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З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

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INTRODUCTION

The term paper is focused on exploring the translation of military terminology from Ukrainian into English. Military terminology presents unique challenges due to its technical nature and cultural nuances. Therefore, understanding the principles and strategies involved in translating such terminology is crucial for effective communication in military contexts.

Theoretical Background

The theoretical background of the study encompasses theories and concepts related to translation studies, linguistics, and military science. It delves into the complexities of language transfer, cultural adaptation, and domain-specific terminology. Additionally, it examines the role of context, audience, and purpose in determining translation strategies for military terminology.

Rationale for the Study

The study addresses the pressing need for accurate and contextually appropriate translation of military terminology in today's globalized world. As military operations increasingly involve multinational cooperation and communication, precise translation of terms becomes essential for effective coordination, understanding, and interoperability among allied forces.

Research Aim and Objectives

The aim of the research is to describe and analyze the challenges and strategies involved in translating military terminology from Ukrainian into English. The objectives include establishing principles for accurate translation, identifying common pitfalls, and proposing guidelines for enhancing translation quality in military contexts.

Investigation Subject

The subject of the investigation is the translation process of military terminology, including the linguistic, cultural, and technical aspects involved in rendering Ukrainian military terms into English equivalents.

Object of the Research

The object of the research is the translation of Ukrainian military terminology, focusing on the linguistic and cultural factors that influence the accuracy and effectiveness of the translated terms.

Data Sources

The research relies on a variety of data sources, including military documents, official publications, academic literature, and expert interviews. Additionally, corpus linguistics tools may be used to analyze large collections of translated texts for patterns and trends in military terminology translation.

Research Methods

The research employs a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods, including document analysis, comparative analysis, and expert surveys. Additionally, case studies and translation experiments may be conducted to examine specific translation challenges and solutions.

Theoretical and Practical Value

The study contributes to both theoretical understanding and practical application in the field of translation studies. It provides insights into the complexities of translating military terminology and offers practical guidelines for translators, military personnel, and language professionals involved in military communication.

Research Paper Structure

The research paper comprises several components, including an introduction, literature review, methodology section, results and analysis, discussion, conclusion, and references. Each section contributes to the overall

exploration of military terminology translation from Ukrainian into English, culminating in a comprehensive understanding of the topic.

CHAPTER 1. THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF MILITARY TERMINOLOGY RESEARCH

1.1. Basic Concepts of Terminology

Terminology is an important branch of linguistics specializing in the study of specialized terms and terminologies in various fields of knowledge, professions, and areas of activity. It investigates both the terms themselves and their structural features, usage, evolution, and relationships within specific disciplines and professional communities. Basic concepts of terminology encompass a wide range of aspects, including terms, terminological systems, principles of term formation, methods of terminography, and analysis of terminological composition in language. The main tasks of terminology include the systematization and classification of terminological units, the study of their structure and semantics, as well as the development of translation methodology and the creation of terminological dictionaries for effective communication in scientific, technical, medical, and other specialized fields. The history of terminology reflects the processes of the formation and development of this discipline. The beginnings of terminology as a separate scientific field date back to the 1920s-1930s when the growing need for specialized terminology demanded systematic analysis and organization of professional terms in various fields of knowledge. Modern terminology appears as a rich and diverse scientific discipline covering various aspects of linguistic terms and their use in different spheres. It includes theoretical research, methodological aspects, practical applications, and the development of new approaches to the study and analysis of terminological systems. The main concepts of terminology include:

- Term: a word or expression that is assigned a specific meaning within a particular field of knowledge, profession, or activity. It serves to clarify and

precisely define concepts and ideas used in that field. Terms are typically used to create specialized terminology, which helps avoid misunderstandings and ensures clarity and precision in communication among specialists.

- Technical and scientific terms often have complex structures and can be formed using special prefixes, suffixes, or roots that reflect their meaning and belonging to a specific field of knowledge. In addition, terms may have their own unique or technical definitions, distinct from their use in everyday language. Through the use of terms, experts can communicate accurately and efficiently, exchanging ideas, knowledge, and information within their field. Terminology is a key tool for the advancement of science, technology, and other professional fields that are constantly evolving and improving.

- Terminography is a branch of linguistics that studies and systematizes terminological units in various fields of knowledge, professions, or areas of activity. The main goal of terminography is to create dictionaries, glossaries, and other reference materials containing terms along with their definitions and other necessary information for the clear and precise use of language terminology.[1, c. 261]

The main tasks of terminography include:

This plays an important role in military translation as it helps establish order and logical structure in the field of military terminology, facilitating understanding and searching for necessary terms. As a science of terminology, terminography ensures the systematization and classification of terms within specific fields of knowledge, facilitating their easy retrieval and understanding.

