific connotations.

Replacement with an equivalent term: GI (American military slang for a soldier) – Салага (Ukrainian slang term for a soldier, considering possible differences in connotations); Network-centric warfare – Мережево-центрична війна (equivalent term in Ukrainian conveying the essence of a technological approach to military operations).

Preservation of the original term: Medevac (Medical Evacuation) – Medevac (Medical Evacuation) (abbreviation left untranslated, as it is a standard term for medical evacuation); Black Hawk (helicopter name) – Black Hawk (original name left untranslated, as this type of helicopter is known by this brand) [2: 62].

In some cases, it is important to find a balance between literal translation and preserving the original term to convey not only the meaning but also the cultural context.

Generally, when translating military terms, the following methods are most used: descriptive translation, loan translation (calque), transcoding (transcription and transliteration), lexical-semantic and lexical-grammatical substitutions.

Guzakova Y.O. further expands on translation methods and highlights: description of the meaning of the English term, for example, voluntary contribution-in-kind – добровільний внесок не у грошовій формі (voluntary contribution in non-monetary form); loan translation (calque), for example, small arms and light weapons (SALW) – стрілецька зброя і легкі озброєння (firearms and light weapons); partial or full transliteration, for example, Eurocorps / European Corps – Єврокорпус / Європейський корпус, politicide – політіцид; specification of the word's meaning and combined transcoding, for example, jihadist – джихадист (jihadist); loan translation or expansion of meaning, for example, Spot Report (SPOTREP) – термінова доповідь з місця події

(urgent report from the scene); line of contact – лінія бойового зіткнення (line of combat contact) [10].

Komisarov V. N. in his classification of translation transformations identifies three main groups: lexical, grammatical, and lexical-grammatical. Lexical transformations are used in case of absence of an equivalent linguistic unit in the source text, such as terms, proper names, or gaps. These transformations are necessary due to the difference in meanings between languages. He includes transcription, transliteration, calque, and lexico-semantic substitutions, such as specification and generalization, in lexical transformations. Grammatical transformations include syntactic borrowing, sentence articulation and fusion, as well as grammatical replacements involving word forms, parts of speech, and sentence members.

During the translation of military texts, words and phrases of a complex nature are encountered. Such military texts contain various abbreviations, acronyms, and other features that give rise to different types of translation transformations.

Military translation is a complex field that requires the translator to possess not only high language competence but also a profound understanding of military topics and terminology. Emphasizing accuracy, clarity, and adequacy is crucial for successful military translation.

**1.3    The main properties of modern mass-media discourse texts translation**

In the field of peculiarities of the translation of texts of the modern media discourse, scientists worked: Abdurakhimova M., Kovtun O.V., Rudenko M. S., Sturkina Ya., Todorova N., Lapina M.

The increase in the use of weapon terms is linked to the rise in military events and the necessity to inform the public about the supply and utilization of military equipment. English-language media use terminology indicating the nature and scope of military aid,

including "military weapons," "artillery," "rocket systems," enabling a clear description of the transfer of military equipment [16]. The translation of texts in modern mass media discourses of military context demands careful attention to specific properties to ensure precise and effective communication [9].

Military discourses often contain technical terms, abbreviations, and jargon requiring accurate translation to maintain precision. For example, an accurate translation of "СВУ" (саморобного вибухового пристрою) – improvised explosive device) in a military context is crucial for conveying the intended meaning [2: 63].

During the translation of military texts, translators must consider cultural nuances, as certain phrases or references may not align between languages. For instance, translating military slogans or mottos may require a thorough examination of cultural connotations and historical references [25].

Translation of military texts should be clear and cohesive to ensure effective conveyance of the intended message, especially in mass media discourses where the audience relies on clear and understandable information [11: 171]. Translators must adapt the language and tone of the original text according to the cultural and linguistic nuances of the target audience. This may involve modifying idiomatic expressions, metaphors, or references to align with the target language and culture [21: 220].

In a military context, certain information may be confidential or classified. Translators must adhere to security and confidentiality protocols when dealing with such content to prevent compromising sensitive information [13: 77]. Maintaining consistency in terminology is crucial for military translations to ensure uniformity and avoid confusion. The use of glossaries and translation memory tools can help efficiently manage terminology [19: 66].

Modality serves as a powerful linguistic tool for expressing judgments in the text, and ideology can be considered a modal system. Modality is defined as the categorical conviction of the discourse creator in the truthfulness of the statement and as an indication of the author's judgment regarding the likelihood of the described. In other words,

modality indicates the author's position on the idea in the sentence, and its realization occurs at the grammatical level [28: 167].

Modality is a key aspect of the clause for expressing the author's point of view. Expressive modality is observed in both the original and translated texts, especially in reports on military events. For example, "Упродовж доби противник відкривав вогонь із мінометів..." (The enemy used 120mm mortars...) in the original uses the modal verb "відкривав," emphasizing the author's certainty about the enemy's actions. In the translation, this modality may not have been conveyed or reflected as distinctly [CBS].

The use of a modal verb in a sentence about violations of agreements indicates the author's confidence in the facts. However, in the translation, the use of a modal verb is absent, which can affect nuances of the author's position.

Todorova N., Lapina M. emphasize that news reports, whether in the press or on television, represent a specific type of discourse. Influenced by social sciences studying mass communication, the focus has been on economic, political, social, and psychological aspects of news processing. This aims to understand the conditions of news production and the impact of media reports [31: 112].

The study of media discourses, especially news reports, should consider them as distinct forms of speech and specific sociocultural practices. Another orientation is to focus on key mediators of discourse, namely those who create and disseminate information [17: 311].

The issue of objectivity in news translation, as mentioned by Styrkina Y., becomes a key concern. A translator, especially one working in a news agency, must adhere not only to the fidelity of the original but also to the accuracy of the described facts. This changes the traditional role of the translator and makes them dependent on history, culture, and socioeconomic conditions [29: 87].

Texts in a military context often contain political statements and demands that require careful translation to reproduce the intentions and tone of the original: "Republication lawmakers introduced legislation that gives lawmakers the chance to

reject the deal with Iran and impose sanctions." – "Республіканські законодавці внесли законопроект, який надає законодавцям можливість відхилити угоду з Іраном та ввести санкції." [CBS].

In military texts, it is crucial to maintain the accuracy and objectivity of the translation to avoid distorting the meaning and information [5: 176]: "Joint Chief of staff Chairman General Martin Dempsey recently claimed it is ''not impossible'' that the U.S will begin coordinating its military operations in Iraq with Iran." – "Головний начальник Об'єднаних Штабів генерал Мартін Демпсі нещодавно заявив, що "не є неможливим" початок координації військових операцій США в Іраку з Іраном." [MT].

When translating texts in a military context, it is important to use grammatical constructions that accurately reflect the language of the original and convey its scientific-technical nature [20: 313]: "The highly unusual move by the Justice Department raises questions about the connections between the American government and the group UANI, seeking to prevent Iran from obtaining nuclear weapons." – "Дуже несподіваний крок від Департаменту юстиції викликає питання про зв'язки між американською владою та групою UANI, що прагне запобігти отриманню Іраном ядерної зброї." [CBS].

When translating texts from English into Ukrainian on modern mass-media discourses of military subjects, the following properties are of utmost importance to ensure effective and accurate communication:

Every term, especially technical military jargon, must be translated with precision to prevent misunderstandings. Even slight inaccuracies in weapon systems, operation names, or troop movements can significantly alter the intended message [19: 66]. "Sniper rifle" should be accurately translated to "снайперська гвинтівка" rather than a general term for a gun, to convey the specific type of weapon discussed [16].

The translator must be aware of culturally loaded terms or references in military discourse that might have different connotations in Ukrainian culture. References to

"freedom fighters" or "insurgents" should consider the Ukrainian perspective of such groups, especially in the context of regional conflicts [19: 66]. Translating "boots on the ground" might require cultural adaptation to convey the same meaning in Ukrainian [16].

Use of terminology, names, acronyms, and ranks should be consistent throughout the text to avoid confusion. A glossary can help in maintaining consistency across large volumes of text or serial publications [19: 66]. Consistency in translating the term "NATO" as "НАТО" is essential [16].

The translation must convey the original message as clearly as possible, even when the subject matter involves complex military technology or strategies. Technical descriptions and military briefings should be rendered in clear, accessible Ukrainian without sacrificing detail or precision [19: 67]. For instance, translating "strategic alliance" to "стратегічний союз" [16].

