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(based on American and British fiction)"

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## КУРСОВА РОБОТА

### З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

**" Особливості перекладу військової термінології українською мовою (на матеріалі американської та британської художньої літератури)."**

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**ЗАВДАННЯ**  
**на курсову роботу з перекладу з англійської мови**

**для студентів IV курсу**

студентки IV курсу групи ПА 05-20, 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**

Тема роботи: Особливості перекладу фахової мови Physiotherapy на українську

Науковий керівник к.ф.н., доцент Голубенко Наталія Іванівна

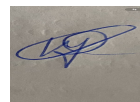
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**Графік виконання курсової роботи з перекладу**

<b>№ п/п</b>	<b>Найменування частин та план курсової роботи</b>	<b>Терміни звіту про виконання</b>	<b>Відмітка про виконання</b>
<b>1.</b>	Аналіз наукових першоджерел і написання <b>теоретичної частини</b> курсової роботи ( <b>розділ 1</b> )	1–5 листопада 2023 р.	виконано
<b>2.</b>	Аналіз дискурсу, який досліджується, на матеріалі фрагмента тексту; проведення перекладацького аналізу матеріалу дослідження і написання <b>практичної частини</b> курсової роботи ( <b>розділ 2</b> )	7–11 лютого 2024 р.	виконано

3.	Написання <b>вступу і висновків</b> дослідження, оформлення курсової роботи і подача завершеної курсової роботи науковому керівнику для попереднього перегляду	28–31 березня 2024 р	виконано
4.	<b>Оцінювання</b> курсових робіт <b>науковими керівниками</b> , підготовка студентами презентацій до захисту курсової роботи	25–30 квітня 2024 р.	виконано
5.	<b>Захист</b> курсової роботи (за розкладом деканату)	2-13 травня 2024 р.	виконано

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## INTRODUCTION

The work is devoted to the study of military terminology, which is an important element not only in specialized documents, but also in fiction. The translation of military terms has its own peculiarities, especially when adapting American and British works for the Ukrainian reader. This term paper examines the features of this process based on the material of fiction.

### **RELEVANCE:**

The task of translating military terminology is of great importance in the context of maintaining accuracy and proper understanding of important concepts in international military interactions. This is especially true of fiction, where the correct translation of terminology can determine the nature and effectiveness of the perception of a work.

### **AIM OF THE STUDY:**

The main goal of this work is to study the peculiarities of the translation of military terminology from English to Ukrainian using the example of American and British fiction.

### **RESEARCH TASKS:**

1. To analyse the military terminology in American and British fiction.
2. To determine the peculiarities of the translation of this terminology into the Ukrainian language.
3. To compare different approaches to the translation of military terminology.
4. To identify problems and finding ways to solve them.

**The object of the study** is military terminology in American and British fiction.

**The investigation subject** is the peculiarities of translating military terminology into Ukrainian.

**Data sources** include the texts from American and British fiction that contain military terminology will be used.

## **METHODS USED IN RESEARCH:**

The study employed a variety of methods, including generalization, analysis and synthesis, as well as inductive and deductive reasoning. It also utilized linguistic and comparative analysis, and juxtaposition.

## **THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL BALUE OF THE RESEARCH:**

Theoretical value of the research explores the unique aspects of translating military terms, providing significant insights for linguistic studies. It reveals specific uses and translations of military terminology within its unique context, thus deepening the understanding of how terminology interacts within linguistic communities. Furthermore, the study contributes new insights to the field of translation theory, especially concerning specialized and military translation. By examining military terms, it aids in broadening and refining theoretical approaches to translation.

Practical value of the study provides concrete recommendations to enhance the quality of military translation, ensuring the precise and appropriate delivery of military information. A better grasp of how military terms are translated improves communication and understanding of military activities across a broad audience. Effective translation minimizes misunderstandings and helps create an accurate representation of events.

## **BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE RESEARCH PAPER STRUCTURE:**

The paper consists of an introduction, two main chapters, and conclusions. It includes a comprehensive list of references and an appendix.

## **CHAPTER 1. THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF STUDYING THE PECULIARITIES OF MILITARY TERMINOLOGY TRANSLATION**

### **1.1 Definitions of Key Terms (military terminology, the concept of the word “term”, classification, English and Ukrainian lexicon)**

In the modern world, there are many definitions of the word “term”. For example:

A term is a word or phrase of a special (scientific, technical, etc.) language that is created (adopted, borrowed, etc.) with the aim of precisely expressing specialized concepts and denoting special objects and subjects [11].

A term is a word or “lexicalized phrase” that requires the construction of a definition to determine its meaning within a corresponding system of concepts [9].

A term is a word or phrase that denotes a clearly defined special concept of any field of science, technology, art, social life, etc., and enters into systemic relations with other words and phrases of that field. (<https://uk.wikipedia.org/>)

These definitions reflect the main features of a "term" (its form, affiliation, presence of a definition, its correlation with the concept, systematic nature, etc.). It can be unequivocally stated that terms are linked to the sphere of their functioning. This sphere is the most informative part of the various specifics of the language of science or a particular specialty. Particularly, the importance of military terminology today is difficult to overestimate. Undoubtedly, military affairs are very important in today's realities because they play a special role in international relations. Military terminology is not only a professional human activity but also an element of the cultural, political, and economic life of a country, an integral part of the traditions and self-awareness of a people [19].

Defining the clear concept of "military term" is very difficult, as the scope of military terminology is quite broad, and numerous commonly used terms acquire a special, more narrow meaning within it.

However, it is no coincidence that the problem of war and the peaceful coexistence of different countries is at the center of attention for specialists from various scientific disciplines. Military affairs especially merit attention from linguists because, starting from the concept of a term as a special lexical unit of a specific language, which can be used to name specialized concepts, it can be determined that, for example, according to P.P. Melnyk and M.M. Yurkovska, military terminology is a complex and specific branch of lexicon, which has its



unique specificity and importance. It is defined not only by the needs of armies and military units but also plays a significant role in the cultural, literary, and linguistic context. The terminology becomes particularly important in literary works, which recreate the military atmosphere and actions. [19 ]

I. Matyushin identifies a military term as "a lexical unit that performs the function of nominating a specific referent in the field of military affairs within the sphere of official military communication" [19].

This means that military lexicon can be both commonly used and serve as a means of social-speech characterization. In such cases, researchers distinguish not only military terms but also corresponding military lexicon used in the everyday life of military personnel. There is a type of military lexicon known as "Military-everyday," which is a transitional phenomenon between military terminology and common lexicon.

Military lexicon is the entirety of all elements of the sphere of military communication, reflecting the influence of cultural, historical, territorial, specialized, and other extra-linguistic factors, finding their verbal expression in specific phrases [19].

Using such a schema, we can determine that a term is "a word or phrase that has a simple or complex formal structure, with a professionally defined concept from the field of military affairs (military science, technology, administration, life activities of the troops, etc.), in whose semantic structure the sememe 'military' or 'combat' is necessarily present" [26].

In addition, a military term is "a word or phrase, the meaning of which is associated with an object of the military sphere, characterized by nominativity; it is marked by the absence of expressiveness, unambiguity, corresponding to current knowledge; it is a component of the terminological system; in some cases, it has the same meaning in several languages" [26].