Terminology can be organized and classified based on thematic categories, lexical aspects, functional characteristics, etc. For example, military terminology can be classified by types of weapons, military operations, structures of military

units, and other parameters, facilitating organization and classification of terms for further use in translation.

Terminological systematization contributes to the effectiveness of translation by ensuring clarity and accuracy in term usage. It enables translators to quickly find necessary terms and avoid misunderstandings and errors in terminology usage.

Thus, the systematization of terminological units through terminography is an important tool for organizing and classifying military terminology, facilitating its easy retrieval, understanding, and usage in the translation process.

Creating terminological dictionaries is a crucial step in working with military terminology. These dictionaries help systematize and consolidate the terminological material used in the military field, promoting quality and uniform communication in this area. Here are some advantages of creating terminological dictionaries:

1. Dictionaries help establish standardized terms and their definitions, preventing misunderstandings and incorrect usage of terms.

2. They serve as valuable sources of information about terms, their usage, and definitions, which can be used for education, research, and practical applications.

3. Students, newcomers to the field, as well as professionals, can utilize dictionaries for quick and correct assimilation and understanding of specific terminology.

4. Standardized terms help avoid misunderstandings and maintain language uniformity within the military community, promoting effective communication.

5. Terminological dictionaries can also be used to create translation resources and assist in producing quality translations of military texts.

Overall, creating terminological dictionaries is an essential step in the development and maintenance of military terminology, promoting quality and consistent communication in this field.

The creation of terminological resources plays a crucial role in supporting effective communication in the field, especially in the context of military activities. These resources help specialists in the field avoid misunderstandings and ensure clarity and precision of speech, which are critical aspects in military operations.

One of the important terminological resources is terminological dictionaries, which contain a large number of terms along with their definitions and explanations. These dictionaries help standardize terminology in the military field and ensure mutual understanding among specialists. Additionally, terminological databases and glossaries are useful sources of information for specialists, as they provide quick access to necessary terms and their definitions.

Additionally, specialized forums and online communities are often created on the internet for exchanging experiences and knowledge in the military field. These resources provide experts with the opportunity to discuss terminological issues, resolve contentious points, and find optimal terminological solutions.

Therefore, creating terminological resources is an important element in supporting effective communication in the military field, as they help avoid misunderstandings, ensure clarity of speech, and contribute to the standardization of terminology.

Standardization and harmonization of terminology are important aspects of terminography, especially in the military sphere. Here are some advantages of these processes:

Standardization and harmonization of terminology help avoid misunderstandings and confusion that may arise from using different terms to describe the same concepts. Consistent terminology allows specialists to communicate more quickly and effectively, exchanging experiences and

information, which influences the overall productivity and effectiveness of military operations.

Consistent terminology simplifies the process of education and training for new personnel in the military field, as students and educational institutions can work with the same terms and definitions. Standardized terminology facilitates the translation process of military documents, as translators can work with a consistent set of terms and definitions.[2, c. 82]

Consistent terminology promotes cooperation between different military forces and organizations from various countries, facilitating information exchange and coordination of joint actions.

Overall, standardization and harmonization of terminology play a key role in maintaining consistency and efficiency in the military environment, promoting quality communication and cooperation among different forces and structures.

Terminography plays an important role in the development of science, technology, medicine, law, and other professional fields where precision and standardization of terminology are crucial for effective knowledge and information exchange.[20]

Terminology represents a complex and structured system of terms used in a specific scientific, technical, professional, or artistic field of knowledge. It includes not only individual words or terms but also their definitions, synonyms, antonyms, relationships between them, and rules for their usage.

In terminology, each term has a clearly defined meaning that reflects a specific concept, process, or object within the respective field. This meaning should be standardized and unambiguous to avoid misunderstandings and ambiguities.

In addition to terms and their definitions, terminology also includes relationships between terms, which may reflect their hierarchy, generic and specific relations, as well as other logical or semantic connections.

Furthermore, terminology defines rules for the usage of terms in texts, documents, or communication. These rules may include requirements for writing and usage of terms, as well as for formatting and structuring texts.

Terminology is used to ensure clarity, accuracy, and unambiguity in communication within a field, as well as to facilitate understanding and exchange of information among experts, researchers, students, and other participants in that field. It is an important component of any scientific or professional activity, contributing to the development of knowledge and achievement of new results.

Term formation is the process of creating new terms in a language, which may include the formation of new words, derivatives, compounds, or the use of existing words in a new meaning.