The tone of the translation should match that of the source, whether it is formal, informative, or urgent. Style adjustments may be necessary to resonate well with the Ukrainian audience. The solemn tone used to describe a military commemoration should be maintained in the Ukrainian translation [16].

Legal terms and agreements referenced in military texts must be precisely translated, as they often carry significant legal implications. Similarly, technical military terms should be accurately rendered according to established Ukrainian military lexicon [18: 91]. The term "ceasefire agreement" should be translated discerningly to the legal equivalent in Ukrainian, "угода про припинення вогню" [16].

A deep understanding of the context surrounding military operations or geopolitical events is necessary to provide a translation that is not only linguistically accurate but also contextually relevant. Specific military operations within the context of the Ukrainian conflict require an understanding of the local geography and political situation to ensure accurate and meaningful translation [18: 92].

Translators should keep in mind the target audience's familiarity with military terminology and adjust the level of detail and explanation accordingly. For general

audiences, complex military terms might need additional explanation or simplification in Ukrainian.

Given the fast pace of media and news cycles, translations need to be completed promptly to maintain the relevance and newsworthiness of military information. Breaking news about a sudden military incident requires rapid translation to ensure timely dissemination to Ukrainian speakers.

Regardless of political views, translations should be impartial, especially when dealing with divisive military subjects, to provide balanced information and avoid propagating bias. Translating reports on military conflicts should avoid language that implicitly supports one side over another, sticking to factual reporting [19: 67]. For instance, translating "alleged attack" to "заявлений напад" [16].

Taking all these properties into account ensures that translations of military discourses not only carry the original meaning but also adhere to the sociolinguistic and cultural norms of the Ukrainian audience, which is crucial for maintaining credibility and trust in mass-media communications.

These fundamental characteristics of translating texts in the media discourse of a military context are crucial for preserving accuracy and expressiveness in translation.


**Conclusion to chapter 1**


Chapter 1 provides a comprehensive overview of the theoretical aspects related to the investigation of military terms in modern linguistics. It begins by discussing the notion of military terminology as a linguistic phenomenon, highlighting its complexity and the importance of understanding its specific features. The chapter then delves into the specifics of translating military terms, emphasizing the challenges translators face due to the specialized nature of these terms and the need for precise and accurate translations. Finally, the chapter explores the main properties of modern mass-media discourse texts

translation, highlighting the role of translation in conveying the nuances and messages of military discourse in the media. Overall, this chapter sets the foundation for the subsequent chapters, providing a theoretical framework for analyzing military terms and their translation in various contexts.

**CHAPTER 2**

**TRANSLATION OF MILITARY TECHNICAL TERMS IN THE ONLINE EDITION "BBC"**

**2.1 Methods of translating military technical terms in the example of the "BBC" online edition**

During the translation process, it is crucial to consider two main challenges. Firstly, military texts often contain specific military and technical terms, as well as abbreviations, which can pose difficulties in translation. Secondly, these terms may give rise to idioms, complicating comprehension. It is important to note that during English-Ukrainian translation, the translator may encounter "false friends" or interlingual homonyms, where words look or sound similar but have different meanings.

Some terms and definitions may have multiple interpretations depending on the context. For example, the words "unit" and "command" can signify different things depending on the situation. "Unit" can refer to any military element or the name of an organization in a combat group. "Command" may indicate the authority a commander has over subordinates, an order, or a unit, organization, or territory under the command of a specific individual [32].

The term "security" can have various meanings such as "охорона" (protection), "гарантія" (guarantee), "служба" (service), "безпека" (security), or "секрет" (secret). "Battalion" means "батальйон" for infantry and "дивізія" for artillery [30]. The translator must be attentive to changes in meanings in singular and plural in English. For instance, "defence" refers to measures taken to protect something or someone, while "defences" denotes specific structures, weapons, and people used for the defense of a location.

In the arsenal of military terms in Ukrainian and English, a diversity of methods for their formation is evident, reflecting adherence to the rules of word-building:

Ukrainian and English terms often utilize affixation to create new words. For instance, "maneuverability" and "штурмовик" (stormer). It is interesting to note that in

the case of the Ukrainian term "протимінна діяльність" (mine action), the English equivalent lacks the "-anti" prefix, as seen in the phrase: "...Last week, we discussed recommendations for further mine action development in Ukraine, which were included in the draft report of the United Nations Evaluation Mission" – "Тиждень тому ми обговорили рекомендації щодо подальших кроків у розвитку протимінної діяльності в Україні, які були наведені у проекті Звіту оціночної місії ООН" [35].

Ukrainian and English word combinations may differ in structure in translation. For example, "warhead" and "загальновійськовий" (general-purpose). It is important to consider that in Ukrainian, "гранатомети" (grenade launchers) are translated differently.

Conversion, as a process of word formation from another part of speech, is atypical for Ukrainian but is utilized in English, for instance, "to mortar" or "to officer"; Both languages use abbreviations to denote terms, such as "radar" and "FRBA" in English, and "ATO" and "ЗСУ" in Ukrainian; English commonly incorporates words borrowed from other languages, such as "maneuver," "coup d'état," and "aide de camp," which is less typical for Ukrainian.

This diversity in the formation and usage of terms reflects the multifaceted nature of military lexicon in both languages.

One of the most tragic episodes of the domestic war, named the "Іловайський котел" in Ukrainian, is translated as the "Ilovaisk pocket" in English. "...Іловайський котел – епізод війни на сході України в серпні минулого року, в ході якого розгорнулися запеклі бої між українськими Збройними силами та підрозділами МВС з одного боку, та збройними формуваннями невизнаної терористичної ДНР і російськими окупаційними силами — з другого" – "...The Ilovaisk Pocket is an episode in the war in the east of Ukraine last August, which involved fierce fighting between Ukraine's Armed Forces and paramilitary units, on the one side, and the armed formations of the unrecognized terrorist organization DNR and Russian occupation forces, on the other" [35].

The term "котел" in Ukrainian and its English equivalent, "карман" (pocket). The naming of both the source and target terms involves a conceptual metaphor, but with a shift from the Ukrainian "котел" to the English "карман." In the concept of "карман," only the semantic component of being "enclosed" is retained, while the elements "hot" and "dangerous," describing the brutality of war, are no longer present. Consequently, the negative aspects associated with the "котел" concept are replaced by more positive elements in the "карман," leading to a positive pragmatic impact. This shift signifies a change in the conceptual significance of this tragic event for both Ukrainian and English-speaking audiences. The use of metaphor aids in the understanding and recognition of the translation by reflecting the metaphorical concept, which is immediately recognizable. The establishment of connections from metaphorical language to metaphorical thinking is of utmost importance. Metaphorical terms reveal a particular way of thinking, and interpreting them, along with their translation, involves a cognitive process akin to their creation. The translation of metaphorical terms is a practical skill that requires acquisition and development. Given that metaphors, especially innovative ones, may not evoke identical connotations for everyone, they serve as a means for diverse interpretations.

"…Yet, despite Russia's vast arsenal of brazen and cynical methods of hybrid warfare, Ukraine is toughing it out". – "...І не дивлячись на те, що РФ залучило широкий арсенал зухвалих, цинічних методів «гібридної війни», Україна впевнено тримає оборону" [35].

The Ukrainian idiom "тримати оборону," with an English dictionary equivalent of "to hold the line," has been translated using a similar idiomatic expression relevant to the military semantic field.

The translator must also consider the syntactic peculiarities of translating military discourse. Sometimes, a one-component military term in Ukrainian may be translated as a two-component term in English, as shown in the example: "...After the war in the east broke out, the special days of tankers, intelligence officers (it was marked at the beginning of September), paratroopers, and other armed forces have become not just niche

specialization holidays of military men" – "Після того, як почалася війна на сході, особливі дні танкістів, розвідників (вона відзначалася на початку вересня), десантників та інших Збройних сил стали не просто нішевим святом спеціалізації військових" [35].

The term "генерали" in Ukrainian, in its plural form, is also translated as a two-component word in English, with two options: "staff officers" and "general officers". The Ukrainian term "полігон" is translated into English as "testing ground." On the other hand, a two-component military term in Ukrainian can be translated as a one-component term in English: Ukrainian "комендантська година" has the English equivalent "curfew."