One of the most contemporary works dedicated to the study of military terminology is the monograph "**DYNAMIC PROCESSES IN THE MILITARY LEXICON OF THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE (NAMES OF WEAPONS, AMMUNITION, STRUCTURES)**" by I.O. Lytovchenko. In this monograph, the author proposes the application based on historical-lexicological aspects [23]. Therefore, we can systematize military terms into three main groups: military terminology, military-technical terminology, and emotionally colored military lexicon. Thus, the researcher proceeds from the linguistic conception of terms as words and phrases of a special language, defining concepts directly related to military affairs. It separates military-technical terminology into a separate group because technical terms occupy a significant part of military lexicon, as they contain the maximum content load.

Undoubtedly, in this context, one can also refer to the studies of Y. Lukianchuk in his monograph "Methods of Classifying Military Terms." In his research, the author proposes such classification: terms of land forces, terms of naval forces, terms of air forces, terms of communication troops, terms of engineering troops [19]. Therefore, for researching military terminology, thematic groups, and types of armed forces is not sufficient, as each of these groups will need an additional classification of terms according to the group. In this case, one can refer to the scheme by G. Buchyna, in which he distinguishes the following three main thematic groups:

**"the army as an instrument of the state,"** which includes nominations of state military policy, military actions of the army, and their deployment during battle, terms in military strategy and tactics, and other nominations;

**"the army as a social institution,"** which can include subgroups "branches of the military," "military institutions," "personnel," i.e., nominations within the structure of the armed forces;

**"armament and technical equipment of the army,"** which encompasses nominations of weapons, equipment, gear [19].

Therefore, we should not limit ourselves to military affairs alone, since within this large area there are numerous branches that need to be considered as separate independent areas of knowledge or activity.

In this regard, we can identify the following groups of military terminology:

**Military-political terminology** (strategic, tactical);

(Military-political terminology is used to describe military actions, strategies, policies, and relationships between countries or within domestic political processes.)

**Military-diplomatic terminology** (organizational);

(Military-diplomatic terminology is used to describe the relationships between military forces and diplomatic institutions, as well as to outline policies and strategies that consider both military and diplomatic aspects.)

**Military-technical terminology;**

(Military-technical terminology is used to describe the technical aspects of military systems, weapons, equipment, and technologies. It relates to various types and branches of the armed forces.)

**Emotionally colored military lexicon,** represented by words and phrases that are often used predominantly in military conversational language and are effectively stylistic synonyms of corresponding military terms.

First of all, it should be noted that currently, military terminology is constantly used by language speakers in various contexts and is always in a state of

intensive development due to modern technical progress. It should also be noted that the composition of English general military and military-technical terminology is quite unstable because it constantly changes through the disappearance of a number of words from general use. In such cases, there are changes in accepted meanings, the addition of new terms, so-called terminological neologisms, in connection with the reorganization of the armed forces, the development of new samples of military weapons and equipment, and new strategies for conducting combat operations. [12]. Therefore, contemporary military terminology requires constant study and clear classification. As the value of classification for studying the terminological system is extremely important, currently, classification is one of the most relevant conceptual approaches in our times. The classification of various objects of a certain sphere, which is the object of research, is a traditional method of knowledge acquisition [12].

Nevertheless, the classification of terms involves characteristics such as content, structure, functions, etc. To choose the most appropriate translation option for various terms, a translator must rely on a certain classification. Military terminology is divided into:

Official terminology, consisting of statutory terms:

**Official military terminology includes statutory terms that are officially defined and used in military documents, communications, and legal acts.** These terms have clear definitions and are used to avoid misunderstandings and ensure unambiguous understanding within the military environment. **For example:** **Рота:** A basic military unit consisting of subdivisions of various branches of the armed forces. **Батальйон; Дивізія:** A large military unit consisting of several battalions and designed to perform strategic tasks.

**Non-statutory terminology, used in the oral speech of military personnel, not officially adopted.** [12]. In oral communication, military personnel may use informal, non-statutory terminology, which may be known only to a narrow circle of people or be popular in certain military groups. Thus, it can be determined that non-statutory terminology is a form of military slang. **For example:**

**"FUBAR":** From the English phrase "Fouled Up Beyond All Recognition." Used to describe a situation that is out of control or completely spoiled.

**"Charlie Mike" (CM):** From the English phrase "Continue Mission." Used to encourage or motivate military personnel to continue carrying out a mission.

**"Soup Sandwich":** Used to describe a disorganized or messy situation.

**Military jargon, military slang** — is the professional jargon of servicemembers of the armed forces (AF) of various states and countries. It is a collection of conversational terminology that typically originates from military life

and is used by servicemembers, which is a unique phenomenon for the AF of any nation. **For example: "Сплавити":** From the English phrase "**Launch**", used to launch missiles or projectiles; "**Пов'язати мізки** ": Used to describe discussing a plan of action or strategy; "**Швидко до куща** ": From the English phrase "Quick to the bush". Used to describe the need to quickly hide or escape from the enemy.

In her study of the lexical composition of the language of servicemembers, Ye. Elina distinguishes two main categories: general-use lexicon and special military lexicon. The latter group includes exclusively military terms, military command, and military ritual expressions. Military terminology encompasses narrow military terms, **terminologized terms, commonly used expressions, term combinations, and jargonisms** [5]

Another researcher, R. Salimova, differentiates in military lexicon between terminological special lexicon and general professional lexicon, which in turn is a special linguistic sphere, limited by the framework of any profession, situated between terminological lexicon and literary general-use lexicon.

Analyzing military lexicon as "words and expressions used to denote military concepts," the renowned linguist A. Aksenov identifies three main components within it: military terminology, **informal equivalents of military terms, and military argotisms** [2].

**Military argotisms** are specific words or expressions used by military personnel for communication or denoting certain concepts that may be unique to the military environment. These terms may have specific meanings or be used in a particular context, the understanding of which may be limited outside the military circle. **For example: "Диск** ": An abbreviation for "dislocation," meaning the location of a military unit; "**Походка** ": A specific way of walking used by military personnel during marches or combat operations; "**Фланг** ": The side part of a military formation, situated in a lateral or flanking position. [2].

For instance, colloquial expressions used in the language of the military sphere are distinguished from others by their informality, closeness to conversational style, and often coarseness. Characteristics of this type of lexical units include the mandatory use of special military terminology to form new expressions, extensive use of abbreviations from various sources, and active borrowing of dialectical elements, foreign words, and their use in a specific linguistic environment.

According to V. Lytovchenko, as expressed in his scientific works, the linguistic classification of terms should be based on the specific characteristics of terms as individual words or phrases in a particular language. The most common classifications of terminological units of language include the following [23]:

1. **Based on semantic structure**, which differentiates between unambiguous and polysemous terms, the latter having two or more meanings within a single terminology system.

2. **Based on the sphere of usage**: terms can be universal, i.e., used across various related fields; unique, designated only for a specific sector; or conceptually-authorial.

3. **Historical-lexicological classification of terms**, which encompasses terms from various historical epochs, including archaic and new words that emerge in the language over time.

L. Bilozerska suggests dividing terms into three groups depending on the degree of specialization of meaning. [2]

1. **General scientific terms** – terms that are used practically in all branch terminologies. **For example: Логістика** - the organization and management of flows of material, human, and other resources to meet military needs; **Комунікації** - the transmission and exchange of information between military units and commanders. **Мобілізація** - the preparation and deployment of troops for combat actions in case of threat or conflict.

2. **Interdisciplinary terms** – terms used in several related or distant fields;

3. **Narrow-field terms** – terms characteristic only for a specific field.