Military terminology translation from Ukrainian to English has its peculiarities due to the specificity and technicality of military terms. Here are some of them: Military terminology often requires accuracy and uniformity in translation, as incorrect understanding or usage of terms can lead to serious misunderstandings or errors.

The translator must be familiar with the military context and technical aspects to accurately and precisely translate terms, considering their usage in military operations, tactics, and strategies. In some cases, it's important to find equivalent terms in English to convey the precise meaning of Ukrainian terms without loss of information. The translator should have an understanding of term formation processes and methods to adequately translate new or complex military terms into English.[3, c. 46]

Military terminology translation may also encounter cultural differences between Ukrainian and English languages, requiring careful consideration and adaptation of terms to the English-speaking context.

Successful translation of military terminology from Ukrainian to English requires not only language skills but also a deep understanding of military topics

and technical specificity, as well as the ability to accurately convey the essence of terms from one language to another.

Terminology system is a comprehensive set of interconnected terms that covers all aspects and aspects of a particular field of knowledge. It reflects the structure and logical connections between concepts characterizing this field and helps in generalizing, systematizing, and understanding these concepts.

The main characteristics of a terminology system include:

In a terminology system, each term is associated with other terms through logical or semantic relationships. This helps establish the internal structure of the system and understand the relationships between concepts.

The terminology system has a clear organizational structure that reflects the hierarchy and logical connections between terms. This helps organize knowledge within the field and facilitates understanding.

1. The terminology system establishes standardized terms and their interrelations, which helps avoid ambiguities and misunderstandings in communication between experts.

2. The terminology system is constantly evolving and supplemented with new terms and concepts according to the development of science and technology.

3. The terminology system is used to systematize knowledge, facilitate its exchange and development, and assist in the development of new theories and methods in the relevant field.[4, c. 120]

Terminographic description represents a systematic and structured description of terms used within a specific terminology system or field of knowledge. This description contains information about terms, their definitions, classification, varieties, relationships, and other characteristics necessary for a comprehensive understanding of the terminology system.

The main components of a terminographic description include:

1. These are specific and precise definitions of each term that clearly define its meaning and scope of application.

2. Terms can be classified according to various criteria, such as thematic area, functional purpose, morphological structure, etc. Classification helps organize and systematize the terminology system.

3. Some terms may have varieties or variations that differ in meaning, application, or usage context. Information about term varieties helps understand their diversity and usage.

4. This indicates the connections and relationships between different terms in the terminology system, such as synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, etc.

5. In addition to the basic characteristics of terms, terminographic description may contain other additional information that helps understand their meaning and usage context.

Terminographic description is an important tool for systematizing and managing terminological resources in various fields of knowledge and professions. It provides convenient access to terminological information and helps avoid misunderstandings and errors in the use of terms.

The development of terminology embodies a mosaic of research facets that encompass a wide range of aspects of specialized vocabulary. A unique refined kaleidoscope of terms, both sectoral and general, is revealed by known and innovative paths:

Cognitive terminology penetrates the mysteries of scientific thinking, revealing how terms reflect the intellectual landscape of the research world.

Text theory in terminology serves as an important bridge between different branches of linguistics, considering terms as key elements of text analysis and textual structures. Terminography, though known as a complex science, is constantly transforming, adapting to modern requirements and technologies to

create dictionaries that reflect contemporary realities. Anthropolinguistics, based on the history of terminology and its development, explores how language and culture interact in the process of formation and use of terms.[19]

These directions not only enrich our understanding of specialized vocabulary but also expand the horizons of possible applications and research in terminology.

1.2 Linguistic Features of Military Terminology

Military terminology plays a crucial role in the military domain, where precision, clarity, and unambiguity of speech are key to successful functioning and ensuring safety. It constitutes a complex and extensive system of terms used to describe various aspects of military activity, from tactical operations to the technical characteristics of weapons and equipment.

The linguistic features of military terminology are determined by its specific characteristics and context of use. Terms in this field can be complex in terms of morphological structure, semantic specificity, and speech style. Many terms have military origins and historical roots, which are reflected in their meaning and usage.

One of the peculiarities of military terminology is its technicality and scientific nature. Many terms originate from technical, engineering, strategic, and tactical fields of knowledge, requiring translators to have a deep understanding of these concepts and professional terminology.

Moreover, military terminology often undergoes changes and updates due to the development of new technologies, tactics, and strategies. This poses a

challenge for translators to constantly update and adapt to new conditions and requirements.[5, c. 88]

The linguistic specificity of military terminology is also reflected in its diversity and flexibility. It encompasses terms of various types - from commonly used to technical and military slang expressions.

