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TRANSLATION PECULIARITIES OF THE MILITARY TERMINOLOGY

Summary. The article is devoted to the peculiarities of the English-Ukrainian translation of military terminology. Attention is focused on the fact that each of the world's armies has its own specifics, which are manifested not only at the structural and organizational levels, but also in military customs and traditions. This specificity is also reflected at the linguistic level, especially in the creation and functioning of military terms. The relevance of the research topic is determined, which is caused by the difficulties that arise in the understanding and translation of military terminology, as well as the change in the military vocabulary due to technical progress and reforming of the troops. The article outlines the concepts of military terminology and military terms. Thus, military terminology is a systematized, standardized and harmonized set of military terms. A military term is a word (phrase or abbreviation) that, according to certain characteristics, denotes a subject (phenomenon, process) in the field of military activity and needs to find a corresponding equivalent in the translation language. As a result of the study, the peculiarities of the English-Ukrainian translation of military terms and the difficulties that arise in its process were revealed. Speaking about translation problems, it is possible to figure out the next ones: ambiguity caused by the heterogeneity of military terminology, difficulty in recognizing a term and separating it from a commonly used word, improper consideration of the pragmatic aspect. The prospect of further research is to identify the peculiarities of the translation of Ukrainian military terms into English.

Key words: Defensive Forces of Ukraine, military-political text, military vocabulary, neologism, translation strategy.

Statement of the problem. Nowadays the issue of military terminology and methods of its translation has become extremely important in connection with Russian full-scale invasion on the territory of Ukraine. The countries of the whole world provide military support – all this emphasizes even more relevance of military translation, which should ensure fast and united work of the Ukrainian military with international partners [1]. The translation of military terminology became a matter of national security, which determined the relevance of the presented scientific research. The main translation problem of military terminology is that it can have several translation options, since the terms are divided into singlevalued and multivalued [1]. Abbreviations, which mostly do not have a counterpart in the target language, deserve not less attention during oral or written translation. Thus, military terminology requires from a specialist of considerable attention and thoroughness, as well as high level of competence. Moreover, the emergence of new terminology and slang creates the need for more detailed investigations in this area of translation studies.

The relevance of this article is explained by a number of factors such as:

- broad international cooperation in the military sphere requires relevant knowledge of the structure and features of translation of international documentation;

- there is a lack of literature (dictionaries and reference books) in the field of military translation;

- Ukraine's participation in UN and NATO peacekeeping operations, Ukraine's integration into the European Union always required standardization of documentation;

- now, when Ukraine is defending its independence and integrity, and countries around the world are providing military support – all this further emphasizes the relevance of military translation, which should ensure fast and cohesive work of the Ukrainian military with international partners [2].

Analysis of recent research and publications. The Defensive Forces of Ukraine, which today belong to the most effective armies in the world, passed the path of formation and development as well as the system of military education in general. Military vocabulary as a component of one of the oldest specific terminological systems has repeatedly been the subject of linguistic analysis at different times and therefore we have considerable achievements of the military terminology system. The study of structural and linguistic features of military texts has always been relevant, and at the moment, when Russia without a declaration of war attacked Ukraine and called into question the international order in Europe, the issue of the translation of military texts is extremely important.

Among the researchers who investigated this theme are V. Balabina, P. Matyush, Y. Retzkera, O. Schweizer, E. Breus and other scientists, but currently there is a lack of theoretical and practical information that would satisfy the needs of translators working in the military industry [3].

Outline of the main material of the study. Translation, as one of the types of language activity, involves an adequate and complete transmission of thoughts, expressed in one language, by means of another one. An adequate and complete translation provides the correct, accurate and complete transmission of the features of the content of the original, combined with impeccable correctness of language, taking into account the features of the structure, style, vocabulary and grammar.

From the point of view of communicative and functional orientation, we can figure out three types of translation: literary, socio-political and special translation. Military translation is a kind of special translation with a pronounced communicative function. A distinctive feature of military translation is the excess of terminology and extremely accurate and clear presentation of the material, combined with the absence of figurative and emotional means. All it is related to a certain functional load that characterizes the military sphere of communication: brevity, clarity and specificity of formulation [4].

The basic principles, methods and techniques of special translation are also inherent in military translation. In military translation, the accuracy of the translation is very important, since the translated material can serve as a basis for making important decisions, conducting military operations, etc. Therefore, the adequacy of translation of military materials involves not only the accurate transmission of the content of the material, but also the careful transmission of its structural form, sequence of presentation and a number of other factors that may be considered unnecessary or formal, but are of great importance for a military specialist [4].

An important task of the translator is to convey the style of the original and to choose the correct lexical and grammatical means. Military texts are translated either in dry official office language with the use of complex archaic constructions or in simple colloquial language. The latter trend is observed more often. This is related to the desire to make complex technical texts more accessible to the majority of military personnel.

