

UDC 811.111'374.2

IRSTI 16.31.41

<https://doi.org/10.48371/PHILS.2024.3.74.022>

MULTICOMPONENTENCE AS A STRUCTURAL PECULIARITY OF MILITARY TERMS IN FOREIGN MASS MEDIA INTO RUSSIAN TRANSLATION

*Morugova Ye. A.¹, Zhaparova A. Zh.²

¹doctoral student, al-Farabi Kazakh National University

Almaty, Kazakhstan, e-mail: morugova.yelena@gmail.com

²PhD, Associate Professor, al-Farabi Kazakh National University

e-mail: asemzhan14@gmail.com

Abstract. This article delves into the important analysis of the structural peculiarities of multicomponent military terms, a topic of increasing importance due to the need to describe professional objects and concepts, identify complex ideas, and unearth new dimensions of the studied phenomena. The prevalence of multicomponent terminology in foreign mass media resources underscores its significance in the media landscape. The purpose of the article is to explore the structural characteristics of multicomponent military terms extracted from mass media sources, providing a Russian translation. We also seek to identify the primary formulas and constituent components of these terms. By doing so, we hope to contribute to a better understanding of how English military terms can be formed and the development of a terminological dictionary that will include the latest examples of multicomponent military terms. The scientific novelty of the research lies in its focus on a particular and specialized domain of terminological studies, which will help to comprehend the challenges associated with understanding the structural and semantic features of multicomponent military terms, their word formation and constituent components frequently used in their structural models. The results obtained can also serve as a foundation for other fields of terminology.

The research methodology is a combination of different research methods, such as the method of continuous sampling, component analysis, and word-formation analysis, which are used to analyze the selected material, and the quantitative approach helps to deal with the numerical data. The systematized examples of multicomponent military terms, categorized into two-, three-, and four-component terms and compound terms with hyphenated spelling, are accompanied by the corresponding translation. The findings of this research will equip translators, researchers, and practitioners with a deeper understanding of the challenges and strategies involved in analyzing the structural models of multicomponent military terms, thereby enhancing their professional capabilities.

Keywords: multicomponent terms, multicomponent terminology, military terms, military terminology, military operations, translation of military terms, mass media, structural peculiarities

Basic provisions

The globalization processes are extremely powerful; thus, military services of the world powers have to coordinate with each other regularly while performing special operations in zones of active military tensions (Ukraine, Russia, India, Sudan, Kosovo, Iraq, and Syria). They are also obliged to carry out humanitarian missions (food delivery, medicine, humanitarian demining) within

the framework of military cooperation (military competitions, various military forums of the countries participating in the Collective Security Treaty Organization). Meanwhile, “these activities are broadcast and covered in the news media and are available to the general public”, some vivid examples of which, as well as the importance of their coverage, have been described by Galiya Ibrayeva in her course of lectures “The Coverage of Military Conflicts in Mass Media and the International Humanitarian Law” [1, pp. 240-241]. All these news covers and reports are full of terms that reflect military realities, many of which are compound and can be seen as unfamiliar to non-specialists.

Due to the rapid development of the military sector, complex weaponry, equipment, mechanisms, and attributes are no longer necessarily denoted by one-word terms. Reading the most recent news about international battles reveals a profusion of multicomponent military terminology that might be challenging to comprehend and translate into the target language since their definitions are not provided in thesauruses. According to Tatyana Kudinova, “the number of terms from one branch of research to another has considerably decreased, while the importance of multicomponent terminology has significantly grown” [2, p.58]. This proves that the phenomenon of multicomponent does not solely belong to the military field but influences other interrelated spheres.

The need to identify complicated notions, define professional objects and concepts as they become conscious of their core, and uncover new facets of the phenomena under study explains why multicomponent terms predominate in contemporary reality in the media. Olha Khavrun states, “Multicomponent terms represent the structural relationships between the components of a particular terminological system by naming and differentiating new ideas and systematizing the paradigmatic relationships between them” [3, p.96].

The majority of multicomponent terms are found in new fast-evolving domains of knowledge. It is reasonable to assume that multicomponent terms will be in high demand because military terminology and its concurrent media reflection already hold a significant position in many spheres and because accurate and high-quality interpretation is essential for both military professionals and non-experts. The scope of use of military terminology has long been not limited only to its use by military specialists during various military operations and the daily life of the army [4, pp. 61-62].

The sublanguage of military media is constantly expanding, with new terminological systems being added as a result of the specifics of the information. The ongoing growth of the armed forces in response to the changing geopolitical conditions in the world has resulted in the formation of new military realities and, as a result, new military terms. Multicomponent composite terms make up an astounding portion of military terminology, which makes the already challenging task of translating military terms much more difficult. Due to their bulkiness, the nearly infinite potential for composition construction, and the compatibility of components, many multicomponent terms are not found in specialist dictionaries

and reference books. The translator must distinguish the different components of a complex word before finding the best possible match for each one while considering the context and area of use. For easier and more accurate translation, multicomponent terms should be broken down into their component parts, paying special attention to the headword – a noun often present at the conclusion of the compound term in the target language [5, p. 6]. The translator can correctly explain the meaning of the term using the target language only in that case.

