MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
KYIV NATIONAL LINGUISTIC UNIVERSITY
Department of Theory and Practice of Translation from the English Language

TERM PAPER

in Translation Studies

under the title: <u>Features of translating military terminology into the Ukrainian language (based on news about the war in Ukraine)</u>

Group PA 09-20
Faculty of German Philology and Translation
Educational Programme:
English and Second Foreign Language:
Interpreting and Translation in Business Communication
Majoring 035 Philology
Anastasiia TRETIAK

Research supervisor:
Kateryna NYKYTCHENKO
Candidate of Philology
Associate Professor

Kyiv – 2024

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
Київський національний лінгвістичний університет
Факультет германської філології і перекладу
Кафедра теорії і практики перекладу з
англійської мови

Представлено на кафедру_____
(дата, підпис секретаря кафедри)
Рецензування_____

(кількість балів, «до захисту» («на доопрацювання»),
дата, підпис керівника курсової роботи)
Захист_____
(кількість балів, дата, підпис викладача)
Підсумкова оцінка_____
(кількість балів, оцінка за 4-х бальною системою,
дата, підпис викладача)

КУРСОВА РОБОТА

З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ ВІЙСЬКОВОЇ ТЕРМІНОЛОГІЇ УКРАЇНСЬКОЮ МОВОЮ (НА МАТЕРІАЛІ НОВИН ПРО ВІЙНУ В УКРАЇНІ)

Третяк Анастасія
студентка групи Па 10-20

Керівник курсової роботи_____
(підпис)
кандидат філологічних наук, доцент
Катерина НИКИТЧЕНКО

Київ – 2024

Київський національний лінгвістичний університет
Кафедра теорії і практики перекладу з англійської мови

Завідувач кафедри теорії і практики перекладу з англійської мови

(підпис)
к.ф.н., доц. Мелько Х.Б.
_____ вересня 2023р

ЗАВДАННЯ
на курсову роботу з перекладу з англійської мови
для студентів IV курсу

Студент 4 курсу Па 10-20 групи, факультету германської філології і перекладу КНЛУ спеціальності **035 Філологія**, спеціалізації **035.041 Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська**, освітня програма **Англійська мова і друга іноземна мова: усний і письмовий переклад у бізнес-комунікації**
Тема роботи **Особливості перекладу військової термінології українською мовою (на матеріалі про війну в Україні)**
Науковий керівник Катерина Петрівна Никитченко
Дата видачі завдання   листопад 2023 року

Графік виконання курсової роботи з перекладу

№ п/п	Найменування частин та план курсової роботи	Терміни звіту про виконання	Відмітка про виконання
1.	Аналіз наукових першоджерел і написання **теоретичної частини** курсової роботи (**розділ 1**)	1–5 листопада 2023 р.	
2.	Аналіз дискурсу, який досліджується, на матеріалі фрагмента тексту; проведення перекладацького аналізу матеріалу дослідження і написання **практичної частини** курсової роботи (**розділ 2**)	7–11 лютого 2024р.	
3.	Написання **вступу і висновків** дослідження, оформлення курсової роботи і подача завершеної курсової роботи науковому керівнику для попереднього перегляду	28–31 березня 2024 р	
4.	**Оцінювання** курсових робіт **науковими керівниками**, підготовка студентами презентацій до захисту курсової роботи	25–30 квітня 2024р.	
5.	**Захист** курсової роботи(за розкладом деканату)	2-13 травня 2024р.	

Науковий керівник_____(підпис)
Студент_____(підпис)

**РЕЦЕНЗІЯ НА КУРСОВУ РОБОТУ
З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ**

студента(ки) 4 курсу групи Па 10-20 факультету германської філології і перекладу КНЛУ спеціальності **035 Філологія**, спеціалізації **035.041 Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська, освітня програма Англійська мова і друга іноземна мова: усний і письмовий переклад у бізнес-комунікації**
Третяк Анастасії Олександрівни
за темою: **Особливості перекладу військової термінології українською мовою (на матеріалі про війну в Україні)**

	Критерії	Оцінка в балах
1.	Наявність основних компонентів структури роботи — **загалом 5 балів** (усі компоненти присутні – **5**, один або декілька компонентів відсутні – **0**).	
2.	Відповідність оформлення роботи, посилань і списку використаних джерел нормативним вимогам до курсової роботи — **загалом 10 балів** (повна відповідність – **10**, незначні помилки в оформленні – **8**, значні помилки в оформленні – **4**, оформлення переважно невірне – **0**).	
3.	Відповідність побудови вступу нормативним вимогам — **загалом 10 балів** (повна відповідність – **10**, відповідність неповна – **8**, відповідність часткова – **4**, не відповідає вимогам – **0**).	
4.	Відповідність огляду наукової літератури нормативним вимогам – **загалом 15 балів** (повна відповідність – **15**, відповідність неповна– **10**, відповідність часткова – **5**, не відповідає вимогам – **0**).	
5.	Відповідність практичної частини дослідження нормативним вимогам — **загалом 20 балів** (повна відповідність – **20**, відповідність неповна – **15**, відповідність часткова – **10**, не відповідає вимогам – **0**)	
6.	Відповідність висновків результатам теоретичної та практичної складових дослідження — **загалом 10 балів** (повна відповідність – **10**, відповідність неповна – **8**, відповідність часткова – **4**, не відповідає вимогам – **0**)	

Усього набрано балів:_____

Оцінка:

«До захисту»   _____   _____
                                (42-70 балів)   *(підпис керівника)*

«На доопрацювання»   _____   _____
                                (0-41 балів)   *(підпис керівника)*
                                                    ”_____” _____ **2024 р.**

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

The term paper focuses on the identification and analysis of certain types of translation and various transformations in military terminology used in translation into the source language. The study of various approaches to text translation and their classification, as well as translation and analysis of sentences based on theoretical material. The main goal of this course work is to determine the relevance and practicality of using different translation methods and transformations in the practical translation of military sentences.

The presentation of the problem's theoretical background includes the study of the concept of terminology and their classification phenomena. Consideration of military vocabulary into separate specific lexical units, as well as the study of military terms, general scientific terms, narrow sectoral terms, and interdisciplinary terms. Consideration of types of translation and their transformation from the original to the source text.

Presentation of **the rationale for the study** is relevant in our time, because our country is currently in martial law, and therefore we have a large use of words and phrases of military terminology in our lives. The correct transmission of such terminology is important for the correct perception of information in the media environment.

The definition of the research **aim** and **objectives** is to describe the different types of translation and transformation and their application in life. To demonstrate how a translator can work with such elements and how the source translation directly depends on it. To achieve this goal, the following **tasks** need to be solved:

1. analyse the notions "term" and "terminology" and approaches to their study;

2. recognize the types of mass media discourse and conduct an analysis of this fragment;

3. to study the use of lexical, grammatical, lexical and grammatical transformations in mass media discourse articles in terms of military terminology;

4. analyze the application of transformations in percentage terms in the given examples;

5. summarize the results of the study and analysis of the use of military terminology in mass media discourse.

Object of the study – military terminology based on the war in Ukraine. Identification of the research **subject** – analysis of lexical transformation, grammatical transformations and lexical and grammatical transformations found in selected sentences from media articles in order to determine the value of using transformation in translation into the source language.

Data sources – 10 sentences selected from articles of foreign publications from the Internet based on the war in Ukraine.

Outline of the **methods** used in the research – is the description of the methods used in the research is the basis for the use of translational, comparative analysis, as well as the method of quantitative calculations.

The **theoretical and practical value** of the research is that the study of lexical transformation, grammatical transformations and lexical and grammatical transformations and other types of translation is to understand their value in our time and to create a quality translation from the original text. These transformations are important in translating information because they help to broaden the reader's horizons and help them understand the greater meaning of the context of a particular message.

A brief outline of the **research paper structure** consists of first studying the theoretical material itself, and then, based on this material, creating a further analysis using sentences from articles. The term paper consists of two parts, and each part has its own small sub-points of information that should be considered in this paragraph.

CHAPTER 1
PECULIARITIES OF MILITARY TERMINOLOGY AS A LINGUISTIC PHENOMENON AND TRANSLATION CHALLENGE

1.1 The notion of terminology and its types

Terminology is a means of transmitting and spreading knowledge about a particular field of activity, which contains the most accurate information about lexical items from a particular field of study. Terminology conveys certain information through the means of language, such as thematic vocabulary, stylistic features of terms, the use of lexical items in context, etc. However, terminology also has certain peculiarities of existence. It cannot provide the full scope of knowledge on a particular topic or industry, because it doesn't cover the entire amount of information on a particular topic, however, as a tool for obtaining basic initial information for a researcher, it can be quite useful for the possibility of obtaining data for further research. Generally, terms in linguistics are divided into general scientific terms, narrow-field terms, and interdisciplinary terms. However, specific vocabulary can also be used to convey the context of a particular field or topic. Specific vocabulary can be divided into several groups, such as slang, emotionally coloured vocabulary, jargon, professionalisms and other lexical items.

1.1.1 Terminology in a linguistic dimension.

In linguistic terms, a ***term*** is a specific carrier of specialized information that helps to gain awareness of a particular topic of study or research, and so to speak, be one of the first parts of analyzing a specific area of study.

Speaking of media terminology, it is a specific set of terms and expressions used in journalism and the media that we can see every day. Such terms can cover a variety of aspects, including media genres, target audiences, communication strategies, media

outlets and other important concepts that characterize the functioning of the media environment.

However, ordinary terminology also has a slight but significant difference from military terminology. The peculiarity of military terminology is that it contains many words and expressions that have an emotional connotation. Not to mention the fact that ordinary terminology doesn't have certain specialized vocabulary aimed at a particular industry, it also conveys the realities of the Ukrainian translation from the source language in a slightly different way. These can be euphemisms used to soften or justify more strict and sharp words. In military vocabulary, slang is widespread, a special form of expression and communication among military personnel during combat operations. These words and phrases are usually used to describe combat operations and daily tasks or to refer to specific items used in military activities. Military terminology therefore becomes an important communication tool to help ensure effective and accurate communication between military personnel.

Military terminology includes terms that are used in connection with military concepts or have elements of emotional connotation in military vocabulary and in most cases are stylistic synonyms of the corresponding military term. Also, considering the opinion of linguist V.M. Shevchuk, he provides the following definition regarding military terminology: "It is an organized set of military terms of language that reflect the conceptual apparatus of military science and are related to the forms and methods of waging war, issues of strategic use of armed forces, as well as operational-tactical application of formations, units, parts, and units, with their organization, armament, and technical equipment" [1:6]. Thus, military terminology is a set of technical terms and phrases that can describe aspects of military science, employing factors such as strategic planning, weapon use, troop organization, etc.

It is also worth noting that military terminology is constantly being supplemented with new terms. Considering the military vocabulary used in Ukraine, it can be replenished not only monthly, but also hourly, given the fact that our society and country live in times of

full-scale war. However, this is not the only factor that causes terminology to change. The usual process of changing lexical items is the aging and replenishment of the lexicographical collection with new words as the structure of the armed forces is reorganized, which is caused by new types of weapons and military equipment, as well as new ways of conducting combat operations. The use of military terminology, which reflects concepts unique to the English-speaking military environment and not found in other countries, is particularly challenging. *"Military vocabulary is a set of mono-sectoral and poly-sectoral specialized names that correspond to the concepts and realities of the military sphere and form a corresponding professional subsystem."* [2:26]

Some innovations, especially the use of phraseology, may be incomprehensible to many Ukrainian speakers without military experience. Understanding of an expression is achieved by analyzing its context and structure, which is why it is so important for the translator to make the translation understandable, taking into account the quality of the translated phraseology, jargon and other types of speech.

1.1.2 Classifications of terms and their usage.

The classification of objects in the study is a well-established method of identification and is studied according to specific characteristics. Common lexicon typically tends to have a positive emotional coloring, which has the property of eliciting certain emotional reactions or associations from the reader with a specific part of the text.

Military slang is a particularly important element in the emotionally rich layer of English military terminology, as it helps to understand the accuracy of communication between military units and the presentation of information that is important for the correct assimilation of the reader. Additionally, it is important to distinguish between jargonisms and vulgarisms of military slang used during the war in Ukraine. Jargons are words that are easy for our military to use to quickly and clearly understand the situation on the ground. For example, words such as: *"attack aircraft", "headquarters", "counterattack"* and others. The use of vulgar language in a military environment may have its

circumstances and factors of appearance; however, it is worth remembering that vulgar language can also be used during certain military operations.

Military vocabulary can be divided into several specific lexical units:

- military terminology, which is responsible for terms related to military affairs, ways of fighting on the battlefield, and the activities of the armed forces of Ukraine in general.

- slang vocabulary used by people when communicating with each other in an open environment. It is also important when translating from English into Ukrainian to convey the essence of slang for a full understanding of the information.

- emotionally coloured military vocabulary, which is often used in oral speech to express emotional states and reactions in certain situations. They can be used in combat operations, communication between military personnel, and may include a variety of terms, phrases and colloquial expressions that help enrich the military vocabulary and enhance emotional expression.

- phraseological expressions are established phrases that are used during service, military events, and in general during war to convey a quick thought when expressing a particular idea. They may include military proverbs, colloquialisms and metaphors.

These are variable and stable phrases that are rarely used in literary languages and are used in the field of military communication.

- jargon is terminology that is specific to each military group in informal communication and may also include shades of humor, patriotism and other military values.

- vulgarisms are words or expressions that contain profanity and may be offensive in society.

- professionalisms are terms used by the military and military personnel. These terms often have specific meanings that differ from their use in civilian contexts.

The correct transmission of certain military lexical items, such as phraseology, jargon, vulgarities, etc. is of utmost importance. Exactly, it is through the accurate transmission of information in the media that ensures the effectiveness of semantic enrichment,

precision, and clarity of the conveyed message. A professional approach with respect to the specifics of the vocabulary is necessary because it ensures a high level of information exchange between the military and civilian audience.

Also, according to Yaremko, military terminology is used in general in specialized scientific texts, while military vocabulary is found in fiction and the media. Scientists distinguish military terminology into military terminology itself, which includes terminology of narrow application, and general military terminology, which includes terminology of military disciplines. Thus, the terms and elements of military terminology correspond to different conceptual systems, and the number of links in the systems is different.

According to Ukrainian philologist, the meaning of lexical units in linguistics can be divided into three main groups of terms:

1. General scientific terms - these are terms used in conceptual systems in almost all branches of knowledge.These terms may also have the ability to specify the meaning of certain terminologies.

2. Narrow-field terms are terms that are specific to a particular field of use. For example, the word *"special forces"* is a narrow sectoral term because it is used in most cases in the military sphere and refers to a military unit that specializes in covert, sabotage or anti-terrorist operations.

3. Interdisciplinary terms are used in many areas of activity. These areas do not necessarily have to be related to each other. For example, if it is the word *"operation"*, then in military terminology this lexeme is used in the context of a military operation, i.e. the defense of territories/state/country, interception of enemy offensive forces on our territory. In everyday life, the word "operation" can be used in the medical context, in business and other areas of life. In other words, one word can be used in different contexts and have different meanings.

Scholars also offer different structural classifications of terms. Thus, T. R. Kiyak identifies eight types of terms [4, 9-10]: 1) root terms; 2) derived terms; 3) compound

terms; 4) phrase terms; 5) abbreviated terms; 6) letter symbols; 7) symbols-signs; 8) nomenclature. [3:211]

Firstly, root words are those words that do not have suffixes, affixes, prefixes and other elements, but they only have a root and this root is a word. For example, the Ukrainian words *vostok, zahid, smoke,* etc., as well as English words such as *army, combat, officer,* etc. At the same time, derived terms have the root of the word in the word, as well as suffixes, affixes, or even prefixes, such as *оборонний, військовий, постріл, mobilisation, counterattack,* etc. Compound terms are words that have at least 2 word bases, for example, контратака, штурмово-десантний, naval-Aviation, etc. Phrase terms are words formed by the formula "adjective + noun" and are mainly two words, for example, *масовий обстріл, ударне угрупування, missile system, combat tank*, etc. Acronyms are, so to speak, word combinations of words that can be abbreviated into an acronym, for example, *NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation), USA (United States Army), ЗСУ (Збройні Сили України), ППО (Протиповітряна оборона),* and others. Alphabetic symbols are, so to speak, symbols and designations that have a special meaning and are as short as possible, and they can also include such values as π - *pi, ЗО - зона обстрілу,* etc. Symbols-signs - these can be graphic designations that are visually visible and recognisable, these can be various emojis, emoticons, etc. Nomenclature is a system of designations for certain phenomena that are secret, for example, in the military, i.e. it can be a classification of names, goods, munitions used in military terminology.

The classification of military terminology is important because it makes the information presented in the media more understandable and makes it clear what the reader is trying to convey. Clearly defined categories help to avoid misunderstandings and misuse of terms that can have serious consequences in military operations. In addition, the classification of military terms allows for the systematization of military terms according to their structure and function, making it easier for readers to understand the information.

1.2 Comparison and evaluation of different methods of translating military terminology

Military translation is specific and more complex than translation that is done on general topics and without focusing on a particular industry. A translator is an indispensable person in creating a high-quality translated text from the original language. When it comes to translating military-specific information from English into Ukrainian, a translator must be extremely careful when performing the translation, as one single mistake can completely change the context and essence of the information conveyed to the reader or someone else. It is worth considering that even one mistake can cost lives or ruin them, especially when translating messages of military significance. For example, if a translator makes a mistake in the form of an incorrectly translated phrase, it can be a huge problem that will be difficult to solve later after it is published in the media. For example, a translator has to translate the term *"friendly fire",* which, given the military terminology, means *"вогонь по своїх".* However, if a specialist doesn't correctly identify the phrase in the context, they may translate it literally as *"дружні вогні".*

In other words, in this case, the translator will be using the rule of "fake translator's friends", and therefore making an incorrect translation. In this case, the audience may come to serious misunderstandings about the situation and, if the information is life-threatening, panic may ensue among readers. Therefore, it is important to select equivalents for certain words and phrases in a particular subject matter in a high-quality and correct manner to avoid misunderstandings.

The most commonly used types of translation for military vocabulary are: synonymous translation, literal translation, descriptive translation, partial or full transliteration, and transcription. However, I would like to consider all translation methods and analyze what certain advantages and disadvantages each method has with reference to the military spectrum.

So, there are different types of translation and transformation in military translation, namely direct translation, descriptive translation, free translation, and transformations: lexical transformations, which include transliteration, loan translation; lexical and semantic transformations: generalisation, differentiation, substantiation, modulation. There are also grammatical transformations: transposition, replacement, addition, omission, Lexical and grammatical transformations, and antonymic translation.

The first will be Direct Translation, which is the simplest way to translate information, but with the advantage that no specific terminology will be used in the translation, only simple vocabulary. In other words, the translation is simple, concise and without unnecessary additions to certain parts of the text with synonymous or descriptive types of translation. This type of translation has the advantage that in the case of military subjects, the text will be translated simply and without excessive effort, and that there is a clear equivalence to a certain term in the source and target languages.

Additionally, the message maintains the accuracy of the original source text, facilitates easy readability and reader acceptance of the information without explaining specific terminology that the audience may not be familiar with. The disadvantage is that this translation may lose the meaning of the target text. A simple and clear text can be interpreted differently by different people, and this can also lead to misunderstanding of certain parts of the text where military-specific terms are used.