It's important to note that English has many euphemisms in military terminology that may conceal violence and aggression, posing challenges in translation. For instance: "Collateral damage" (civilian casualties and damage, unintentional during military operations; any unintended, undesirable consequences), "Brilliant weapon" (an advanced form of smart weaponry), "Runaway denial device" (a bomb dispersing bomblets over a wide area to destroy the takeoff runways of an airbase).

According to the analysis of the English-language website BBC News, three main strategies are predominantly used: calque (literal translation), searching for equivalents in the target language, and transliteration. Among all transformation options, calque is the most frequently applied strategy, constituting 42.5% in cases related to military terms.

Calque involves transferring terms from the source language to the target language using the first corresponding entry from the dictionary. This can apply to the entire term or only part of it. For example, in the phrase "Напередодні двоє його колег наступили на «пелюстки» (On the eve, two of his colleagues stepped on 'petals'), the word "пелюстки" (military anti-personnel pressure mine) is rendered as "petals" without significant changes in structure or form [35].

The chosen translations for lexical units are as follows: "ракетні війська та артилерія" – "Ukraine's Rocket Forces and Artillery," "вогневі позиції" – "firing

positions," and "оборонні лінії" – "defence lines." For example: "Підрозділи ракетних військ і артилерії протягом доби уражали пункт управління та 10 артилерійських підрозділів ворога на вогневих позиціях" – "Over the course of the day, Ukraine's Rocket Forces and Artillery struck a command post and 10 artillery units at firing positions" [35]; "Пригожин заявив, що перед відступом «Вагнер» облаштував оборонні лінії на західній частині міста" – "He said that Wagner had set up 'defence lines' on the west of the city ahead of the transfer." [35].

Although the word combination norms are not violated in English, alternative expressions for "вогнева позиція" and "оборонна лінія" can be found without loss of meaning: "Вогнева позиція" – the Ukrainian term "місце розташування батареї, кулемета, міномета тощо для ведення вогню" can be translated into English as "a firing position" or "a fire position." "Оборонна лінія" – the Ukrainian term "система вогневих точок, укріплень і т. ін." can be translated into English as "a defensive line" or "a fortified line." [35].

Other instances of literal translation include a range of military terms that are conveyed from English to Ukrainian without significant changes in form or structure. Some examples of this literal translation include "стратегічний прорив" – "strategic breakthrough"; "бригада територіальної оборони" – "Territorial Defence Brigade"; "командир загону саперів" – "the commander of a sapper squad"; "зуби дракона" – "dragon's teeth"; "підрозділ бронетехніки" – "armoured unit"; "спостережний пост" – "observation post"; "спеціальна військова операція" – "special military operation"; "вогневий контроль" – "the fire control"; "основні зусилля" – "main efforts"; "контрбатарейна боротьба" – "counterbattery fight" [35].

The second most frequent translation strategy, constituting 35% of the total cases, involves searching for lexical equivalents in the target language. A lexical equivalent is a fixed lexical correspondence that accurately reproduces the meaning of a word.

In this case, translators face the challenge of selecting equivalents for terms that may be new or lack absolute counterparts in the target language. It is crucial to preserve

the semantics and adequacy of the translation. For example, "Мінне поле" (minefield), where the Ukrainian term "мінне поле" (an area planted with mines) has a direct lexical equivalent in English – "minefield": "Вкрите кратерами мінне поле згори виглядає так, ніби хтось хаотично всипав його темно-коричневими колами" – "From above, the cratered minefield looked like it was covered in a haphazard rash of dark brown crop circles" [35].

During the translation of military terms from Ukrainian to English, translators use the strategy of searching for lexical equivalents to ensure accuracy and adequacy in conveying the sense. This strategy constitutes 35% of the total cases.

In a specific example, the term "піхота" (infantry) has been successfully rendered as "infantry": "За сусіднім пагорбом українська піхота повільно просувається на пів-день" – "Over the lip of a nearby hill, Ukrainian infantry were slowly advancing southwards beyond the newly captured village of Rivnopil" [35].

This approach to translation is also evident in other cases, where terms such as "протиповітряна оборона" (air defense), "контрнаступ" (counteroffensive), "обстріли" (shelling), "РСЗВ (реактивна система залпового вогню)" (MLRS - multiple launch rocket system), "лінія фронту" (frontline), "сапер" (sapper), "винищувач" (fighter jet), "понтонний міст" (pontoon bridge), "полігон" (polygon), "протитанкова артилерія" (antitank weapons) are translated as "air defense", "counteroffensive", "shelling", "MLRS (multiple launch rocket system)", "frontline", "sapper", "fighter jet", "pontoon bridge", "polygon", "antitank weapons" respectively [35].

Additionally, during the analysis of military terminology translation, the use of transliteration was identified. This linguistic technique, applied in 22.5% of cases, is based on phonetically reproducing words or terms instead of their direct lexical translation.

Transliteration is justified from a linguistic perspective as it allows for the maximum accuracy in reproducing the sound structure of terms between different

languages and avoids the loss of specific aspects of terminology in cases where a clear lexical equivalent is absent.

For instance, in the phrase "Крім того, уночі росіяни завдали удару балістикою по За-поріжжю – ракетами 'Іскандер-М'/С-300" (In southern Ukraine, Zaporizhzhia was attacked by a number of Iskander-M / S – 300 ballistic missiles), the term "Іскандер-М'/С-300" is transliterated as "Iskander-M / S – 300" to preserve the phonetic structure and sound of the term [35].

Similarly, other instances of transliteration include "Точка-У" (Tochka-U), "БМ-21 Град" (BM-21 Grad), "Х-47 Кинжал" (H-47 Kinzhal), "Калібр" (Kalibr), "Бук М-1" (Buk M-1), "Шахед" (Shahed), "МіГ-29" (MiG-29) [35].

This approach helps ensure the maximum transmission of the phonetic structure and sound of terms when a clear lexical equivalent is lacking in the target language.
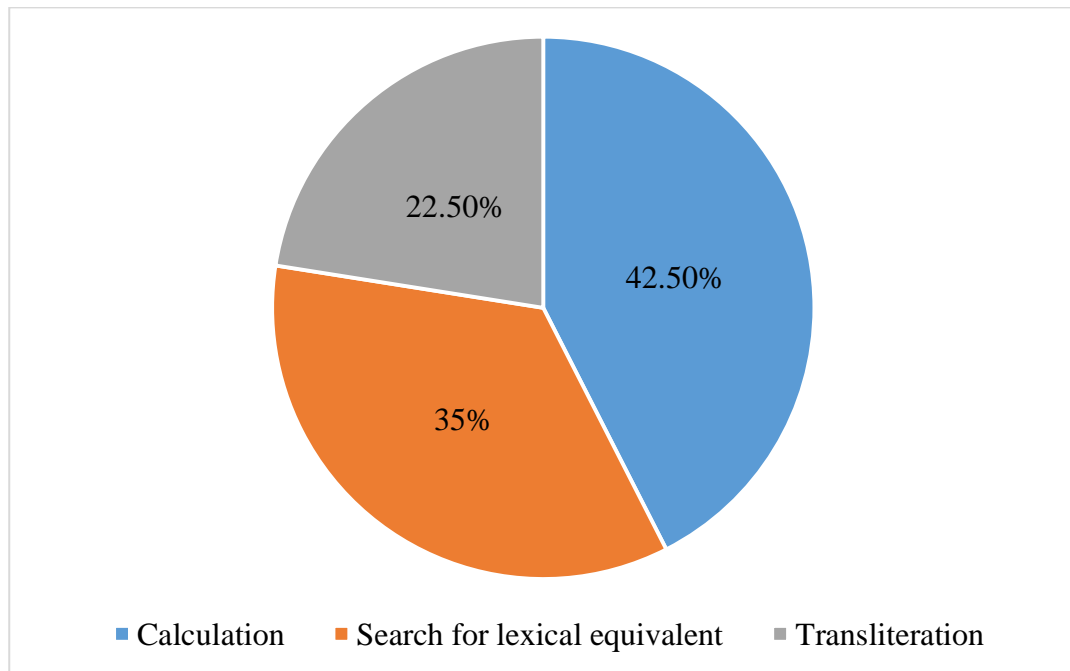


*Fig. 2.1. Analysis of Translation Methods*

The analysis of military terms in linguistic news covering events in Ukraine revealed that the most common translation techniques were calque (literal translation),

selection of equivalents, and transliteration. In the case of literal translation, the original form and context of terminology usage were successfully preserved. When choosing equivalents, translators identified existing English counterparts that accurately conveyed the essence of the term, ensuring the adequacy of the translation and compliance with military jargon. Transliteration was employed for rendering proper names.