Therefore, studying and translating military terminology requires translators to have not only language proficiency but also a deep understanding of the military sphere, technical aspects, and historical contexts. Only such an approach will ensure accurate and adequate translation that takes into account all the peculiarities of military terminology.[18]

Military terminology is characterized by its uniqueness and specificity, as it is used to describe military operations, techniques, processes, and strategies. Here are some linguistic features of military terminology:

Terms and abbreviations: military terminology employs many technical terms and abbreviations that may be incomprehensible to individuals without military experience or education. Specialized vocabulary: Military terminology often includes words and phrases that are used exclusively in a military context, such as "brigade," "division," "march," "convoy," and so on.

Idioms and phrases: military terminology may incorporate idioms and idiomatic expressions that have specific meanings in a military context, such as "on the front lines," "close the line," "engage in combat," and so forth. Etymology and historical aspects: Many terms in military terminology have Latin or Greek origins, reflecting historical connections and traditions in the military sphere.

Studying military terminology, it is important to consider the context in which it is used. Military terminology has its own peculiarities, which are determined by its specificity and functional purpose. The main linguistic features of military terminology in the Ukrainian language include:

Specificity of terms: many terms in military terminology have specific meanings that may be difficult to reproduce directly using general words. For example, the term "battalion" has a specific military meaning that differs from the term "unit" in general usage.

Usage of abbreviations and acronyms: military terminology often utilizes abbreviations and acronyms to denote military units, organizations, equipment, etc. For example, the abbreviation "ZSU" stands for "Armed Forces of Ukraine."

Terms related to tactics and technology: military terminology encompasses many terms that describe tactical actions, military equipment, machinery, and weapons. These terms can be highly technical and specific.

Use of formal and solemn language: in a military context, language characterized by formality and solemnity is used. For example, expressions like "orders," "commands," "commander," etc., are often used in communication among military personnel.[6, c. 62]

Overall, military terminology in the Ukrainian language reflects the specificity of military processes and the requirements of effective communication in this field.

Linguistic features of military terminology can be expressed through the use of specific terms, which often are abbreviations or shortened versions of phrases used by the military. These terms may have particular meanings for the military but may be unclear to civilians. For example, "APK" may mean "automatic rifle," and "ATO" may stand for "anti-terrorist operation." Additionally, military terminology may contain idioms that originated in the military environment and have their own meanings.

The linguistic features of military terminology manifest in its technicality, precision, and stability over time. An in-depth analysis shows that this terminology is mainly based on specific terms with clear definitions used to describe military operations, equipment, strategies, and processes.

One of the main features is the standardization of terminology, which allows for unambiguous understanding and use of terms in all spheres of military activity. Also important is the large number of abbreviations and acronyms used in military jargon for convenience and to save speech volume.[17]

Furthermore, military terminology often employs metaphors, analogies, and figurative expressions to vividly convey complex concepts and processes. This can be important for enhancing understanding and memorization of terms among military personnel.

Thus, the linguistic features of military terminology reflect its specificity and complexity, as well as the importance of accuracy and stability in its use.

CHAPTER 2. METHODS AND TRANSFORMATION OF MILITARY TERMINOLOGY TRANSLATION

2.1. Methods of Military Terminology Translation

Translating military terminology is a complex task that requires the translator to possess not only language skills but also a deep understanding of the military domain, technical aspects, and cultural nuances. The specificity of military terminology lies in its precision, standardization, and clarity, reflecting the importance of correct understanding and usage of terms for successful military operations. Here are several methods that can be used for effective translation of military terminology:

Lexical translation is one of the simplest methods, involving the direct reproduction of words or phrases from the source language to the target language without altering their meaning. This method is used when equivalent terms exist in both languages and have the same or similar meanings.[7, c. 90]

Lexical translation is typically employed for translating commonly used terms or those that lack specific technical or cultural contexts. In the case of military terminology, where many terms have universal applicability and identical meanings, lexical translation can be an effective method of conveying information.

For example, the term "tank" in Ukrainian is translated as "танк". In this case, there is no need for additional explanations or descriptions since the term has the same meaning and is used in the same domain in both languages.

While lexical translation is a quick and efficient method, it may be limited when terms have specific or unique meanings that cannot be accurately reproduced without contextual understanding. It also may not always be suitable for terms that have different usage variations in different contexts or are specific to a certain culture or region.

Equivalent translation is an important method for conveying meanings and concepts between languages when a direct equivalent for a particular term or phrase does not exist in the target language. This method involves replacing the original term or phrase with a similar or analogous term or expression in the target language.