Introduction

Numerous domestic (O. Aitbaiuly, M.T. Zholdasbayeva) and foreign researchers (O. Khavrun, M.R. Vanyagina, D.V. Kanatayev, P. Lerat, M.C. L’Homme, S.V. Grinev-Grinevich, M.T. Cabré, T.A. Kudinova) were engaged in the study and systematization of terms. Several Kazakhstani terminologists and linguists, including N.M. Ashimbayeva, N.K. Shulenbayev and K.M. Zhampeis [6] have extensively examined the challenges surrounding term formation in the field of domestic term studies.

The requirement to define the concept “term” clearly goes hand in hand with the activity of organizing terms, which is one of the most essential jobs in current terminology. Not all special terms fall within the category of terminology, and not all special word sets fall under the umbrella of terminology. In many linguists’ understanding (A.A. Reformatsky [7, p.110], V.N. Komissarov [8, pp.110-112]), terms are seen as particular unambiguous words or phrases with a specific meaning and function aimed at expressing a professional notion and the name of objects; meanwhile, military terms are words or phrases that correspond to the concepts of military affairs. According to the Kazakhstani linguist S.K. Alisszhanov [9], terminology is a branch of study that examines the patterns of word invention, development, and formulation. French researchers Pierre Lerat [10] and Marie-Claude L’Homme [11, p. 34] define terminology as a collection of expressions (terms) used to signify ideas in a common language about a highly thematized subject or field of knowledge. “Military terminology is seen as an organized set of terms that constitute the military vocabulary and is used to express the idea of an item, object, or phenomenon in the strictest possible semantic context and with the greatest possible degree of brevity” [12, p. 132].

In accordance with the definition of the term presented in our study, we are going to study the listed features of the subject in military terminology. We will determine the distinguishing properties and functions of military terminology based on the examined aspects. A military term is a word or phrase whose meaning is associated with the subject of the military sphere, characterized by nominative, characterized by lack of expressiveness, unambiguity, corresponding to modern knowledge, consisting in a system, which in some cases has the same meaning in several languages. M. Rogers provides a more detailed explanation of the criteria for the term, which were initially defined by Picht and Draskau (1985) and subsequently adopted by the ISO principles (2009) [13, pp. 88-89]. In

this regard, the most significant requirements for the term are the absence of any variations and absolute unambiguity. As a result, we can say the military term is heterogeneous, leading to misinterpretation and excluding its semantic accuracy. In our case, we can speak about the desire of the military term to reach ambiguity. One of the distinguishing features is the accuracy and concreteness of meaning rendering. Military multicomponent terms are now widely used in journalism and media: people can often find military terms, military slang, the language of military reports, and documents that describe world events. Thus, there is an increasing demand to correctly translate these terms, choose the right translation technique, and search for the precise equivalents in the target language. M.R. Vanyagina and D.V. Kanatayev [14] consider that translating multicomponent terms is a systematized and ordered process consisting of successive activities targeted at an acceptable translation of the term utilizing a set of actions and operations. This paper will use different ways of forming English multicomponent terms and suggest their translation into Russian.

This paper investigates the structural properties of multicomponent military terms meticulously taken from media sources, accompanied by the Russian translation. Furthermore, we look for the main formulas and basic constituents of these terms. By doing so, we want to advance knowledge of the formation of multicomponent military terms in English and create a terminological dictionary with the most recent examples of multicomponent military terms extracted from foreign mass media.

The scientific novelty of the research, rooted in its focus on a specific and specialized domain of terminological studies, will facilitate understanding the challenges associated with comprehending the structural and semantic characteristics of multicomponent military terms, their word formation, and the constituent components frequently used in their structural models. Additionally, the obtained results may be utilized as a basis for understanding new terminology domains.

Materials and methods

The research material comprises a corpus of English-language mass media excerpts from publications covering military operations, armed conflicts, and defense-related topics. The online editions of the publications include such periodicals as “The BBC News”, “The Guardian”, “CNN”, “The New York Times”, and others. The research covered papers from 2022 to 2023. According to the websites of the selected journals, the contents published are committed to analyzing current wartime concerns from a variety of perspectives, from personal to political, from local to global. The topics described in the news taken for the analysis focused on the conflicts in a range of countries: Ukraine, Russia, India, Sudan, Kosovo, Iraq, and Syria. The texts posted on the websites in 2022–2023 were examined as part of the research using a method of continuous sampling to extract terms under study from mass media sources, and 191 units were chosen.

The research methodology combines different methods to analyze the selected material, such as component analysis to identify the main components of terms and word-formation analysis to create structural models of multicomponent terms as formulas with percentage breakdowns. Systematized examples of multicomponent military terms, categorized into two-, three-, and four-component terms and compound terms with hyphenated spelling, are accompanied by the corresponding translation method. In order to determine how often various translation methods are utilized and how many multicomponent terms belong to a separate structural model, the quantitative approach is employed.