Descriptive translation is a translation made using descriptive information transfer, i.e. the translator can translate a single word from the original language into a sentence or a large phrase in order to convey more accurately and clearly the information that needs to be conveyed without eliminating certain important military aspects, meaning and context. For instance, in military translation, this may apply when the translator cannot convey the meaning of a word or phrase through a direct translation and requires broader explanation and clarification of the information in context. The advantages of descriptive translation are a more accurate transfer of information into the target text and attention to all the precisions and specific elements. A drawback of this translation is the voluminous transfer

of data into the target text, making all the information much larger than the original. Due to the fact that the text is larger than expected, it may be difficult for the reader to perceive all the information due to its volume, and the audience may get lost in the information over time.

Let's also consider in more detail lexical transformations:

In turn, transliteration phonetically transcodes words and transliterates terms according to the alphabet from one language to another. Transliteration is used if there is no exact equivalent in Ukrainian for the information we want to convey to the audience. The advantages of using this translation method are primarily the preservation of the originality of a particular lexical unit, while also preserving the uniqueness of a particular term. If a word is transliterated from one language into another, it means that this word is commonly used and well-known in society and among different types of cultures, so these words or phrases may be easier for readers to understand. Some disadvantages are the different transliteration techniques, so there may be some problems with a translation that will be acceptable to a large number of people. Referring to the fact that we are analyzing transliteration as a type of translation in the military layer of the language, therefore, society may have a problem pronouncing or reading a certain term transliterated from the original language.

Loan translation is a type of translation that uses borrowed terms or phrases, especially borrowing the structure and form from the original source. However, it also has the ability to change certain necessary components during translation into equivalent words or phrases in the target language. That is, this type of translation is used to produce a so-called wholly-translated phrase. The advantages of this type of translation are a certain accuracy in translation due to the fact that the translation is carried out in full as in the original, so a properly executed translation can convey the full meaning and significance of military terminology with high accuracy of understanding. Also, due to the congruence of the translation, it is possible to adapt certain factors and the concept of translation from the original to the translation, i.e. we can provide a more effective perception of the

message to the readers and ensure a clear perception of the information as such. Disadvantages can arise when military terms are translated incorrectly, namely inaccuracy of the information conveyed, misunderstanding of the use of the word in context, resulting in incorrect translation in context, and misunderstanding with the reader in the media. Also, as I mentioned earlier, one of the problems with this and other translations is the loss of emotional coloring of terms when translated into context, leading to a less vivid and emotional perception of the information by the audience.

Generalisation is a type of translation when a specialist must adhere to the general meaning of the original text and not approach the text in more depth, paying attention to details. The advantages of this type of translation are simple translation and ease of execution, without any clarifying factors in the translation. The disadvantages of this type of translation are a more general approach to translation without any clarifying factors, as well as the loss of certain details that may be useful for the reader of the article.

Differentiation, on the contrary, is more focused on specific details of translation. Its advantages include conveying certain nuances of military translation and accuracy. Its disadvantages include focusing on the text of the translation to make it more precise and understandable to readers.

Substantiation is particularly special in that it requires a certain rationale for the chosen translation, especially for the specificity of the original information after working with the text. The advantage of this type of translation is that it improves the readability of the message because the translation will be selected very carefully and precisely, and the information will be interpreted very clearly into the correct text in the target language. The disadvantage is the problem of translation and the time spent on it, so this translation will be very difficult in practice to create a high-quality text.

Modulation aims to replace the dictionary equivalent by changing the writing style of the term and its forms depending on the context of information delivery. This translation allows for improved understanding of the text; however, there may be some contextual losses in the message.

And also, grammatical transformations:

Transcription is the transcoding of the sound form of the lexical unit of the original word origin, i.eIn other words, a certain term or phrase is transcribed as we hear it in the primary target language, and this is how we write the translation into the target language. The advantages of this type of translation include clarity in the pronunciation of a specific term. Thanks to this pronunciation, the lexeme can be conveyed clearly and understandably, as it is presented in the original language. It is also the same situation as with the transliteration translation method, that these words have universal use in several cultures, and therefore the terminology can be more recognisable and understandable to the audience. The disadvantages are the subjectivity of the translation of a certain lexeme, i.e. a certain group of people may have one transcription of the word and pronounce it in a certain way, and another group may have a different transcription according to their speech rules in the region, so for a certain group of people, each of the transcriptions of a certain word will not be considered valid. Sometimes, the meaning of a word or phrase is not fully transcribed, thus not revealing the full meaning of the message to the reader.

Calque is a method of translating a part of a text in which the translation is done word-for-word, which corresponds to the dictionary meaning, but with the structure of the phrase and its specificity preserved. There are different types of calques:

- morphological calques, in which the word retains the morphological structure and originality of the phrase.

- semantic calques, which preserve the transmission of a fairly accurate meaning of a term from the original language.

- phraseological calque, in which the phraseological unit does not change the original words into equivalent lexemes of another language, i.e. preserving the structure and form of the source language as much as possible.

The advantages of calquing are that the structure of the original is preserved in the translation without any changes, but with the possibility of replacing words with their equivalent meanings in the target language. The disadvantages may be the lack of an

equivalent for a certain term due to the uniqueness of the word, so it is impossible to translate without losing the semantic meaning. An important factor is the loss of emotional connotation when using a calque in translation, which also leads to a loss of translation authenticity and emotional connotation of the message to the audience.

Antonymic translation is not very common in practical use by translators, but it is worth noting that it exists and can also be used in translation. For example, when a specialist wants to translate a text in a more emotional and intense way, he or she can apply this method of translation using anonymous meanings of the original terms in order to enhance the transmission of information and its perception among the audience. The advantage of such a translation is also a means of preserving the context and applying the unpredictability of the events in the translation to the viewer. The disadvantages are the loss of translation accuracy due to certain oversaturation of the translation in the text by means of this translation, as well as a certain difference in context with the original text and a complete change in its meaning and authenticity. In other words, the translation is more focused on saturating the text and using the opposite translation of terms with a more creative approach to work.

Replacement involves rearranging certain elements in the translation to better understand the meaning of the translation without contextual losses. The advantage is a higher quality method of conveying the translation and greater clarity for the reader, while the disadvantage is the loss of stylistic context and changes in word positioning within the sentence.

Addition - this method involves supplementing the text with some lexical items to make the message more accurate. The good thing about this translation is that it avoids misunderstandings in the context and improves the understanding of the text in general with the help of these added words. However, there are certain nuances - this includes adding a more ambiguous and unclear sense to the text.

Omission - this method, on the contrary, removes certain words from the context in order not to complicate the text with certain unimportant terms and make the text more

readable. The advantage is that it simplifies the text and improves readability, but there is a disadvantage, such as the possibility of losing certain information that may be important to some type of audience.

Indeed, I can agree with the rhetoric of researchers E. D. Levin and S. V. Karlyuk, who emphasizes that translations of military and military technologies require greater accuracy and clarity in conveying terminology and content, and this can be achieved through various types of translation and transformation methods. Translating terminology is a complex task, especially when it comes to military terminology, so it is always necessary to choose the right type of translation and data transfer to ensure that the message is translated without losing any specific information, as this can completely change the meaning of the context. Depending on the context, target group and purpose of the translation, different translation methods can be used, so the best translation cannot be found or identified, as each type of translation will be tailored to certain types of articles and terms. In some cases, it may be appropriate to combine different methods to achieve the best results.

1.3 Specifics of mass media discourse text analysis

My topic concerns the study of discourse in the sphere that I am analyzing in this work. Therefore, I would distinguish two discourses that are simultaneously applied in the analysis of the peculiarities of translating military terminology based on materials from news about the war in Ukraine. Here, both mass media discourse and political discourse are present. In this case, mass media discourse examines how military terminology is used and perceived by the audience in informational materials, in my case, in news about the war in Ukraine. Political discourse specifically analyzes the terminology used in mass media sources and how it is applied in the expressions of public and political convictions of various figures.

So first, I propose to consider the mass media discourse. The analysis of mass media discourse is very important nowadays, especially in the military sphere. Mass media discourse is a type of communication that can be used in all media sources, namely news, television, radio, articles, newspapers, information communication media, social networks and others. Mostly, in order to analyze mass media discourse, we need to get this news or information from the mass media, so mass media discourse also includes the creation of information, publication, dissemination of this information among people, as well as the final stage of people's perception of this information, and only then can we begin to analyze this type of discourse. First of all, I would like to point out that the mass media plays a great and significant role in the world today, because the vast majority of people receive information from news, articles and other sources, so the analysis of this information is extremely relevant in our time.

Political discourse is a type of expression and communication that is mainly used by political and public figures, in our case, in the media. Analyzing their use in an information source, these figures have a format of oral expression paraphrased into written form, mainly in articles and some information messages on social networks.

Modern scholars offer different definitions of political discourse. O. Gaidlin notes that political discourse is usually understood *"as the practical structuring of verbal and semantic reality through the communicative interaction of subjects of power intentions in political reality"*. In his view, political discourse is the process of expressing political concepts with a view to implementing them in political practice.

Specifics of using mass media political discourse:

1. Firstly, it is the relevance of the information and its not being outdated. This means that discourse analysis is relevant only when the message we want to analyze is not outdated and is still relevant to the audience. Also, these types of texts are analyzed in the context of specific events and at a specific time of its coverage, because otherwise they will not be relevant at this moment in time, especially in military topics.

2. During the analysis, attention should be paid to the language and techniques used by the authors when writing any information message. Sometimes authors use metaphors, allegories, hyperbole, phraseology, rhetorical questions, euphemisms, antitheses and other linguistic devices to increase the expressiveness or emotional impact of the information on the reader. Usually, the author does this to draw attention to a certain fragment of the text, to increase the emotionality of the reading and to improve the transmission of emotions to the reader, so it is very important to analyze these means of conveying something more in the message than just the text.

3. Pragmatics is particularly important in text analysis because it is the study of the use of language units in the target language. It is also important for us to understand this, because analyzing only the text and its linguistic features will not give us a complete and comprehensive picture of the text's perception. We can only find out how the audience perceives the text if we know their reactions, feelings and perception of the information, so we can also identify this through comments under news sections, or reactions that people can also put under the post.

4. The structuring of the text and its presentation are also important and indispensable factors in analyzing mass media discourse. A specialist should be able to track the presentation of information, the structure of the text, how it looks visually, how the placement of headlines, subheadings, and the use of paragraph indentation are all key elements utilized in the article. This information can help to recognise what factors are working on the audience, that these readers wanted to read this text, and especially to perceive it and let their brains analyze it.

So, both mass media and political discourses are integral elements of analyzing information disseminated on the internet regarding military topics.

Moving on from the theoretical part of defining different types of discourse and their characteristics, I propose to analyze an article posted on an online source on the topic of the war in Ukraine, which is also included below in the appendix of this term paper.

So, the first thing I would like to focus on is the discursive parameters of the text. Firstly, I would like to consider the extralinguistic factors of this article. These factors, so to speak, give an understanding of what is happening in a certain event covered in the article, and if the article contains visual confirmations of the information in the text, it gives a certain accurate understanding of the situation and the information conveyed to the audience. For example, in our article, there is an image depicting Rishi Sunak patting Volodymyr Zelensky on the shoulder, and this photo confirms the reality of this meeting and provides more confidence in the truthfulness of the information for the media audience. Additionally, in the photograph, we can see two flags of different countries; one flag belongs to Rishi Sunak's country, and the other flag is the symbol of Ukraine, belonging to citizen Volodymyr Zelensky. This may indicate certain diplomatic relations between the countries and the potential further development of these partnerships.

Also emphasizing that this text is a political and media discourse, each information and visuals presented can enhance the reader's perception of it and go deeper into the details of the information provided through visuals. The use of state symbols during international meetings, such as in the photo of Volodymyr Zelensky wearing a sweatshirt with the Ukrainian coat of arms, and Rishi Sunak's folder with papers depicting the coat of arms of their country. In general, there are some extra-linguistic factors at play here, such as moral and financial support for Ukraine in difficult times of war, media coverage of certain meetings of political figures on important days, international support for Ukraine from foreign partners, as well as drawing the attention of other countries to the current situation in the country and the reactions of foreign figures to it. To reiterate, this text is a mass media and political type of discourse, precisely because this article focuses on international political figures and their involvement in helping the war in Ukraine, and it is all covered in the mass media, namely the Internet, and this information is fully accessible to all readers of different nationalities.

Also, leaning towards stylistic analysis of the text, we can characterize its strengths in this way. First, there are a large number of faces of international political figures, such as:

Rishi Sunak, King Charles, Keir Starmer, Mr Johnson and others. It is important that the text uses their names in their own words, for example*: "Prime Minister Rishi Sunak said",* *"During his visit to Kyiv, Mr Johnson said"* and so on, i.e. these phrases themselves reinforce their authority and make a special impression on the readers.

Another strength of this article is that from the first line or headline, the author attracts the reader to read the article, i.e. he writes the text in such a way as to enhance the emotionality and expressiveness of the first lines of the article.

Weaknesses include the fact that the article reveals a lot of details and provides a lot of information, but does not go into more detail and only provides certain basic details, so the reader may get lost in all the information and lose the essence of the message over time.

The text also employs tropes, namely epithets such as *"grim anniversary," "virtual meeting," "tremendous hardship," "full-scale invasion," "further sanctions,"* and others. For example*, "full-scale invasion"* here is an epithet represented by *"full-scale,"* which characterizes the scale of the offensive. *"tremendous hardship"* utilizes the epithet *"tremendous,"* serving as an evaluative and intensifying tool for the word *"hardship."* Additionally, idioms are present in the text, such as *"whatever it takes,"* indicating that partners, for example, are doing everything possible to improve the situation in Ukraine, as well as another idiom*, "against all the odds,"* implying that international partners will support Ukraine under any circumstances. Irony is also present in the text in the form of this sentence: *"Mr Shapps warned there would be 'fatal' consequences if Western countries give up on Ukraine,"* where irony is most present in the word *"fatal,"* which may be somewhat exaggerated in this situation, indicating that partners also want to draw attention to this issue and call for action. Metaphors are very common in such types of texts, for example, *"renew our determination"* where the metaphor is used more to demonstrate the determination of the Ukrainian people in this situation. Hyperbole, in turn, can indicate a decisive readiness for any situations that arise: *"whatever it takes, for as long as it takes."* I also want to note that there are comparisons in the article, such as

"Mr Sunak said 'against all the odds', Ukraine had 'pushed back the Russian invaders to recapture half of the land Putin stole'." - here the comparison is expressed in the phrase *"against all the odds,"* which may indicate significant difficulties that Ukraine currently faces and must overcome.

The analysis of the specialized vocabulary used is also a key to a qualitative analysis of the article's information. Therefore, the text uses proper names that are part of the specialized vocabulary, namely: *Prime Minister Rishi Sunak, Defence Secretary Grant Shapps, Labour leader Sir Keir Starmer, Italian Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni, Belgian Prime Minister Alexander De Croo, EU Commission chief Ursula von der Leyen, Foreign Secretary Lord Cameron, United Nations, United States Congress, Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky, G7 leaders, Ukraine's foreign minister Dmytro Kuleba* and many others. There are also asyndetic noun combinations, i.e. the use of nouns one after the other without linking words, for example: *"political leaders", "United Nations", "virtual meeting", "general election"* and others. The word *"sanctions"* is a barbarism in this text, because it is also used in our language as *"sanctions",* but is borrowed from the English language. Internationalisms are *"minister", "president"* and others, these are words that are used in different languages with the same meaning. Abbreviations are also present in the article, such as: *UK - United Kingdom, RAF - Royal Air Force, EU - European Union.* Jargon is present in the text, such as *"PR blitz",* which is special and specific in meaning, as it is used to mean a strong PR campaign in the context of the war in Ukraine.

Therefore, all these special lexical items and tropes are particularly important in analyzing texts of mass media and political discourse, as they primarily reflect the realities of international relations of political figures, and also enhance the readers' perception of this information, which may make them more interested in this information.

So, military terminology is important in the analysis and use of military-type media texts, because if there were no meaning of military terminology, it would be more difficult to explain to the audience all the events that are currently taking place in our country. This terminology is used in various aspects of military activities, and it is important to take

each aspect into account when analyzing and translating information. There are different types of terminology, such as emotionally coloured vocabulary, the use of slang in messages, phraseology, vulgarities, but less commonly found in official articles and messages, jargon, and professionalisms.

It is very important to classify terms so that the audience understands the accuracy and unambiguity of this information in the final translation. It also contributes to, for example, a more emotional or expressive expression of lexical items in the translation, which allows the audience to perceive the information more emotionally and more clearly. The types of translation are as follows: direct translation, descriptive translation, free translation, and also transformations such as transliteration, loan translation; lexical and semantic transformations: generalisation, differentiation, substantiation, modulation, grammatical transformations transposition, replacement, addition, omission, Lexical and grammatical transformations antonymic translation.

We will analyze their practical application in the second part of the course.
The specifics of analyzing mass media and political discourse is also an important factor in conveying information in the most detailed way possible, so that the audience understands more about the activities of political figures and understands the specifics of using certain special lexical items.

Therefore, studying, analyzing and translating these types of texts is an important and challenging job that helps our citizens better understand what is happening in our country, as well as conveying to foreign citizens the importance of supporting Ukraine at this moment in time.

CHAPTER 2

USAGE OF MILITARY TERMINOLOGY IN MATERIALS IN PUBLIC PUBLICATIONS

2.1 Lexical transformations in the translation of military terminology

In this point, we will consider lexical transformations using illustrative examples from articles on military topics related to the events of the war in Ukraine. So let's analyse lexical transformations and their significance in translation from English into Ukrainian.

I would like to take the first sentence from this article for translation analysis: "Ukraine war: Five dead and a million without power after wave of Russian strikes". First sentence: (1) *President Volodymyr Zelensky said <u>the latest wave of attacks</u> showed that <u>Western allies</u> must give more military aid to Ukraine, including additional <u>air defence</u> <u>systems</u>* (UWFD: URL). – *Президент Володимир Зеленський заявив, що <u>нещодавня</u> <u>хвиля атак</u> свідчить про те, що <u>західні союзники</u> повинні надати Україні більшу військову допомогу, включаючи додаткові <u>системи протиповітряної оборони</u>* (ВВУПЗ: URL). In this sentence, we can note, first of all, that the **differentiation** of the phrase *the latest wave of attacks* takes place in translation: *нещодавня хвиля атак*. This phrase indicates that there is no specific time of the attack, but only that it was recently. Here we have military terminology that is currently widely distributed in countries where there is war or where this knowledge is relevant to people. Another transformation widely used in the sentence under consideration is **calque (or loan translation).** *Western allies* is translated as *західні союзники*, because in this case, there is no contextual reference to any specific Western allies, but they are spoken about in a generalised way and the phrase is derived from a direct literal translation.

