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TO THE ISSUE OF SPECIAL ASPECTS IN MILITARY TRANSLATION

One of the main difficulties in the military translation is the translation of terms. It should be remembered that the term is usually translated with the corresponding term of another language, and such techniques as synonymous substitutions, descriptive translation, are used only when there is no corresponding equivalent in the language for translation.

Detailed analysis of American military terminology shows its extreme dissimilarity. Along with monosemantic terms that have clear semantic boundaries, the polysemous terms also exist. The composition of modern American military and military-technical terminology is not constant. It is continuously changing due to the loss of a number of words, changing meanings and continuous addition to new terms, for example, with the reorganization of the Armed Forces, the development and passing into service of new types of weapons and military equipment, the development of new methods of warfare, etc.

It should be noted that the main error in the translation of such terms is to find a literal correspondence to a foreign term in the Military Statutes. This approach is not entirely correct, because of the specific nature of the foreign army that does not conform to the realities adopted in modern Ukrainian Army.

Translating should also always take into account the real meaning of the term in this context. For example, the term «*battalion*» means a «*батальйон*» in infantry, but a «*дивізіон*» in artillery; the term «*section*» in the US armed forces means a «*секція в піхотних підрозділах*, «*гармата*» in artillery, and in the UK armed forces *піхотне відділення, артилерійський підрозділ*.

There are peculiarities in the translation of the terms *cyclic rate of fire* and *the effective rate of fire*. The first one designates «*технічна характеристика швидкості стрільби*», the second one – «*бойова швидкострільність*». «*Cyclic rate of fire*» means the number of shots per minute that the piece of armament can make. The combat rate of fire is the largest number of aimed shots that can be made in one minute without harming the material part and taking into account the time required for

reloading, aiming changes, etc. Synonyms of the term *effective rate of fire* are *practicable rate of fire* and *usable rate of fire*.

It is often made a stylistic error in translating the term *effective range (of fire)*. They must remember that *a range of real fire* means the distance at which the damaging properties of the projectile sufficient for reliable destruction of the target, remain.

Accordingly, *Dragon is effective at ranges from 50 to 1,000 meters* should not be translated as «*Dragon*» *ефективний в межах 50 to 1000 метрів*. The correct translation option would be the *Дальність дійсного вогню «Dragon» лежить у межах 50 to 1000 метрів*.

The term *armor* is usually translated with the basic meaning of *броня*. This term in the military sphere of communication has the meaning of *бронетанкові війська* and *танки*. The derivative term *armored* is used as original meaning *броньований, захищений бронєю* (*armored car* – *броньована машина*, *armored personnel carrier* – *бронеавтомобіль*), and in a wide meaning *бронетанковий, танковий* (*armored division* – *бронетанкова дивізія*, *armored battalion* – *танковий батальйон*). The term *armored cavalry* is used in reconnaissance units and subunits in the meaning of *розвідувальний підрозділ*.

Thus, the correct understanding and translation of terms not only depends on a good knowledge of the language, but also on the knowledge of the realities of American and Ukrainian Armies, their history, organization, weapons and military equipment, methods of warfare, etc.

References

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ФАТИЧНЕ МОВЛЕННЯ ПРОФЕСІОНАЛА І КАНАЛИ КОМУНІКАЦІЇ

Професійне мовлення сьогодні – динамічний процес, що постійно трансформується, реалізуючи необхідні комунікативні задачі, зорієнтований на конкретних людей і конструктивний результат. Фатична мовленнєва поведінка вимагає творчого начала, пошуку фахівцем (особливо *початківцем*) естетично-креативних форм, презентуючи у такий спосіб (за Л. Мацько, 2007) свій індивідуальний стиль, смак, почуття гумору. Комбінація цих мовних якостей,