Results and discussion

Two-, three-, four-, and five-component words appear in excerpts of the previously indicated media sources, according to an examination of terminological phrases used in English-language media military texts. When the chosen material was analyzed, 191 cases of the use of multicomponent terms were found, of which 93 examples involved two components, 61 examples comprised three components, 25 examples contain four components, and 12 examples involved five or more components in their formation.

Abbreviations with the additional correspondences listed below are utilized for constructing the block diagram of terminological combinations: “N” stands for a noun; “Adj” means an adjective; “PI” indicates a participle I, which is a verb with ‘-ing’ ending; “PII” stands for a participle II, which is a verb with ‘-ed’ ending if it has a regular verb, and if it is an irregular verb, then the third form (V3) is used; “Abbr” denotes an abbreviation; “Adv” implies an adverb; “Num” exemplifies a numeral; “Prep” means a preposition.

In Figure 1, multicomponent military media terms taken during 2022-2023 and their percentage ratio are presented; the total number of 191 terms equals 100%.

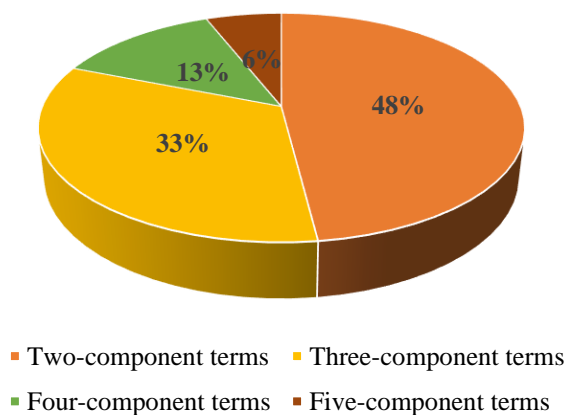


Figure 1 – Percentage ratio of the formation of multicomponent military terms

In many specialized areas, especially the military, two-component phrases are common because they may succinctly represent complicated ideas and things. Two-component words, which combine important characteristics, functions, or interactions into a single phrase, facilitate effective communication within a given domain. To express specific meanings and ease classification, two-component words are meticulously selected and arranged. They can adapt to new technologies, tactics, and concepts, minimizing the need for long explanations and creating a common language among specialists. The study and analysis of these terms can provide insights into the structure, organization, and growth of specialized domains such as the military, as well as aid in the creation of successful communication methods.

It is apparent that the word-formation of the majority of two-component terms is created by two representative models consisting of a) two nouns and b) an adjective and a noun. The analysis of these terms has shown that the main component of the term is the postposition, and these term combinations are connected based on the syntactical relationship and perform a nominative function. N. Abdikarim, B.D. Iskak and O.J. Mahsud examined structural models of two-component terms, specifically focusing on 7 typical morphosyntactic models. However, our study will only consider the two most commonly used structural models of military terms found in foreign mass media, namely N. + N. (noun + noun) and Adj. + N. (adjective + noun) [15].

In two-component military terms, the structural model “Noun + Noun” can be frequently seen. The first noun often serves as a qualifier or modifier in the “N + N” structural model, adding information or defining the nature, intent, or function of the second noun. The military troops can quickly understand and recognize these words because of the combination of these nouns. The structural model “N+N” (a noun + a noun) of two-component military terms is vividly represented with the examples from mass media given: *frontline troops* – “войска на передовой/передовые войска”; *garrison town* – “город, в котором располагается военный гарнизон”; *spearhead assault* – “наступательная атака”; *militia leader* – “лидер ополчения/лидер боевиков”; *artillery shells* – “артиллерийские снаряды, артиллерийские орудия”; *aircraft ordnance* – “авиационное вооружение”; *separatist insurgency* – “сепаратистский мятеж”; *missile age* – “ракетная эра”; *cruise missiles* – “крылатая ракета”; *combat readiness* – “боевая готовность/боеготовность”; *paramilitary formations* – “военизированное формирование/полувоенное формирование”; *combat alert* – “боевая тревога, боевое дежурство”; *sniper rifle* – “снайперская винтовка”; *security forces* – “силы службы безопасности, войска прикрытия”; *stun grenades* – “свето-шумовая граната”; *death toll* – “число погибших”; *palace coup* – “дворцовый переворот”; *grassroots protests* –

“массовые протесты”; *terrorist bandits* – “бандиты-террористы”; *anti-terrorist operation* – “антитеррористическая операция”; *commandant’s office* – “военная комендатура”; *flashbang grenades* – “свето-шумовая граната”; *war zone* – “зона боевых действий”; *power struggle* – “силовое противоборство”; *Janjaweed militia* – “ополчение джанджавидов (суданские боевики)”; *Maoist militancy* – “Маоистская воинственность”; *Maoist insurgency* – “Маоистское восстание”; *gun battle* – “перестрелка”. By combining two nouns that stand for important elements, regions, or tasks involved in military operations, these term phrases successfully express a particular meaning or relationship. The quantitative analysis has shown 60.2%, which is 56 examples of the total number of analyzed two-component military terms extracted from popular mass media in this study, consist of the model “N + N”.