The next sentence from the same article suggest: (2) *<u>Some 90 missiles and 60</u> <u>Shahed drones</u> were launched into Ukraine during the wave of overnight attacks, he said.*

(UWFD: URL). - Посилаючись на його слова, під час хвилі нічних атак по Україні було випущено приблизно 90 ракет та 60 безпілотників виду "Шахед". (ВВУПЗ: URL). First of all, *Some 90 missiles and 60 Shahed drones* in translation: *90 ракет та 60 безпілотників виду "Шахед"* indicates **differentiation**, because there is the word *приблизно,* which indicates an inaccurate number of missiles and drones, but only their approximate number. *Shahed drones* means *безпілотники виду "Шахед",* i.e. here we can observe that the word *Шахед* is translated from the source language into the target language. Also, there is a differentiation in the phrase *Shahed drones,* because this type of transliteration specifies a certain type of missiles. The next sentence: (3) *At 04:30 <u>all hell broke loose</u>. Terrible fireworks and explosions. At one point, our house tilted,* <u>Valentyna</u>, *<u>an eyewitness</u> whose house overlooks the dam, shared with the BBC. (UWFD: URL). - О 04:30 <u>розпочалося справжнісіньке пекло</u>. Жахлива ракетна атака та вибухи. У певний момент часу наш будинок нахилився", - поділилася з BBC <u>Валентина</u>, <u>очевидиця</u>, чий будинок має вид на греблю. (ВВУПЗ: URL).* Valentyna, an eyewitness whose house overlooks the dam told the BBC. The following transformations are used in this sentence: *Valentyna* is translated from English to Ukrainian as *Валентина,* which is the same **transliteration**. The phrase *all hell broke loose* is translated as *розпочалося справжнісіньке пекло* - **a loan translation**. Also, the identification of gender markers in English is *an eyewitness*, and in Ukrainian: *очевидиця,* i.e. the feminine gender of the word is displayed here. There is also an unchanged transliteration of the word *BBC,* so it appears in the translation in the same way as in the original. From the sentence: (4) *The fresh attacks come a day after Russian forces launched one of their biggest air strikes in weeks on the Ukrainian capital, <u>Kyiv</u>. (UWFD: URL). - Нові атаки відбулися наступного дня після того, як російські війська завдали одного з найбільших за останні тижні повітряних ударів по столиці України <u>Києву</u>. (ВВУПЗ: URL). The fresh attacks* is translated as *Нові атаки,* i.e. **modulation** was used here. *Kyiv* is translated as *Київ* by transliteration in this case.

In the following article entitled: *"Ukraine war: Russian missile attack targets Kyiv"*, we will look at two sentences with military vocabulary. First sentence: (5) *As a result of successful <u>combat operations</u>, all enemy missiles were shot down <u>over</u> <u>Kyiv</u> <u>and on the approaches to the capital</u>," <u>Mr Popko</u> said.* (UWRM*: URL*) - У результаті успішних <u>бойових дій</u> всі ракети ворога над <u>Києвом</u> <u>та на підступах до столиці були збиті</u>", - сказав <u>пан Попко</u>. *(ВВУРР: URL).* **Transliteration** is present in the following lexical items: *Mr Popko* and *Kyiv* are translated as *пан Попко* and *Києвом* (in the ablative case of the Ukrainian language). **Loan translation** is used in the phrase *combat operations* in the sentence translated as *бойових дій.* There is also an identification of gender markers here, namely *Mr Popko* translated as *пан Попко,* i.e. the word *пан* itself reflects the masculine gender marker of the word. **Substantiation** is present in the phrase: *over Kyiv and on the approaches to the capital,* which means that it clarifies where the event took place in a certain period of time. **Differentiation** is used in *combat operations* in translation *бойових дій* because the translation of the original phrase and the source phrase is different, i.e. in the direct translation, the word *combat* was translated as *боротьба* and *operations* as *операції,* but the translation was more thorough, so other lexical units were chosen that would more accurately convey the essence of the sentence in the translation. The sentence (6) *Keeping <u>Ukraine</u> in the <u>artificial deficits</u> of weapons, particularly in the deficit of artillery and long-range capabilities, <u>allows</u> <u>Putin</u> to adapt to the current intensity of the war,* (UWRM*: URL*) - Утримання <u>України</u> в умовах <u>штучного дефіциту</u> зброї, особливо артилерії та зброї дальньої відстані, <u>дає можливість</u> <u>Путіну</u> адаптуватися до нинішньої інтенсивності війни", - сказав він. *(ВВУРР: URL).* has the **transliteration** *Putin* and *Ukraine* translated as *Путін* and *Україна.* **Loan translation** in the expression *artificial deficits* in translation *штучного дефіциту.* Identification of gender markers here is indicated in the phrase *"allows Putin"* translated as *дає можливість Путіну,* which indicates an action in the masculine gender.

In the following article entitled: (7) *"Kherson: Inside the city liberated from the Russians",* we will look at a couple of other sentences and analyse them. First sentence: *Moscow had - just over a month ago - proclaimed <u>it</u> as Russia's <u>administrative capital</u> for the <u>Kherson</u> region, following the <u>illegal annexation</u> of four regions in September.* (KITC: URL) - Приблизно місяць тому <u>Москва</u> проголосила, що місто <u>Херсон</u> є <u>адміністративною столицею</u> <u>Росії</u> для Херсонської області після <u>незаконної анексії</u> чотирьох областей у вересні. (ХВЗМ: URL). The first thing I want to point out here is that there are cities where **transliteration** can be used. Cities such as *Moscow* and *Kherson* are translated as *Москва* and *Херсон.* There is also **calque**, which is given in the phrase *administrative capital,* translated as *адміністративна столиця,* and each word is translated separately, and they do not lose the original meaning of the phrase in the original. **Substantiation** is found in the phrase *the illegal annexation* in the translation of *незаконної анексії,* which indicates that the annexation is illegal. There is also a **concretisation** in the original sentence of the word *it* in the phrase *it as Russia's administrative capital,* which means that based on the previous context, there is a clarification: *місто Херсон є адміністративною столицею Росії.* The next sentence: (8) *The rest <u>might be</u> the sound of <u>Ukranian engineers</u> blowing up <u>mines and booby traps left by the Russians.</u>* (KITC: URL) - *Решта <u>може бути</u> звуками <u>українських саперів</u>, які підривають <u>міни та пастки-приманки</u>, залишені росіянами.* (ХВЗМ: URL), where it is indicated that the words *Ukranian engineers* and *росіянами* in the translation *українських саперів* and *Russians* have signs of identification of masculine gender markers. **Substantiation** is used in the phrase *mines and booby traps,* which, translated as *міни та пастки-приманки,* specifies what kind of mines are being detonated by Ukrainian sappers and that they are of different types. Here, the modal verb *might be* is used, which can symbolise the possibility of hearing the sounds of Ukrainian deminers detonating mines. Sentence: (9) *But, having reached the liberated southern city, the BBC finds a community <u>breathing a sigh of relief following months of terror</u> at the hands of the occupying force, proud to once again wave their Ukrainian flags*

openly." (КІТС: URL) - *Однак, дійшовши до звільненого південного міста, ВВС застала спільноту,* <u>*яка зітхнула з полегшенням*</u> <u>*після місяців терору*</u> *з боку окупаційних влади та з гордістю знову відкрито майоріли їхні українські прапори.* (ХВЗМ: URL), has the same translation as the word *ВВС,* because it is translated in the same way in the original text. **Substantiation** here is in the phrase *following months of terror* in translation: *після місяців терору,* which specifies that the community breathed a sigh of relief after the terror. **Calque** is *breathing a sigh of relief* in translation*: зітхнула з полегшенням,* here every single word is translated according to the original text without any changes.

In the next article titled: *"Ukraine war: Civilians flee Kherson as Russian attacks intensify"*, where the sentence: (10) <u>*The Russians*</u> *are firing from the* <u>*left (east) bank*</u> *of the* <u>*Dnipro*</u> *river, where they withdrew to; the* <u>*waterway*</u> *has become a de facto frontline in southern Ukraine* (UWCF:URL) *-* <u>*Росіяни*</u> *відкривають вогонь* <u>*з лівого (східного) берега*</u> *річки* <u>*Дніпра,*</u> *куди вони відступили;* <u>*водний шлях*</u> *став фактичною лінією фронту на півдні України.* (ВВУЦН:URL) has, firstly, the **transliteration** *Dnipro* in translation *Дніпро,* identification of gender markers: *The Russians,* which in translation *Росіяни* and here conveys the masculine form of the word. **Concretisation**, where *left (east) bank* in the translation *лівого (східного) берега* specifies the details of where the Russians opened fire from. **Morphological calque**, which is used in the word *waterway* in the translation of *водний шлях.* Next sentence: (11) <u>*Many analysts*</u> *say that Russia has* <u>*now*</u> *been forced into a defensive position* <u>*here*</u>*.* (UWCF:URL) - <u>*Велика кількість аналітиків*</u> *стверджує, що Росія* <u>*наразі*</u> *змушена зайняти оборонну позицію* <u>*саме тут.*</u> (ВВУЦН:URL). Here we have *Many analysts* in the translation *Велика кількість аналітиків,* which indicates the identification of masculine gender markers. **Substantiation** in the word *now* in the translation *наразі.* **Concretisation** in the word *here* in the translation of *саме тут,* which details the location of Russia's defensive position. The next sentence is no less interesting: (12) <u>*In addition to mortar shells*</u> in translation: *Окрім мінометних снарядів, we have also seen* <u>*incendiary munitions*</u> *being*

used - fiery sparks raining down on the city, intended to set fire to targets. (UWCF:URL) - *Окрім мінометних снарядів, ми також спостерігали використання запальних боєприпасів - вогняні іскри, що сипалися на місто, і саме вони призначені для підпалу цілей.* (ВВУЦН:URL). **Substantiation** in *In addition to mortar shells* is used to reinforce the description of the sentence. **Modulation** in *fiery sparks* is translated as *вогняні іскри.* **Loan translation** in the phrase *incendiary munitions* is translated as *запальні боєприпаси.* The following sentence: (13) *Serhii Breshun, 56, was killed when he was asleep. His house collapsed on him after a shell hit it.* (UWCF:URL) - *Сергій Брешун, 56-ти років, був вбитий, коли він спав. Його будинок обвалився на нього після влучання снаряда.* (ВВУЦН:URL). The **transliteration** in *Serhii Breshun* is *Сергій Брешун,* which is also a proper name. **Concretisation** *56 - 56-ти років,* which explains in more detail who Serhii is and how old he was. **Substantiation** - *when* in the translation *коли,* here the details of when Serhiy was born. Identification of gender markers in the word *Serhii* in the translation of *Сергій,* the name indicates the masculine form of the genus. And also the last sentence from this article*: (14) When a few moments later, more bombs go off, Dmitro paces up and down trying to call his wife, tension visible on his face.* (UWCF:URL) - *Коли через декілька хвилин вибухають ще кілька бомб, Дмитро ходить хвилюючись та намагаючись додзвонитися до своєї дружини, а на його обличчі видно напруження.* (ВВУЦН:URL). Identification of gender markers - *Dmitro paces up and down* is translated as *Дмитро ходить хвилюючись,* indicating masculine gender. **Substantiation** - the connecting word *When - коли,* which details the description of the sentence. **Loan translation** - *trying to call* means *намагаючись додзвонитися.*

The next article is called: *"Ukraine war: Zaluzhnyi sacking will not instantly solve battlefield woes",* and let's look at a few sentences from it. First sentence: (15) *Ukraine is struggling on the battlefield, facing shortages of both ammunition and manpower.* (UWZS:URL) - *Україна бореться на полі бою, стикаючись з певною нестачею як боєприпасів, так і людських ресурсів.(*ВВУЗМ:URL). **Differentiation** is in the

phrase: *facing shortages of both ammunition and manpower* in the translation *стикаючись з певною нестачею як боєприпасів, так і людських ресурсів*, thus detailing the sentence. **Loan translation** in *struggling on the battlefield - бореться на полі бою*. Also, there is an emphasis on the translation of *both ammunition and manpower* in the translation of *як боєприпасів, так і людських ресурсів.*, which makes the sentence more vivid and emotionally charged. Sentence: (16) *He had already proven himself in battle as a commander in eastern Ukraine, fighting pro-Russian separatists since 2014.* (UWZS:URL) - *Він вже зарекомендував себе як командир у боях на сході України, воюючи з проросійськими сепаратистами з 2014 року.* (ВВУЗМ:URL). Identification of gender markers is in the word *He* translated as *Він,* which indicates masculine gender. **Differentiation**: *proved himself in battle* in the translation *зарекомендував себе як командир у боях*, detailing the translation of the sentence. **Concretisation** in the phrase: *in eastern Ukraine - на сході України,* specifying where exactly the commander proved himself.

This sentence: (17) *That certainly proved effective in the early days of Russia's full-scale invasion - with Ukraine adopting quick hit-and-run tactics against long, unarmoured, columns of Russian troops and armour.* (UWZS:URL) - *Саме це, безумовно, виявилося ефективним у перші дні повномасштабного російського вторгнення у нашу країну, коли Україна почала використовувати тактику швидких ударів і відступів проти довгих та важких у керуванні колон російських військ і бронетехніки.* (ВВУЗМ:URL). has a **differentiation**: *quick hit-and-run tactics* in the translation: *тактику швидких ударів і відступі*. **Substantiation** in *with Ukraine adopting* is translated as *коли Україна почала використовувати,* detailing the situation in the sentence. **Modulation**: *long, unwieldy, columns* as *довгих та важких у керуванні колон*. **Concretisation** is in the sentence *early days of Russia's full-scale invasion*, which is translated as *перші дні повномасштабного російського вторгнення*, detailing the time period when it happened. (18) *At the time, the former head of the US military, Gen Mark Milley, credited President Zelensky with those*

successes: "His leadership enabled the Ukrainian armed forces to adapt <u>quickly</u> <u>with</u> <u>*battlefield* </u>*initiative against the Russians." (UWZS:URL) - У той час, коли колишній очільник збройних сил США генерал <u>Марк Міллі</u> віддав належне пану президенту Зеленському за ці успіхи: "Його лідерство дозволило українським збройним силам <u>швидко</u> адаптуватися та перехопити ініціативу <u>на полі бою проти росіян</u>".* (ВВУЗМ:URL). indicates the Identification of gender markers in the phrase *President Zelensky* in the translation *пану президенту Зеленському,* indicating the masculine form. **Substantiation** in *quickly,* as in *швидко,* indicating that the armed forces quickly adapted to the war. **Differentiation** in *with battlefield initiative,* which means *перехопити ініціативу на полі бою.* **Transliteration** in *Mark Milley* and *President Zelensky* to translate *Марк Міллі* and *президенту Зеленському,* which are proper names and president is a job title. Example: (19) *The expected <u>southern offensive</u> still took place and eventually forced Russia to retreat across the <u>Dnipro</u> River - forcing them to quit their occupation of southern <u>Kherson</u>. (UWZS:URL) - Очікуваний наступ <u>на</u> <u>південному напрямку</u> все ж відбувся та зрештою змусив Росію відступити за річку <u>Дніпро</u> та відмовитися від окупації південного <u>Херсону</u>.* (ВВУЗМ:URL). **Transliteration** here in the words *Dnipro - Дніпро* and *Kherson - Херсон.* **Loan translation** here in *forced Russia to retreat - змусив Росію відступити.* **Concretisation** in the phrase *southern offensive - на південному напрямку,* specifying the direction in which the offensive took place. The following sentence: (20) *These early offensives would be <u>the pinnacle of Gen Zaluzhnyi's</u> battlefield successes. (UWZS:URL) - Саме ці одні із перших наступів стали <u>кульмінацією військових успіхів генерала Залужного</u>.* (ВВУЗМ:URL). There is a **transliteration** of the word *Zaluzhnyi - Залужний,* the general's surname. **Generalisation** into *the pinnacle of Gen Zaluzhnyi's battlefield successes. - кульмінацією військових успіхів генерала Залужного.,* summarising the general's military successes without going into their details. Identification of gender markers in *Gen Zaluzhnyi's battlefield successes* in the translation *військових успіхів генерала Залужного.,* indicates masculine gender, i.e.

General Zaluzhnyi and his successes in military areas. The next sentence: (21) *The heavily-mined Russian defensive lines proved hard to break through.* (UWZS:URL) - *Достатньо добре заміновані російські оборонні лінії виявилися непростими для прориву.* (ВВУЗМ:URL). **Generalisation**: *proved hard to break through - виявилися непростими для прориву*, **concretisation**: *defensive lines - оборонні лінії,* exactly what kind of lines, defensive. The next sentence in the article: (22) *He clearly still has a vision to continue the fight by building an arsenal of drones - which he set out in a recent article in the Economist.* (UWZS:URL) - *Більш ніж зрозуміло, що він все ще має намір продовжити цю боротьбу, створивши арсенал безпілотників, про що він повідомив у нещодавній статті в журналі "The Economist". (*ВВУЗМ:URL).
Generalisation: *He clearly - Більш ніж зрозуміло,* **unchanged transliteration**: *The Economist,* because the name of the magazine should remain the same as the original. Identification of gender markers is in the word *He - Він,* which indicates the masculine gender.

A new sentence from the new article *"Ukraine war: The sea drones keeping Russia's warships at bay":* (23) *Russian sailors opened fire with heavy machine guns, but their ship was hit and destroyed.* (UWTSD: URL) - *Російські моряки відкрили вогонь з великокаліберних кулеметів, однак їхній корабель був атакований та знищений.* (ВВУМБ: URL). **Differentiation** is in *opened fire with heavy machine guns - відкрили вогонь з великокаліберних кулеметів,* **Substantiation**: *but - однак,* this conjunction is used here to reveal more details of the context. Identification of gender markers: *Russian sailors- Російські моряки* indicates that Russian sailors are masculine, at least in the context of translation. In the sentence: (24) *Ukrainian sea drones have revolutionised naval warfare over the past few years, relentlessly hunting down Russian ships on the high seas and even at naval bases.* (UWTSD: URL) - *Протягом останніх декількох років українські морські безпілотники здійснили революцію у морській війні, невпинно переслідуючи російські кораблі у відкритому морі та навіть на військово-морських базах.* (ВВУМБ: URL), there is a **differentiation** such as

Ukrainian sea drones in the translation *українські морські безпілотники.*

Concretisation in *українські морські безпілотники,* which indicates that these are Ukrainian and maritime drones, not other types of drones. Identification of gender markers: naval drones are masculine, so this is the form of gender used here.