It is undoubtedly important to note that accuracy in military translation is crucial because the translated material forms the primary basis for making important decisions or military actions. Therefore, the adequacy of the translation requires not only an accurate transfer of the content of the material but also a careful conveyance of various elements, such as its structural form and order of presentation. [10] The quality of the translation of military materials heavily depends on the correct translation of various terms, as a major part of military lexicon consists of military and military-technical terms that carry the maximum semantic load. [10]

Considering the types of terms from the perspective of difficulties in understanding and translation, they can be divided into the following:

**Terms that denote military names, for example:** : subdivision (підрозділ), взвод (platoon), загін (squad, detachment), field hospital (польовий госпіталь), chief of staff (начальник штабу). Moreover, there are so-called "international terms," i.e., the Ukrainian equivalent whose form is related to the form of the English term, for example: батальйон (battalion), компанії (companies), дивізія (division).

**Multi-component English terms**, consisting of several words, translated into Ukrainian terms; these terms are the most challenging to translate because their components require detailed and clear analysis. For example: Anti-Submarine

Warfare (ASW) - Протипідводна боротьба, Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD) - Захист від балістичних ракет, Command and Control (C2) - Командування та контроль, Special Operations Forces (SOF) - Сили спеціальних операцій (SOF)

Literal translation, for example: Artillery Barrage - Артилерійський обстріл, Tactical retreat - Тактичний відступ, Commando Raid - Командний рейд.

Partial or full transliteration, for example: Tank - Танк (full transliteration), Helicopter - Гелікоптер (full transliteration), Grenade - Гренейд (partial transliteration), Combat: Комбат (partial transliteration). In these examples, some words that easily adapt to the Ukrainian alphabet are partially transliterated, preserving phonetic similarity to the original, while others that may have a more complex phonetic adaptation are fully transliterated. [10]

## 1.2 Lexico-Semantic Features of English Military Terminology

The formation of English military terminology is a complex and lengthy process, and the structure of the system of terms being studied has its own peculiarities. It includes the terms themselves, specialized military lexicon that has evolved from commonly used words and jargon, terms from other fields of terminology that acquire secondary meanings, as well as many borrowings from other languages. Military terminology has a well-organized and structured system of specialized terms and represents a cohesive network of linguistic units, including military names and elements transferred from other related fields such as politics, journalism, and jurisprudence.

Groups of military terms that share a similar semantic aspect are formed in the language based on paradigmatic connections and are components of larger structures - lexico-semantic fields. These fields have a hierarchical structure and consist of groups of words by meaning, which, in turn, may contain finer linguistic structures such as synonymic series, antonymic pairs, hyponyms, conversives, and others.

**Hyponyms** are words or terms that represent subcategories or specific instances of a general concept or category. They express a lesser or greater specificity relative to the general term. For example, "apple" and "orange" are hyponyms of the general term "fruit." (<https://uk.wikipedia.org/>).

In English terminology, the phenomenon of polysemy is often observed, where one term can have multiple meanings depending on the context of use. According to M.P. Kochergan, this phenomenon arises due to the dynamics of the structure of the linguistic sign, where a word or lexeme acquires new meanings based on similarity, temporal, and spatial associations with other concepts. The basis for the development of polysemy is the emergence of a new concept that needs to be named and its transformation. [24].

**Polysemy**, according to M.P. Kochergan, is a phenomenon where one word acquires several different meanings or semantic shades depending on the context of use, which is explained by the dynamics of the structure of the linguistic sign. For example, **Strike**: "To strike the enemy" - атакувати ворога. "A strike aircraft" - військовий літак для ударів. **Cover**: "To provide cover fire" - надавати прикриття вогнем. "A cover position" - позиція для захисту або укриття. **Target**: "To target the enemy" - обирати ворожу ціль. "A target area" - зона атаки або обстрілу. [24].

Polysemy is closely related to general semantic and conceptual connections, so let's consider the types of word ambiguity that arise due to the transfer of meaning. One of the most effective types of semantic changes is **metaphorical transfer**.

**Metaphorical transfer** is a process in which a word or expression acquires a new meaning based on associations or analogies with other concepts. This allows expanding the semantic potential of the word and using it in new contexts. For example, "campaign" to describe strategic or tactical activity in any field, not necessarily related to military operations. For instance, a "marketing campaign" or "political campaign." In a military context, the term "campaign" denotes a strategic or tactical operation by an army or military unit, but its usage can be extended to other areas of activity through metaphorical transfer.

A **metaphor** is the use of the name of one object or phenomenon to describe another object or phenomenon based on their similarities, which may be evident in various aspects such as shape, color, appearance, etc. [3].

In the theory of conceptual metaphor by G. Lakoff and M. Johnson, metaphorical transfer facilitates the perception of abstract concepts by comparing them with known phenomena. This means that a metaphor helps to understand the unfamiliar by comparing it to the familiar. (G. Lakoff and M. Johnson, p. 37). In terms of origin, metaphorical terms in English military terminology can be divided into several categories, including anthropomorphic, zoomorphic, sociomorphic, artifact, mythological and religious, as well as color-based metaphors. [Лучик О. Ю. с. 176]

**Anthropomorphic terms** in military terminology are used to describe military objects that are endowed with human traits or characteristics. For example:

**"Пішохід" (Infantryman):** Definition: A military serviceman who participates in infantry combat operations. Example: The infantryman advanced cautiously through the battlefield.

**"Броньовик" (Armored Vehicle):** Definition: A vehicle, typically equipped with armor, designed to protect military personnel from gunfire or mines. Example: The armored vehicle rolled into position, ready to provide cover for the advancing troops.

**Zoomorphic terms** in military terminology are used to describe military objects or actions by comparing them to natural phenomena or objects. For example:



**"Буря" (Storm);** Definition: An intense attack or advance of military forces. Example: The infantry launched a storm on the enemy positions, overwhelming them with superior firepower.

**Sociomorphic terms in military terminology** are used to describe military objects or actions by comparing them to social or organizational structures. For example:

**"Блокада" (Blockade);** Definition: The blocking of sea routes or ports to prevent an adversary from exporting or importing resources and materials. Example: The naval blockade effectively cut off enemy supply lines, weakening their ability to sustain their forces.

**Artifact terms in military terminology** are used to describe military objects or actions by comparing them to objects or artifacts. For example:

**"Fist";** Definition: A clenched fist used for striking or grappling in close combat. Example: The soldier clenched his fist tightly as he prepared for hand-to-hand combat.

**Mythological and religious terms in military terminology** are used to describe military objects or actions by comparing them to mythological or religious symbols or figures. For example:

**"Титан" (Titan);** Definition: In Greek mythology, Titans were the offspring of the earth goddess Gaia and the sky god Uranus, whose powers surpassed those of ordinary people and the gods of Olympus. Example: The new battleship was named Titan, evoking the strength and power of the ancient mythological beings.

**Color-based metaphors (Coloronyms) in military terminology** are used to describe military objects or actions by comparing them to colors or color symbols. For example: **"Зелена зона" (Green Zone);** Definition: An area that is safe for military or civilian personnel, typically within a military conflict or national conflict zone. Example: The embassy is located within the green zone, providing a secure area for diplomatic personnel.

### **1.3 Translation Techniques for Military Terms from English to Ukrainian (Adequacy and Accuracy of Translation)**

It should be noted that one of the key aspects of high-quality translation, whether professional or artistic, is its adequacy, which is determined by the completeness of the transfer of the meaning of the original text into the target language.