Another common structural model of two-component military terms is presented by a combination of an adjective and a noun, “Adj + N.” In this structure, an adjective is joined with a noun to generate a specialized phrase that represents a specific quality or feature relevant to the military sphere. When used in these words, the adjective part frequently provides more information and context by describing the quality, feature, or function of the noun component. With the help of this structural model, military personnel can communicate clearly and accurately, enhancing their ability to work together effectively. Military terms with two components adhering to the “Adj + N” structural model include the following examples selected from the mass media: *undercover operation* – “секретная операция”; *military commander* – “военачальник”; *paramilitary group* – “вооруженное формирование, военизированная группа”; *heavy fire* – “шквальный огонь, сильный обстрел”; *mutual shelling* – “взаимный артиллерийский или минометный обстрел”; *paramilitary force* – “военизированные формирования”; *ethnic militias* – “этнические ополченцы”; *military balance* – “соотношение военных мощи стороны, равновесие численности ВС и вооружения (сторон)”; *heavy bombardment* – “бомбардировка авиабомбами крупного калибра”; *warring parties* – “противоборствующие силы”; *non-nuclear missiles* – “крылатая ракета, оснащённая неядерной боевой частью”; *peacekeeping contingent* – “миротворческий контингент”; *military buildup* – “наращивание военной мощи, сосредоточение сил и средств вооруженной борьбы”; *violent upheaval* – “насильственный захват власти, массовые волнения, сопровождающиеся насилием с применением оружия; массовые беспорядки”; *military checkpoint* – “укрепленный блокпост”; *airborne forces* – “воздушно-десантные войска”; *military aircraft* – “военное воздушно судно, военная авиация”; *military facilities* – “военные сооружения, военные объекты”; *military coup* – “военный переворот”. By using this structural model, it is possible to categorize and classify military concepts and equipment while still conveying precise meanings. In this article, 37 examples of the “Adj + N”

structural model in two-component military terms were considered, which equals 39.8% of the total number of these particular terms in the study.

In terms of major translation techniques used for translating mass media military terms, it is possible to say that calque (38%), explication (22%), transcription/transliteration (12% altogether), and modulation (17%) are employed the most frequently. Some examples of the application of these translation methods can be given: 1) calque: “*militia leader*” – лидер повстанцев/ополчения; 2) transcription/transliteration: “*Maoist militancy*” – Маоистская воинственность; 3) explication: “*violent upheaval*” – насильственный захват власти, массовые волнения, сопровождающиеся насилием с применением оружия; массовые беспорядки; “*non-nuclear missiles*” – крылатая ракета, оснащённая неядерной боевой частью; 4) lexical semantic substitution (modulation): “*stun grenades*” – свето-шумовая граната, “*garrison town*” – город, в котором располагается военный гарнизон.

In the type of terms being studied, three-component terms are given second place in terms of the most frequent occurrence (33% of all multicomponent terms identified). Two-component terms are usually used to make three-component terminological combinations. The third component is the most important, and the first two components usually describe, clarify, and limit what the third component means. Common examples of three-component terms are different names for people and weapons. Seven models of their creation were found after evaluating the structure of three-component terms and taking into consideration the particulars of the attributive relationships between the components.

The first type of a three-component structural model is “N + N + N” (noun + noun + noun), which is presented by 26 examples and 42.6% of the total number of three-component terms in this study. In this structural model, the first noun often serves as a qualifier or modifier, giving more details or defining the nature, function, or use of the second word. The second word in the term then qualifies or modifies the third noun, defining or elaborating on the idea, thing, or connection that is being alluded to. Examples from mass media: *air raid alert* – “воздушная тревога”; *army air strikes* – “армейская воздушная атака, авиаудар”; *Wagner mercenary group* – “ЧВК «Вагнер»”; *defence intelligence briefing* – “брифинг военной разведки”; *Typhoon fighter jet* – “Истребитель «Тайфун»”; *precision strike missile* – “высокоточные ударные ракеты”; *ammunition supply vehicle* – “транспортно-заряжающая машина, машина артиллерийского снабжения, транспортное средство для доставки боеприпасов”; *Kosovo Liberation Army* – “Освободительная армия Косово”; *National Security Committee* – “Комитет национальной безопасности (КНБ)”.