Concretisation here in this sentence *over the last few years* is translated as *Протягом останніх декількох років,* referring to a specific period of time. (25) *Commander Thirteenth took us to a peaceful-looking corner of Ukraine's Black Sea coast to show us one of the unit's naval drones in operation.* (UWTSD: URL) - *Командир Тринадцятого полку провів нас на перший погляд до спокійного куточка Чорноморського узбережжя України, щоб показати нам один із морських безпілотників підрозділу у роботі.* (ВВУМБ: URL), a sentence that has

Differentiation: *Commander Thirteenth - Командир Тринадцятого полку,*

Transliteration: *Commander - Командир,* indicating an administrative position. This sentence contains: (26) *The use of special tracer ammunition, which lights up when discharged, helps Russian soldiers to direct their fire at night.* (UWTSD: URL) - *Використання спеціальних маячкових боєприпасів, які починають світитися при пострілі, допомагає російським солдатам спрямовувати вогонь вночі.* (ВВУМБ: URL). **Differentiation**: *special tracer ammunition - спеціальні маячкові боєприпаси.* **Substantiation**: *which lights up when discharged - які починають світитися при пострілі,* detailing how the beacon munitions glow. Identification of gender markers: *Russian soldiers* is translated as *російським солдатам,* which indicates masculine gender. (27) *However, those rounds also help Ukrainian drone operators dodge bullets.* (UWTSD: URL) - *Проте ці боєприпаси також допомагають українським операторам безпілотників уникати куль.* (ВВУМБ: URL). - The sentence has Identification of gender markers: *Ukrainian drone operators - українським операторам безпілотників,* which indicates masculine gender, **Differentiation***: Ukrainian drone operators - українським операторам безпілотників.* This sentence: (28) *Ukraine's success with naval drones in this war dates back to the 2022 attack on*

the flagship Admiral Makarov. (UWTSD: URL) - *Успіх України у застосуванні морських безпілотників у цій війні розпочався з атаки на флагманський корабель "Адмірал Макаров" у 2022 році.* (ВВУМБ: URL). has **Transliteration**: *Admiral Makarov - Адмірал Макаров,* **Practical Transcription**: *flagship Admiral Makarov - корабель "Адмірал Макаров",* includes a practical transcription of the ship's name. **Generalisation**: *Ukraine's success with naval drones in this war - Успіх України у застосуванні морських безпілотників у цій війні,* **Concretisation**: *in this war - у цій війні.* This sentence: (29) *Following Moscow's annexation of Crimea in 2014, Ukraine lost almost its entire naval fleet.* (UWTSD: URL) - *Україна втратила майже весь свій військово-морський флот, після того, як Москва анексувала Крим у 2014 році.* (ВВУМБ: URL). **Differentiation**: *its entire naval fleet* and *військово-морський флот,* **Transliteration**: *Crimea - Крим, Moscow - Москва*, **Concretisation**: *in 2014 - у 2014 році.* The following sentence: (30) *Its only remaining frigate, the Hetman Sahaidachny, was scuttled just a few days after the full-scale invasion in February 2022.* (UWTSD: URL) - *Єдиний фрегат «Гетьман Сагайдачний», що залишився, був потоплений лише через кілька днів після повномасштабного вторгнення у лютому 2022 року.* (ВВУМБ: URL). **Transliteration**: *Hetman Sahaidachny - Гетьман Сагайдачний,* **Concretisation**: *in February 2022 - у лютому 2022 року,* **Differentiation**: *its only remaining frigate - its only remaining frigate - Єдиний фрегат «Гетьман Сагайдачний», що залишився.*

In the following article titled: *"Life in Kharkiv is still precarious despite Ukraine's recent victories"* contains several sentences with military vocabulary to analyse. The first sentence: (31) *Disruption to water and energy supplies is routine and the liberating troops have found bodies of civilians showing signs of torture.* (LIK: URL) - *Часті перебої з постачанням води та електрики є вже звичайною справою, та визволячі міста війська знаходять тіла цивільних людей зі слідами тортур.* (ЖВХ: URL). There are several transformations in this sentence: **Differentiation**: *water and energy supplies* and *постачанням води та електрики,* **Generalisation**: *bodies of civilians -*

тіла цивільних людей without identifying who they are. The following sentence: (32) *Unlike <u>the liberation of Kyiv</u> <u>and other northern regions</u> <u>in late March</u>, when the invaders were forced into a chaotic retreat, Russia has almost immediately launched a counterattack and is showing no sign of walking away from <u>this corner of the country</u>.* (LIK: URL) - *На відміну <u>від звільнення міста Києва та інших північних регіонів у кінці березня</u>, коли загарбники були змушені хаотично відступати, Росія майже одразу розпочала контрнаступ і не демонструвала жодних ознак того, що збирається відступати <u>з цієї частини країни</u>.* (ЖВХ: URL). indicates **Differentiation**: *the liberation of Kyiv and other northern regions - звільнення міста Києва та інших північних регіонів,* **Transliteration**: *Kyiv - Києва* (in the genitive case of the Ukrainian language), **Generalisation**: *this corner of the country - ця частина країни* without specifying which part of the country it is, **Concretisation**: *in late March - у кінці березня.* The next sentence reads*: (33) On Sunday, for the first time since the war began, <u>Russian cruise missile strikes</u> on a <u>Kharkiv</u> power plant led to a blackout <u>across the region</u>.* (LIK: URL) - *У неділю удар <u>російськими крилатими ракетами</u> по <u>Харківській</u> електростанції був здійснений вперше з початку війни, <u>що</u> спричинив відключення електроенергії <u>в цьому регіоні</u>.* (ЖВХ: URL), - **Differentiation**: *Russian cruise missile strikes - удар російськими крилатими ракетами,* **Transliteration**: *Kharkiv -Харківській,* **Substantiation**: translated as *що,* indicates explanation of further context of the reasons for the attack on the Kharkiv power plant. **Concretisation**: *across the region - в цьому регіоні.* Next sentence: (34) *But while the Ukrainians continue their <u>counteroffensive</u>, the focus <u>in the newly liberated territories</u> is turning to the experience of locals who were forced to live under Russian occupation, <u>amid growing signs</u> that atrocities were committed similar to those uncovered in northern regions earlier this year.* (LIK: URL) - *Але у той же час українці продовжують свій <u>контрнаступ</u>, <u>на недавно звільнених територіях</u>, <u>де</u> увага зосереджується на досвіді місцевого населення, змушеного жити під російською окупацією, <u>на тлі зростаючих ознак скоєних злочинств</u>, які були подібні до тих, що були виявлені в*

північних регіонах на початку цього року. (ЖВХ: URL), has the following transformation: **Differentiation**: *counteroffensive - контрнаступ,* **Substantiation**: in Ukrainian, the conjunction *де* indicates certain details of where Ukrainians continue their counteroffensive, **Generalisation**: *amid growing signs - на тлі зростаючих ознак,* **Concretisation**: *in the newly liberated territories - на недавно звільнених територіях, in northern regions - in the northern regions - в північних регіонах* here, the detailed parts of the sentence are marked, which are subject to a certain transformation. Next sentence: (35) *Just as when the Kyiv region was occupied in March, Russian soldiers in Kharkiv hunted out men who had served in the military, Ukrainian officials told the Guardian.* (LIK: URL) - *Тоді коли як під час окупації Київської області в березні, російські військові у Харкові зберігали свою увагу на чоловіках, які служили в армії, повідомили у виданні Guardian українські чиновники.* (ЖВХ: URL). There is a difference here: *occupied - окупації,* **Transliteration**: *Kyiv region - Київської області, Kharkiv - Харкові,* Identification of gender markers: *hunted out men - зберігали свою увагу на чоловіках,* here the masculine gender of the gender marker is identified. **Substantiation**: *who had served in the military - які служили в армії,* **unchanged transliteration**: *the Guardian,* which translates into Ukrainian as *у виданні Guardian.*

In the next article, *"Russia-Ukraine war: 900 Russian bombs launched at Ukraine in March, Zelenskiy says - as it happened",* the following sentences are highlighted: (36) *Ukraine hopes to have enough ammunition for its troops to repel Russian aggression starting in April, amid a Czech-led initiative to source shells for supply, Ukraine's prime minister, Denys Shmyhal, said on Tuesday.* (RW9RB:URL) - *Починаючи з квітня, Україна сподівається мати достатньо боєприпасів для своїх військ, щоб мати змогу відбити російську агресію на тлі ініціативи під керівництвом Чехії у питанні щодо постачання снарядів, заявив у вівторок прем'єр-міністр України Денис Шмигаль.* (РВ9РБ: URL). There are such transformations here: **Differentiation**: *ammunition for its troops - боєприпасів для своїх військ,* **Transliteration**: *Denys*

Shmyhal - Денис Шмигаль, who is a Ukrainian figure, **Generalisation**: *amid a Czech-led initiative to source shells for supply - на тлі ініціативи під керівництвом Чехії у питанні щодо постачання снарядів,* **concretisation**: *on Tuesday - у вівторок.* In the following sentence: (37) *Ukraine is working to secure a "strong and far-reaching step" towards Nato membership <u>at the military alliance's Washington summit in July, Ukraine's foreign minister, Dmytro Kuleba, has said.</u>* (RW9RB:URL) - *Україна працює над забезпеченням "сильних та далекосяжних кроків" до членства в НАТО <u>на саміті військового альянсу у Вашингтоні в липні,</u> <u>заявив міністр закордонних справ України Дмитро Кулеба.</u>* (РВ9РБ: URL). **Differentiation**: *membership of Nato - членства в НАТО,* **Transliteration**: *Dmytro Kuleba - Дмитро Кулеба,* Identification of gender markers: *Ukraine's foreign minister, Dmytro Kuleba, has said. - заявив міністр закордонних справ України Дмитро Кулеба.* indicates the masculine gender of the marker, **Generalisation**: *at the military alliance's Washington summit - на саміті військового альянсу у Вашингтоні,* concretisation: *in July - в липні.*

The following sentences are highlighted in the next article entitled *"Why Ukraine's counteroffensive failed to deliver"*: (38) *<u>Ukrainian President</u> <u>Volodymyr Zelensky</u> hoped for victory in 2023, but a lagging <u>counteroffensive</u> has put Ukraine's ability to defend itself in doubt - and has raised questions about the U.S. role in the war.* (WUCF:URL) - *<u>Президент України Володимир Зеленський</u> сподівався на перемогу України у 2023 році, однак пізній <u>контрнаступ</u> поставив під сумнів здатність України захистити себе - та виникли питання саме щодо ролі США у цій війні.* (ЧНКП:URL). Here are the transformations: **Transliteration**: *Volodymyr Zelensky - Володимир Зеленський,* **Differentiation**: *counteroffensive - контрнаступ,* Identification of gender markers: *Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky - Президент України Володимир Зеленський,* indicates the masculine gender of the marker.

This article *"Ukraine fights on in ruined Avdiivka despite severe weapons shortage"* has the following sentences: (39) *After months of heavy fighting, Russian forces appear close to <u>surrounding the ruins of Avdiivka, where frostbite is taking its toll on Ukrainian</u>*

troops. (UFOIRA :URL) - *Після декількох місяців запеклих боїв російські війська дуже близько <u>наблизилися до оточення руїн</u> <u>Авдіївки</u>, <u>де стан обмороження українських військових призводить до певних людських втрат</u>.* (УПБВЗА :URL).
There are the following transformations: **Transliteration**: *Avdiivka - Авдіївки*,
Differentiation: *surrounding - наблизилися до оточення,* **Generalisation**: *where frostbite is taking its toll on Ukrainian troops - де стан обмороження українських військових призводить до певних людських втрат..*

This sentence has the following transformations: (40) *As <u>Russia's invasion edges toward the end of its second year,</u> the mood among Ukraine's defenders is darkening <u>as exhaustion, frustration at a shortage of weapons, and the knowledge that there will be no quick military victory, all take their toll.</u>* (UFOIRA :URL) - *Згадуючи, що <u>час відколи Росія здійснила вторгнення добігає кінця другого року</u>, настрій серед українських захисників погіршується, оскільки <u>з'являється відчуття втоми, розчарування через недостатню кількість зброї та усвідомлення того, що військова перемога буде не скоро</u>.* (УПБВЗА :URL). **Differentiation**: *Russia's invasion edges towards the end of its second year - час відколи Росія здійснила вторгнення добігає кінця другого року,* **Generalisation**: *as exhaustion, frustration at a shortage of weapons, and the knowledge that there will be no quick military victory, all take their toll - оскільки з'являється відчуття втоми, розчарування через недостатню кількість зброї та усвідомлення того, що військова перемога буде не скоро.* And this little sentence also has no less transformation than the above: (41) *<u>We do not have enough of the weapons we need</u>.* (UFOIRA :URL) - *<u>Ми не маємо достатньої кількості зброї, яка нам так потрібна</u>.* (УПБВЗА :URL).
Differentiation: *the weapons we need* is translated into *зброї, яка нам так потрібна,* **Generalisation**: *We do not have enough of the weapons - Ми не маємо достатньої кількості зброї,* without detailing what kind of weapons we do not have. The next sentence reads: (42) *Further north, two huge Ukrainian tanks roared along a <u>mud-and-snow-smeared</u> country road, then swung away through another heavily destroyed*

village and on towards the nearest Russian lines, perhaps 2km away. (UFOIRA :URL) - Далі на північ два величезні українські танки промчали вздовж *заболоченої та засніженої* сільської дороги, а за ним ще одне сильно зруйноване село та далі *попрямували до найближчих російських ліній*, що розташовані, *можливо навіть за 2 км від них.* (УПБВЗА :URL). There are such transformations here: **Differentiation***: mud-and-snow-smeared* translated into *заболоченої та засніженої*, **Generalisation**: *on towards the nearest Russian lines - попрямували до найближчих російських ліній*, **Loan translation**: *perhaps 2km away* is translated word for word as *можливо навіть за 2 км від них.* This sentence has the following translations: (43) *"We're upset," said a Ukrainian officer, Oleksii, from Ukraine's 110th Mechanised Brigade, standing beside a huge mobile artillery piece as the sound of Russian guns boomed in the distance.* (UFOIRA :URL) - *"Ми засмучені", - сказав Олексій, український офіцер 110-ї механізованої бригади, стоячи біля величезної мобільної артилерійської установки, коли вдалині пролунав звук російської стрілянини.* (УПБВЗА :URL). **Transliteration**: *Oleksii - Олексій*, **Differentiation**: *standing beside - стоячи біля*, Identification of gender markers: *said a Ukrainian officer, Oleksii - сказав Олексій*, there is a masculine gender marker, concretisation: *from Ukraine's 110th Mechanised Brigade - український офіцер 110-ї механізованої бригад*. (44) *He compared the situation to early in 2022, when ammunition was also in short supply and he had been wounded.* (UFOIRA :URL) - *Він порівняв ситуацію з початком 2022 року, коли боєприпасів також було недостатньо, а він був поранений.* (УПБВЗА :URL). - there are transformations such as: **Generalisation***: early in 2022 - початком 2022 року*, **Substantiation**: *ammunition was also in short supply - боєприпасів також було недостатньо*, **Differentiation**: *he'd been wounded - а він був поранений.* And also the last sentence from this article: (45) *After its failed counter-offensive, Ukraine is now preparing for a long defence of attack, seeking to make Russia pay an even heavier price in men and machinery as the Kremlin tries to revive its stalled offensive in the Donbas.* (UFOIRA :URL) - *Після невдалого контрнаступу Україна наразі готується до*

тривалої оборони на виснаження, прагнучи <u>*змусити Росію заплатити навіть ще*</u> <u>*більшу ціну в людях та в техніці*</u>*, оскільки Кремль намагається відновити свій призупинений наступ на Донбасі.* (УПБВЗА :URL). Such transformations prevail here: **Differentiation**: *failed counter-offensive* is translated into *невдалого контрнаступу*, **Generalisation**: *seeking to make Russia pay an even heavier price in men and machinery - змусити Росію заплатити навіть ще більшу ціну в людях та в техніці*, without specifying which man is being sought.

In the next article there is the following sentence: (46) *Russia is also* <u>*struggling to provide*</u> *ammunition and weapons,* <u>*according to Western officials*</u>*.* (UWZS:URL) - <u>*За словами західних посадовців*</u>*, Росія також* <u>*намагається надати*</u> *боєприпаси та зброю.(*ВВУЗ:URL), there is a **Differentiation**: *struggling to provide* is translated into *намагається надати,* **Generalisation**: *according to Western officials. - за словами західних посадовців*.

The article *"White House to send new $300m weapons package to Ukraine"* contains the following sentences: (47) *The US will send* <u>*$300m (£234m)*</u> *in* <u>*military*</u> <u>*weapons*</u> *to Ukraine, including ammunition, rockets and anti-aircraft missiles, the White House has said.* (WHTS :URL) - *Білий дім оголосив, що США надішлють Україні* <u>*військову зброю*</u> *на суму* <u>*300 мільйонів доларів*</u> *(*<u>*234 мільйони фунтів стерлінгів),*</u> *включаючи боєприпаси, ракети та зенітні ракети.(*БДНН:URL), and the following transformations: **Differentiation**: *military weapons* as *військову зброю,* **Loan translation**: *$300m* as *300 мільйонів доларів,* and *$234m* as *234 мільйони фунтів стерлінгів,* here translated directly. And the following sentence: (48) *Ukraine has* <u>*lost ground*</u> *in recent months due to an "artificial shortage" of weapons, the country's president,* <u>*Volodymr Zelensky,*</u> <u>*said last month*</u>*..* (WHTS :URL) - *Минулого місяця президент України* <u>*Володимир Зеленський*</u> *заявив, що* <u>*за останні місяці*</u> *Україна* <u>*втратила позиції*</u> *через "штучний дефіцит" озброєнь.* (БДНН:URL). There is a **differentiation** here: *lost ground* is translated into *втратила позиції,* Identification of gender markers: *the country's president, Volodymr Zelensky - президент України*

Володимир Зеленський, here there is a male marker in the form of the president of Ukraine, **Generalisation**: *last month, the president of Ukraine Volodymr Zelensky said - Минулого місяця президент України Володимир Зеленський заявив,* **transliteration**: *Volodymr Zelensky" - "Володимир Зеленський.*

But in the latest article *"Ukraine in maps: Tracking the war with Russia",* there are two more last sentences to analyse: (49) <u>*Fighting*</u> *has raged in Ukraine for two years since Russia's invasion, with* <u>*Moscow's*</u> *forces making an apparent breakthrough this week after months of virtual stalemate.* (UIMTTW :URL) - <u>*Бойові дії*</u> *в Україні тривають вже два роки з того часу, як Росія вторглася у нашу країну, і цього тижня війська* <u>*Москви*</u> *зробили* <u>*очевидний прорив*</u> *після місяців фактичної бездіяльності.* (УВМВВ :URL). The following transformations can be identified in this sentence: **Differentiation**: *fighting* is translated into *бойові дій,* **Loan translation**: *an apparent breakthrough - очевидний прорив,* **transliteration**: *Moscow - Москви.* And also this sentence: (50) <u>*Ukraine first announced*</u> *it had* <u>*made a breakthrough in Krynky*</u> *in mid-November - the river had separated Ukrainian and Russian forces since* <u>*Moscow's*</u> *troops withdrew from* <u>*Kherson*</u> *a year ago.* (UIMTTW :URL) - <u>*Україна вперше заявила про прорив у*</u> <u>*Кринках*</u> *у середині листопада, де річка розділила українські та російські війська після того, як війська* <u>*Москви*</u> *відійшли з* <u>*Херсона*</u> *рік тому.* (УВМВВ :URL). There is a difference here: *announced* is translated into *заявила про,* **Loan translation**: *made a breakthrough - прорив,* **Generalisation**: *Ukraine first announced - Україна вперше заявила,* **transliteration**: *Krynky - Кринках, Moscow - Москви, Kherson - Херсона.*

Thus, in 50 examples we found 1 practical transcription, 25 transliteration, 4 loan translation, 21 generalisation, 33 differentiation, 16 substantiation, 3 modulation, 22 identification of gender markers in the text. So, practical transcription is 0.8%, transliteration 20%, loan translation 3.2%, generalisation 16.8%, differentiation 26.4%, substantiation 12.8%, modulation 2.4%, identification of gender markers in the text 17.6%. In my opinion, as we can see, differentiation and transliteration prevail here.