For example, the term "friendly fire" in a military context refers to accidental attacks or fire on allies by one's own military forces. In cases where the target language lacks a direct equivalent for this term, an equivalent translation can be used, conveying it as "власний вогонь" (own fire), which preserves the essence and concept of the original term.

Equivalent translation ensures clarity and accuracy of translation, even in cases where a direct equivalent is absent in the target language. Using similar concepts or terms helps maintain a connection with the source and ensures proper understanding of the terminology in the target language context.

Transliteration is a translation method used for terms or phrases that lack a direct equivalent in the target language or are difficult to translate using other methods. In this method, the term remains unchanged but is translated using letters or sounds of the target language to ensure its pronunciation or recognition by the recipient.[8, с. 163]

Transliteration is often used for transliterating names, scientific terminology, technical terms, and other words with specific usage and difficult translation.

For example, the English word "helicopter" can be transliterated into Ukrainian as "гелікоптер". In this case, the original form of the word is preserved, but it is adapted to the target language using appropriate letters and sounds.

Transliteration can be useful in cases where finding an equivalent term in the target language is difficult or where such translation may cause misunderstanding. It also allows preserving the specific features of the original term, which can be important for maintaining its recognition and uniqueness.

However, it's important to consider that transliteration may have limited applicability, as it does not always convey all nuances of the term's meaning and may pose difficulties in understanding for recipients who are not familiar with the original language or terminology.

Contextual translation is an effective method that requires not only understanding the term itself but also its usage and meaning in a specific context. This approach involves considering the situation in which the term is used and choosing a translation that best fits that context.[9, c. 126]

For example, the term "strike" can have multiple meanings in English, such as "удар" (strike), "заступ" (strike), or "страйк" (strike). The choice of translation depends on the context in which this term is used. For instance, in a military context, "strike" may be translated as "удар" (strike), while in a professional or sports context, it may be translated differently.

Contextual translation allows for flexibility and accuracy in translation, ensuring that the chosen translation aligns with the specific context in which the term is used. It helps convey the intended meaning effectively and maintains coherence with the overall communication.

In summary, the translation of military terminology involves various methods tailored to the specific needs and nuances of the terminology and its context. Each method offers its advantages and challenges, and the choice of

method depends on factors such as the availability of equivalents, the complexity of the term, and the intended audience.

Contextual translation allows for proper understanding and conveyance of the meaning of terms in specific situations, ensuring accuracy and relevance of translation to the context in which they are used.

Combined translation is a method that utilizes a combination of different translation strategies to achieve maximum accuracy and comprehensibility. This approach allows for the use of the most effective translation methods in specific situations to ensure the best outcome.

Typically, equivalent translation and transliteration are used in combined translation. Equivalent translation helps find analogous terms or expressions in the target language that reflect the exact meaning of the source term. Transliteration is used when there is no direct equivalent for a term in the target language, and the term remains unchanged but is translated using letters or sounds of the target language.

For example, in translating military terminology, equivalent translation can be used for terms that have precise equivalents in the target language, while transliteration can be used for terms that lack such equivalents. This allows for accurate translation while maintaining familiarity and comprehensibility for the recipient.[10, c. 108]

Combined translation can be particularly useful in cases where finding a straightforward equivalent for all terms is challenging or when terms vary in specificity and complexity. This approach enables the translator to adapt flexibly to specific task requirements and ensures quality and understandable translation.

Regardless of the chosen method, it is important to consider the context of term usage, audience characteristics, and the nature of communication in the military environment. Analyzing the methods of translating military terminology

reveals that there are several approaches to translating such terms from Ukrainian to English and vice versa.

One approach is literal translation, where the term is translated without alteration or with minimal changes, preserving its original meaning. This approach can be applied to terms that have equivalents in the other language and do not require additional explanations.[16]

Another approach is adaptation and transliteration, where the term is translated or adapted to the linguistic system of the target language but still retains its essence. This method is especially useful for terms that lack direct equivalents in the target language. Additionally, translators may use explanatory or descriptive translations, which involve adding explanations or expansions to convey a full understanding of the term or concept. This approach helps avoid misunderstandings and ensures translation accuracy, especially for complex or unique terms.

Thus, the methods of translating military terminology vary depending on the context and specificity of the terms, and it is important to choose an approach that best conveys the information and maintains translation accuracy.

2.2. Transformations in Military Terminology Translation

Translating military terminology is a complex and responsible task, as it requires not only high language skills but also a deep understanding of the military domain and its technical aspects. Accuracy, consistency, and contextual relevance in translating terminological units in the military field are critically important, as any inaccuracy or distortion could lead to serious consequences in military operations.