The second type of three-component terms consists of an adjective and two nouns, “Adj + N + N” and is displayed by 15 examples (24.6%), many of which are in the form of abbreviations: *underwater surveillance equipment* – “оборудование для наблюдения за подводной обстановкой”; *military assault rifle* – “автомат, штурмовая винтовка”; *Ballistic Missile Defense* (abbreviation)

– “противоракетная оборона (ПРО)”; *Rapid Support Forces* (abbreviation) – “Силы оперативного оказания поддержки”; *warring parties’ headquarters* – “штаб-квартиры воюющих сторон”; *longer range missiles* – “оперативно-тактические ракеты повышенной дальности”; *national guard personnel* – “личный состав Национальной гвардии/сотрудники Национальной гвардии”.

The third type of three-component terms has two adjectives and a noun in its structure, “Adj + Adj + N,” and is mainly used to describe the names of military unities or organizations: Rival armed factions – “соперничающие/конкурирующие вооруженные группировки”; Ukrainian National Guardsmen – “солдаты Украинской Национальной гвардии.” In this subcategory, 7 examples have been identified, which accounts for 11.5% of the total number of three-component military terms chosen for this study.

The fourth type of three-component military terms shows an adjective surrounded by two nouns on both sides: “N + Adj + N”. *The Defence Strategic Review* (abbreviation) – “стратегической обзор оборонной политики” is a bright example of this structural model out of only four examples selected (6.6%).

The fifth structural model looks like a combination of an abbreviation, the past participle of a verb, and a noun “Abbr + PII + N”, which overall makes this structure hard to comprehend at first since several components should be deciphered and analyzed (3 examples, 4.9%): *BMD armoured vehicle* – “БТР ПРО (бронетранспортер/бронированная машина пехоты противоракетной обороны)”.

The sixth structural model under consideration is an abbreviation and two nouns (Abbr + N + N): *SAF top brass* – “Высшее руководство Вооруженных сил Судана” is one of 3 examples (4.9%).

The last structural type of three-component terms has the past participle and two nouns “PII + N + N” (3 examples, 4.9%): *Modified hand grenade* – “модифицированная ручная граната (лимонка)”.

Three-component terms are language constructions that combine three components to explain complicated ideas, connections, or things clearly. They have a hierarchical structure where one component serves as the major category while the other two give further specification, offering more specific and thorough information than terms with only two components. This structure facilitates comprehension and effective communication by organizing and classifying complicated concepts or things within a domain. It is simpler to categorize and connect complex ideas to other pertinent phrases or concepts when they are divided into three separate parts.

According to the data obtained, the most representative models for constructing three-component terms are the “N + N + N” model (42.6%) and the “Adj + N + N” model (24.6%). The remaining formal structural models identified are much less common. If we consider the most commonly used translation techniques in the case of three-component terms, calque (37%), explication

(25%), and transcription/transliteration in order to render the names of the arms, weaponry, and forces. Here, we can observe the emergence of military-related abbreviations, which consist of three terms in their composition.

According to Table 1, the most representative models for constructing four-component terms are the “N + Prep + N + N” model (40%) and the “N + Prep + Adj + N” model (24%).

Table 1. Structural models of four-component terms

<i>Type of model</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Examples from mass media</i>
N + Prep + N + N	10 examples 40%	<i>Hotbeds of terrorist attacks</i> “очаги (рассадники) террористических атак”.
N + Prep + Adj + N	6 examples 24%	<i>Reconnaissance of sensitive sites</i> “рекогносцировка засекреченных объектов”; Chief of the General Staff “начальник генерального штаба”.
Adj + N + Prep + N	3 examples 12%	<i>Original cadre of soldiers</i> “первоначальный кадровый состав солдат”.
Abrr + Adj + N + N + N	2 examples 8%	<i>The RAF’s Maritime Patrol Aircraft fleet</i> “аэродром патрульных самолетов береговой авиации Королевского военно-морского флота”.
PI + Prep + N + N	4 examples 16%	<i>Blowing up of an arms depot</i> “взрыв склада оружия”.

Four-component terms are rarely used, which can be attributed to their complicated syntactic organization, which makes them difficult to understand and does not meet the needs of the target audience of this type of discourse for time, effort, and linguistic means savings. It is preferable to assign terminological combinations comprising compound words generated by including two or more full-valued terms in a separate category. Such words are frequently spelt with hyphens. As an orthographic symbol, the hyphen allows you to graphically unite different words, thus shortening the terminological chain. The usage of compound words serves to expand the semantic capacity of a terminological phrase while also allowing you to execute the concept of preserving language resources (the number of these in such phrases exceeds the number of syntactic units).

Structural models of terms with the hyphenated spelling of constituent elements are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Structural models of terms including compound components with hyphenated spelling

<i>Type of model</i>	<i>Number of terms found</i>	<i>Examples from mass media</i>
Two-component		
Adj + V-Prep	4	<i>Military build-up</i> “наращивание военной силы”.
Adj-N + N	8	<i>Long-range weapon</i> “дальнобойное оружие”; <i>long-range missile</i> “управляемая ракета большой дальности, реактивный снаряд дальнего действия”.
Prefix-N + N	6	<i>Counter-intelligence officer</i> “офицер контрразведки”.
Adj-Num N-N	5	<i>Sukhoi-34 fighter-jet</i> “Реактивный истребитель «Сухой-34»”.