Differentiation is more common in translations of military subjects, because in translation it is often necessary to convey the context in a way that the reader can understand, and therefore sometimes it is necessary to translate in more detail, as it happened in 26.4% of all the sentences under consideration. Also, transliteration accounts for 20% of all sentences, because articles with military terminology usually contain a lot of historical, political and public figures, as well as place names and some other proper names, which are usually translated using transliteration.
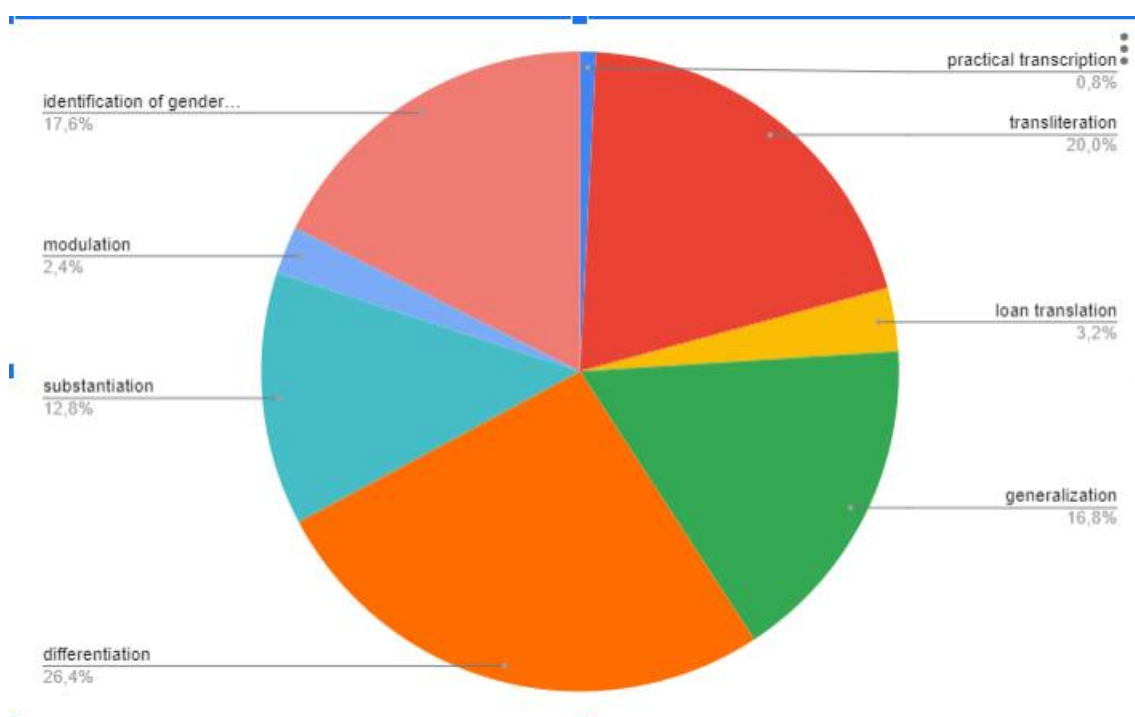
Analysis of lexical transformations in the sentences

2.2 Grammatical transformations in the translation of military terminology

Grammatical transformations are very important in translation, especially in military texts, articles, and publications. So let's look at and analyse some examples of translation from English into Ukrainian of sentences from the media that contain military vocabulary.

The first sentence: (1) *President Volodymyr Zelensky said the latest wave of attacks showed that Western allies must give more military aid to Ukraine, including additional air defence systems* (UWFD: URL). - *Президент Володимир Зеленський заявив, що нещодавня хвиля атак свідчить про те, що західні союзники повинні надати Україні більшу військову допомогу, включаючи додаткові системи протиповітряної оборони. (ВВУПЗ: URL).* has the following transformations: Replacement, Addition and Omission. **Replacement** here is *air defence systems - системи протиповітряної оборони*, where the word *air* in the original translation should be *повітря,* but instead of a noun, we used an adjective in the translation, and it became *повітряний*. **Addition**: the Ukrainian translation adds such conjunctions and words as: *що* and *про те, що*. **Omission**: prepositions and articles are omitted in the original translation, such as: *of, the*. The following sentence: (2) *Some 90 missiles and 60 Shahed drones were launched into Ukraine during the wave of overnight attacks, he said. (UWFD: URL). - Посилаючись на його слова, під час хвилі нічних атак по Україні було випущено приблизно 90 ракет та 60 безпілотників виду "Шахед". (ВВУПЗ: URL).* There is a **transposition** here: the order of the phrases from the original and source translations of the text is changed: *he said* in the translation *Посилаючись на його слова,, during the wave of overnight attacks* in the translation *під час хвилі нічних атак,* as well as many other transpositions in the sentence, because there are too many of them. **Replacement***: missiles - ракет, Shahed drones - безпілотників виду 'Шахед',* because in the sentence, these phrases are translated differently, i.e. with a certain characterisation and a different translation of the sentence. **Addition**: *he said* in the translation *Посилаючись на його слова,* this is exactly the kind of transformation we have here, because the source text has some important information added that was not in the original text. **Omission**: prepositions and articles are omitted in the source translation, such as: *of, the,* precisely because these are articles that do not exist in the Ukrainian language, so the translation of these articles is not done from English in this case. The following sentence: (3) *At 04:30 all hell broke loose. Terrible fireworks and explosions. At one point, our*

house tilted, <u>Valentyna, an eyewitness whose house overlooks the dam told the BBC.</u> (UWFD: URL). - "О 04:30 розпочалося справжнісіньке пекло. <u>Жахлива ракетна атака та вибухи.</u> У певний момент часу наш будинок нахилився", - <u>поділилася з ВВС Валентина, очевидиця, чий будинок має вид на греблю.</u> (ВВУПЗ: URL). There are **addition** such as: *Terrible fireworks - жахлива ракетна атака,* here the translation adds another adjective, so this transformation is used here, **Transposition**: *Valentyna, an eyewitness whose house overlooks the dam told the BBC* in translation *поділилася з ВВС Валентина, очевидиця, чий будинок має вид на греблю,* because there was a **rearrangement of words** in the sentence in the original version. Fourth sentence: (4) <u>*The fresh attacks come a day after Russian forces launched one of their biggest air strikes in weeks on the Ukrainian capital, Kyiv.* (UWFD: URL). - *Нові атаки відбулися наступного дня після того, як російські війська завдали одного з найбільших за останні тижні повітряних ударів по столиці України Києву.* (ВВУПЗ: URL).</u> There is an **Addition**: *The fresh attacks come a day after Russian forces* in the translation added the conjunction *Нові атаки відбулися наступного дня після того, як російські війська,* that is, more phrases and words are added to the translation to make it more understandable to the reader. **Transposition**: *Russian forces launched one of their biggest air strikes in weeks on the Ukrainian capital Kyiv. - російські війська завдали одного з найбільших за останні тижні повітряних ударів по столиці України Києву.* – in this part of the sentence, some elements of the sentence change their position, i.e. they do not just fall into place as in the original, but change position.

Sentence: (5) *"As a result of successful <u>combat operations, all enemy missiles were shot down over Kyiv and on the approaches to the capital," Mr Popko said.</u>* (UWRM*: URL*) - "У результаті успішних <u>бойових дій всі ракети ворога над Києвом та на підступах до столиці були збиті", - сказав пан Попко.</u> *(ВВУРР: URL).* has a **Replacement**: *combat operations* in translation to *бойові дії,* that is, here the translation is slightly different from what the words mean in the original, and all the words are more specifically chosen, **Transposition**: *all enemy missiles were shot down over Kyiv and on the*

approaches to the capital," Mr Popko said. has the words in the following order: *всі ракети ворога над Києвом та на підступах до столиці були збиті", - сказав пан Попко.* Next sentence: (6) *" Keeping Ukraine in the <u>artificial deficits</u> of weapons, <u>particularly in the deficit of artillery and long-range capabilities,</u> allows Putin to adapt to the current intensity of the war," "he said.* (UWRM*: URL) -* Утримання <u>України</u> в умовах <u>штучного дефіциту</u> зброї, <u>особливо артилерії та зброї дальньої відстані, дає можливість</u> Путіну адаптуватися до нинішньої інтенсивності війни", - сказав він. *(BBYPP: URL).* has **Replacement**: *artificial deficits replaced by* translated as *умови штучного дефіциту*, **Omission**: *particularly in deficit of artillery and long-range capabilities* has been omitted some words *особливо артилерії та зброї дальньої відстані,* **Addition**: *allows Putin to adapt* in the translation *дає можливість Путіну адаптуватися,* that is, certain words are added here to indicate emotion and to add colour to the translation of the text so that it is not dry and the reader wants to read it.

In the sentence of the following article*: (7) <u>Moscow had - just over a month ago - proclaimed it as Russia's administrative capital</u> <u>for the Kherson region</u>, following the illegal annexation of four regions in September.* (KITC: URL) - *<u>Приблизно місяць тому Москва проголосила, що місто Херсон є адміністративною столицею Росії для Херсонської області</u> після незаконної анексії чотирьох областей у вересні.* (ХВ3М: URL). is a **transposition**: *Moscow had - just over a month ago - proclaimed it as Russia's administrative capital for the Kherson region,* here you can clearly see how the translation of the data changes the **arrangement of words** compared to the original, this is done to make it easier for the reader to read and perceive this information - *Приблизно місяць тому Москва проголосила , що місто Херсон є адміністративною столицею Росії для Херсонської області ,* **Addition**: *proclaimed it as Russia's administrative capital for the Kherson region* in the translation of the article, instead of the word it in the previous context of the article *проголосила, що місто Херсон є адміністративною столицею Росії для Херсонської області,* here you can see that particles are added, as well as additional words to make the whole sentence sound good. In this sentence: (8) *The rest*

might be the sound of Ukranian engineers <u>blowing up</u> <u>mines and booby traps</u> left by the Russians. (KITC: URL) - *Решта може бути звуками українських саперів, які <u>підривають</u> <u>міни та пастки-приманки</u>, залишені росіянами.* (ХВЗМ: URL), there are such transpositions as: **Replacement**: *blowing up* is replaced by *підривають, mines and booby traps* is replaced by *міни та пастки-приманки,* in these parts of the sentence, these phrases have a more extensive translation from English, and this is to make it easier for Ukrainians to understand who they are talking about. The following sentence has the following transformations: (9) *But, having reached the liberated southern city, the BBC finds a community breathing a sigh of relief following months of terror <u>at the hands of the occupying force, proud to once again wave their Ukrainian flags openly</u>.* (KITC: URL) - *Однак, дійшовши до звільненого південного міста, BBC застала спільноту, яка зітхнула з полегшенням після місяців терору <u>з боку окупаційних влади та з гордістю знову відкрито майоріли їхні українські прапори.</u>* (ХВЗМ: URL). **Addition**: *at the hands of the occupying force, proud to once again wave their Ukrainian flags openly. - з боку окупаційних влади та з гордістю знову відкрито майоріли їхні українські прапори.* Prepositions have been added here to spice up the sentence and bring it to life, and not to present it completely dry to the audience, **Transposition**: *proud to once again wave their Ukrainian flags openly.* in the translation, the order of words is changed to *з гордістю знову відкрито майоріли їхні українські прапори,* this is where the accuracy and detail of the translation of this fragment is indicated, because the waves could simply be translated as developing, but they were translated as fluttering, which is more artistic. Here: (10) *The Russians are firing from the left (east) <u>bank of the Dnipro river,</u> where they withdrew to; <u>the waterway has become a de facto frontline</u> in southern Ukraine* (UWCF:URL) - *Росіяни відкривають вогонь з лівого (східного) <u>берега річки Дніпра,</u> куди вони відступили; <u>водний шлях став фактичною лінією фронту</u> на півдні України.* (ВВУЦН:URL) is a **Transposition**: *bank of the Dnipro river* in translation *берега річки Дніпра,* **Addition**: *the waterway has become a de facto frontline* to *водний шлях став фактичною лінією фронту,* here, instead of a noun, the word

waterway is used to express an adjective, or even the phrase waterway, so this transformation can be distinguished. The following sentence has the following transformations: (11) *Many analysts say that Russia has now been forced into a defensive position here.* (UWCF:URL) - *Велика кількість аналітиків стверджує, що Росія наразі змушена зайняти оборонну позицію саме тут.* (ВВУЦН:URL). **Replacement***: here* is replaced by *саме тут,* descriptive translation has been added here, i.e. the translation contains not one word that can describe the situation, but two that will better cope with the descriptive ability of the word. This sentence: (12) *In addition to mortar shells* in translation: *Окрім мінометних снарядів, we have also seen incendiary munitions being used - fiery sparks raining down on the city, intended to set fire to targets.* (UWCF:URL) - *Окрім мінометних снарядів, ми також спостерігали використання запальних боєприпасів - вогняні іскри, що сипалися на місто, і саме вони призначені для підпалу цілей.* (ВВУЦН:URL). has **Replacement** and **Omission**: *set fire to* in the translation of *підпал*у, here the phrase in the English version consists of three words, and in the translation it consists of one word, i.e. the omission transformation is used here, and there is also another transformation, replacement, i.e. this phrase is translated in a slightly more detailed way*,* **Addition**: *fiery sparks raining down on the city, intended to set fire to targets.* in translation *вогняні іскри, що сипалися на місто, і саме вони призначені для підпалу цілей.,* this is where certain particles and prepositions are added*,* and **Transposition**: *we have also seen incendiary munitions being used* to *ми також спостерігали використання запальних боєприпасів,* here, the words in the source text are rearranged to make it sound more beautiful than it would have been translated without any translation tools. This sentence has the following: (13) *Serhii Breshun, 56, was killed when he was asleep. His house collapsed on him after a shell hit it.* (UWCF:URL) - *Сергій Брешун, 56-ти років, був вбитий, коли він спав. Його будинок обвалився на нього після влучання снаряда.* (ВВУЦН:URL). **Addition**: *56* and added in the translation *56-ти років,* this is where you add one word that can specify this information in the text, **Omission***: when he was asleep* in the translation *коли він спав,* here, many

words are deleted only because the translation in Ukrainian is more concise, because in English has many auxiliary verbs that are not translated into Ukrainian. (14) *When a few moments later, <u>more bombs go off</u>, <u>Dmitro paces up and down</u> trying to call his wife, <u>tension visible on his face</u>.* (UWCF:URL) - *Коли через декілька хвилин <u>вибухають ще кілька бомб</u>, <u>Дмитро ходить хвилюючись</u> та намагаючись додзвонитися до своєї дружини, а <u>на його обличчі видно напруження</u>.* (ВВУЦН:URL)., this sentence has the following transformations: **Addition**: *more bombs go off* in the translation *вибухають ще кілька бомб,* **Transposition**: *tension visible on his face.* in the translation *а на його обличчі видно напруження.,* here there is a certain concretisation of the event and a more beautifully described translation, and the words are chosen more euphoniously than in the original, and **Omission**: *Dmitro paces up and down - Дмитро ходить хвилюючись,* this is exactly the kind of transformation we have here, because in the original it is an idiom that has a translation in Ukrainian that is more understandable to the reader. (15) *Ukraine is struggling on the battlefield, facing <u>shortages</u> of both ammunition and manpower.* (UWZS:URL) - *Україна бореться на полі бою, стикаючись з <u>певною нестачею</u> як боєприпасів, так і людських ресурсів.(*ВВУЗМ:URL). - here is a **Replacement** and **Addition***: shortages* replaced by *певна нестача,* here we have two transformations, i.e. more characteristics are added in the translation, so we have two words rather than one, as in the original, and also here everything is translated in more detail, so there is another important transformation.

Sentence: (16) *<u>He had already proven himself in battle as a commander in eastern Ukraine,</u> fighting pro-Russian separatists since 2014.* (UWZS:URL) - *<u>Він вже зарекомендував себе як командир у боях на сході України</u>, воюючи з проросійськими сепаратистами з 2014 року.* (ВВУЗМ:URL). has **Replacement**: *proven himself* replaced with *зарекомендував себе як* commander, there is more detail in the information, so more words are used in the translation than in the original, **Transposition**: *He had already proved himself in battle as a commander in eastern Ukraine* to *Він вже зарекомендував себе як командир у боях на сході України,* completely change the

order of words in the sentence, which allows the reader to better understand the information. In this sentence: (17) _That certainly proved effective in the early days of Russia's full-scale invasion - with Ukraine adopting quick hit-and-run tactics against long, unarmoured, columns of Russian troops and armour._ (UWZS:URL) - _Саме це, безумовно, виявилося ефективним у перші дні повномасштабного російського вторгнення у нашу країну, коли Україна почала використовувати тактику швидких ударів і відступів проти довгих та важких у керуванні колон російських військ і бронетехніки._ (ВВУЗМ:URL). is **Replacement**: _proved effective_ with _виявилося ефективним у,_ the translation is detailed and contextualised, so the words that will be relevant in a given sentence are selected here, **Addition**: _That certainly proved effective in the early days of Russia's full-scale invasion - Саме це, безумовно, виявилося ефективним у перші дні повномасштабного російського вторгнення у нашу країну,_ there are a lot of added words from prepositions to ordinary words, it is necessary to detail the situation in the audience's sentence, and _with Ukraine adopting quick hit-and-run tactics - коли Україна почала використовувати тактику швидких ударів і відступів,_ here, this transformation replaces some words with similar ones, but in Ukrainian, which can describe the situation in more detail and understandably in the context. Sentence: (18) _At the time, the former head of the US military, Gen Mark Milley, credited President Zelensky with those successes: "His leadership enabled the Ukrainian armed forces to adapt quickly with battlefield initiative against the Russians"._ (UWZS:URL) - _У той час, коли колишній очільник збройних сил США генерал Марк Міллі віддав належне пану президенту Зеленському за ці успіхи: "Його лідерство дозволило українським збройним силам швидко адаптуватися та перехопити ініціативу на полі бою проти росіян"._ (ВВУЗМ:URL). has **Replacement**: _credited_ replaced with _віддав належне,_ the words themselves are individually translated differently, but in the context there is a detailing and selection of special words that will be suitable in the context and will describe more and convey the emotionality of the situation, **Addition**: _the former head of the US military, General Mark Milley, credited President Zelensky with those_

successes should be translated the translation is applied with the addition of some elements, as in the translation of the above fragment into Ukrainian *коли колишній очільник збройних сил США генерал Марк Міллі віддав належне пану президенту Зеленському за ці успіхи.* Sentence: (19) *The expected southern offensive still took place and eventually forced Russia to retreat across the Dnipro River - forcing them to quit their occupation of southern Kherson.* (UWZS:URL) - *Очікуваний наступ на південному напрямку все ж відбувся та зрештою змусив Росію відступити за річку Дніпро та відмовитися від окупації південного Херсону.* (ВВУЗМ:URL). has transformations such as **Replacement**: *eventually forced* replaced by *зрештою змусив,* here, the translation is more emotional in order to convey these emotions to the reader and not make the text dry, but to make the audience feel the problem of the situation. Here: (20) *These early offensives would be the pinnacle of Gen Zaluzhnyi's battlefield successes.* (UWZS:URL) - *Саме ці одні із перших наступів стали кульмінацією військових успіхів генерала Залужного.* (ВВУЗМ:URL). is a **Replacement** and **Addition**: *pinnacle* is replaced by *кульмінацією військових успіхів,* in the translation, the phrase is translated more extensively, and two transformations are used here, which are both relevant in this situation, **Addition**: *These early offensives* in translation *Саме ці одні із перших наступів,* this is where the text is added and emotionally enhanced, **Transposition**: *the pinnacle of Gen Zaluzhnyi's battlefield successes.* in the translation, change the arrangement of the words to *кульмінацією військових успіхів генерала Залужного.* The following sentence: (21) *The heavily-mined Russian defensive lines proved hard to break through.* (UWZS:URL) - *Достатньо добре заміновані російські оборонні лінії виявилися непростими для прориву.* (ВВУЗМ:URL). has **Replacement**: *hard to break through* replaced with *виявилися непростими для прориву,* first of all, antonymic translation is used here, and the translation is detailed and emotionally reinforced, **Addition**: *The heavily-mined Russian defensive lines* should be translated as *Достатньо добре заміновані російські оборонні лінії,* there are quite a few words added in the translation that can describe the situation in the sentence more specifically. This sentence

contains: (22) *He clearly still has a vision to continue the fight by building an arsenal of drones - which he set out in a recent article in the Economist.* (UWZS:URL) - *Більш ніж зрозуміло, що він все ще має намір продовжити цю боротьбу, створивши арсенал безпілотників, про що він повідомив у нещодавній статті в журналі "The Economist". (*ВВУЗМ:URL). **Replacement** and **Omission**: *he set out* is replaced by *повідомив,* here, the whole part of the phrase is shortened into one word, so the translation itself is very different from the original, so two transformations are used here, **Addition**: *He clearly still has a vision to continue the fight by building an arsenal of drones* added to *Більш ніж зрозуміло, що він все ще має намір продовжити цю боротьбу, створивши арсенал безпілотників,* a lot of added words that form the context of the sentence and elaborate on it.