Translating military technical terms for platforms like the "BBC" online edition requires a delicate balance between maintaining the integrity of the original meaning and ensuring that the target audience, often diverse and global, comprehends the information accurately. The translator must navigate the nuances of military terminology, considering cultural, linguistic, and contextual differences. Additionally, as the "BBC" caters to an international audience, the translation process should aim for accessibility and readability while preserving the journalistic integrity of the content. The methods employed should reflect not only linguistic proficiency but also an understanding of the geopolitical and military context, ensuring that the translated content meets the high standards associated with the "BBC" brand.

## 2.2 Lexical transformations of military technical terms translation

When translating from one language to another, it is impossible to avoid certain changes, as each language has its linguistic and extralinguistic peculiarities. The main task of a translator is to skillfully employ various translation transformations to accurately convey the key message contained in the original text.

In military translation, the same translation transformations are applied as in the general theory of translation, as these techniques are not dependent on a specific genre or style of language. An expert must adeptly choose transformations based on the characteristics of the original text.

It is important to note that translation transformations should be chosen in a way that maximally reproduces the meaning and intonation of the original without losing content. Such transformations may include the use of equivalent expressions, rearrangement of sentence structure, adaptation of terminology to the military context, and other techniques that ensure a proper level of correspondence between the original and the translation.

Classification of translation transformations includes three main groups: lexical, grammatical, and lexical-grammatical transformations. Lexical transformations are used when the source text contains a non-equivalent linguistic unit at the lexical level, such as a term, proper name, or gap.

Lexical transformations include techniques such as transcription and transliteration, calque, and lexico-semantic substitutions, such as specification and generalization. Transcription and transliteration are used to convey the graphic form or sound of a word in the target language.

Transliteration is used to convey the graphical form of a word. For example, "radar" is transliterated as "радар," "propaganda" – "пропаганда," "tank" – "танк," "referendum" – "референдум." This method is often employed when translating proper names and terms, especially in military terminology, for instance: "Stinger" – "Стінгер," "Торнадо-С" – "Tornado-S," "Іскандер" – "Iskander."

For example, transliteration is used to convey the graphic form, especially relevant when translating proper names, as in the example "Stinger – Стінгер." "The stinger was accidentally left on the car roof when it fell off on the A11 dual carriageway in Norfolk."– "Стінгер випадково залишився на даху автомобіля, коли впав на подвійній проїжджій частині А11 в Норфолку" [BBC].

Transcription, on the other hand, conveys the sound of the word, as in the case of "camouflage – камуфляж." "Groups of volunteers in Scotland are weaving textiles into camouflage nets for use in the war in Ukraine." – "Групи волонтерів у Шотландії

плетуть текстиль у маскувальні сітки для використання на війні в Україні" [BBC]. Often, a mixed transcoding is used, combining both techniques.

Transcription, on the contrary, conveys the sound of a word. For example, "camouflage" is transcribed as "камуфляж," "shooter" – "шутер," "battalion" – "батальйон," "drone" – "дрон," "khaki" – "хакі." It is important to note that when using transcription, there are always elements of transliteration, such as transliterating unpronounceable sounds, reduced vowels, doubled consonants, and choosing the pronunciation variant closest to the graphics.

This approach is common in journalistic texts in both Ukrainian and English. It is important to consider that, in some cases, transcription may not be necessary if the translated language has a complete equivalent for the term. Introducing duplicating terms alongside existing ones can create unnecessary informational noise in intercultural communication.

Calque, or literal translation, is a translation technique where components, morphemes, or words of the original are replaced by their structural and semantic counterparts in the target language.

For example, "zombification" can be translated as "зомбування," "semiautomatic" – "напівавтоматичний," "self-defense" – "самооборона," and "tactical ballistic missile" – "тактична балістична ракета." In calquing complex terms, the order of elements can also be modified. For example, "observation aircraft" is translated as "літак спостереження," "night vision device" as "прилад нічного бачення," "land-based missile" as "ракета наземного базування."

In military technical texts, calque is often used for the full names of weapons, for example, in the case of "Skif Anti-Tank Guided Missile (ATGM) system," where "Skif" is a translation of the complex's name "Стугна" or "Скіф."

Although calque is often used in the Ukrainian language for translating certain military terms, it is important to remember that this method should be used cautiously to avoid violating norms of usage and word combination in the target language.

Lexico-semantic substitutions, such as specification, generalization, and modulation, are important translation techniques for precise and adequate rendering of the meanings of linguistic units.

Specification is used to replace lexemes or phrases with a general meaning with narrower or more specific ones. For example, in military English, the term "operations" may have several translation options, such as "воєнні дії," "операція," "військова операція." This may require specification, for instance, "operations officer" can be translated as "офіцер оперативного відділу штабу."

"Also included in the latest U.S. aid package are 150 Humvees, 150 tactical vehicles, explosive ordnance disposal equipment, body armor, and a number of tactical secure communication systems, surveillance, and optics systems." – "Також в останній пакет допомоги США входять 150 Humvee, 150 тактичних транспортних засобів, обладнання для знешкодження вибухонебезпечних боєприпасів, бронежилети та ряд систем тактичної безпеки зв'язку, систем спостереження та оптики )" [BBC].

In the translation, "explosive ordnance" is rendered as "вибухонебезпечні предмети," and "a number of" is translated as "низка." This specification allows for an accurate representation of the specific nature and quantity of objects. It is done to avoid ambiguity and misunderstandings.

Generalization is the opposite of specification and involves replacing a source language lexeme with a broader translation equivalent that has a more general meaning. For instance, "petroleum, oil and lubricants" can be translated as "паливно-мастильні матеріали," and "single shot grenade launcher" as "однозарядний гранатомет," "outdoor force-on-force trainer" as "польовий тренажерний комплекс."

"The FTT is an outdoor force-on-force trainer used in conjunction with a tactical CLU and a simulated round" – "Стрілецький тренажер (FTT) – польовий тренажерний комплекс, що складається з макету транспортно-пускового контейнеру і тактичного командно-пускового блоку (CLU)." [BBC].

"...At the beginning of September, evidence of the presence of Russian military in the Donbass began to appear in Western media. There were discussions in the US about Russia sending 'little green men' and equipment to the Donbass" – "...На початку вересня у західних масмедіа почали з'являтися докази присутності російських військових на Донбасі. Про те, що Росія перекидає 'зелених чоловічків' і бойову техніку на Донбас, заговорили і у США" [BBC]. The effect of concealment is achieved through the mechanism of abstraction. The generalized word "equipment" blurs and softens the negative connotation of the term "military equipment" (weapons).

In this example, there is a borrowing in the translation: "зелені чоловічки" (little green men) is translated as "little green men." It seems necessary to provide additional explanation: hidden Russian soldiers. The negative pragmatic effect is achieved through the attributes "little" and "green," which discredit Russian military personnel and contribute to a threatening image.

Modulation involves replacing a linguistic unit with a translation equivalent, the meaning of which logically derives from the meaning of the source unit. For example, in the phrase "150 Humvees, 150 tactical vehicles," modulation allows translating "Humvees" as "'Хамві'" and "tactical vehicles" as "тактичні автомобілі," "fire-and-forget" as "принцип 'вистрілив-забув'".

"The Javelin is a portable anti-tank missile system (ATGM) designed for the fire-and-forget principle, consisting of a reusable M98A1 Command Launch Unit (CLU) and a transport-launch container (tube)." "Джавелін – це переносний протитанковий ракетний комплекс (ПТРК), призначений для бойових дій принципу "вистрілив-забув", який складається з команднопускового блоку M98A1 та транспортно-пускового контейнеру (тубусу)" [BBC].

In the translation, modulation was employed by rendering "fire-and-forget" as "принцип вистрілив-забув." This approach helps preserve the specificity and operational features of the weapon in the translation while ensuring clarity for the reader.