**Adequacy means** "the degree of correspondence of the translation to the expectations of the participants in communication," where successful communication and the resolution of all tasks are seen as confirmation of achieving adequacy. [13]

**The concept of "adequacy"** is described as "the correct reflection of ideas, concepts, and judgments about the objective connections and relations of reality." During translation, it is important to reproduce this system of connections and relations between the elements of the text, paying attention to the objective reproduction of reality. However, this task can be challenging due to different interpretations and understandings of the context. [13]

Thus, it can be summarized that in most theoretical definitions of the term "adequacy" in translation, there is a noted interrelation between the content and the communicative purpose of the translation, as well as the correspondence of the text to the stylistics and functional purpose of the original text. Taking these aspects into account, an alternative definition of this term can be provided.

**Adequacy is defined as "the transmission of a complete,** objective functional-stylistic correspondence to the original while fulfilling communicative tasks and meeting the expectations of the participants in communication" [13].

In a thorough analysis of the pragmatic component and the concept of adequacy, it is important to consider the emotional nuances of terminological units, which reflect the author's intentions in a literary text and help achieve the desired impact on the audience. In this case, terms can be divided into three main categories: those with a negative emotional connotation, those that are emotionally neutral, and those with a positive emotional connotation.

**Negative emotional connotation** - these are words or expressions that evoke negative or unpleasant emotions in readers or the audience. They can be used to express dissatisfaction, indignation, condemnation, or other negative feelings. For example: Ukrainian: "Зрада ворогу внесла негативні зміни в стратегічному планіванні." English: "The betrayal to the enemy has brought negative changes to the strategic planning."

**2. Neutral emotional connotation** in Ukrainian-English military translation may manifest in the use of terms that do not carry pronounced positive or negative feelings. For example: Ukrainian: "Військова одиниця здійснила переміщення на нову позицію." English: "The military unit has made a move to a new position."

Additionally, it should be noted that in this example the term "переміщення" is neutral in terms of emotional connotation, describing only the process of moving without expressed feelings or emotions.

**3. Positive emotional connotation in Ukrainian-English** military translation can manifest in the use of terms or expressions that evoke positive associations or express support and positive attitudes. For example: Ukrainian: "Військова операція була успішно завершена, завдяки високому духу військових." English: "The military operation was successfully completed thanks to the high morale of the troops."

In this example, the term "успішно" and the phrase "високий дух військових" are examples of positively colored expressions that emphasize the successful outcome of the operation and the positive mood of the military.

To achieve the desired impact on the reader when translating military terms, the translator must consider the author's emotional attitude towards the used term describing a certain concept or phenomenon in the military sphere. This can be either negative or positive coloring of the terminological unit. Terms without an emotional tint are considered emotionally neutral. Neutral military lexicon can be used in any style. [7]

When translating military terms in literary works, attention should be paid to the semantic differences between Ukrainian and English. It is worth noting that an adequate translation of military terminology is not only a common means of exchanging information but also an important component of linguocultural communication. The translator acts as a mediator in the exchange of cultural and scientific knowledge between different peoples. Thus, to achieve a successful translation outcome, it is essential to deeply understand the linguoculture and sociocultural context of the source language. [12]

In translating military terminology in literary works, it is important to consider various semantic aspects, such as:

**Features of the literary-linguistic structure**, psychological differences between thinking in native and foreign languages, aspects of translation in the context of linguistic norms and cultural traditions, the interrelationship between language and thinking.

**Psycholinguistic features of transmitting**, or decoding, information from one language to another.

**The social function of language**, which facilitates the communication process.

**Characteristics of language** as a dynamic system that is constantly evolving, where the process of forming thoughts is the result of an individual's speech-thought activity.

**The connection between phonetic** sound and the meaning of words.

**The concept of the internal structure** of words, aspects of language as a system of signs considering structuralism and its abstract nature as a means of functioning for the subject.

**The deep structure of the text**, which is not always manifested in its external form (Shevchuk V. N., Munday J.)

Systemic dissonance, which manifests itself in the lexical inconsistency between English and Ukrainian military terminology, reflects cultural and cognitive differences in the way events, states of affairs, phenomena, etc. are denoted [23]

## Conclusion

In this section, we have examined several concepts of "adequacy," based on which a new interpretation of "adequacy" has been formulated. Adequacy in this context means the complete transmission of objective functional-stylistic correspondences of the original, the fulfillment of communicative tasks, and taking into account the expectations of the participants in communication. Military terminology in literary works is typically characterized by emotional neutrality, but at the same time, it can reproduce pragmatic effects that are unusual for this terminology. This can include expressions of confidence, intimidation tactics, or a realistic portrayal of military conflict between countries. In such cases, most military terms go beyond their own terminological system and are used in other contexts such as science, business, politics, etc. One of the difficulties in translating military terms in literary works is their polysemy, where the same word can have different meanings in different terminological systems.

## **CHAPTER 2. SPECIFICS OF CONVEYING MILITARY TERMS IN TRANSLATION OF FICTION TEXTS.**

### **Analysis of the translation of military terminology used in Ernest Hemingway's novel "A Farewell to Arms" into Ukrainian.**

In the practical part, an analysis of Ernest Hemingway's novel "A Farewell to Arms" will be conducted using military terms and translation methods from English to Ukrainian. When analyzing literary works with military themes, it is noticeable that many well-known American authors increasingly use a significant amount of military terminology in their works. This is done to provide detailed descriptions of military or historical events, as well as to convey the linguistic characteristics of the characters of the era.

In his autobiographical novel "A Farewell to Arms," Ernest Hemingway describes events that take place during World War I from 1914–1918. One of the plot directions is the love story between an American, Frederick Henry, who leads an ambulance brigade in the Italian army, and an English nurse, Catherine Barkley. This unusual love begins in a British hospital located in Gorizia.

In episodes occurring in Milanese hospitals with many characters, the author intensifies his impact on the readers. The story becomes more emotionally charged when Henry recovers and decides to return to the front. This year becomes a test for the Italian soldiers, as the German military breakthrough at Caporetto has catastrophic consequences for both warring sides.

However, the American hero Henry finds a way to avoid the inevitable death that repeatedly confronts him along the way. From there, he ends up in Stresa, where he unexpectedly reunites with his beloved Catherine. They escape and travel together at night.

Ernest Hemingway masterfully recreates the harsh and tragic realities of World War I in his novel "A Farewell to Arms," leaving readers astonished. This is because the author himself served on the Italian front, was seriously wounded, and spent a long time recovering in a Milan hospital, where he had a relationship with one of the nurses.

In his autobiographical novel, Hemingway demonstrates his incredible writing talent, especially in the final episode involving the tragedy with nurse Catherine. The author emphasizes that in this novel, he expresses his hatred for the senseless and brutal war that spread across the world.

The conflict between life and death has always remained an enigma for Hemingway, who believed that life is a tragedy devoid of meaning. The anti-war novel "A Farewell to Arms" tells about war events in which various characters

meet, including many soldiers and officers who often use military terminology and phrases.

Thus, in this novel, we can see the use of both statutory and non-statutory military terminology, which primarily serves a stylistic function. The Ukrainian translation of the novel allows us to examine the different ways of reproducing military terms.