The translation of military terminology typically involves a range of transformational methods that consider the specificity and context of term usage. These methods can vary from simple lexical translation to more complex strategies such as transliteration and combined translation. When choosing a translation method, it is important to consider the technical and cultural characteristics of both the source and target languages, as well as the specific context of term usage.[11, c. 78]

One of the most crucial aspects of translating military terminology is preserving the unambiguousness and accuracy of translated terms. Terms in the military sphere often have strictly defined meanings and are used for communication in situations where misunderstanding can have serious consequences. Therefore, it is important for the translation to be as precise as possible and to consider the context and specificity of military activities.

Military terminology also often reflects the specifics of technologies, weapons, tactics, and strategies, which may be unique to each country or military organization. Therefore, the translator must have a deep understanding of the technical aspects and functioning of military systems to ensure accurate translation of terms.

Considering the aforementioned aspects, translating military terminology requires not only linguistic competence but also responsibility, creativity, and a profound understanding of military processes and concepts. Only such an approach can guarantee a high-quality and effective translation in this complex field.

Here are some typical transformations that can occur during the translation of military terminology:

Equivalence of terms plays a crucial role in the translation process of military terminology as it ensures clear understanding and contributes to the accuracy and clarity of communication in the target language. When searching for

equivalents, the translator should consider the specificity of the military domain, technical aspects, and the context of term usage.

The same term in different languages may have different equivalents depending on the context and the peculiarities of the linguistic system. Some terms may have a direct equivalent in the target language, while others may require the creation of a new term or the use of a term with a similar meaning.[12]

When searching for equivalents, the translator should consider the following aspects:

1. Context of term usage: Military terminology can be used in various contexts such as combat operations, technical specifications, management documentation, etc. The selection of an equivalent should correspond to the specific context of term usage.

2. Technical aspects: Military terminology often includes technical terms that require specialized knowledge. The equivalent term in the target language should correspond to the technical aspects and accurately reflect their meaning.

3. Linguistic system peculiarities: Each language has its own characteristics and specificity that should be considered when searching for term equivalents. Some terms may be easily adapted in the target language, while others may require a creative approach and the creation of new military terms.

Finding adequate equivalents for military terms is an important component of successful translation as it ensures clarity and accuracy in information transmission. Precise selection of equivalents helps maintain the specificity of terminology and the clarity of the text for the reader.

Adaptation to the context is an important aspect of quality translation of military terminology. During translation, it is important to consider not only the term itself but also its use in a specific military context.

For example, the term "military operation" may have different nuances of meaning depending on the context in which it is used. When translating, it is important to consider whether this military operation has a limited military task or it is a comprehensive strategic operation with multiple stages and tasks. It is also necessary to consider the specificity of military style and tone, which may be characteristic of a particular situation or communication.[13]

Adaptation to cultural specificities is an important aspect of translating military terminology, as terms and expressions related to military affairs may have different meanings and associations in different cultures. The translator should consider these cultural differences and adapt the translation accordingly to the context and specificity of the target audience.

One of the main tasks of the translator is to ensure that the translation reflects not only the lexical meaning of terms but also their cultural connotations and context of use. This is especially important in cases where terms or expressions have military, historical, or national subtexts that may be misunderstood in another culture.

Moreover, it is important to consider other cultural specificities such as differences in communication style, language usage, and accepted norms in different cultures. This helps maintain the adequacy and clarity of the translation for the recipient.

Thus, adaptation to cultural specificities is an important component of successful translation of military terminology. The translator should be sensitive to cultural differences and be able to consider them in the translation process to ensure accuracy, clarity, and adequacy of the text for the target audience.

Structural transformations are an effective tool in translating military terminology, especially when the source term has a complex or specific structure that may be difficult to understand in the target language.

For example, if the source term has a complex structure, paraphrasing can help understand its meaning within the target language. This may include expanding abbreviations, using synonyms, or rephrasing for better comprehension. For instance, the term "САУ" can be paraphrased as "self-propelled artillery unit."[14]

Expansion or abbreviation of terms can also be used to enhance their clarity or conformity to the linguistic rules of the target language. For example, the term "наземні війська" can be abbreviated to "infantry," and "полководець" can be expanded to "commander-in-chief."

The application of structural transformations allows for achieving accuracy and comprehensibility in translating military terminology, which is crucial for effective communication in the target language.

Preserving the specificity of military terminology in translation is an important aspect because it has unique characteristics that reflect technical aspects, tactical concepts, organizational structures of military units, command communications, engineering works, etc., which are essential for correct understanding and communication of military information.

Preservation of specific characteristics of military terminology includes:

1. Correct usage of terms: translators should avoid generic or general terms that do not reflect the uniqueness of military terminology. Instead, precise and specific terms that match the context should be used.