This sentence: (23) *Russian sailors opened fire with heavy machine guns, but their ship was hit and destroyed.* (UWTSD: URL) - *Російські моряки відкрили вогонь з великокаліберних кулеметів, однак їхній корабель був атакований та знищений.* (ВВУМБ: URL). from the following article has the following transformations: **Replacement**: *opened fire* is replaced by *відкрили вогонь,* the detail of the translation exists in this sentence because individually the words have a completely different meaning, but together they have a more contextual and understandable translation. Sentence: (24) *Ukrainian sea drones have revolutionised naval warfare over the past few years, relentlessly hunting down Russian ships on the high seas and even at naval bases.* (UWTSD: URL) - *Протягом останніх декількох років українські морські безпілотники здійснили революцію у морській війні, невпинно переслідуючи російські кораблі у відкритому морі та навіть на військово-морських базах.* (ВВУМБ: URL) has the following transposition: **Replacement**: *relentlessly hunting down* replaced with *невпинно переслідуючи,* a shorter translation of this part of the sentence was used, avoiding word-for-word translation and using a more concise and understandable translation for the audience, **Transposition**: *Ukrainian naval drones have revolutionised naval warfare over the last few years* has been reordered to *Протягом*

останніх декількох років українські морські безпілотники здійснили революцію у морській війні, here is where the parts of the sentence are substituted in the Ukrainian translation. (25) *Commander Thirteenth took us to a peaceful-looking corner of Ukraine's Black Sea coast to show us one of the unit's naval drones in operation.* (UWTSD: URL) - *Командир Тринадцятого полку провів нас на перший погляд до спокійного куточка Чорноморського узбережжя України, щоб показати нам один із морських безпілотників підрозділу у роботі.* (ВВУМБ: URL), - here is a **Replacement**: *Commander Thirteenth* is replaced by *Командир Тринадцятого полку,* there is no literal translation here, so a transformation has been applied to help reveal the very essence of the sentence and some internal military meanings that are not clear to the target audience in the Internet source, **Addition**: *Commander Thirteenth took us to a peaceful-looking corner of Ukraine's Black Sea* is added at first glance *Командир Тринадцятого полку провів нас на перший погляд до спокійного куточка Чорноморського узбережжя України,* more military and proper name details are added to make the context of the sentence more clear to the audience. The sentence: (26) *The use of special tracer ammunition, which lights up when discharged, helps Russian soldiers to direct their fire at night.* (UWTSD: URL) - *Використання спеціальних маячкових боєприпасів, які починають світитися при пострілі, допомагає російським солдатам спрямовувати вогонь вночі.* (ВВУМБ: URL). has **Replacement**: *tracer ammunition* replaced with *маячкових боєприпасів,* the translation is being detailed, **Addition**: *which lights up when discharged* to *які починають світитися при пострілі,* the addition of adjectives in this sentence is characteristic of this transformation, which is used here. This sentence: (27) *However, those rounds also help Ukrainian drone operators dodge bullets.* (UWTSD: URL) - *Проте ці боєприпаси також допомагають українським операторам безпілотників уникати куль.* (ВВУМБ: URL). has the following transformations: **Replacement**: *drone operators dodge bullets* is replaced with *допомагають українським операторам безпілотників уникати куль,* translation detail, i.e., it is not a word-for-word translation, but a translation with more detail in Ukrainian. Next

sentence: (28) *Ukraine's success with naval drones in this war dates back to the 2022 attack on the <u>flagship Admiral Makarov</u>.* (UWTSD: URL) - *Успіх України у застосуванні морських безпілотників у цій війні розпочався з атаки на <u>флагманський корабель "Адмірал Макаров"</u> у 2022 році.* (ВВУМБ: URL). has the following transformation: **Replacement** and **Addition**: *flagship Admiral Makarov* is replaced with *флагманський корабель "Адмірал Макаров"*, brackets have been used in the Ukrainian format of translating a part of a sentence, because Ukraine has certain spelling rules that are almost absent in the English version of the articles, and a couple of additional words have been added to the translation. Sentence: (29) *Following Moscow's annexation of Crimea in 2014, <u>Ukraine lost almost its entire naval fleet</u>.* (UWTSD: URL) - *<u>Україна втратила майже весь свій військово-морський флот</u>, після того, як Москва анексувала Крим у 2014 році.* (ВВУМБ: URL). has **Replacement**: *naval fleet* is replaced by *військово-морський флот*, the translation differs slightly from the original because it contains a hyphenated compound word, **Transposition**: two parts of the sentence are completely moved in places, **Addition**: *Ukraine lost almost its entire naval fleet.* in translation *Україна втратила майже весь свій військово-морський флот, після того, як*, has a lot of additions, namely prepositions, particles and other small words in the translation sentence. And the following sentence: (30) *Its only <u>remaining frigate</u>, the Hetman Sahaidachny, was scuttled just a few days after the full-scale invasion in February 2022.* (UWTSD: URL) - *<u>Єдиний фрегат</u> «Гетьман Сагайдачний», що залишився, був потоплений лише через кілька днів після повномасштабного вторгнення у лютому 2022 року.* (ВВУМБ: URL). has **Replacement**: *remaining frigate* replaced with *єдиний фрегат.* (31) *<u>Disruption to water and energy supplies is routine</u> and the liberating troops have found bodies of civilians showing signs of torture.* (LIK: URL) - *<u>Часті перебої з постачанням води та електрики є вже звичайною справою</u>, та визволячі міста війська знаходять тіла цивільних людей зі слідами тортур.* (ЖВХ: URL). has **Replacement**: *routine* replaced with *є вже звичайною справою,* the translation is more detailed and detailed, we can even say that such a transformation as

addition is used here, **Addition**: *Disruption to water and energy supplies is routine* should be translated as *Часті перебої з постачанням води та електрики є вже звичайною справою,* here is where the context of the sentence is detailed for the audience, and also here is used **Transposition with rearrangement of words** in a sentence. Sentence: (32) *Unlike the liberation of Kyiv and other northern regions in late March, when the <u>invaders</u> were forced into a chaotic retreat, Russia has almost immediately launched a counterattack and is showing no sign of walking away from this corner of the country.* (LIK: URL) - *На відміну від звільнення міста Києва та інших північних регіонів у кінці березня, коли <u>загарбники</u> були змушені хаотично відступати, Росія майже одразу розпочала контрнаступ і не демонструвала жодних ознак того, що збирається відступати з цієї частини країни.* (ЖВХ: URL). has **Replacement**: *invaders* replaced with *загарбники.* Here: (33) <u>*On Sunday, for the first time since the war began,* </u>*Russia <u>cruise missile strikes</u> on a Kharkiv power plant <u>that</u> led to a blackout across the region.* (LIK: URL) - <u>*У неділю удар російськими крилатими ракетами по Харківській електростанції був здійснений вперше з початку війни,* </u>*<u>що спричинив</u> відключення електроенергії в цьому регіоні.* (ЖВХ: URL), has **Replacement**: *cruise missile strikes* replaced with *удар російськими крилатими ракетами,* here, there is more detail in the translation, bypassing the usual translation of words and adding a little more emotion and contextual meaning to them in the sentence, **Addition**: the phrase *that led to* added to the translation *що спричинив,* here the conjunction is added as an additional word, **Transposition**: *On Sunday, for the first time since the war began - У неділю удар російськими крилатими ракетами по Харківській електростанції був здійснений вперше з початку війни,* there is a small but significant word shift here, if we compare the original sentence and the translation. This sentence: (34) *But while the Ukrainians continue their <u>counteroffensive</u>, the focus in the newly liberated territories is turning to the experience of locals who were forced to live under Russian occupation, amid growing signs that atrocities were committed similar to those uncovered in northern regions earlier this year.* (LIK: URL) - *Але у той же час українці продовжують свій*

контрнаступ, на недавно звільнених територіях, де увага зосереджується на досвіді місцевого населення, змушеного жити під російською окупацією, на тлі зростаючих ознак скоєних злочинств, які були подібні до тих, що були виявлені в північних регіонах на початку цього року. (ЖВХ: URL) should be replaced with: **Differentiation**: *counteroffensive* is replaced with *контрнаступ*. Next sentence: (35) *Just as when the Kyiv region was occupied in March, Russian soldiers in Kharkiv hunted out men who had served in the military, Ukrainian officials told the Guardian.* (LIK: URL) - *Тоді коли як під час окупації Київської області в березні, російські військові у Харкові зберігали свою увагу на чоловіках, які служили в армії, повідомили у виданні Guardian українські чиновники.* (ЖВХ: URL). has the following transformations as: **Substitution**: *occupied* replaced by *окупації*, **Transposition**: *Just as when Kyiv region was occupied in March* in the translation - *тоді коли як під час окупації Київської області в березні,* word position change is used here, and you can also notice another transformation with the addition of some more important parts to the sentence for better understanding, and *Ukrainian officials told the Guardian.* in the translation *повідомили у виданні Guardian українські чиновники,* here, the order of words in the sentence is also changed to make the contextual meaning clearer. This sentence from another article has a different transformation: (36) *Ukraine hopes to have enough ammunition for its troops to repel Russian aggression starting in April, amid a Czech-led initiative to source shells for supply, Ukraine's prime minister, Denys Shmyhal, said on Tuesday.* (RW9RB:URL) - *Починаючи з квітня, Україна сподівається мати достатньо боєприпасів для своїх військ, щоб мати змогу відбити російську агресію на тлі ініціативи під керівництвом Чехії у питанні щодо постачання снарядів, заявив у вівторок прем'єр-міністр України Денис Шмигаль.* (РВ9РБ: URL). such as: **Addition**: *troops* replaced with *своїх військ,* there is some detail here, so I can't say that the original and the translation are identical word for word, so there is this transformation, **Transposition**: *Ukraine hopes to have enough ammunition for its troops to repel Russian aggression starting from April* should be reordered to *Починаючи з квітня, Україна*

сподівається мати достатньо боєприпасів для своїх військ, here, the Ukrainian sentence is completely transformed into a new one by **rearranging the words** in the sentence, which play a crucial role for the reader to understand the correct context and convey information in an understandable way.

Sentence: (39) *After months of heavy fighting, Russian forces appear close to surrounding the ruins of Avdiivka, where frostbite is <u>taking its toll</u> on Ukrainian troops.* (UFOIRA :URL) - *Після декількох місяців запеклих боїв російські війська дуже близько наблизилися до оточення руїн Авдіївки, де стан обмороження українських військових <u>призводить до певних людських втрат</u>.* (УПБВЗА :URL). has **Replacement**: *taking its toll* should be replaced with *призводить до певних людських втрат,* here, certain words are translated with a different meaning, which is not the original meaning even in the dictionary, so this is the transformation used here. Next sentence: (37) *Ukraine is working to secure a "strong and far-reaching step" towards Nato membership at the military alliance's Washington summit in July, <u>Ukraine's foreign minister, Dmytro Kuleba,</u> has said.* (RW9RB:URL) - *Україна працює над забезпеченням "сильних та далекосяжних кроків" до членства в НАТО на саміті військового альянсу у Вашингтоні в липні, заявив <u>міністр закордонних справ України Дмитро Кулеба.</u>* (РВ9РБ: URL). has **Transposition***: Ukraine's foreign minister, Dmytro Kuleba, has said.* should be translated *заявив міністр закордонних справ України Дмитро Кулеба.,* here, the sentence is completely transformed to new positions in the translation for a clear understanding of the foreign language, as well as correct perception, because indirect speech also has certain translation rules so that the reader can understand the essence of the article faster and more clearly. (40) *As Russia's invasion edges toward the end of its second year, the mood among Ukraine's defenders is darkening <u>as exhaustion,</u> frustration at a shortage of weapons, and the knowledge that there will be no quick military victory, all take their toll.* (UFOIRA :URL) - *Згадуючи, що час відколи Росія здійснила вторгнення добігає кінця другого року, настрій серед українських захисників погіршується, оскільки з'являється <u>відчуття втоми,</u>*

розчарування через недостатню кількість зброї та усвідомлення того, що військова перемога буде не скоро. (УПБВЗА :URL). here is a **substitution**: *as exhaustion* is replaced by *відчуття втоми.* Sentence: (41) <u>*We do not have enough of the weapons we need.*</u> (UFOIRA :URL) - <u>*Ми не маємо достатньої кількості зброї, яка нам так потрібна.*</u> (УПБВЗА :URL). has **Replacement**: *the weapons we need* replaced with *зброї, яка нам так потрібна,* **Addition**: *we need* in the translation *яка нам так потрібна,* this is where the little words are added, which have a significant meaning in translation into Ukrainian. In this sentence: (42) *Further north, two huge Ukrainian tanks roared along a mud-and-snow-smeared country road, then swung away through another heavily destroyed village and <u>on towards the nearest Russian lines, perhaps 2km away</u>.* (UFOIRA :URL) - *Далі на північ два величезні українські танки промчали вздовж заболоченої та засніженої сільської дороги, а за ним ще одне сильно зруйноване село та далі попрямували <u>до найближчих російських ліній, що розташовані, можливо навіть за 2 км від них</u>.* (УПБВЗА :URL). is **Transposition**: *on towards the nearest Russian lines, perhaps 2km away.* is translated *та далі попрямували до найближчих російських ліній, що розташовані, можливо навіть за 2 км від них,* here, the entire sentence changes the order of words in the context, and the words are placed in the context more logically and with understanding so that the reader can read the information more easily and not burden him or her with unnecessary thoughts about incomprehensible information and how to perceive it.

Sentence: (43) *"We're upset," <u>said a Ukrainian officer, Oleksii, from Ukraine's 110th Mechanised Brigade</u>, standing beside a huge mobile artillery piece <u>as the sound of Russian guns boomed in the distance</u>.* (UFOIRA :URL) - *"Ми засмучені", - <u>сказав Олексій, український офіцер 110-ї механізованої бригади</u>, стоячи біля величезної мобільної артилерійської установки, коли <u>вдалині пролунав звук російської стрілянини.</u>* (УПБВЗА :URL). **Transposition**: *said a Ukrainian officer, Oleksii, from Ukraine's 110th Mechanised Brigade - сказав Олексій, український офіцер 110-ї механізованої бригади* and *as the sound of Russian guns boomed in the distance. - коли*

вдалині пролунав звук російської стрілянини, a complete **rearrangement of words** is used here in the sentence. (44) *He compared the situation to early in 2022, when ammunition was also in short supply and he had been wounded.* (UFOIRA :URL) - *Він порівняв ситуацію з початком 2022 року, коли боєприпасів також було недостатньо, а він був поранений.* (УПБВЗА :URL). **Addition** is *to early in 2022* in the translation *з початком 2022 року.*

In the new article, we have a new example sentence: (46) *Russia is also struggling to provide ammunition and weapons, according to Western officials.* (UWZS:URL) - *За словами західних посадовців, Росія також намагається надати боєприпаси та зброю.*(ВВУЗ:URL), here we have **Transposition**: *, according to Western officials.* here the beginning and end of the sentence are swapped with *За словами західних посадовців,.* The sentence: (47) *The US will send $300m (£234m) in military weapons to Ukraine, including ammunition, rockets and anti-aircraft missiles, the White House has said.* (WHTS :URL) - *Білий дім оголосив, що США надішлють Україні військову зброю на суму 300 мільйонів доларів (234 мільйони фунтів стерлінгів), включаючи боєприпаси, ракети та зенітні ракети.*(БДНН:URL) has **Transposition**: *, the White House has said.* here changes the beginning and end of the translation to *Білий дім оголосив,.* Another sentence: (48) *Ukraine has lost ground in recent months due to an "artificial shortage" of weapons, the country's president, Volodymr Zelensky, said last month.* (WHTS :URL) - *Минулого місяця президент України Володимир Зеленський заявив, що за останні місяці Україна втратила позиції через "штучний дефіцит" озброєнь.* (БДНН:URL).*, said last month.* has **Trasposition** here the beginning and end of the translation are swapped *Минулого місяця.* (49) *Fighting has raged in Ukraine for two years since Russia's invasion, with Moscow's forces making an apparent breakthrough this week after months of virtual stalemate.* (UIMTTW :URL) - *Бойові дії в Україні тривають вже два роки з того часу, як Росія вторглася у нашу країну, і цього тижня війська Москви зробили очевидний прорив після місяців фактичної бездіяльності.* (УВМББ :URL). - has **Addition**: *Fighting has been raging in Ukraine*

for two years since Russia's invasion - Бойові дії в Україні тривають вже два роки з того часу, як Росія вторглася у нашу країну, here the words in our country have been added, important words for understanding the context of the sentence in Ukrainian are also added here. And the last sentence: (50) *Ukraine first announced it had made a breakthrough <u>in Krynky in mid-November</u> - the river had separated Ukrainian and Russian forces since Moscow's troops withdrew from Kherson a year ago.* (UIMTTW :URL) - *Україна вперше заявила про <u>прорив у Кринках у середині листопада, де річка</u> розділила українські та російські війська після того, як війська Москви відійшли з Херсона рік тому.* (УВМВВ :URL).: there is **Addition**: *in Krynky in mid-November - the river* is translated with the conjunction de *у Кринках у середині листопада, де річка.*

So, in 44 examples, 23 transpositions, 34 replacements, 31 additions, and 5 omissions were found. So, transposition is 24.7%, replacement 36.6%, addition 33.3%, omission 5.4%. In my opinion, as we can see, replacement prevails and has as much as 36.6% in the selected 44 sentences, and all because in order to convey the context in a more structured way and for the translated sentence to have a neat appearance, it is sometimes necessary to apply such a transformation as replacement, so that the translated the context could have been conveyed to the reader more clearly in comprehensibility. Also, a large percentage of transformations into sentences is occupied by addition, as much as 33.3%, which means that additional elements are added to the sentences in the translation for a better understanding of the context by the reader and it is possible to explain some elements of the sentence by adding certain words and phrases.
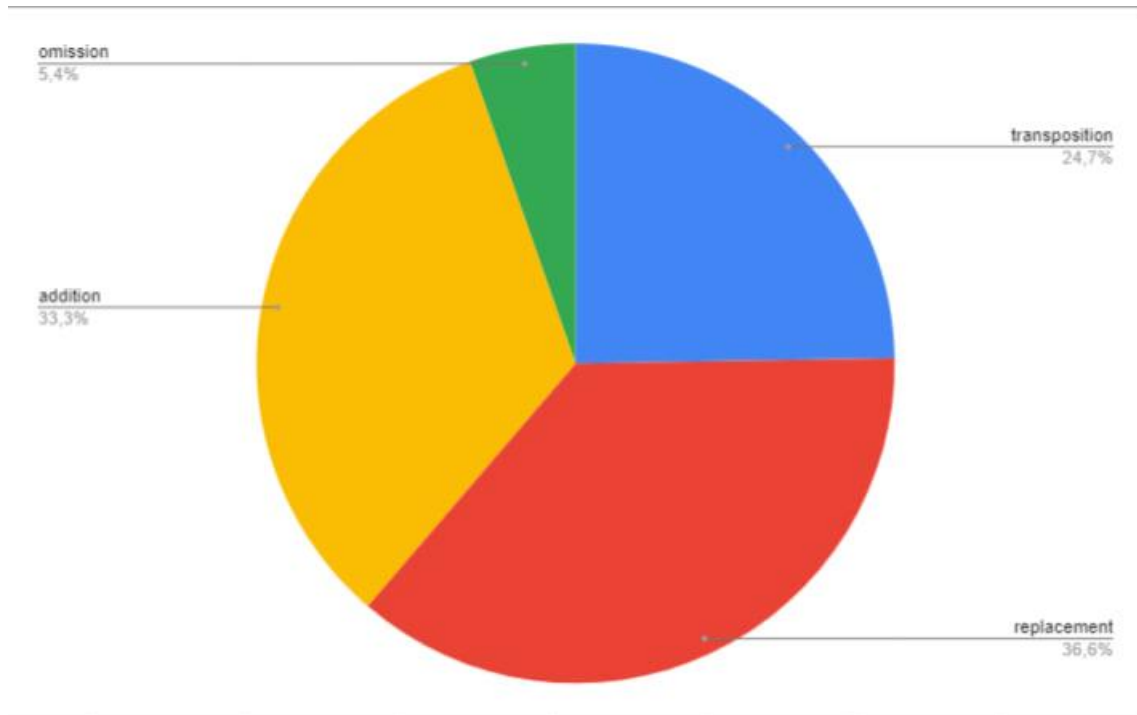
Analysis of grammatical transformations in the sentences