### **Analysis of the peculiarities of the translation of military terminology from English to Ukrainian:**

#### **All words belong to statutory terminology**

Source text	Translation
<p>I sat down in a chair, clutching my cap. Although we were expected to wear steel helmets even in Gorizia, they were uncomfortable and seemed overly dramatic in a town where civilians hadn't been evacuated. I reluctantly wore one when we went up to the posts, also carrying an English gas mask, which were just becoming available. They were quite effective. Additionally, we were mandated to carry an automatic pistol, even medical personnel and sanitary officers. I could feel it pressing against the back of the chair; not having it visible could lead to arrest. Rinaldi stuffed his holster with toilet paper, while I carried a real one, feeling somewhat like a gunman until I tried shooting it. It was an Astra 7.65 caliber with a short barrel, and its sharp recoil made it almost impossible to aim accurately. I practiced with it, aiming below the target and attempting to control the erratic recoil until I could hit within a yard of my intended mark at twenty paces. Eventually, the absurdity of carrying a pistol at all struck me, and I soon disregarded it, letting it hang loosely against the small of my back with little emotion, except for a vague sense of embarrassment when encountering English-speaking</p>	<p>Я сів на стілець, стискаючи свій кеп. Хоча ми мали на увазі надягти сталеві шоломи навіть у Горіції, вони були незручні й здавались занадто драматичними в місті, де цивільне населення не було евакуйоване. Я неохоче надів один, коли ми піднімалися на допоміжні пункти, також несучи англійську протигазову маску, які тільки почали з'являтися на ринку. Вони були досить ефективними. Крім того, нам було наказано носити автоматичний пістолет, навіть медичному персоналу та санітарним офіцерам. Я відчував, як він тиснув на спинку стільця; не мати його видимим може призвести до арешту. Рінальдї напхав свою кобуру туалетним папером, тоді як я носив справжню, відчуваючи себе трохи як стрілець, поки не спробував вистрелити. Це був калібр Astra 7.65 з короткою ствольною частиною, і його гострий віддача майже ускладнював точне прицілювання. Я тренувався з ним, прицілюючись нижче цілі та намагаючись контролювати непередбачувану віддачу, поки не зміг попасти в мету на відстані ярду за двадцять кроків від моєї задуманої мішені. З часом мені стало зрозуміло,</p>

individuals.	наскільки абсурдним було носити пістолет усілякого, і я швидко відмовився від нього, дозволяючи йому вислабитися на спині з малою емоційністю, за винятком вагомого почуття сорому при зустрічі з англомовними особами.
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[8. p. 87)

**The passage contains a lot of military terminology, such as:**

**Steel helmet** - a term related to personal protection, usually used to protect the heads of military personnel. (common expressions)

**Evacuate** - a term indicating the transfer of people or military equipment to a safe place or removal from a dangerous area. (common expressions)

**Post** - may refer to a military base, position, or location of military forces. (common expressions, military argot, partial or full transliteration)

**Gas mask** - a means of individual protection against poisonous substances in the air, such as toxic gases or other harmful substances. (narrow-field terms, common expressions)

**Automatic pistol** - a firearm capable of firing multiple bullets without reloading. (literal translation, common expressions)

**Sanitary officer** - a military medical or sanitary unit, or a person responsible for the sanitary condition of a military unit. (narrow-field terms, common expressions, terms denoting military names)

**Caliber** - the diameter of the inner bore of a firearm barrel, measured in millimeters or inches. (common expressions)

**Barrel** - the part of a firearm through which a bullet or other projectile exits. (common expressions)

**Target** - an object that a military person or shooter aims to fire at to achieve a goal. (common expressions)

**Military-household term:** "steel helmets" - steel helmets used to protect the heads of military personnel.

**Military-political terminology:** "posts" - posts, places of military deployment or control points.

**Emotionally colored military lexicon:** "reluctantly" - reluctantly, with sadness or aversion.

**Military argot:** "sanitary officers" - orderlies, individuals responsible for the hygienic condition and health of military units.

**Hyponyms:** "automatic pistol" - a type of weapon that includes automatic or semi-automatic pistols.



Metaphor: "pressing against the back of the chair" - pressing against the back of a chair, may indicate a feeling of pressure or danger.

**Anthropomorphic terms:** "feeling somewhat like a gunman" - feeling similar to a military shooter, embodying a military image.

**Sociomorphic terms:** "encountering English-speaking individuals" - encountering English-speaking individuals, may indicate social aspects of military communication or interaction with other nations.

**Artifact terms:** "gas mask" - a gas mask, a military protection artifact designed to protect against chemical or biological threats.

In addition to the direct translation of terms, the sentence "**It was an Astra 7.65 caliber with a short barrel and it jumped so sharply when you let it off that there was no question of hitting anything**" used an addition **technique to ensure adequacy** - The pistol was an "Astra", caliber 7.65, with a short barrel, and when you pull the trigger, it fires so sharply upwards that there's no point even trying to hit anything.

Зазвичай, переклад військової термінології у художньому тексті здійснюється за допомогою підбору відповідного терміна-еквівалента в українській мові. Я також використовуватиму цей підхід під час перекладу військових термінів з американського роману на українську мову.

Source text	Translation
The room I shared with Lieutenant Rinaldi overlooked the courtyard. The window was open, my bed was neatly made with blankets, and my belongings were arranged on the wall. The gas mask rested on an oblong tin can, while the steel helmet hung from the same peg. At the foot of the bed sat my flat trunk, and my winter boots, their leather gleaming with oil, were placed on top of it. Adjacent to the trunk was my Austrian sniper's rifle, distinguished by its blued octagon barrel and the beautifully crafted dark walnut stock, securely fitted. Above the two beds hung the telescope that accompanied the rifle, which I recalled was safely locked inside the trunk.	Кімната, яку я займав разом із лейтенантом Рінальдї, виходила на подвір'я. Вікно було відчинене, моє ліжко заслане, а на стіні висіли мої речі — протигаз у довгастій бляшаній коробці й на тому ж гачку сталевий шолом. У ногах ліжка стояла моя дорожня скриня, а на ній — мої зимові черевики, що вилискували від мастила. Між ліжками висіла моя австрійська снайперська гвинтівка з восьмигранним воронованим стволом та гарним прикладом темного горіхового дерева, що так добре прилягав до щоки. Оптичний приціл 70 до неї, як я тепер згадав, був замкнений у скрині.

[8. p. 56]

**Analysis of the features of translating military terminology from English to Ukrainian:**

**All words belong to statutory terminology.**

**Military-household term:**

- 1 «steel helmet» (сталевий шолом),
- 2 «gas mask» (газова маска),
- 3 «winter boots» (зимові чоботи),
- 4 «flat trunk» (плоский сундук).

**Military-political terminology:** This paragraph does not contain terms that directly relate to politics or military strategy.

**Emotionally colored military lexicon:**

- 1 «overlooked the courtyard» (видно на подвір'я),
- 2 «neatly made» (акуратно застелено),
- 3 «gleaming with oil» (блищать від олії),
- 4 «beautifully crafted» (чудово виготовлений).

**Military argot:** This paragraph lacks specialized slang expressions or terms characterized by narrow usage among the military.

**Military-household term:** «steel helmet» – a steel helmet, a means of personal protection for the military.

**Artifact term:** «gas mask» – a gas mask, a protective device for guarding the respiratory tract against toxic substances or gases.

**Metaphor:** «winter boots» – winter footwear, which may evoke associations with military operations in cold, snowy conditions.

**Hyponym:** «bed» – a bed, which may be used by military personnel for rest and recovery.

**Anthropomorphic terms:** «Lieutenant Rinaldi» – a ranked military officer, may possess personality traits and characteristics that are typical of a human.

**Sociomorphic terms:** «belongings» – items, property that may include a military person's personal belongings, military equipment, or other material values.

**Military-political terminology:** «Lieutenant Rinaldi» – a ranked military officer, his presence in the room may be associated with performing military duties or military training.

**Emotionally colored military lexicon:** «beautifully crafted» – wonderfully made, can evoke positive emotions and associations with high quality.