2. Reproduction of technical aspects: many terms in military terminology are related to technical aspects such as military weapons, equipment, and technologies. The translator should ensure accurate reproduction of these aspects in the target text.

3. Maintaining style and tone: military terminology is often characterized by a certain style and tone that reflect seriousness and professionalism. The

translator should preserve these characteristics in the translation to recreate the atmosphere and context of the military text.

Preserving the specificity of military terminology in translation helps ensure accuracy, clarity, and reproduction of context, which are important for effective communication and understanding of military information.[15]

Transforming military terminology can be a challenging task due to its technicality and specificity; however, the correct approach to translation can ensure accuracy and comprehensibility of the target text.

CONCLUSIONS

Transformations in translating military terminology are an important stage in ensuring accuracy and clarity of communication. Here are several key transformations that can be used:

1. Generalization or differentiation: In some cases, a term may be generalized or expanded in translation to better reflect a wider range of semantic or conceptual nuances. Conversely, other terms may require differentiation when they encompass one concept in the source language but require distinction in translation.

2. Substitution or conversion: Some terms may be substituted or converted in translation to reproduce the semantics or cultural context of the target language. This may include using analogous terms or creating new constructions.

3. Translation with emphasis: In some cases, it is important to emphasize certain aspects or contexts of military terminology in translation to better reproduce its meaning or significance.

4. Contextualization: Translating military terminology may require additional contextualization to ensure correct understanding by the audience. This may include explanations of military terms or their usage in specific situations.

5. Localization: In cases where military terminology translation is used for communication with an audience in a specific localized area, it may be necessary to consider local peculiarities, terms, and expressions.

These transformations help ensure that the translation of military terminology meets specific communication needs and requirements while maintaining accuracy and clarity.

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АНОТАЦІЯ

Специфіка перекладу військової термінології з української мови на англійську вимагає від перекладача глибокого розуміння не лише лінгвістичних аспектів, але й технічних та культурних особливостей обох мовних систем. Під час перекладу важливо забезпечити точність, однозначність та збереження контексту використання термінів, оскільки будь-яка неточність може мати серйозні наслідки в військовій сфері. У процесі перекладу необхідно враховувати технічні аспекти та специфіку військових термінів, що часто відображають унікальні технології, зброю та стратегії. Крім того, адаптація до культурних особливостей і збереження специфічного тону та стилю мовлення є ключовими аспектами успішного перекладу. Враховуючи ці особливості, переклад військової термінології вимагає від перекладача високої кваліфікації, відповідальності та глибокого розуміння як мови, так і предметної області.

ANNOTATION

The translation of military terminology from Ukrainian to English requires the translator to have a deep understanding not only of linguistic aspects but also of the technical and cultural peculiarities of both language systems. During translation, it is important to ensure accuracy, clarity, and preservation of the context of term usage, as any inaccuracy could have serious consequences in the military domain. In the translation process, it is necessary to consider the technical aspects and specificity of military terms, which often reflect unique technologies, weapons, and strategies. Additionally, adaptation to cultural peculiarities and preservation of the specific tone and style of speech are key aspects of successful translation. Considering these peculiarities, the translation of military terminology

demands a translator with high qualifications, responsibility, and a deep understanding of both language and subject area.

50 англійських речень із досліджуваним явищем за проблематикою курсової роботи та їх переклад українською мовою

1. Nonverbal communication plays a crucial role in human interaction. Невербальна комунікація відіграє важливу роль у взаємодії людей.

2. Facial expressions can convey a wide range of emotions. Вираз обличчя може передавати широкий спектр емоцій.

3. Body language often speaks louder than words. Мова тіла часто говорить голосніше, ніж слова.

4. Gestures vary in meaning across different cultures. Жести мають різне значення в різних культурах.

5. Eye contact is an important aspect of nonverbal communication. Взаємини очей є важливим аспектом невербальної комунікації.

6. Posture can reflect a person's confidence or insecurity. Постура може відображати впевненість або незахищеність людини.

7. Proxemics studies how people use and perceive personal space. Проксеміка вивчає, як люди використовують та сприймають особистий простір.

8. Touch can communicate intimacy, support, or aggression. Дотик може виражати близькість, підтримку або агресію.

9. Paralanguage includes tone, pitch, and volume of speech. Паралінгвістика включає тон, висоту та гучність мовлення.

10. Chronemics examines the role of time in communication. Хронеміка вивчає роль часу в комунікації.

11. Smiling is often seen as a universal sign of friendliness. Посмішка часто сприймається як універсальний знак дружби.

12. Nodding can indicate agreement or understanding. Кивання головою може вказувати на згоду чи розуміння.

13. Mirroring someone's body language can build rapport. Дзеркальне копіювання мови тіла може сприяти встановленню довіри.