Pronoun-PII + N	3	<i>Self-propelled guns</i> “самоходная артиллерийская установка (САУ)”.
Pronoun-Prep + N	2	<i>All-out war</i> “тотальная, полномасштабная война”.
V-Prep N	2	“ <i>Clean-up</i> ” operation “операция по зачистке местности”.
Three-component		
Adj-N + N + N	11	<i>Longer-range strike capability</i> “ударный потенциал повышенной дальности”; <i>long-range anti-ship missiles</i> “противокорабельные ракеты большой дальности”.
Abbr-Num + N + N	4	<i>AN-124 transport aircraft</i> “Транспортный самолет Ан-124”.
Adj + Adj-Adj + N	1	<i>Joint civilian-military body</i> “объединенный гражданско-военный орган”.
N-PII + Adj + N	7	<i>Russia-led military alliance</i> “Военный альянс, возглавляемый Россией”; <i>Russia-led military bloc</i> “Военный блок, возглавляемый Россией”.
Four-component		
Abbr-PII + Adj + N + N	1	<i>NATO-led peacekeeping Kosovo Force (KFOR)</i> “(СДК) Силы для Косово”.
N + Prep + Num + Abbr-Num	2	<i>Contingent of 70 IL-76</i> “контингент из 70 самолетов Ил-76”.
Five-component		
Abbr + Num + Adj + N + N	3	<i>DF-27 hypersonic glide vehicle</i> “гиперзвуковой беспилотный летательный аппарат DF-27”
Adj + N + Prep + Adj + Adj + N	3	<i>The General Command of the Sudanese Armed Forces</i> “Главное командование Вооруженных сил Судана”.
N-PII + Adj + N + N + N + N	1	<i>Land-based High Mobility Artillery Rocket (HIMARS) system</i> “высокомобильный артиллерийский ракетный комплекс наземного базирования «Хаймарс»”.
Abbr + Num + N + N + N	1	<i>US B-21 Raider stealth bomber</i> “Американский Б-21 «Рейдер» стелс бомбардировщик”.

Regarding the functional characteristics of multicomponent terms in the discourse type under analysis, it should be noted that the terms in question typically serve a nominative function, act as a tool for designating objects, processes, phenomena, organizations, new weapons, and allow for the recording and transmission of specialized knowledge about warfare. In terms of translation, hyphenated multicomponent terms might present a certain difficulty because of a range of intricacies: 1) longer structures are hard to comprehend; 2) the newly invented multicomponent terms of this type are not indicated in thesauruses since they depict the most cutting-edge instruments and realia; 3) many of such terms do not have the exact corresponding equivalents due to their absence in our forces.

It is vital to remember that the employment of multicomponent terms in the text also serves to concretize that the more words are used, the more precise the meaning becomes in multicomponent terms, which has an inverse relationship between word count and meaning width. The accumulation of elements in a terminological combination to concretize the meaning may be seen within a single context.

Conclusion

According to the research, English-language mass media publications covering various military-related topics contain a comparatively high concentration of multicomponent military terminological units. In contemporary mass media sources describing military-related events, compound terms consisting of several constituent components are oftentimes used to describe complex ideas. Additionally, the use of compound terms consisting of more than two components helps to show how the term is related to other things.

The content and elemental combinatorics of the revealed formal-structural models of multicomponent terminological combinations vary. The diversity of structural models in military terminology can make general comprehension and translation into English challenging due to the presence of various, sometimes unconnected, components that can be expressed by different parts of speech and even abbreviations, as shown in the analysis. Quantitative analysis shows that the most numerous multicomponent terms are represented by two- (48% of the total number) and three-component (33% of the total number) structural models of military multicomponent terms. The limited use of four-component terms can be explained by their bulkiness, which causes difficulties in understanding and does not meet the needs for saving time, effort, and language resources, as well as the requirements of the target audience in this field. It must also be highlighted that depending on the number and the composition (part of speech) of components in a structural model, each type of multicomponent term can be further differentiated. In addition, the most productive types of models were determined for each of the categories above of two-, three-, and four-component words.

Through the analysis of these terms, it has become evident that the structural nuances and semantic layers embedded in military terminology might pose further challenges when translating. The research presents a good opportunity to create an up-to-date military dictionary that will benefit not only military experts but also the wider public. By focusing on extracting the corresponding terms from mass media, we can keep everyone informed about the latest developments in this field. This will help promote a better understanding of military terminology and enhance communication between different groups of people.

REFERENCES

[1] Ibrayeva G. Zh. Osveshchenie vooruzhennykh konfliktov v sredstvakh massovoj informacii i mezhdunarodnoe gumanitarnoe pravo (The Coverage of Military Conflicts in Mass Media and the International Humanitarian Law). – Almaty, 2009. – 301 s. [in Rus.]