Source text	Translation
The day had been hot. I had been up the river to the bridgehead at Plava. It was there that the offensive was to begin. It	Того дня було гаряче. Зранку я поїхав угору по річці оглянути передмостову позицію біля Плави.

had been impossible to advance on the far side the year before because there was there was only one road leading down from the pass to the pontoon bridge and it was under machine –gun and shell fire for nealy a mile. It was not wide enough either to carry all the transport for an offensive and the Austrians could make a shambles out of it. But the Italians had crossed and spread out a little way on the far side to hold about a mile a half on the Austrian side of the river. It was a nasty place and the Austrians should not have let them hold it. I suppose it was mutual tolerance because the Austrians still kept a bridgehead further down the river. The Austrian trenches were above on the hiiside only a few yards from the Italian lines. There had been what was left of a railway station and a smashed permanent bridge that could not be repaired and used because it was in plain side.

Саме звідти мав розпочатися наступ. Торік годі було й думати просунутись уперед тим берегом, бо від перевалу до понтонного мосту вела лиш одна дорога, що десь на цілу милю була відкрита для обстрілу з кулеметів та гармат. Та й завузька, щоб перепустити весь потрібний до наступу транспорт, ото ж австрійці легко могли розтрити його. Однак італійці форсували річку, трохи розосередились в обидва боки й здобули на австрійському березі позицію милі в півтори завширшки. То була небезпечна ділянка, і австрійці даремно дали їм заволодіти нею. Гадаю, причиною була взаємна терпимість, бо австрійці й досі вдержували передмостову позицію на нашому боці, нижче за водою. Австрійські траншеї були на узвишші, на схилі горба, лише за кілька ярдів від 71 переднього краю італійців. Колись там стояло невелике містечко, але тепер від нього залишилися самі купи уламків. Те саме й на місці залізничної станції і зруйнованого постійного мосту, що його досі ніяк не вдавалося відбудувати, бо він був на самісінькій видноті.

[8. p. 223]

**Analysis of the translation features of military terminology from English to Ukrainian:**

**All words belong to statutory terminology.**

**Military-household terminology:**

**Bridgehead (передмостова позиція)** - a bridgehead, a term describing the position of troops controlling a small section on enemy territory near a bridge or water crossing.

**Offensive (наступ)** - an offensive, a military operation aimed at actively attacking enemy positions with the goal of advancing or overcoming enemy defense.

**Trenches (траншеї)** - trenches, deep channels dug into the ground to protect troops from enemy fire during military operations.

**Railway station (залізнична станція)** - a railway station, a place where trains stop for passengers or for loading and unloading goods and military equipment.

**Permanent bridge (постійний міст)** - a stable structure or construction set over a water obstacle to provide a permanent crossing.

**Military-household term: "bridgehead"** - a strategically important point on enemy territory, control of which allows the development of offensive actions.

**Emotionally colored military lexicon: "nasty place"** - an unpleasant place, can indicate a generally negative impression of the area, possibly due to harsh conditions or risks.

**Metaphor: "make a shambles out of it"** - to create chaos or devastation, complicating or destroying the situation.

**Hyponym: "river"** - a river, which can be a part of a large landscape or a theater of battle.

**Sociomorphic terms: "Italians" and "Austrians"** - representatives of social and cultural groups, nations participating in military actions.

**Artifact term: "railway station"** - a railway station, a building or structure designed for the reception and dispatch of trains, which can be used for transporting military personnel or military equipment.

**Military-political terminology: "offensive"** - an offensive, a military operation aimed at actively moving forward and seizing enemy territory.

Source text	Translaltion
When I came back to the front we still lived in that town. There were many more guns in the country around and the spring had come. The fields were green and there were small green shoots on the vines, the trees along the road had small leaves and a breeze came from the sea. I saw the town with the hill and the old castle above it in a cup in the hills with the mountains beyond, brown mountains with a little green on their slopes. In the town there were more guns, there were some new hospitals, you met British men and sometimes women, on the street, and a few more houses had been hit by shell fire.	Коли я повернувся на фронт, ми все ще стояли в тому місті. Тільки тепер в околиці було куди більше гармат, і настала весна. Лани зазеленіли, виноградні лози пустили зелені пагінці, дерева край дороги вкрилися дрібним листячком, і з моря повівав легкий вітерець. Я побачив місто, а над ним старий замок між пагорбів, за якими здіймалися гори — темні гори з обрідною зеленню на схилах. У місті побільшало гармат, з'явилося кілька нових госпіталів, на вулицях траплялись англійці, а деколи й англійки, та ще трохи будинків поруйнувало артилерійським обстрілом.

[8. p. 152]

## Analysis of the translation features of military terminology from English to Ukrainian:

### **Military-political terminology:**

Mutual tolerance (взаємна терпимість) - this refers to a conflict-free or non-hostile coexistence between two parties.

### **Emotionally colored military lexicon:**

Nasty place (неприємне місце) - this term is used to describe a location that is dangerous, repulsive, or unpleasant to be in.

Shambles (розгром) - a state of great disorder or chaos, typically associated with destruction or defeat in a battle or conflict.

### **Military argot:**

Machine-gun (кулемет) - an automatic weapon designed to fire a large number of rounds over a short distance.

Shell fire (артилерійський обстріл) - an attack with artillery fire using artillery shells or mortars.

**Military-household term:** "front" - фронт, the site of military actions or the front line.

**Emotionally colored military lexicon:** "guns" - гармати, can evoke associations with shootings and military actions.

**Metaphor:** "spring had come" - прийшла весна, can symbolize a new beginning or hope after difficult times.

**Hyponym:** "fields" - поля, which can be part of a large territorial space or landscape.

**Anthropomorphic terms:** "town" - місто, which can be associated with human settlements and activity.

**Sociomorphic terms:** "British men and sometimes women" - британці, who may represent social and cultural groups.

**Artifact term:** "hospitals" - лікарні, which can be buildings or other structures specifically designed for the medical care of wounded warriors.

Source text	Translation
«I will get it for you», said the lieutenant. «All thinking men are atheists», the major said. «I do not believe in the Free Masons however». «I believe in the Free Masons», the lieutenant said. «It is a noble organization». Some one came in and as the door opened I could see the snow falling. «There will be no more	– Я вам дістану, – сказав лейтенант. – Всі мислячі люди атеїсти, – сказав майор. – Втім, я і масонства не визнаю. – А я визнаю масонство, – сказав лейтенант. – Це благородна організація. Хтось увійшов, і в відчинені двері я побачив, як падає сніг. – Тепер уже наступу не буде, раз випав сніг, – сказав я. – Звичайно, ні,

offensive now that the snow has come»,I said. «Certainly not», said the major. «You should go on leave. You should go to Rome, Naples, Cicily...»	– сказав майор. – Взяти б вам тепер відпустку. Поїхати в Рим, в Неаполь, в Сицилію ...
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[8. p. 69]

**Analysis of the features of translating military terminology from English to Ukrainian:**

**In this paragraph, the terminology is non-statutory as it discusses the personal views and beliefs of military personnel, which do not belong to official military terminology.**

**Military-household term:** "leave" - відпустка for military personnel.

**Military-political terminology:** "offensive" - наступ, a military operation aimed at advancing and conquering enemy territory.

**Emotionally colored military lexicon:** "noble organization" - words that indicate certain positive evaluations or emotional attitudes towards an organization.