Lexico-semantic development, modulation, is applied in the following example: "...I came to the battalion as a platoon commander. Later, when the need arose, they appointed me the commander of the company, later I served as a political officer for a while, and later – assistant division commander for support. I am the deputy of the commander of the battalion for support" – "...Я прийшов до батальйону командиром взводу. Потім, коли виникла потреба, мене поставили командиром роти, а вже потім — трошки побув замполітом, потім — зам.по тилу. я зам. комбата по тилу" [BBC]. The Ukrainian term "тил" has a dictionary translation as "rear." However, the translator chose to expand its meaning and opted for the word "support." In the same context, it continues: "...Imagine the boys who have found themselves in an administrative unit and who have to ensure the efficiency of a frontline unit" – "...А уявіть собі тих хлопців, які потрапили до тилової частини і повинні забезпечити боєздатність передового підрозділу...." [BBC]. In this sentence, we see another logically developed equivalence for the Ukrainian "тил (noun), тиловий (adjective)" — "administrative." The vector of meaning shifts from the geographical aspect ("rear" – where? / behind) to the functional aspect – for what purpose? / support, administration).

In the modern information space, the method of direct inclusion is widely used, where words or terms are used in their original form without translation. This approach is applied when finding a corresponding equivalent is impossible due to the specificity of the pronunciation or spelling of the word and especially effective, it is applied in cases where the original form has a unique or technical specificity that is challenging to convey accurately with other words.

This method is often applied to newly coined words or terms that may not yet be known or recognized in the target language. Some expressions carry an emotional or stylistic nuance that is better preserved through direct inclusion.

The direct inclusion method ensures maximum adequacy in conveying the original form of the word. However, it is important to use it cautiously, evaluating the context and paying attention to the linguistic specifics of the target audience.

For instance, the use of direct inclusion in translating military terms such as "M142 HIMARS" and "ATACMS" allows preserving the original form and reproducing the specificity of the terms. It is important to note that while the method of direct inclusion allows preserving the form of terms without changing them, its use requires caution, as its misuse can lead to a decrease in translation quality.

Combining different transformations can improve the quality of translation. For example, a combination of mixed transcoding and the method of direct inclusion can be effective for single-component terms. On the other hand, for multi-component terms, lexico-semantic substitutions can be a very effective translation technique.
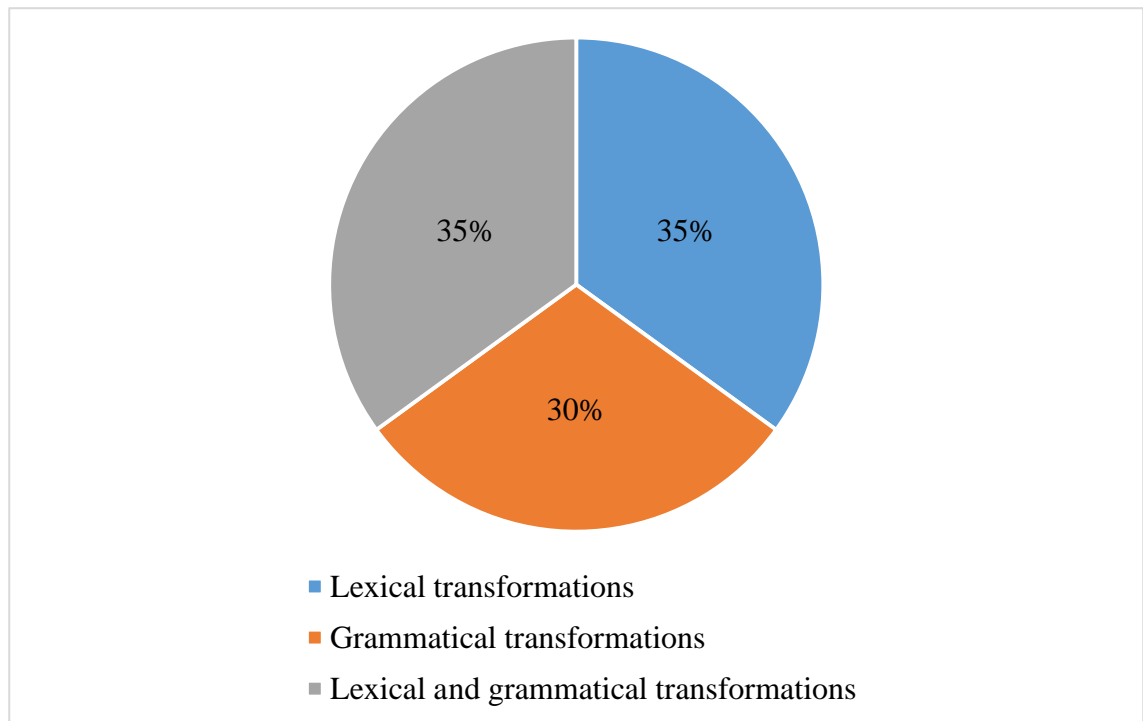


*Fig. 2.2. Analysis of lexical transformations in translation*

Lexical transformations (35%) and lexico-grammatical transformations (35%) prove equally important in military translation. Military discourse, with its specific terminology and high level of technicality, may require not only finding precise equivalents for terms but also adapting their usage within a defined grammatical context.

While grammatical transformations (30%) remain significant, they are slightly less emphasized compared to lexical and lexico-grammatical transformations. Nevertheless, their importance underscores the need to consider the nuances of grammatical structure when translating texts of a military nature.

Therefore, when choosing a translation method, it is crucial to take into account the specificity and context of terms and resort to a combination of different transformations to achieve the best result.

## 2.3. Grammatical or lexico-grammatical transformations of military technical terms translation

The fact that English and Ukrainian belong to different branches of the Indo-European language family is well-known. However, beyond this, these languages also differ in their structure. English is predominantly an analytical language, where grammatical relationships in a sentence are conveyed through free grammatical morphemes. On the other hand, Ukrainian has a synthetic structure, where grammatical meanings and relationships are conveyed through bound grammatical morphemes, specifically flexions or endings.

For a professional translator, it is crucial to possess skills in analyzing the grammatical structure of foreign sentences. This skill enables the effective transformation of grammatical structures according to the norms of language and the genre of translation. Such an approach contributes to the accurate and preservation of the semantic load of linguistic constructions during translation.

Grammatical Transformations

English and Ukrainian nouns may require different pluralization or grammatical forms. Example: "aircraft" (English) could be translated as "літаки" in Ukrainian.

Verbs related to military actions or operations may need to be conjugated differently based on tense, mood, or voice in Ukrainian compared to English. Example: "defending the position" (English) could be translated as "захищати позицію" in Ukrainian.

The use of articles and determiners varies between English and Ukrainian and should be adjusted accordingly. Example: "the missile" (English) could be translated as "ракета" in Ukrainian, where articles are not used in the same way as in English.

Lexico-Grammatical Transformations

Acronyms and abbreviations used in military contexts may need to be localized or transliterated to fit Ukrainian language conventions. Example: "NATO" (English) could be translated as "НАТО" in Ukrainian using the Cyrillic alphabet.

Compound military terms may require modification or rearrangement to adhere to the grammatical structure of Ukrainian. Example: "ballistic missile" (English) could be translated as "балістична ракета" in Ukrainian.

Consider the appropriate register and style in Ukrainian, especially when translating from a formal or technical register to a more informal one or vice versa. Example: "tactical maneuver" (English) could be translated as "тактичний маневр" in Ukrainian.

Among grammatical transformations, syntactic borrowing (literal translation), sentence segmentation, sentence fusion, and grammatical substitutions are important. These transformations are applied at the sentence level and contribute to a more accurate conveyance of grammatical forms and constructions in translation. It is significant that the use of these transformations often depends on lexical context and the content of the text.

Syntactic borrowing or literal translation in translation activity refers to reproducing the syntactic structure of the original text in a corresponding structure in the translation. Often, when translating from English to Ukrainian, there is a tendency to use syntactic borrowing, which can lead to low-quality translations.

An example of such translation is the sentence: "Nevertheless, a retreat would protect the lives of civilians and troops, he said." – "Тим не менш, відступ захистить життя мирних жителів і військових, сказав він." [BBC]. In this case, the translator

accurately conveyed the syntactic structure of the original, but the literal translation of some terms (e.g., "civilians" as "мирні жителі" and "troops" as "військові") may lead to reader misunderstanding due to terminological differences.