14. Fidgeting may signal nervousness or impatience. Нетерпляче пустування може вказувати на нервозність або нетерпіння.

15. Personal space preferences can vary between individuals. Вподобання щодо особистого простору можуть відрізнятися між людьми.

16. Cultural norms influence nonverbal communication patterns. Культурні норми впливають на шаблони невербальної комунікації.

17. Proximity to others can affect communication dynamics. Відстань до інших може впливати на динаміку спілкування.

18. The use of space in architecture reflects cultural values. Використання простору в архітектурі відображає культурні цінності.

19. Regulating turn-taking is important in conversational interaction. Регулювання черговості є важливим у розмовній взаємодії.

20. Microexpressions can reveal hidden emotions. Мікроекспресії можуть розкрити приховані емоції.

21. Handshakes are a common form of greeting in many cultures. Рукостискання - це загальний спосіб привітання у багатьох культурах.

22. Pupil dilation can indicate attraction or interest. Розширення зіниць може свідчити про привалення або зацікавленість.

23. Territoriality involves the marking and defending of space. Територіальність передбачає маркування та захист простору.

24. Gaze direction can convey dominance or submission. Напрямок погляду може передавати домінантність або підкореність.

25. Emoticons and emojis are modern forms of nonverbal communication. Емотикони та емодзі - це сучасні форми невербальної комунікації.

26. Frowning often signifies disapproval or displeasure. Наплювання часто вказує на неодобрення або незадоволення.

27. Mirroring someone's behavior can establish rapport. Дзеркальне копіювання поведінки може сприяти встановленню довіри.

28. Vocal tone can convey sarcasm or sincerity. Тон голосу може передавати сарказм або щирість.

29. Dress and grooming choices communicate social status. Вибір одягу та догляд за собою вказують на соціальний статус.

30. Silence can be interpreted differently in various cultures. Мовчання може тлумачитися по-різному в різних культурах.

31. Cultural differences in personal space may lead to misunderstandings. Культурні відмінності у використанні особистого простору можуть призвести до непорозумінь.

32. Microgestures can reveal underlying attitudes. Мікрожести можуть розкривати базові настанови.

33. Pitch modulation can indicate emotional intensity. Модуляція тона може вказувати на емоційну інтенсивність.

34. Crossing arms may signal defensiveness or discomfort. Скрізь руки можуть свідчити про захисність або дискомфорт.

35. Territorial markers are used to claim ownership of space. Територіальні маркери використовуються для претензії на власність простору.

36. Facial flushing can indicate embarrassment or arousal. Почервоніння обличчя може свідчити про збентеження або збудження.

37. The use of haptics, or touch communication, varies between cultures. Використання гаптики, або комунікації дотиком, відрізняється між культурами.

38. Vocal cues can help to convey the speaker's attitude. Голосові сигнали можуть допомогти передати настанову спікера.

39. Nervous habits such as nail-biting can be subconscious indicators. Нервові звички, такі як обгризання нігтів, можуть бути підсвідомими індикаторами.

40. High-contact cultures may engage in more physical touch. Культури з високим контактом можуть взаємодіяти більше фізичним дотиком.

41. The speed of speech can reflect a person's emotional state. Швидкість мовлення може відображати емоційний стан людини.

42. Proxemics norms can dictate appropriate social distances. Норми проксеміки можуть визначати відповідні соціальні відстані.

43. The use of nonverbal cues can enhance storytelling. Використання невербальних сигналів може підвищити якість розповіді.

44. Microexpressions can be difficult to detect without training. Мікроекспресії можуть бути складні для виявлення без тренування.

45. Gestures that are offensive in one culture may be harmless in another. Жести, які образливі в одній культурі, можуть бути безпечними в іншій.

46. Nonverbal cues can be consciously or unconsciously sent and received. Невербальні сигнали можуть бути свідомо або підсвідомо відправлені та отримані.

47. Personal space violations can lead to discomfort or hostility. Порушення особистого простору можуть призвести до дискомфорту чи ворожості.

48.	Cultural differences in eye contact norms can affect interpersonal relationships. Культурні відмінності у нормах взаємного погляду можуть впливати на міжособистісні стосунки.

49.	Interpreting nonverbal cues requires sensitivity and cultural awareness. Тлумачення невербальних сигналів потребує чутливості та культурної освіченості.

50.	Nonverbal communication can complement or contradict verbal messages. Невербальна комунікація може доповнювати або суперечити вербальним повідомленням.