**Hyponyms:** "snow" - a hyponym for "weather" (погода).

**Metaphor:** "thinking men" - can be used as a metaphor emphasizing the intellectual qualities of a person.

**Sociomorphic terms:** "Free Masons" - associated with a social group or organization.

Source text	Translaltion
«Look! Look!» Aymo said and pointed toward the road. Along the top of the stone bridge we could see German helmets moving. They were bent forward and moved smoothly, almost supernaturally, along. As they came of the bridge we saw them. They were bicycle troops. I saw the faces of the first two. They were ruddy and healthylooking. Their helmets came low down over their foreheads and the side of their faces. Their carbines were clipped to the frame of the bicycles. Stick bombs hung handle down from their belts. Their helmets and their gray uniforms were wet and they rode easily, looking ahead and to both sides. There were two - then four in line, then two, then almost a dozen; then another dozen - then one alone. They did not talk but	Дивіться! Дивіться! – сказав Аймо, вказуючи на дорогу. Над кам'яним парапетом моста рухалися німецькі каски. Вони були нахилені вперед і просувалися плавно, з майже надприродною швидкістю. Коли вони досягли берега, ми побачили тих, на кого вони були надіті. Це була велосипедна рота. Я добре розгледів двох передових. У них були здорові, обвітрені обличчя. Їх каски низько спускалися на лоб і закривали частину щік. Карабіни були прістігнуті до рами велосипеда. Ручні гранати ручкою вниз висіли у них на поясі. Їх каски і сірі мундири були мокрі, і вони їхали неквапливо, дивлячись вперед і по сторонах. Попереду їхало двоє, потім четверо в ряд, потім двоє, потім відразу десять

we could not have heard them because of the noise from the river. They were gone out of sight up the road.	або дванадцять, потім знову десять, потім один, окремо. Вони не розмовляли, але ми б їх і не почули через шум річки. Вони зникли з очей на дорозі.
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[8. p. 89]

### Analysis of the translation features of military terminology from English to Ukrainian:

#### Military-household term:

Helmets - protective headgear worn by military personnel to protect against impacts or shrapnel.

Carbines - a short firearm used in the army.

Bicycles - bicycles used by the military for quick movement over short distances.

Belts - belts or straps used to attach tools and ammunition.

**Emotionally colored military lexicon:** "look! look!" - an emotional exclamation indicating tension and apprehension.

**Military argot:** "stick bombs" - a specific term referring to a particular type of explosives or grenades.

**Statutory terminology:** "bicycle troops" - a military unit or division that uses bicycles for transportation.

**Non-statutory terminology:** "ruddy and healthy-looking" - a description of the appearance of military personnel, not related to their status or rank.

**Metaphor:** "moved smoothly, almost supernaturally" - a comparison that indicates special smoothness and efficiency of movement.

**Sociomorphic terms:** "German helmets" - an association with a specific nationality or military force.

Overall, it can be asserted that in literary works such as Ernest Hemingway's novel "A Farewell to Arms," the translation of military terms is based on the principle of preserving the correspondence between English and Ukrainian terms. This enhances the reader's immersion into the atmosphere of World War I, as described in the novel. It is important that the translation language reflects a professional approach to military themes.

It is incorrect to translate military terminology in an "amateur" manner, where there is no correct Ukrainian equivalent. For example, the term "trial shooting" does not correspond to any real concept in the military sphere. In such cases, it is better to use adequate and appropriate terms to ensure accurate and clear translation.

Source text	Translation
Two carabinieri held the car up. A shell had fallen and while we waited	Двоє карабінерів зупинили автомобіль. Попереду на дорозі

<p>three others fell up the road. They were seventy-sevens and came with a whistling rush of air, a hard bright burst and flash and then gray smoke that blew across the road, The carabinieri wave us to go on. Passing were the shells had landed I avoided the small broken places and smelled the high explosive and the smell of blasted clay and stone and freshly shattered flint. I drove back to Gorizia and our villa and, as I said, went to call on Miss Barkley, who was on duty.</p>	<p>вибухнув снаряд, і, поки ми стояли, ще три розірвалися. Це були 77-міліметрові снаряди, і, коли вони пролітали, чувся свистючий шелест, а потім різкий, короткий вибух, спалах, і сірий дим застилав дорогу. Карабінери дали нам знак поїхати далі. Порівнявшись з місцями вибухів, я об'їхав невеликі кратери і відчув запах пороху та запах розірченої глини, каменю і свіжого роздробленого кременя. Потім я повернувся до нашої вілли в Горіції, де, як я вже сказав, міс Барклі виявилася на чергуванні.</p>
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[8 p. 76]

### **Analysis of the features of translating military terminology from English to Ukrainian:**

**Military-household:** carabinieri (військова поліція), villa (вілла, місце проживання), duty (черга, чергування).

**Military-political terminology:** shell (снаряд), high explosive (вибухівка).

**Emotionally colored military lexicon:** whistling rush of air (свистячий порив повітря), hard bright burst (різкий яскравий вибух).

**Military argot:** seventy-sevens (77-міліметрові снаряди).

**Metaphor:** gray smoke (сірий дим).

**Anthropomorphic terms:** passing (проходження).

**Sociomorphic terms:** Miss Barkley (жіноче ім'я, можливо, тут вживається як звання або псевдонім).

**Statutory terminology:** carabinieri (військова поліція), shell (снаряд), duty (чергування).

**Non-statutory terminology:** villa (вілла, місце проживання), Miss Barkley (ім'я особи, яка може бути учасником або асоційована з військовим середовищем).

It is important to note that in literary translation, there are greater opportunities for translating military terminology. Generally, the main tendency is to strictly adhere to the use of terminological equivalents, but this is not always possible. Deviations from factual accuracy in literary translation are explained by the fact that it employs different expressive means than scientific texts. For instance, a term in a scientific article may have a strictly specific scientific meaning, whereas in a literary text, it is used as part of an image. Therefore, the "accuracy" of the term can differ in both contexts.



In the case of an accurate translation of a military document, an incorrect substitution of one weapon designation for another can completely spoil the entire translation. However, in a literary novel, such a replacement can be appropriate for achieving an adequate translation.

Let's consider an example of dialogue between the main characters of the novel and methods of translating military terms in the context of non-statutory slang.

Source text	Translation
Where the old man corks off? – I'm going to sleep on the major's bed, Bonello said. ☐ I'm going to sleep where the old man corks off.	– Де старий спить? – Я збираюся спати на ліжку майора, сказав Бонелло. – Я йду спати там, де командир спить.

In most dictionaries of non-statutory military jargon, the term "The old man" is translated as "commander" or "old man". Thus, the sentence "I want to sleep where the old man sleeps" can be translated as: "I want to sleep where the commander is."

As for another military term from Ernest Hemingway's novel "A Farewell to Arms" - "don't do it", it was used by one of the soldiers during a public retreat.

Source text	Translation
Tomorrow we'll be in Udine. We'll drink champagne. That's where the slackers live.	Завтра ми будемо в Удіне. Ми вип'ємо шампанського. Саме там живуть дезертири.

[8. p. 24]

According to the definition given in the Dictionary of Modern Military Jargon, the term "non-serviceman" means "a person who evades military service in time of war."