It is crucial to avoid syntactic calque, especially in the translation of military terms where clear Ukrainian equivalents exist. A professional should have a command of military terminology in both languages and be capable of combining various translation techniques to ensure accuracy and naturalness in the text. Improving the quality of translation can be achieved by using appropriate transformations, such as changing word order or employing equivalents that better reflect the original meaning.

Sentence segmentation is the transformation of the syntactic structure of the original sentence to form two or more predicative structures in the language of the translation. Usually, when translating from English, segmentation is more commonly used as English sentences have a centralized structure.

"The Javelin is a fire-and-forget, shoulder-fired weapon that consists of a reusable M98A1 CLU and a round." – "Джавелін – це переносний протитанковий ракетний комплекс (ПТРК), який складається з командно-пускового блоку M98A1 та транспортно-пускового контейнеру (тубусу). Комплекс призначений для бойових дій принципу "вистрілив-забув". [BBC]. In the original sentence, properties of the weapon are combined: "fire-and-forget" – the principle of operation, and "shoulder-fired weapon" – the method of use.

Sentence fusion is a transformation that combines two simple sentences from the original into one complex sentence in the translation. This technique can be used to clarify the content or for stylistic purposes.

"The DDC cools the NVS to the proper operating temperature and converts IR energy to electrical signals. These signals are sent to the CLU display by way of the signal processor to provide the gunner a picture of the target area." – "Охолоджувач типу DDC здатен зменшити температуру тепловізору до робочого показника та перетворити теплову енергію на електричні сигнали, які, в свою чергу, відображаються на

дисплеї командно-пускового блоку" [BBC]. In the translation, several elements of the original sentence are combined to avoid semantic overload.

Grammatical substitutions are a method of translation where a grammatical unit in the original language is transformed into a grammatical unit in the target language with a different meaning. This approach allows for preserving the sentence structure while changing grammatical parts or syntactic relationships:

"The launch tube protects the missile from the environment before the missile is launched." – "Транспортно-пусковий контейнер забезпечує захист боєприпасу від впливу навколишнього середовища перед запуском." [BBC]. In this example, a grammatical substitution occurred by transforming the verb "protects" into the noun phrase "забезпечує захист," preserving the syntactic structure of the sentence.

Lexico-grammatical transformations have a mixed character, involving both lexical and grammatical changes. They operate across levels, transitioning from lexical units to grammatical and vice versa. These transformations contribute to accurate and balanced translation, considering both lexical and grammatical aspects of language.

An example of antonymous translation can be observed in the following sentence: "It was not immediately known if there were any casualties" — "Наразі, кількість жертв уточнюється." Here, the affirmative form of the original "it was not immediately known" is replaced with the negative form in the translation.

In military terminology, there are also examples where the prefix "non-" indicates the absence of something or its opposite. For instance, "noncombatant evacuation operations" — операції з евакуації цивільного населення, "non-guided bomb" — бомба вільного падіння, "non-commissioned officers" — сержантський і старшинський склад.

Antonymous translation is a method where the affirmative form of a term in the original is replaced with the negative form in the translation. This technique proves especially useful in conveying semantic and stylistic nuances in military terminology. The military term "noncombatant evacuation operations" was antonymously translated as

"операції з евакуації цивільного населення" [BBC]. Applying this method allows for conveying the opposite meaning and specifying a particular aspect of operations.

This translation method not only conveys the opposite meaning but also helps avoid potential misunderstandings, ensuring precision in translating military terminology.

Descriptive translation or explication is a method where a word in the original is replaced by a phrase or sentence that elaborates on the key features of the concept expressed by that word. This approach allows for unfolding the meaning of a term and conveying it precisely and comprehensively. The term "nonrenewable term" is explicated as "термін, що не може бути продовжений," eliminating potential ambiguity. The term "conventional warfare" is explicated as "воєнні дії із використанням звичайних озброєнь," revealing the essence of military actions using traditional weaponry [BBC].

It is essential to consider that explicitation may lead to the loss of characteristics of the term, such as clarity, concise form, and unambiguity. Therefore, it is recommended to use the shortened form of the term after the initial explicitation to ensure understanding and preserve specificity in the translated text.

Compensation in translation refers to a technique where a non-equivalent element in the source language is replaced by any other means that conveys the same information. This method is widely used in literary translation to preserve the author's ideas and styles but can also be employed in the translation of military terms. In the absence of an exact equivalent, the term "Detector Dewar Cooler (DDC)" may be compensated with a detailed description that conveys its main characteristics [BBC].

This method allows addressing issues related to reproducing the stylistic tone characteristic of the original. Thus, by employing compensation, the translator can ensure communicative equivalence between the translated and original texts while preserving stylistic features and emotional expression.

The compensation method is not always ideal for military translation due to the requirements for emotional neutrality and conciseness. However, in some cases, it proves effective in preserving stylistic individuality and accurately conveying information.
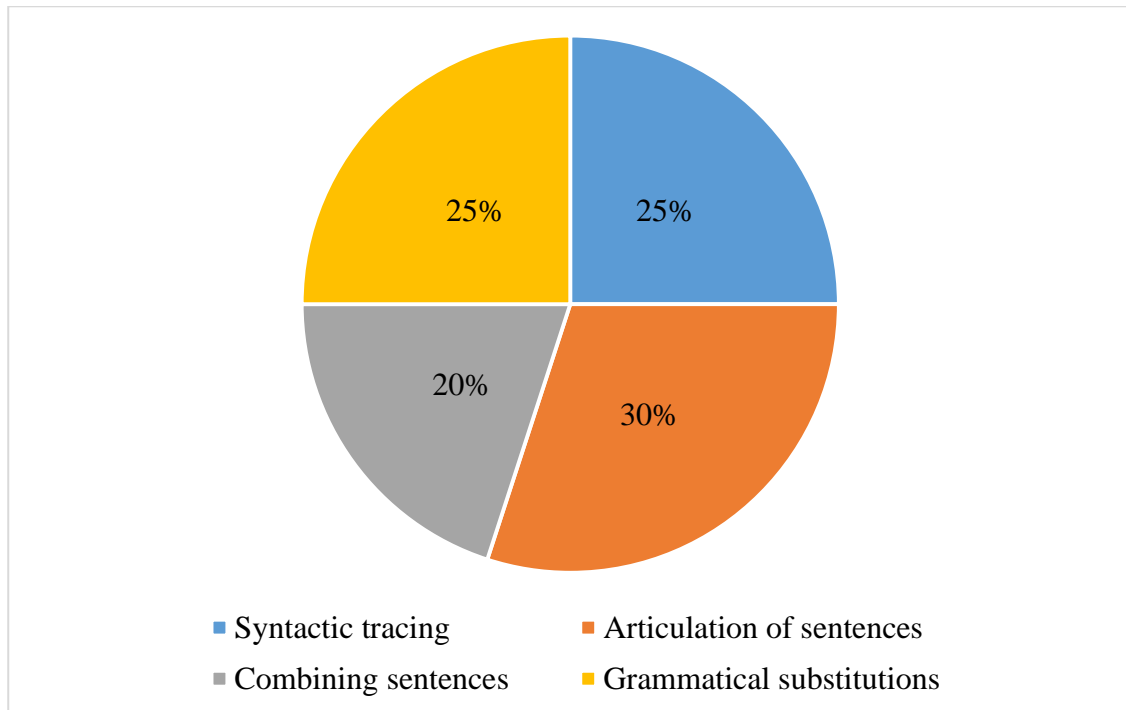
*Fig. 2.3. Analysis of Grammatical Transformations*

A relatively small percentage of syntactic borrowing indicates that this technique is used in cases where the precision of formulations and sentence structure is crucial for conveying military information. The high percentage of sentence segmentation highlights the significance of this technique in the translation of military news. Sentence segmentation allows for a more detailed examination and analysis of individual aspects of information, which can be crucial in a military context.

The reduced percentage of sentence fusion suggests that this technique is less utilized in the translation of military news. Information in such texts is often more detailed and requires expansion in the form of separate sentences. The percentage of grammatical substitutions indicates the importance of this technique in the process of military translation. Grammatical substitutions are used for a more precise conveyance of meanings and to avoid untranslated grammatical differences between languages.

# CONCLUSIONS

The study of the specificity of translating military terms in English-language online news, focused on the analysis of the online publication "BBC," has proven significant in the context of linguistic research and the practical sphere of translation.