2.3 Lexical and grammatical transformations in the translation of military terminology

In the first sentence: (1) *President Volodymyr Zelensky said the latest <u>wave of attacks</u> showed that Western allies must give more military aid to Ukraine, including additional air defence systems* (UWFD: URL). *- Президент Володимир Зеленський заявив, що нещодавня <u>хвиля атак</u> свідчить про те, що західні союзники повинні надати Україні більшу військову допомогу, включаючи додаткові системи протиповітряної оборони. (ВВУПЗ: URL).* is **Transformations of idioms in translation**: *wave of attacks,* which in Ukrainian was expressed as *хвиля атак*, an idiomatic expression is used here. In the next sentence: (2) *Some 90 missiles and 60 Shahed drones were launched into Ukraine during the wave of overnight attacks, <u>he said</u>. (UWFD: URL). - <u>Посилаючись на його слова</u>, під час хвилі нічних атак по Україні було випущено приблизно 90 ракет та 60 безпілотників виду "Шахед". (ВВУПЗ:*

URL). is **Total reorganization**: *Посилаючись на його слова* the phrase in the translation will be modified by the translator, there is an addition and **rearrangement of words** in the sentence, i.e. there is a translator's personalised translation that is not the same in the original context, i.e. the translator used editorial skills in this fragment of the translation. In this sentence: (7) Moscow had - just over a month ago - proclaimed it as Russia's administrative capital for the Kherson region, following the illegal annexation of four regions in September. (KITC: URL) - Приблизно місяць тому Москва проголосила, що місто Херсон є адміністративною столицею Росії для Херсонської області після незаконної анексії чотирьох областей у вересні. (ХВЗМ: URL). **Total reorganization** took place, because there was a complete rearrangement of the words in the sentence in translations.

In this sentence: (9) *But, having reached the liberated southern city, the BBC finds a community <u>breathing a sigh of relief</u> following months of terror at the hands of the occupying force, proud to once again wave their Ukrainian flags openly.* (KITC: URL) - *Однак, дійшовши до звільненого південного міста, BBC застала спільноту, яка <u>зітхнула з полегшенням</u> після місяців терору з боку окупаційних влади та з гордістю знову відкрито майоріли їхні українські прапори.* (ХВЗМ: URL), - applied **Transformation of Idioms**: *breathing a sigh of relief - зітхнула з полегшенням,* here, an idiomatic expression is used that has a confusing form of expression in English, but in Ukrainian, the translator must clarify and translate the idiom in such a way that the reader understands the essence of the sentence. (14) *When a few moments later, more bombs go off, Dmitro <u>paces up and down</u> trying to call his wife, tension visible on his face.* (UWCF:URL) - *Коли через декілька хвилин вибухають ще кілька бомб, Дмитро ходить <u>хвилюючись</u> та намагаючись додзвонитися до своєї дружини, а на його обличчі видно напруження.* (ВВУЦН:URL)., - here is **Transformation of Idioms**: *paces up and down* translated as *хвилюючись,* an idiomatic expression is used here because the idiom in the original would have a different meaning and not quite the right one in a direct translation of the fragment, so here the idiom from English is translated

into one word in Ukrainian, but it is understandable for the reader. Sentence: (17) *That certainly proved effective in the early days of Russia's full-scale invasion - with Ukraine adopting quick hit-and-run tactics against long, unarmoured, columns of Russian troops and armour.* (UWZS:URL) - *Саме це, безумовно, виявилося ефективним у перші дні повномасштабного російського вторгнення у нашу країну, коли Україна почала використовувати тактику швидких ударів і відступів проти довгих та важких у керуванні колон російських військ і бронетехніки.* (ВВУЗМ:URL)., - applied **Transformations of idioms**: *hit -and-run tactics* was translated as *тактика швидких ударів і відступів,* this is where the idiom may have a figurative meaning in the original, and it is also not translated directly, i.e. not word for word, but with the help of specification in the translation and focus on the details that will be important to the reader. Another sentence: (22) *He clearly still has a vision to continue the fight by building an arsenal of drones - which he set out in a recent article in the Economist.* (UWZS:URL) - *Більш ніж зрозуміло, що він все ще має намір продовжити цю боротьбу, створивши арсенал безпілотників, про що він повідомив у нещодавній статті в журналі "The Economist". (*ВВУЗМ:URL)., - where *building an arsenal of drones* is translated as *створивши арсенал безпілотників* is **Transformations of idioms**.

(26) *The use of special tracer ammunition, which lights up when discharged, helps Russian soldiers to direct their fire at night.* (UWTSD: URL) - *Використання спеціальних маячкових боєприпасів, які починають світитися при пострілі, допомагає російським солдатам спрямовувати вогонь вночі.* (ВВУМБ: URL)., is a sentence that has **Transformations of idioms**: *to direct their fire at night* in translation *спрямовувати вогонь вночі*, the translation is more specific to the context. In the sentence: (28) *Ukraine's success with naval drones in this war dates back to the 2022 attack on the flagship Admiral Makarov.* (UWTSD: URL) - *Успіх України у застосуванні морських безпілотників у цій війні розпочався з атаки на флагманський корабель "Адмірал Макаров" у 2022 році.* (ВВУМБ: URL)., there are **Transformations of idioms**: d*ates back* in translation *розпочався,* here the idiom in the

original has a somewhat confusing meaning, so in the translation the idiom is translated with one word, but more specific in meaning.

For example, here is this sentence: (32) *Unlike the liberation of Kyiv and other northern regions in late March, when the invaders were forced into a chaotic retreat, Russia has almost immediately launched a counterattack and is showing no sign of walking away from this corner of the country.* (LIK: URL) - *На відміну від звільнення міста Києва та інших північних регіонів у кінці березня, коли загарбники були змуше ні хаотично відступати, Росія майже одразу розпочала контрнаступ і не демонструвала жодних ознак того, що збирається відступати з цієї частини країни.* (ЖВХ: URL). has **Transformations of idioms**: *is showing no sign of walking away from this corner of the country.* translated as *не демонструвала жодних ознак того, що збирається відступати з цієї частини країни*, there are quite a few idioms that carry a certain figurative meaning in the context, so the source text had to be translated in a way that was relevant to the topic and context of the sentence. In this sentence: (33) *On Sunday, for the first time since the war began, Russian cruise missile strikes on a Kharkiv power plant led to a blackout across the region.* (LIK: URL) - *У неділю удар російськими крилатими ракетами по Харківській електростанції був здійснений вперше з початку війни, що спричинив відключення електроенергії в цьому регіоні.* (ЖВХ: URL). **Total reorganization** took place, because there was a complete rearrangement of the words in the sentence in the translation.

So, in 11 examples, 3 total reorganizations and 7 transformations of idioms in translation were found. As we can see, out of all 50 sentences, only 11 sentences contained elements of Lexical and grammatical transformations, as it is not very common in military translations. So, total reorganization 30% and transformations of idioms in translation 70%. In my opinion, how we see transformations of idioms in translation prevails and is as much as 70%, because in translations of military topics we can find idioms that are difficult to convey, or they are conveyed by a single word or phrase, so in these 11 sentences the most frequent idioms in translation.
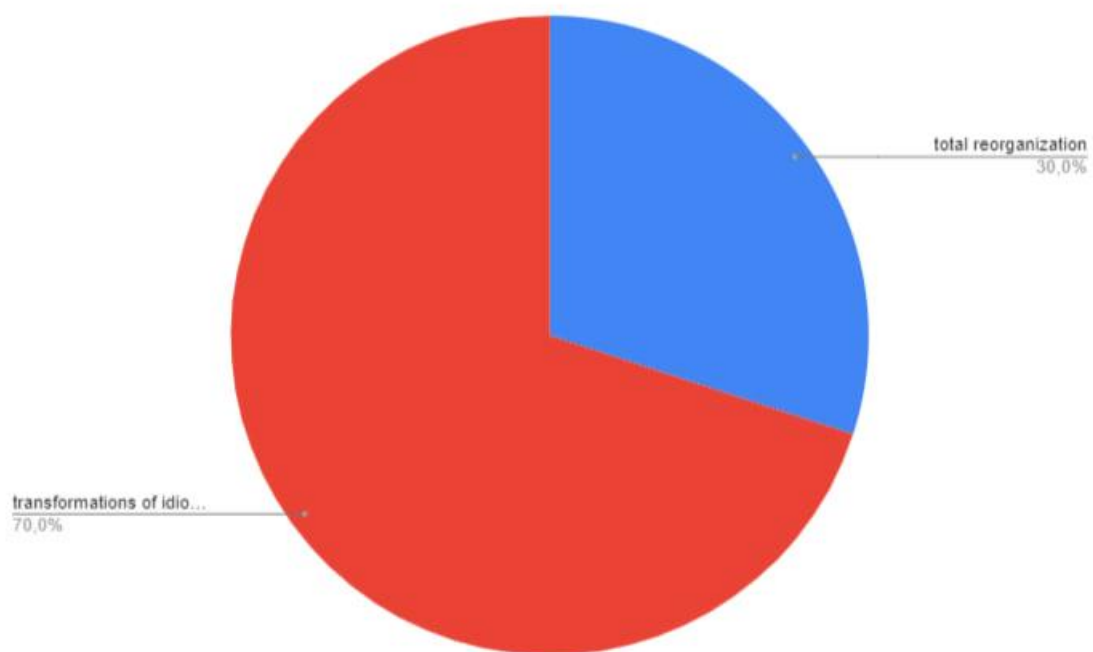
Analysis of lexical and grammatical transformations in the sentences

CONCLUSIONS

Let's summarise my coursework. I would like to point out that now, highlighting the peculiarities of translating military terminology into Ukrainian is an important factor in the work of a translator. Especially if we are talking about materials about the war in Ukraine. Correct translation and analysis of the material from the original to the source text type is important not only because it will be read by readers, but also because this translated material can affect a person's life, depending on how the person perceives the information. In this case, it's the translator's valuable and difficult job to convey all the nuances and ·emotionally coloured vocabulary in the source text.

This paper also examined the specific lexical items, namely military terminology, slang vocabulary, emotionally coloured military vocabulary, phraseological expressions, jargon, vulgarities, professionalisms, and all these terms are of great importance to the audience in conveying the context.

Analysing the translation from English into Ukrainian in the second chapter, we could observe that a lot of transformations are used when translating into our native language, because the most important thing is to convey the essence of the context, even if it is necessary to add or omit or rearrange words in the sentence, the main goal of the translator is to make the text readable and easy to understand. Based on the 50 sentences, we could see that the work of a translator is almost impossible without knowledge and use of translation types and transformations, which play a very important role in translating articles, especially in the military sphere, where one must be very careful when conveying the context.

Prospects or ideas for possible further research in this area are very large, because military translation has become very relevant for Ukraine and its market since the outbreak of a full-scale war, and this particular translation is currently being actively developed, both for understanding the political situation for our citizens and for understanding the military situation in Ukraine for foreign partners and citizens of other countries.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Волік, Л. А. (2019). Специфіка військової лексики в англійській мові

2.Волік, Л. А. (2019). Переклад англійської військової термінології українською мовою

3.Волощук, І.П. (2022). Концептуальна організація фахової військової термінології: перекладацький аспект, "Іноземна мова (основна, практичний курс)", 6

4.Озимай І.В., Демиденко О.П. (2020). Семантичні та функціональні особливості перекладу англомовних військових термінів у художній літературі

5.Литовченко, І. (2016). Динамічні процеси у військовій лексиці української мови, 26

6.Саламаха, М.Я. (2012). Структурна класифікація англійських двокомпонентних термінологічних словосполучень сфери охорони довкілля, Науковий вісник Волинського національного університету імені Лесі Українки, 211

7.Шаранова, Ю.В. (2017). Problem of classification of the english military vocabulary in the paradigm of linguistic research, Закарпатські філологічні студії

8.Boyko YU., Dolynskiy IE. (2020). Translation features of english military terminology

9. V. Dovhopolyi, (2016). Features of english military slang

10. Richard Bowyer, (2001). Military english

11. Wilson H.W. (2003). Dictionary of Military Terms

12. Xolmurotov, I. K. (2020). Typalogical basis of military terms in the general explanatory dictionary of uzbek language

LIST OF DATA SOURCES

1. (UIM) – the Visual Journalism Team. BBC News. Ukraine in maps: Tracking the war with Russia. Retrieved from https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-60506682

2. (WH) – Max Matza. BBC News. White House to send new $300m weapons package to Ukraine. Retrieved from https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-68550347

3. (UWZS) – Kathryn Armstrong. BBC News. Ukraine war: Zelensky says 31,000 troops killed since Russia's full-scale invasion. Retrieved from https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-68397525

4. (UFOIRA) – Andrew Harding. BBC News. Ukraine fights on in ruined Avdiivka despite severe weapons shortage Retrieved from https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-68298854

5. (WUCF) – The Washington Post. Why Ukraine's counteroffensive failed to deliver. Retrieved from https://www.washingtonpost.com/podcasts/post-reports/why-ukraines-counteroffensive-failed-to-deliver/

6. (RW9RB) – The Guardian. Russia-Ukraine war: 900 Russian bombs launched at Ukraine in March, Zelenskiy says – as it happened. Retrieved from https://www.theguardian.com/world/live/2024/mar/19/russia-ukraine-war-live-development-of-drones-key-to-giving-kyiv-advantage-over-numerically-superior-russian-forces

7. (LIK) – The Guardian. Life in Kharkiv still precarious despite Ukraine's recent victories. Retrieved from https://www.theguardian.com/world/2022/sep/12/life-kharkiv-precarious-despite-ukraine-victories

8. (UWTSD) – Abdujalil Abdurasulov. BBC News. Ukraine war: The sea drones keeping Russia's warships at bay. Retrieved from https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-68528761

9. (UWZS) – Jonathan Beale. BBC News. Ukraine war: Zaluzhnyi sacking will not instantly solve battlefield woes. Retrieved from https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-68241349

10. (UWCF) – Yogita Limaye. BBC News. Ukraine war: Civilians flee Kherson as Russian attacks intensify. Retrieved from https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-64102826

11. (KITC) – Jeremy Bowen. BBC News. Kherson: Inside the city liberated from the Russians. Retrieved from https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-63615008

12. (UWRMA) – Sarah Rainsford, Jacqueline Howard & Laura Gozzi. BBC News. Ukraine war: Russian missile attack targets Kyiv. Retrieved from https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-68623415

13. (UWFD) – Lipika Pelham. BBC News. Ukraine war: Five dead and a million without power after wave of Russian strikes. Retrieved from https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-68634444

ANNEX

	Текст оригіналу	Текст перекладу
1.	*President Volodymyr Zelensky said <u>the latest wave</u> of attacks showed that <u>Western allies</u> must give more military aid to Ukraine, including additional air defence systems. (UWFD: URL).*	*Президент Володимир Зеленський заявив, що нещодавня хвиля атак свідчить про те, що західні союзники повинні надати Україні більшу військову допомогу, включаючи додаткові системи протиповітряної оборони.*
2.	*<u>Some 90 missiles and 60 Shahed drones</u> were launched into Ukraine during the wave of overnight attacks, he said. (UWFD: URL).*	*Посилаючись на його слова, під час хвилі нічних атак по Україні було випущено приблизно 90 ракет та 60 безпілотників виду "Шахед".*
3.	*"At 04:30 all <u>hell broke loose</u>. Terrible fireworks and explosions. At one point, our house tilted," <u>Valentyna,</u> an <u>eyewitness</u> whose house overlooks the dam told the BBC. (UWFD: URL).*	*"О 04:30 розпочалося справжнісіньке пекло. Жахлива ракетна атака та вибухи. У певний момент часу наш будинок нахилився", - поділилася з ВВС Валентина, очевидиця, чий будинок має вид на греблю.*
4.	*<u>The fresh attacks</u> come a day after Russian forces launched one of their biggest air strikes in weeks on the Ukrainian capital, <u>Kyiv</u>. (UWFD: URL).*	*Нові атаки відбулися наступного дня після того, як російські війська завдали одного з найбільших за останні тижні повітряних ударів по столиці України Києву.*

5.	*"As a result of successful <u>combat operations</u>, all enemy missiles were shot down <u>over Kyiv</u> and on the approaches to the capital," <u>Mr Popko</u> said. (UWRM: URL)*	*"У результаті успішних бойових дій всі ракети ворога над Києвом та на підступах до столиці були збиті", - сказав пан Попко.*
6.	*"Keeping Ukraine in the <u>artificial deficits</u> of weapons, particularly in deficit of artillery and long-range capabilities, <u>allows Putin</u> to adapt to the current intensity of the war," he said. (UWRM: URL)*	*"Утримання України в умовах штучного дефіциту зброї, особливо артилерії та зброї дальньої відстані, дає можливість Путіну адаптуватися до нинішньої інтенсивності війни", - сказав він.*
7.	*<u>Moscow</u> had - just over a month ago - proclaimed <u>it as Russia's administrative capital</u> for the <u>Kherson</u> region, following the <u>illegal annexation</u> of four regions in September. (KITC: URL)*	*Приблизно місяць тому Москва проголосила, що місто Херсон є адміністративною столицею Росії для Херсонської області після незаконної анексії чотирьох областей у вересні.*
8.	*The rest <u>might</u> be the sound of <u>Ukranian engineers</u> blowing up <u>mines and booby traps</u> left by the <u>Russians</u>. (KITC: URL)*	*Решта може бути звуками українських саперів, які підривають міни та пастки-приманки, залишені росіянами.*
9.	*But, having reached the liberated southern city, the BBC finds a community <u>breathing a sigh of relief following months of terror</u> at the hands of the occupying force, proud*	*Однак, дійшовши до звільненого південного міста, BBC застала спільноту, яка зітхнула з полегшенням після місяців терору з боку окупаційних влади та з*

	to once again wave their Ukrainian flags openly. *(KITC: URL)*	*гордістю знову відкрито майоріли їхні українські прапори.*
10.	*The Russians are firing from the left (east) bank of the Dnipro river, where they withdrew to; the waterway has become a de facto frontline in the south of Ukraine. (UWCF:URL)*	*Росіяни відкривають вогонь з лівого (східного) берега річки Дніпра, куди вони відступили; водний шлях став фактичною лінією фронту на півдні України.*
11.	*Many analysts say that Russia has now been forced into a defensive position here. (UWCF:URL)*	*Велика кількість аналітиків стверджує, що Росія наразі змушена зайняти оборонну позицію саме тут.*
12.	*In addition to mortar shells, we have also seen incendiary munitions being used - fiery sparks raining down on the city, intended to set fire to targets. (UWCF:URL)*	*Окрім мінометних снарядів, ми також спостерігали використання запальних боєприпасів - вогняні іскри, що сипалися на місто, і саме вони призначені для підпалу цілей.*
13.	*Serhii Breshun, 56, was killed when he was asleep. His home collapsed on him after a shell hit it. (UWCF:URL)*	*Сергій Брешун, 56-ти років, був вбитий, коли він спав. Його будинок обвалився на нього після влучання снаряда.*
14.	*When a few moments later, more bombs go off, Dmitro paces up and down trying to call his wife, tension visible on his face. (UWCF:URL)*	*Коли через декілька хвилин вибухають ще кілька бомб, Дмитро ходить хвилюючись та намагаючись додзвонитися до*