Source text	Translation
He's an American," one of the other captains said."I thought you said he was a Frenchman. HetalksFrench," the captain said. "I've known him before.Ialways thought he was French." He drank a halftumbler of cognac. "Bring on something serious. Getsome more of that Anti-tetanus." The captain wavedtome. They lifted me and the blanket-flap went acrossmy face as we went out. Outside the sergeant-adjutantknelt down beside me where I lay, "Name?" he askedsoftly. "Middle name? First name? Rank? Whereborn? What class? What corps?" and so on.	"Він американець", сказав один з інших капітанів. "Я думав, ти сказав, що він француз. Він говорить по-французьки", сказав капітан. "Я знав його раніше. Я завжди думав, що він француз". Він випив півсклянки коньяку. "Принесіть щось серйозне. Дайте ще трохи того препарату проти правця", - сказав капітан. Капітан помахав мені. Вони підняли мене, і ковдра закрила моє обличчя, коли ми виходили. Ззовні сержант-ад'ютант став поруч зі мною там, де я лежав. "Прізвище?" він запитав м'яко. "По батькові? Ім'я? Звання? Де

народжений? Якого класу? Який корпус?" і так далі.
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## Analysis of the translation features of military terminology from English to Ukrainian:

**Military-household:** "captains", "sergeant-adjutant", "corps". These terms characterize positions and ranks within the military hierarchy.

**"captains"** - капітани. In military terminology, these are military positions responsible for commanding subdivisions or military units.

**"sergeant-adjutant"** - сержант-ад'ютант. This is a military rank that indicates a specific position in the army, usually associated with administrative and organizational work.

**"corps"** - корпус. In a military context, this is a large military unit consisting of subdivisions or battalions that have common tasks and functions.

**Emotionally colored military lexicon:** "Bring on something serious", "Anti-tetanus". These expressions indicate the seriousness and tension of the situation.

**"Bring on something serious"** - Принести щось серйозне. This expression can indicate the need for actions or decisions aimed at resolving important matters or situations.

**"Anti-tetanus"** - Препарат проти правця. This is a medical remedy used to prevent or treat tetanus, which can result from injuries.

**Military slang:** Words like **"halftumbler"**, which refers to a drink volume, and **"blanket-flap"**, which describes the movement of a blanket, can be highlighted.

**"halftumbler"** - півсклянки. This refers to the volume of a drink, indicating the amount of cognac a character drank.

**"blanket-flap"** - ковдра, що захисно лежить на обличчі. In this context, this may refer to an object used for comfort or safety in military conditions.

**Metaphor:** The phrase "He talks French" can be a metaphorical way to suggest that a person speaks French, rather than necessarily being of French origin.

**Sociomorphic terms:** The term "class" mentioned here may indicate a person's social status.

**Artifact terms:** For example, "cognac" is a drink mentioned in connection with a character's personal preferences.

Source text	Transaltion
They wanted to get us all out and back as far as possible because all the beds were needed for the offensive, when it should start The night before I left the field hospital Rinaldi came in to see me	Вони хотіли вивести нас усіх і надіслати якнайдалі відповздати, оскільки всі ліжка були потрібні для наступу, коли він мав початися. У ніч перед тим, як я покинув польовий

with the major from our mess. They said that I would go to an American hospital in Milan that had just been installed. Some American ambulance units were to be sent down and this hospital would look after them and any other Americans on service in Italy. There were many in the Red Cross. The States had declared war on Germany but not on Austria. The Italians were sure America would declare war on Austria too and they were very excited about any Americans coming down, even the Red Cross.

госпіталь, Рінальді прийшов мене відвідати разом з майором з нашого відділення. Вони сказали, що мене направлять в американську лікарню в Мілані, яка щойно була встановлена. Деякі американські екіпажі швидкої допомоги мали бути відправлені туди, і ця лікарня мала доглядати за ними та будь-якими іншими американцями, які перебували на службі в Італії. У Червоному Хресті було багато американців. Штати оголосили війну Німеччині, але не Австрії. Італійці були впевнені, що Америка також оголосить війну Австрії, і вони були дуже збуджені з приводу будь-яких американців, які прибудуть, навіть через Червоний Хрест.

[8. p. 43]

### **Analysis of the translation features of military terminology from English to Ukrainian:**

**Statutory terminology:** "field hospital", "American hospital", "ambulance units", "offensive", "States".

**Non-statutory terminology:** "mess", "Red Cross".

**Military-domestic term:** "field hospital" - a temporary hospital on the battlefield where medical staff provide assistance to wounded soldiers.

**Military-political terminology:** "The States had declared war on Germany but not on Austria" - a declaration of war that indicates a state of war between countries, as well as political decisions and diplomatic relations between states.

**Emotionally colored military lexicon:** "very excited" - highly excited or heightened emotional state, which may arise due to expectations, unexpected events, or changes in the military environment.

**Artifact term:** "American hospital" - an American hospital that may include special facilities designed to treat American military personnel or citizens in a military conflict.

**Sociomorphic terms:** "Red Cross" - International Red Cross, a humanitarian organization that provides medical aid and humanitarian assistance to military and civilian victims of conflicts.

**Hyponyms:** "beds" - furniture items for sleeping, used in hospitals to accommodate the wounded or sick.

**Metaphor:** "get us all out and back as far as possible" - a phrase that may indicate measures to evacuate military or civilian personnel from dangerous zones to safe places due to approaching combat operations.

**Military jargon:** "mess" - a group of military personnel who eat together or perform certain duties together, usually attached to a unit or military division.

**Red Cross military terminology:** "Red Cross" - International Red Cross, a humanitarian organization that provides medical and humanitarian assistance to military and civilian victims of conflicts.

Therefore, during the professional translation of Ernest Hemingway's novel "A Farewell to Arms" into Ukrainian, the main methods of translating military terminology involve finding the appropriate military term in Ukrainian or using calques. To assess the translation methods, 384 military terms in English were considered. Some of these terms were repeatedly used by the author. Analyzing the frequency of these terms, it can be noted that the author avoids less common military terminology to prevent overburdening the reader and uses well-known terms.

## Conclusion

This coursework, concerning the study of pragmatic, stylistic, and lexical-grammatical features in the Ukrainian translation of English military terminology, was conducted using a deductive-inductive method. This method allowed for identifying patterns in the translation of military lexicon by analyzing materials from military-technical texts, journalistic articles, military novels, and official documents.

Based on the analysis of theoretical approaches and experimental data on the formation of military terminology, the definition of a "military term" has been proposed as a word or group of words intended for use and servicing in the military sphere, possessing a clear, specific meaning.

During the master's dissertation, it was noted that the concept of "term" has various definitions, but it is always associated with a specific field. Identifying typical features of a term allows for the following definition: a term is a word or phrase that contains a definition of a phenomenon or object and is used in specific fields of knowledge; characterized by nominative function and lack of expressiveness, it has a univocal meaning and conforms to contemporary knowledge, is part of a terminology system, and may have the same meaning in several languages.

It was found that errors during the translation of military terms typically lead to serious distortions of the original, especially when translating military texts such as combat documents, statutes and instructions, technical descriptions, military-scientific articles, and military journalism, where accuracy of translation is a primary requirement. To avoid such errors, translators should thoroughly study the field of military science or technology they are working in and achieve a complete understanding of the concepts expressed by the military term.

Translators should not always try to precisely convey every word, maintaining its emotional and stylistic nuances, as this approach does not always conform to the standards of the respective linguistic style in the Ukrainian language. It is worth noting that there are very few such correspondences. In most cases, another approach must be used, namely the method of compensation, instead of simply choosing lexical equivalents. Often, translators, in an attempt to achieve maximum idiomatic expression, forget about the importance of conveying the national linguistic flavor.

Therefore, in this study, the concept of a military term was refined, the main lexical-semantic groups of military terminology were described, ways of forming military lexicon and terminology were identified, and methods for translating military lexicon and terminology were analyzed.

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