The analysis of military terminology revealed its distinctive nature as a linguistic phenomenon. Military terminology is characterized by technical and strategic precision, as well as a high dependence on usage context. Understanding this concept is crucial for an adequate translation of military terms and their use in modern linguistics.

The main aspect of the study revolved around the features of translating military terms, determined by the technicality and specificity of this lexicon. It is essential to consider the nuances of semantics and usage context of military terms to ensure accuracy and adequacy in translation.

Studying the properties of translating texts from contemporary mass media discourses indicates the necessity of considering context and structural features of media texts. Military terms in media texts carry both informational and emotional connotations, making their translation a more responsible and challenging task. The peculiarities of translating military terms were identified as a key aspect determining the accuracy and quality of information transmission.

A systematic examination of military terminology in the context of modern linguistics and translation studies is crucial. Further research will contribute to both theoretical development in the field and practical translation in media texts using military terminology.

It was found that translation methods depend on context and term-specific features. Lexical and grammatical transformations used in translation play a significant role in ensuring accuracy and comprehensibility of information for the audience.

The analysis of translation methods for military-technical terms in "BBC" materials indicates the use of various strategies depending on the context and characteristics of the

terms. Three main translation techniques have been identified: calque (literal translation), selection of equivalents, and transliteration. Literal translation allows preserving the form and context of terms, the selection of equivalents aims at the most accurate reproduction of the term's essence, and transliteration is used for conveying proper names.

It has been determined that lexical transformations play a crucial role in the translation of military-technical terms. They involve substitution, adaptation, and expansion of the lexical spectrum to ensure accuracy and clarity for the audience's perception. The analysis of grammatical transformations emphasizes the importance of adapting grammatical structures to harmonize with the target language's structure while preserving the semantic goal of military-technical expressions.

The research confirms the importance of a meticulous approach to translating military-technical terms in mass media texts and opens the way for further studies in the fields of translation studies and media linguistics.

A common trend is the necessity for a careful approach to choosing translations for military terms, as incorrect translations can lead to misunderstandings and distortion of information. The research underscores the importance of considering not only linguistic but also cultural and contextual aspects in the process of translating military terms. Overall, the obtained results provide grounds for further research in translation studies and military linguistics, serving as a practical contribution to enhancing the quality of military translation in mass media texts.

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**ANNEX**

Translation of sentences with military-technical terms

the BBC Online Edition

| № з/п | Оригінал | Переклад |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Over the course of the day, Ukraine's Rocket Forces and Artillery struck a command post and 10 artillery units at firing positions. | Підрозділи ракетних військ і артилерії протягом доби уразили пункт управління та 10 артилерійських підрозділів ворога на вогневих позиціях. |
| 2 | He said that Wagner had set up "defence lines" on the west of the city ahead of the transfer. | Пригожин заявив, що перед відступом «Вагнер» облаштував оборонні лінії на західній частині міста |
| 3 | From above, the cratered minefield looked like it was covered in a haphazard rash of dark brown crop circles. | Вкрите кратерами мінне поле згори виглядає так, ніби хтось хаотично всипав його темно-коричневими колами. |
| 4 | Soldiers in armoured personnel carriers have confronted protesters in the Chilean capital, Santiago, amid protests sparked by a metro fare increase. | Солдати на бронетранспортерах зіткнулися з протестувальниками в столиці Чилі Сантьяго на тлі протестів, викликаних підвищенням вартості проїзду в метро. |
| 5 | It takes just 14 hours of training to qualify as a drone pilot. Ukraine's government is encouraging people to take part in free training, as well as to manufacture drones at home to send to the front. | Це займає всього 14 годин навчання, щоб кваліфікуватися як пілот безпілотника. Уряд України заохочує людей брати участь у безкоштовному навчанні, а також виробляти безпілотники вдома, щоб відправити на фронт. |
| 6 | Over the lip of a nearby hill, Ukrainian infantry were slowly advancing southwards beyond the newly captured village of Rivnopil. | За сусіднім пагорбом українська піхота повільно просувається на південь. |
| 7 | In southern Ukraine, Zaporizhzhia was attacked by a number of Iskander-M / S – 300 ballistic missiles. | Крім того, уночі росіяни завдали удару балістикою по Запоріжжю – ракетами "Іскандер-М"/С-300. |
| 8 | The stinger was accidentally left on the car roof when it fell off on the A11 dual carriageway in Norfolk. | Стінгер випадково залишився на даху автомобіля, коли впав на подвійній проїжджій частині А11 у Норфолку. |
| 9 | Groups of volunteers in Scotland are weaving textiles into camouflage nets for use in the war in Ukraine. | Групи добровольців у Шотландії в'ють текстильні матеріали у камуфляжні сітки для використання військами під час війни в Україні. |
| 10 | There was real fear that one or more countries would exit the euro; that Spain and Italy would be forced to default; that the subsequent revaluation of assets would sink several core-country banks; that the technocrats, having failed, would be | Існував реальний страх, що одна чи кілька країн вийдуть з євро, що Іспанія та Італія можуть бути змушені декларувати дефолт, що подальша переоцінка активів може занурити кілька банків ключових країн, що технократи, зазнавши невдачі, будуть швидко замінені |

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| | replaced in short order by ideological politicians, not least a back-from-zombification Silvio Berlusconi. | ідеологічними політиками, на перший час не останнім серед яких був Сільвіо Берлусконі, який вижив після зомбіфікації. |
| 11 | Gun owners in Christchurch have started handing over their semi-automatic weapons as part of a buyback scheme following a ban after the mass shooting in March. | Власники зброї в Крайстчерчі почали передавати свою напівавтоматичну зброю в рамках схеми викупу після заборони після масової стрілянини в березні. |
| 12 | Nevertheless, a retreat would protect the lives of civilians and troops, he said. | Тим не менш, відступ захистить життя мирних жителів і військових, сказав він. |
| 13 | The Javelin is a fire-and-forget, shoulder-fired weapon that consists of a reusable M98A1 CLU and a round. | Джавелін – це переносний протитанковий ракетний комплекс (ПТРК), який складається з командно-пускового блоку M98A1 та транспортно-пускового контейнера (тубусу). Комплекс призначений для бойових дій принципу "вистрілив-забув". |
| 14 | The DDC (Figure 1-12) cools the NVS to the proper operating temperature and converts IR energy to electrical signals. These signals are sent to the CLU display by way of the signal processor to provide the gunner a picture of the target area. | Охолоджувач типу DDC здатен зменшити температуру тепловізору до робочого показника та перетворити теплову енергію на електричні сигнали, які, в свою чергу, відображаються на дисплеї командно-пускового блоку. |
| 15 | The launch tube protects the missile from the environment before the missile is launched. | Транспортно-пусковий контейнер забезпечує захист боєприпасу від впливу навколишнього середовища перед запуском. |
| 16 | But one officer, speaking on background, suggested that this patient approach would soon pay off in dramatic fashion, as long-range strikes destroyed Russia's ability to rearm frontline units, and low Russian morale provided opportunities for strategic breakthroughs by Ukrainian forces. | Але один офіцер, говорячи офіційно, вказав, що цей підхід невдовзі виправдає себе драматично, оскільки дальні удари знищать можливості Росії поповнювати арсенал передових підрозділів, а низький бойовий дух російських військових відкриє можливості для стратегічних проривів з боку українських сил. |
| 17 | "My call sign is King," says a unit deputy commander in the 124th Territorial Defence Brigade, with a fist bump. | «Мій позивний - Король», - каже заступник командира 124-ї бригади територіальної оборони з кулаком. |
| 18 | The sapper squad commander near Bakhmut. | Командир взводу саперів поблизу Бахмута. |
| 19 | Its so-called dragon's teeth are concrete anti-tank barriers. | Його так звані "зуби дракона" - це бетонні бар'єри проти танків. |
| 20 | The Bradley armoured unit will provide Ukraine's military with additional firepower. | Бронетехнічний взвод "Брейдлі" надасть українській армії додаткову вогневу потужність. |
| 21 | Ukrainian soldier stands watch at a river observation post. | Український солдат стоїть на варті при річковому спостережному пункті. |
| 22 | Russian President Vladimir declares a "special military operation" in Ukraine's Donbas region. | Президент Росії Володимир Путін оголошує "спеціальну військову операцію" в Донбасі України. |
| 23 | The Fire Brigades Union (FBU) has claimed lives are being put at risk because | Профспілка протипожежних відділень (FBU) стверджує, що життя знаходиться під загрозою |