[2] Kudinova T. A. K voprosu o prirode mnogokomponentnogo termina (na primere anglijskogo pod"yazyka biotekhnologij) (On Nature of the Multicomponent Term (On English Sublanguage of Biotechnologies)) // Perm University Issue. – 2011. – № 2(14). – S. 59-62. [in Rus.]

[3] Khavrun O. Role and Position of Multicomponent Terms in Aviation Communication // Aviation. – 2008. – № 12(3), 2008. – P. 95-99. URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3846/1648-7788.2008.12.95-99> 25.03.2023)

[4] Zholdasbayeva M. T. Problemy ponimaniya i perevoda voennoj terminologii anglijskogo yazyka (Problems of Understanding and Translating Military Terminology of the English Language). – Bagdar-Orientir. – 2015. – №2. – S. 61-66. [in Rus.]

[5] Makhachashvili R., Mosiyevych L., Kurbatova T. Semantic and structural challenges of translating modern English agro-engineering terminology into Ukrainian // ACNS Conference Series: Social Sciences and Humanities. – 2023. – Volume 3. – P. 1-12.

[6] Ashimbayeva N.M., Shulenbayev N.K., Zhampeiis K.M. Qazaq tilindegi terminjasamdyq täsilder (The Main Term-Forming Methods in the Kazakh Language) // Bulletin of Ablai Khan KazUIRandWL. “Philological sciences” Series. – 2022. – №2 (65). – B. 40-51. [In Kaz.]

[7] Reformatsky A. A. Vvedenie v yazykovedenie (Introduction to Linguistics). – Moscow, 2004. – 536 s. [in Rus.]

[8] Kommissarov V.N. Teoriya perevoda (lingvisticheskie aspekty) (Translation theory (linguistic aspects)). – Moscow, 2013. – 250 s. [in Rus.]

[9] Alisszhanov S.K. Qazaq terminologiasy: teoria jäne täjiribe (Terminology of the Kazakh language: theory and practice). – Astana, 2005. – 111 b. [in Kaz.]

[10] Lerat P. Approches linguistiques des langues spécialisées (Linguistic approaches to specialized languages). – ASp, 15/18, Bordeaux: GERAS, 1997. – P. 1-10.

[11] L’Homme M.-C. La terminologie: principes et techniques (Terminology: principles and techniques). – Montréal: Les presses de l’Université de Montréal, 2004. – 278 p.

[12] Mironenko A.G. Obrazovanie voennyh terminov suffiksalmym sposobom v finskom yazyke (Formation of Military Terms in the Suffix Way in the Finnish Language). – “Gramota” PH, 2022. – Volume 15. – Issue 1. – S. 131-135. [in Rus.] – URL: <https://doi.org/10.30853/phil20210682> (Accessed: April 16, 2023).

[13] Rogers M. Specialised Translation: Shedding the 'Non-Literary' Tag. – Palgrave Macmillan UK, 2015. – 186 p.

[14] Vanyagina M.R., Kanatayev D.V. Perevod voennyh mnogokomponentnyh terminov (Military Multicomponent Terms Translation) // Bulletin of V.N. Tatishchev Volga State University. – 2018. – № 4. – Volume 1. – S. 13-18. [in Rus.]

[15] Abdikarim N., Iskak B.D., Mahsud O.J. Binarlyq terminder formaldyq-qūrylymdyq modelderi (Formal Structural Models of Binary Terms) // Bulletin of Ablai Khan KazUIRandWL. “Philological sciences” Series. – 2024. – №1 (72). – B. 14-30. [In Kaz.]

КӨПКOMPONENTTІЛІК ШЕТЕЛДІК БҰҚАРАЛЫҚ АҚПАРАТ ҚҰРАЛДАРЫНДАҒЫ ӘСКЕРИ ТЕРМИНДЕРДІҢ ҚҰРЫЛЫМДЫҚ ЕРЕКШЕЛІГІ РЕТІНДЕ ОРЫС ТІЛІНЕ АУДАРМА

***Моругова Е.А.¹, Жапарова А.Ж.²**

***¹докторант, әл-Фараби атындағы ҚазҰУ, Алматы, Қазақстан
e-mail: morugova.yelena@gmail.com**

**²PhD, доцент, әл-Фараби атындағы ҚазҰУ, Алматы, Қазақстан
e-mail: asemzhan14@gmail.com**

Аңдатпа. Бұл мақала көпкомпонентті әскери терминдердің құрылымдық ерекшеліктерін маңызды талдауға арналған, бұл тақырып кәсіби объектілер мен ұғымдарды сипаттау, күрделі идеяларды анықтау және зерттелетін құбылыстардың жаңа аспектілерін ашу қажеттілігіне байланысты маңызды бола түсуде. Шетелдік бұқаралық ақпарат құралдарында көп компонентті терминологияның таралуы оның