Military vocabulary can be divided into three main groups:

- 1) military terminology;
- 2) military-technical terminology;
- 3) emotionally colored military vocabulary (slang) [5].

Correct translation of military materials depends on the correctness of the translation of military and military-technical terms. The composition of this terminology is constantly changing: some terms disappear, others change their meaning, and even more new terms appear. The excess of terms in military texts requires from the translator perfect knowledge of foreign military terminology as well as the relevant Ukrainian military terms.

The accuracy in military translation is of great importance, since the translated material can serve as a basis for making important decisions, conducting military operations, etc. Therefore, the adequacy of the translation of military materials involves not only the accurate transmission of the content of the material, but also the correct transmission of its structural form and a number of other different factors, which may seem unnecessary from the first sight, but has a great importance for a military specialist. For example, in combat documents, the order of items and sub-items, their designation (in Arabic numbers and letters of the Latin alphabet), the accuracy of date and time transmissions, coordinates, geographical names, etc [5].

Let's move on to the stylistic and lexical-grammatical features of the translation of military terms.

One of the important problems of achieving the adequacy of the translation is the transmission of the style of the original. The main goal of the stylistic aspect of translation is the correct choice of lexical and grammatical means, taking into account the existing literary norms of the language in which the translation is performed.

The style of military materials is not uniform. There are two trends in the presentation of material in military texts: in dry, official business language with the use of cumbersome, often archaic expressions, or in simple colloquial language. It should be noted that the composition of modern military and military-technical terminology is constantly developing according to the change of the word meaning, appearance of new terms because of the reorganization of some types of armed forces, the appearance of new types of weapons and military equipment, the development of new methods of waging war.

It is worth saying, that the correct translation of military terms is impossible without careful etymological analysis. The translation of this group of terms is usually achieved by:

- 1) the description of the English term (*attack problem* – тактичне завдання з ведення наступального бою; *field study* – вивчення досвіду військ).
- 2) literal translation (*general staff* – спільний штаб; *first lieutenant* – перший лейтенант).
- 3) partial or full transliteration (*master sergeant* – майстер-сержант).
- 4) transliteration and literal translation (*chief master sergeant* – головний майстер-сержант).
- 5) transcription (*captain* – каптен, *commander* – командер).
- 6) transcription and translation (*warrant officer* – уорент-офіцер) [4].

One of the most common mistakes in translation of such terms is that translators always want to find a literal correspondence to the foreign term in Ukrainian documents. Such approach is not correct, because the specificity of the realities of a foreign army is being erased and there may simply be no equivalents of this term in the Ukrainian army. No less attention during oral or written translation of texts on military topics should be paid to various abbreviations and reductions, which mostly do not have corresponding meanings in the translated language, and decoding of which takes a lot of translator's time and efforts. For example: *PFC* (*private first class*) – старший солдат; *LTG* (*lieutenant general*) – генерал-полковник; *LTC* (*lieutenant colonel*) – підполковник; *CI* (*counter-intelligence*) – контррозвідка; *HN* (*host nation*) – приймаюча країна; *PO* (*peace operations*) – миротворчі операції; *HA* (*humanitarian assistance*) – гуманітарна допомога; *CZ* (*combat zone*) – зона бойових дій; *MOOTW* (*military operations other than war*) – операції невоєнного характеру, etc [6].

The process of translation from English into Ukrainian requires various modifications of a word, phrase or a whole sentence, such as lexical-semantic, syntactic, grammatical transformations. Let's study the most commonly used ones in detail:

1. literal translation: *It supports America by providing a full range of options to protect the homeland and our interests while assuring the security of our allies* (Вони підтримують Америку, надаючи повний спектр можливостей для захисту батьківщини та наших інтересів, одночасно забезпечуючи безпеку наших союзників) [6]. This sentence is an example of literal translation, as it doesn't require any additional grammatical or lexico-semantic modifications, and the lexical units are understandable to the native speaker of the Ukrainian language.

2. generalization: *The Constitution grants our national government not only specified powers...* (Конституція надає органам державної влади не лише відповідні повноваження...) [6]. In this sentence, we observe the generalization of phrases «*national government*» and «*specified powers*», because they don't require specification of the translation, but rather the application of a situational synonym of these words.

3. concretization involves replacing a word which in the original language has a rather broad meaning by a word with a more specific meaning. In many cases concretization is used in translation of military terms because of the absence of a word with the same broad meaning in the translation language. For example: *...from jihadist terrorists to transnational criminal organizations...* (...починаючи з терористичного угруповання джихадистів

ІДЛУ та Аль-Каїди і закінчуючи транснаціональними злочинними організаціями...) [6]. In this sentence the translator should clarify the meaning of the phrase "jihadist terrorists" as the Ukrainian language does not have its own concept of such a social group as "jihadists".