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| | of "failings" at the new North West Fire Control centre. | через "недоліки" у новому центрі управління пожежами на північному заході. |
| 24 | The combat capabilities of the Ukrainian armed forces have been substantially reduced, which allows us to concentrate our main efforts on achieving the main goal: the liberation of Donbas," he added, referring to an area in eastern Ukraine largely in the hands of Russian-backed separatists. | "Бойові можливості Збройних Сил України суттєво зменшено, що дозволяє нам сконцентрувати наші основні зусилля на досягненні головної мети: визволенні Донбасу", - додав він, звертаючись до області на сході України, в основному у руках російсько-підтримуваних сепаратистів. |
| 25 | Among the issues Maj Gen Popov said he highlighted to his superiors were the lack of proper counter battery. | Серед питань, які генерал-майор Попов вказав своїм вищим начальникам, була відсутність належної контрбатарейної оборони. |
| 26 | A Ukrainian official tells the BBC the air defence system was destroyed in a cruise missile attack. | Український чиновник повідомив BBC, що система протиповітряної оборони була знищена в результаті атаки крилатих ракет. |
| 27 | Ukraine counter-offensive against Russia yields only small gains in first 2 months. | Українська контрнаступальна операція проти Росії призвела лише до невеликих досягнень протягом перших двох місяців. |
| 28 | Russian shelling kills at least one person as residents flee floods caused by the Ukraine dam breach. | Російський обстріл призвело до загибелі принаймні однієї особи, коли мешканці втікали від повеней, спричинених руйнуванням української греблі. |
| 29 | The US government appears close to sending a long-range multiple-rocket system (MLRS) to Ukraine. | Здається, що уряд США наближається до відправки системи багатопускових ракет дальньої дії (MLRS) до України. |
| 30 | A Ukrainian soldier on the east side of the Dnipro river tells the BBC about life on the front line. | Український солдат на сході річки Дніпро розповідає BBC про життя на передовій. |
| 31 | Sapper Elijah Bond, 24, was killed in Helmand province in December 2011 by an improvised explosive device (IED). | Сапер Елайджа Бонд, 24 роки, був убитий у провінції Гельманд у грудні 2011 року внаслідок вибуху саморобної вибухової установки (IED). |
| 32 | US drone has close encounter with Russian fighter jet. | Американський безпілотник має близькі контакти з російським винищувачем. |
| 33 | But as soon as they crossed, Ukrainian forces destroyed the pontoon bridge in the water, and Russian troops "fell into the trap", it said. | Проте, як тільки вони перетнули, українські війська знищили понтонний міст в воді, і російські війська "потрапили в пастку", - йдеться в повідомленні. |
| 34 | There are lots of different types of polygon. | Є багато різних типів полігонів. |
| 35 | The latest package includes air defence, artillery and small arms ammunition, and anti-tank weapons, US officials say. | Останній пакет включає системи протиповітряної оборони, артилерію та боєприпаси для невеликої зброї, а також протитанкове озброєння, повідомляють американські посадовці. |
| 36 | Ukraine's parliament has refused to consider a conscription bill that proposes a crackdown on draft dodgers. | Парламент України відмовився розглядати законопроект про призов на військову службу, який пропонує репресії проти ухильників. |

| 37 | Ukraine has received SCALP missiles from France - similar to the Storm Shadow missiles delivered by the UK. | Україна отримала ракети SCALP від Франції - схожі на ракети Storm Shadow, поставлені Великобританією. |
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| 38 | Regarding the explosion near St Petersburg, regional governor Alexander Drozdenko said a "high alert regime" was in place after the incident at the terminal of gas producer Novatek, in Ust-Luga on the Gulf of Finland. | Щодо вибуху під Санкт-Петербургом губернатор області Олександр Дрозденко заявив, що після інциденту на терміналі газовидобувної компанії «Новатек» в Усть-Лузі на Фінській затоці діє «режим підвищеної готовності». |
| 39 | Russia has increased its missile attacks from Belgorod lately, especially on Kharkiv where it has killed and injured dozens of civilians. Transport planes like that one that crashed on Wednesday morning deliver the weapons that are then launched across the border. | Останнім часом Росія збільшила ракетні удари з Бєлгорода, особливо по Харкову, де вона вбила і поранила десятки мирних жителів. Транспортні літаки, подібні до того, який розбився в середу вранці, доставляють зброю, яку потім запускають через кордон. |
| 40 | Incoming artillery fire as we arrive at an abandoned building serves as a sharp reminder. | Надходження артилерійського вогню, коли ми прибуваємо до покинутої будівлі, служить гострим нагадуванням. |
| 41 | There are at least a dozen drones on the floor - all loaded with grenades. A cat, the unit's unofficial mascot, nuzzles against one of the propellers. | На підлозі щонайменше десяток безпілотників - усі завантажені гранатами. Кіт, неофіційний талісман підрозділу, кидає виклик одному з пропелерів. |
| 42 | Artem spots a Russian checkpoint and flies towards it. Unfortunately for him, they use a jamming gun and the screen turns blue as he gets close. | Артем помічає російський блокпост і летить до нього. На жаль для нього, вони використовують пістолет глушіння і екран стає синім, як він наближається. |
| 43 | Tymur says his team once destroyed an S-350 air defence missile system worth $136m. | Однак віддача може бути значною. Тимур каже, що його команда колись знищила ЗРК С-350 вартістю 136 млн доларів. |
| 44 | In a snow-covered park in Kherson, we meet a mobile air-defence team under an archway. | У засніженому парку Херсона зустрічаємо мобільну команду ППО під аркою. |
| 45 | They're gathered around a UK-registered truck with a .50 calibre machine gun mounted on the back. | Вони зібралися навколо зареєстрованої у Великобританії вантажівки з кулеметом калібру .50, встановленим на задній панелі. |
| 46 | He headed for the shelter in his hotel when he heard a hypersonic missile explosion at about the same time he received an alert warning on a Ukrainian app and the air raid sirens sounded, according to the Local Democracy Reporting Service. | Він попрямував до укриття у своєму готелі, коли почув вибух гіперзвукової ракети приблизно в той же час, коли отримав попередження тривоги на українському додатку, і сирени повітряної тривоги прозвучали, повідомляє Служба звітності місцевої демократії. |
| 47 | The governor later posted a warning of a possible missile attack and urged residents to head home or into shelters. | Пізніше губернатор опублікував попередження про можливу ракетну атаку і закликав жителів відправитися додому або в укриття. |

| 48 | Russia launched its biggest aerial bombardment of the war late last week, killing more than 40 people. | Росія почала своє найбільше повітряне бомбардування війни наприкінці минулого тижня, убивши понад 40 осіб. |
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| 49 | Poland said it had deployed four F-16 fighter jets to secure its airspace in light of Russia's "long-range aviation activity". | Польща заявила, що розгорнула чотири винищувачі F-16 для забезпечення свого повітряного простору в світлі «авіаційної активності великої дальності» Росії. |
| 50 | Another unidentified object that entered Polish airspace this year from the direction of Belarus was probably an observation balloon. | Іншим неопізнаним об'єктом, який цього року увійшов у повітряний простір Польщі з боку Білорусі, ймовірно, був аеростат спостереження. |

# РЕЗЮМЕ

Курсову роботу присвячено дослідженню специфіки перекладу військових термінів в англомовних онлайн-новинах. Визначено основні аспекти військової термінології як складової лінгвістичного простору. Розглянуті особливості формування та використання військових термінів у мові. Проаналізовано проблеми та виклики, що виникають при перекладі військової термінології. Висвітлено ключові аспекти ефективного перекладу військових термінів. Досліджено особливості перекладу текстів, що стосуються військових подій та термінології в мас-медійному середовищі. Досліджено використані методи перекладу військово-технічних термінів у відомому англомовному новинному ресурсі. Проаналізовано зміни у значенні та вживанні лексичних одиниць при перекладі військово-технічних термінів. Вивчено зміни в граматичних конструкціях та лексико-граматичних особливостях при перекладі військово-технічної термінології.

**Ключові слова:** *лексичні трансформації, військова термінологія, онлайн-новини.*