		своєї дружини, а на його обличчі видно напруження.
15.	*Ukraine is struggling on the battlefield, facing shortages of both ammunition and manpower.* (UWZS:URL)	*Україна бореться на полі бою, стикаючись з певною нестачею як боєприпасів, так і людських ресурсів.*
16.	*He had already proven himself in battle as a commander in eastern Ukraine, fighting pro-Russian separatists from 2014.* (UWZS:URL)	*Він вже зарекомендував себе як командир у боях на сході України, воюючи з проросійськими сепаратистами з 2014 року.*
17.	*That certainly proved effective in the early days of Russia's full-scale invasion - with Ukraine adopting quick hit-and-run tactics against long, unwieldy, columns of Russian troops and armour.* (UWZS:URL)	*Саме це, безумовно, виявилося ефективним у перші дні повномасштабного російського вторгнення у нашу країну, коли Україна почала використовувати тактику швидких ударів і відступів проти довгих та важких у керуванні колон російських військ і бронетехніки.*
18.	*At the time, the former head of the US military, Gen Mark Milley, credited President Zelensky with those successes: "His leadership enabled the Ukrainian armed forces to adapt quickly with battlefield*	*У той час, коли колишній очільник збройних сил США генерал Марк Міллі віддав належне пану президенту Зеленському за ці успіхи: "Його лідерство дозволило українським збройним силам швидко адаптуватися та*

	initiate against the Russians." (UWZS:URL)	*перехопити ініціативу на полі бою проти росіян".*
19.	*The expected <u>southern offensive</u> still took place and eventually <u>forced Russia to retreat</u> across the <u>Dnipro River</u> - forcing them to quit their occupation of southern <u>Kherson</u>. (UWZS:URL)*	*Очікуваний наступ на південному напрямку все ж відбувся та зрештою змусив Росію відступити за річку Дніпро та відмовитися від окупації південного Херсону.*
20.	*These early offensives would be <u>the pinnacle of Gen Zaluzhnyi's battlefield successes.</u> (UWZS:URL)*	*Саме ці одні із перших наступів стали кульмінацією військових успіхів генерала Залужного.*
21.	*The heavily-mined Russian <u>defensive lines proved hard</u> to <u>break through.</u> (UWZS:URL)*	*Достатньо добре заміновані російські оборонні лінії виявилися непростими для прориву.*
22.	*<u>He clearly</u> still has a vision to continue the fight by building an arsenal of drones - which he set out in a recent article in <u>the Economist</u>. (UWZS:URL)*	*Більш ніж зрозуміло, що він все ще має намір продовжити цю боротьбу, створивши арсенал безпілотників, про що він повідомив у нещодавній статті в журналі "The Economist".*
23.	*<u>Russian sailors opened fire with heavy machine guns, but</u> their ship was hit and destroyed. (UWTSD: URL)*	*Російські моряки відкрили вогонь з великокаліберних кулеметів, однак їхній корабель був атакований та знищений.*
24.	*<u>Ukrainian sea drones</u> have revolutionised naval warfare <u>over the last few years</u>, relentlessly*	*Протягом останніх декількох років українські морські безпілотники здійснили революцію*

	hunting down Russian ships in the open sea and even at naval bases. (UWTSD: URL)	*у морській війні, невпинно переслідуючи російські кораблі у відкритому морі та навіть на військово-морських базах.*
25.	*Commander Thirteenth took us to a peaceful-looking corner of Ukraine's Black Sea coast to show us one of the unit's naval drones in operation. (UWTSD: URL)*	*Командир Тринадцятого полку провів нас на перший погляд до спокійного куточка Чорноморського узбережжя України, щоб показати нам один із морських безпілотників підрозділу у роботі.*
26.	*The use of special tracer ammunition, which lights up when discharged, helps Russian soldiers to direct their fire at night. (UWTSD: URL)*	*Використання спеціальних маячкових боєприпасів, які починають світитися при пострілі, допомагає російським солдатам спрямовувати вогонь вночі.*
27.	*However, those rounds also help Ukrainian drone operators dodge bullets. (UWTSD: URL)*	*Проте ці боєприпаси також допомагають українським операторам безпілотників уникати куль.*
28.	*Ukraine's success with naval drones in this war dates back to the 2022 attack on the flagship Admiral Makarov. (UWTSD: URL)*	*Успіх України у застосуванні морських безпілотників у цій війні розпочався з атаки на флагманський корабель "Адмірал Макаров" у 2022 році.*

29.	*Following <u>Moscow's annexation of Crimea in 2014</u>, Ukraine lost almost its <u>entire naval fleet</u>. (UWTSD: URL)*	*Україна втратила майже весь свій військово-морський флот, після того, як Москва анексувала Крим у 2014 році.*
30.	*<u>Its only remaining frigate</u>, the <u>Hetman Sahaidachny, was scuttled just a few days after the full-scale invasion in February 2022</u>. (UWTSD: URL)*	*Єдиний фрегат «Гетьман Сагайдачний», що залишився, був потоплений лише через кілька днів після повномасштабного вторгнення у лютому 2022 року.*
31.	*Disruption to <u>water and energy supplies</u> is routine and the liberating troops have found <u>bodies of civilians</u> showing signs of torture. (LIK: URL)*	*Часті перебої з постачанням води та електрики є вже звичайною справою, та визволячі міста війська знаходять тіла цивільних людей зі слідами тортур.*
32.	*Unlike <u>the liberation of Kyiv and other northern regions in late March</u>, when the invaders were forced into a chaotic retreat, Russia has almost immediately launched a counterattack and is showing no sign of walking away from <u>this corner of the country</u>. (LIK: URL)*	*На відміну від звільнення міста Києва та інших північних регіонів у кінці березня, коли загарбники були змушені хаотично відступати, Росія майже одразу розпочала контрнаступ і не демонструвала жодних ознак того, що збирається відступати з цієї частини країни.*
33.	*On Sunday, for the first time since the war began, <u>Russian cruise missile strikes</u> on a <u>Kharkiv</u> power*	*У неділю удар російськими крилатими ракетами по Харківській електростанції був здійснений вперше з початку війни,*

	station led to a blackout across the region. (LIK: URL)	*що спричинив відключення електроенергії в цьому регіоні.*
34	*But while the Ukrainians continue their counteroffensive, the focus in the newly liberated territories is turning to the experience of locals who were forced to live under Russian occupation, amid growing signs that atrocities were committed similar to those uncovered in northern regions earlier this year. (LIK: URL)*	*Але у той же час українці продовжують свій контрнаступ, на недавно звільнених територіях, де увага зосереджується на досвіді місцевого населення, змушеного жити під російською окупацією, на тлі зростаючих ознак скоєних злочинств, які були подібні до тих, що були виявлені в північних регіонах на початку цього року.*
35.	*Just as when Kyiv region was occupied in March, Russian soldiers in Kharkiv hunted out men who had served in the military, Ukrainian officials told the Guardian. (LIK: URL)*	*Тоді коли як під час окупації Київської області в березні, російські військові у Харкові зберігали свою увагу на чоловіках, які служили в армії, повідомили у виданні Guardian українські чиновники.*
36.	*Ukraine hopes to have enough ammunition for its troops to repel Russian aggression starting from April, amid a Czech-led initiative to source shells for supply, Ukraine's prime minister, Denys Shmyhal, said on Tuesday. (RW9RB:URL)*	*Починаючи з квітня, Україна сподівається мати достатньо боєприпасів для своїх військ, щоб мати змогу відбити російську агресію на тлі ініціативи під керівництвом Чехії у питанні щодо постачання снарядів, заявив*

		у вівторок прем'єр-міністр України Денис Шмигаль.
37.	*Ukraine is working to secure "a strong and far-reaching step" towards <u>membership of Nato at the military alliance's Washington summit in July, Ukraine's foreign minister, Dmytro Kuleba, has said.</u> (RW9RB:URL)*	*Україна працює над забезпеченням "сильних та далекосяжних кроків" до членства в НАТО на саміті військового альянсу у Вашингтоні в липні, заявив міністр закордонних справ України Дмитро Кулеба.*
38.	*<u>Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky</u> hoped for victory in 2023, but a lagging <u>counteroffensive</u> put Ukraine's ability to defend itself in doubt – and has raised questions about the U.S.'s role in the war. (WUCF:URL)*	*Президент України Володимир Зеленський сподівався на перемогу України у 2023 році, однак пізній контрнаступ поставив під сумнів здатність України захистити себе - та виникли питання саме щодо ролі США у цій війні.*
39.	*After months of heavy fighting, Russian forces appear close to <u>surrounding</u> the ruins of <u>Avdiivka, where frostbite is taking its toll on Ukrainian troops.</u> (UFOIRA :URL)*	*Після декількох місяців запеклих боїв російські війська дуже близько наблизилися до оточення руїн Авдіївки, де стан обмороження українських військових призводить до певних людських втрат.*
40	*As <u>Russia's invasion edges towards the end of its second year</u>, the mood among Ukraine's defenders is darkening, <u>as exhaustion,</u>*	*Згадуючи, що час відколи Росія здійснила вторгнення добігає кінця другого року, настрій серед українських захисників*

	frustration at a shortage of weapons, and the knowledge that there will be no quick military victory, all take their toll. (UFOIRA :URL)	_погіршується, оскільки з'являється відчуття втоми, розчарування через недостатню кількість зброї та усвідомлення того, що військова перемога буде не скоро._
41.	_"We do not have enough of the weapons we need."_ (UFOIRA :URL)	_"Ми не маємо достатньої кількості зброї, яка нам так потрібна"._
42.	_Further north, two huge Ukrainian tanks roared along a mud-and-snow-smeared country road, then swung away through another heavily destroyed village and on towards the nearest Russian lines, perhaps 2km away._ (UFOIRA :URL)	_Далі на північ два величезні українські танки промчали вздовж заболоченої та засніженої сільської дороги, а за ним ще одне сильно зруйноване село та далі попрямували до найближчих російських ліній, що розташовані, можливо навіть за 2 км від них._
43.	_"We're upset," said a Ukrainian officer, Oleksii, from Ukraine's 110th Mechanised Brigade, standing beside a huge mobile artillery piece as the sound of Russian guns boomed in the distance._ (UFOIRA :URL)	_"Ми засмучені", - сказав Олексій, український офіцер 110-ї механізованої бригади, стоячи біля величезної мобільної артилерійської установки, коли вдалині пролунав звук російської стрілянини._
44.	_He compared the situation to early in 2022, when ammunition was also_	_Він порівняв ситуацію з початком 2022 року, коли боєприпасів_

	in short supply and he'd been wounded. (UFOIRA :URL)	*також було недостатньо, а він був поранений.*
45.	*After its failed counter-offensive, Ukraine is now preparing for a long defence of attrition, seeking to make Russia pay an even heavier price in men and machinery as the Kremlin tries to revive its stalled offensive in the Donbas. (UFOIRA :URL)*	*Після невдалого контрнаступу Україна наразі готується до тривалої оборони на виснаження, прагнучи змусити Росію заплатити навіть ще більшу ціну в людях та в техніці, оскільки Кремль намагається відновити свій призупинений наступ на Донбасі.*
46.	*Russia is also struggling to provide ammunition and weapons, according to Western officials. (UWZS:URL)*	*За словами західних посадовців, Росія також намагається надати боєприпаси та зброю.*
47.	*The US will send $300m (£234m) in military weapons to Ukraine, including ammunition, rockets and anti-aircraft missiles, the White House has said. (WHTS :URL)*	*Білий дім оголосив, що США надішлють Україні військову зброю на суму 300 мільйонів доларів (234 мільйони фунтів стерлінгів), включаючи боєприпаси, ракети та зенітні ракети.*
48.	*Ukraine has lost ground in recent months due an "artificial shortage" of weapons, the country's president, Volodymr Zelensky, said last month. (WHTS :URL)*	*Минулого місяця президент України Володимир Зеленський заявив, що за останні місяці Україна втратила позиції через "штучний дефіцит" озброєнь.*

49.	_Fighting_ has been raging in Ukraine for two years since Russia's invasion, with _Moscow's_ forces making _an apparent breakthrough_ this week after months of virtual stalemate. (UIMTTW :URL)	Бойові дії в Україні тривають вже два роки з того часу, як Росія вторглася у нашу країну, і цього тижня війська Москви зробили очевидний прорив після місяців фактичної бездіяльності.
50.	_Ukraine first announced_ it had _made a breakthrough_ in _Krynky_ in mid-November - the river had separated Ukrainian and Russian forces since _Moscow's_ troops withdrew from _Kherson_ a year ago. (UIMTTW :URL)	Україна вперше заявила про прорив у Кринках у середині листопада, де річка розділила українські та російські війська після того, як війська Москви відійшли з Херсона рік тому.

SPECIFICS OF MASS MEDIA DISCOURSE TEXT ANALYSIS

UK reaffirms Ukraine support on war anniversary

Image caption,

Rishi Sunak said the UK would do "whatever it takes" for Ukraine to achieve victory

By James Gregory

BBC News

Political leaders in the UK have reaffirmed their support for Ukraine on the second anniversary of Russia's full-scale invasion.

Prime Minister Rishi Sunak said Britain was prepared to do "whatever it takes" and pledged almost £250m towards producing artillery shells.

King Charles praised the strength of Ukrainians, who continue to endure "tremendous hardship".

It comes a day after the UK announced further sanctions against Russia.

Mr Sunak, who visited Kyiv last month to sign a new security agreement and announce £2.5bn of military aid to Ukraine over the coming year, said "we must renew our determination" on this "grim anniversary".

"This is the moment to show that tyranny will never triumph and to say once again that we will stand with Ukraine today and tomorrow," he said.

"We are prepared to do whatever it takes, for as long as it takes, until they prevail."

Bolstering the UK government's message of support further, Defence Secretary Grant Shapps insisted that it is "absolutely committed" to supporting Ukraine.

He emphasised that ammunition is what Ukraine "needs desperately at the moment" and said Parliament remains united in its support: "Parliament can be divided over all sorts of things, but we are not over our support of Ukraine".

Mr Shapps warned there would be "fatal" consequences if Western countries give up on Ukraine, adding: "The world won't be safe unless we stop a tyrant like [Russian President Vladimir] Putin".

Labour leader Sir Keir Starmer said President Vladimir Putin's "cowardice and barbarity" would not prevail.

Media caption,

Watch: Ukraine two years on: A look back at the war

Western leaders including Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Italian Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni and Belgian Prime Minister Alexander De Croo, as well as EU Commission chief Ursula von der Leyen, have travelled to Kyiv to show their solidarity.

Former UK Prime Minister Boris Johnson also joined them. During his visit to Kyiv, Mr Johnson said he had "no doubt that the Ukrainians will win and expel Putin's forces". But he emphasised that Ukraine would only be able to do so if given "the military, political and economic help that they need".

A new package, announced on Saturday, includes £245m intended to replenish Kyiv's reserves of artillery ammunition - an area which has been key to Ukraine's resistance, with shortages recently being cited as an issue.

Mr Sunak said "against all the odds", Ukraine had "pushed back the Russian invaders to recapture half of the land Putin stole".

The announcement comes after the Royal Air Force completed its delivery of a previously announced consignment of anti-tank missiles.

UK targets Russian military with further sanctions

The prime minister's verbal commitment comes after Foreign Secretary Lord Cameron warned the United Nations against "fatigue" and "compromise".

Addressing the UN general assembly in New York on Friday, he said the world must "recognise the cost of giving up".

"Putin has said there will be no peace until Russia's goals have been achieved," he said.

The foreign secretary again urged the United States Congress to back a fresh package of military support for Ukraine.

The US has provided the most military aid to Ukraine during the conflict, according to the Kiel Institute, which tracks support.

But a bill promising almost $60bn (£50bn) in military aid may not pass Congress after opposition from some Republicans in the House of Representatives.

The UK announced a raft of new sanctions this week targeting individuals and organisations sustaining Russia's military, as well as six prison bosses following the death of opposition leader Alexei Navalny, a fierce critic of Mr Putin and his war in Ukraine.

Meanwhile, Sir Keir Starmer, hoping to enter Downing Street after the general election which is widely expected to be held this year, said the UK would support Kyiv "no matter who is in power in this country".

"The resistance of the Ukrainian people has inspired and humbled the world," he said.

"The UK and our allies will stand in solidarity with them until their day of victory."

On Saturday, Scottish First Minister Humza Yousaf said Scotland maintained "steadfast support" for Ukraine, ahead of his attendance at a service with other political and religions leaders.

"Ukrainians are fighting for freedom, the rule of law, and the right of countries across Europe to co-exist in peace and security," he said.

The war in Ukraine has largely been at a stalemate in recent months, though Russia has appeared to make recent advances.

Last weekend, Ukrainian forces withdrew from the eastern city of Avdiivka - where they had battled a fierce Russian assault for four months despite being heavily outnumbered and outgunned.

Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky, who is expected to take part in a virtual meeting with G7 leaders on Saturday, has publicly urged western allies to provide more weapons or risk emboldening Russia's forces.

In a joint statement on behalf of more than 50 governments, including the UK, Ukraine's foreign minister Dmytro Kuleba said: "We reiterate our demand to Russia to stop its war of aggression against Ukraine and to ensure the full, immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all Russian forces and military equipment from the territory of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders

РЕЗЮМЕ

Курсова робота присвячена вивченню різних видів перекладу та трансформацій за допомогою яких можна відтворити більш яскраво та зрозуміліше контекст переданого повідомлення.

У першій частині курсової роботи досліджено поняття термінології та їх класифікації, а також у останньому підпункті детально вивчено способи перекладу та використання трансформацій у роботі перекладача.

У другій частині курсової роботи висвітлено аналіз знайдених речень у іноземних статтях у відкритому доступі про війну в Україні. Вивчення даних видів трансформацій та видів перекладу дало змогу вивести статистику з відсотковим співвідношення використанням різних трансформацій у перекладі на українську мову.

Дослідження даної теми дає змогу зрозуміти цінність та важливість використання різних типів перекладу для точної передачі інформації з уникненням непорозумінь, а також якихось певних некоректно вживаних слів у вихідному тексті.

Ключові слова: lexical transformation, grammatical transformations та lexical and grammatical transformations, classification of translation methods, foreign articles, military aspect of translation.