медиа ландшафттағы маңыздылығын көрсетеді. Мақаланың мақсаты – орыс тіліндегі аудармасын бере отырып, бұқаралық ақпарат құралдарынан алынған көпкомпонентті әскери терминдердің құрылымдық сипаттамаларын зерттеу. Біз сондай-ақ осы терминдердің негізгі формулалары мен құрамдас бөліктерін анықтауға тырысамыз. Осы арқылы біз ағылшын әскери терминдерінің қалай қалыптаса алатынын жақсырақ түсінуге және көпкомпонентті әскери терминдердің соңғы үлгілерін қамтитын терминологиялық сөздікті әзірлеуге үлес қосамыз деп үміттенеміз. Зерттеудің ғылыми жаңалығы – бұл көпкомпонентті әскери терминдердің құрылымдық және семантикалық ерекшеліктерін, олардың сөзжасамдарын және құрылымдық модельдерінде жиі қолданылатын компоненттерді түсінуге байланысты мәселелерді түсінуге көмектесетін терминологиялық зерттеулердің нақты және мамандандырылған саласына бағытталған. Нәтижелер терминологияның басқа салаларына да негіз бола алады.

Зерттеу әдістемесі – сұрыпталған материалды талдау үшін қолданылатын үздіксіз іріктеу әдісі, компоненттік талдау және сөзжасамдық талдау сияқты әртүрлі зерттеу әдістерінің жиынтығы, ал сандық тәсіл сандық деректермен жұмыс істеуге көмектеседі. Екі, үш және төрт компоненттерге бөлінген көпкомпонентті әскери терминдердің жүйеленген мысалдары, сондай-ақ сызықша арқылы жазылатын құрама терминдер тиісті аудармамен бірге жүреді. Бұл зерттеудің нәтижелері аудармашыларға, зерттеушілерге және тәжірибешілерге көпкомпонентті әскери терминдердің құрылымдық модельдерін талдаумен байланысты мәселелер мен стратегияларды тереңірек түсінуге көмектеседі, осылайша олардың кәсіби мүмкіндіктерін арттыруға мүмкіндік береді.

Тірек сөздер: көпкомпонентті терминдер, көпкомпонентті терминология, әскери терминдер, әскери терминология, әскери қимылдар, әскери терминдердің аудармасы, бұқаралық ақпарат құралдары, құрылымдық ерекшеліктері

МНОГОКОМПОНЕНТНОСТЬ КАК СТРУКТУРНАЯ ОСОБЕННОСТЬ ВОЕННЫХ ТЕРМИНОВ В ЗАРУБЕЖНЫХ СРЕДСТВАХ МАССОВОЙ ИНФОРМАЦИИ В ПЕРЕВОДЕ НА РУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК

*Моругова Е.А.¹, Жапарова А.Ж.²

*¹докторант, КазНУ имени аль-Фараби, Алматы, Казахстан
e-mail: morugova.yelena@gmail.com

²PhD, доцент, КазНУ имени аль-Фараби, Алматы, Казахстан
e-mail: asemzhan14@gmail.com

Аннотация. Данная статья посвящена важному анализу структурных особенностей многокомпонентных военных терминов – теме, приобретающей все большее значение в связи с необходимостью описания профессиональных объектов и понятий, выявления сложных идей и раскрытия новых аспектов изучаемых явлений. Преобладание многокомпонентной терминологии в зарубежных средствах массовой информации подчеркивает ее значимость в медиапространстве. Цель статьи – изучить структурные характеристики многокомпонентных военных терминов, отобранных из источников СМИ, с предоставлением перевода на русский язык. Мы также стремимся определить составляющие компоненты данных терминов и их основные формулы структурных моделей. Таким образом, мы надеемся внести свой вклад в совершенствование понимания того, каким образом могут формироваться английские военные термины, и в разработку терминологического словаря, который будет включать

новейшие примеры многокомпонентных военных терминов. Научная новизна исследования заключается в том, что оно сосредоточено на конкретной и специализированной области терминоведения, которая поможет осмыслить проблемы, связанные с пониманием структурных и семантических особенностей многокомпонентных военных терминов, их словообразования и составляющих компонентов, часто используемых в их структурных моделях. Полученные результаты также могут послужить основой для других областей терминологии.

Методология исследования представляет собой комбинацию различных методов исследования, таких как метод непрерывной выборки, компонентный анализ и словообразовательный анализ, которые применяются для анализа отобранного материала, а количественный подход помогает работать с числовыми данными. Систематизированные примеры многокомпонентных военных терминов, разделенных на двух-, трех- и четырехкомпонентные, а также составные термины с дефисным написанием, сопровождаются соответствующим переводом. Результаты этого исследования помогут переводчикам, исследователям и практикам глубже понять проблемы и стратегии, связанные с анализом структурных моделей многокомпонентных военных терминов, тем самым повысив их профессиональные возможности.

Ключевые слова: многокомпонентные термины, многокомпонентная терминология, , военная терминология, боевые действия, перевод военных терминов, средства массовой информации, структурные особенности

Статья поступила 26.07.2023