4. tracing means step-by-step reproduction of phrases when their constituent parts are translated with the use of appropriate lexical means of the Ukrainian language: ...*fanatics who advance a totalitarian vision for a global Islamist caliphate*... (...фанатики, які популяризують тоталітарне бачення глобального Ісламського халіфату...) [6]. Such terms and word combinations as «*fanatics*», «*totalitarian vision*», «*Islamist caliphate*» are translated with the help of tracing, as this technique provides preserving of their stylistic coloring and these terms are understandable for Ukrainian-speaking addressee.

5. equivalent replacement: this transformation involves the use of established equivalents, which are specified in dictionaries of socio-political vocabulary and cannot be translated in another way, for example: ...*including the UN Charter, Helsinki Accords, Budapest Memorandum and the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty* (...включаючи Статут ООН, Гельсінські угоди, Будапештський меморандум та Договір про ліквідацію ядерних ракет середньої та малої дальності) [6]. In this case, all these terms (proper names) and abbreviations are officially approved.

6. explication means the translation of lexical units by using of the descriptive method, giving an explanation of their meaning: *START Treaty, Fortune 500 corporations, science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) jobs and employees* (договір про скорочення стратегічного наступального озброєння START, найбільші американські промислові компанії, що занесені до списку журналу «Форчун», робочі місця та спеціалісти у сфері науки, технологій, техніки та математики) [6]. Due to the absence of any equivalent or equivalent concept or phenomena in the Ukrainian-speaking environment, it is necessary to use explication of these terms.

7. antonymous translation is a lexical-grammatical transformation, which is characterized by the replacement of the affirmative form in the original with the negative form in the translation: *We will compete and lead in multilateral organizations so that American interests and principles are protected* (Ми змагатимемось за першість та будемо першими у багатосторонніх організаціях аби інтереси та принципи Америки не піддавались загрозам) [6].

8. transcription is mostly used in translation of foreign proper names: *al-Qa'ida, NATO, ATLANTIC RESOLVE* (Аль-Каїда, НАТО, Операція Атлантик Різолв).

9. abbreviation is used with multi-component terms, but only on condition that this manipulation does not destroy the meaning of the sentence and denotative concept of the term itself: *United Nations Security Council (UNSC), weapons of mass destruction (WMD), violent extremist organizations (VEOs)* – Рада Безпеки Організації Об'єднаних Націй (РБ ООН), Зброя масового ураження (ЗМУ), Насильницькі екстремістські організації (НЕО) [6].

10. extraction: *to modernize the welfare state, to heighten interdependence between states, ...they better understand their responsibilities* (покрощувати добробут, посилювати взаємозалежність держав, ...аби вони краще розуміли відповідальність) [6].

Conclusions. To sum it up, we see that military terminology requires specialist's considerable attention and thoroughness, as

well as a high level of competence. The creation of military-themed texts has its own characteristics. With evolution of military affairs, the emergence of new terminology and slang arises the need for more detailed investigations in this field of translation.

Military terminology, being dynamic and variable, is a great source for scientific research. There is no doubt that studying ways of translating military terms will contribute to the better understanding of the functioning of professional languages, since nowadays they are becoming used not only by military, but also by volunteers, political analysts, journalists and ordinary citizens.

Thus, the correct translation of military terms depends not only on a good knowledge of the language, but also on knowledge of the realities of the foreign and Ukrainian armies, their organization, weapons and military equipment.

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Яблочнікова В. О. Особливості перекладу військової термінології

Анотація. У статті окреслено особливості англо-українського перекладу військової термінології. Акцентовано увагу на тому, що кожна з армій світу має свою специфіку, яка проявляється не лише на структурному та організаційному рівнях, а й у військових звичаях і традиціях. Ця специфіка відбивається і на мовному рівні, особливо на творенні та функціонуванні військових термінів. Визначено актуальність теми дослідження, що зумовлена труднощами, які виникають щодо розуміння та перекладу військової термінології, а також зміною словникового запасу військовослужбовців у зв'язку з технічним прогресом та реформуванням військ. У статті окреслені поняття військової термінології та військового терміна. Так, військова термінологія є систематизованою, стандартизованою та гармонізованою сукупністю військових термінів. Військовий термін являє собою слово (словосполучення або скорочення), яке за певними ознаками позначає предмет (явище, процес) у сфері діяльності військових та потребує знаходження відповідного еквівалента в мові перекладу. У результаті дослідження виявлені особливості англо-українського перекладу військових термінів та труднощі, які виникають у його процесі. Серед проблем визначено

такі як багатозначність, яка зумовлена неоднорідністю військової термінології, складність у розпізнаванні терміна й відокремлення його від загальноживаного слова, неналежне врахування прагматичного аспекту, адже фонові знання, контекст висловлювання сприяють кращій трансляції повідомлення. Перспективою

подальшого дослідження є виявлення особливостей перекладу українських військових термінів англійською мовою.

Ключові слова: Збройні Сили України, військово-політичний текст, військова термінологія, неологізм, стратегія перекладу.