

THE PECULIARITY OF ENGLISH MILITARY TERMINOLOGY AND THE PROBLEMS OF ITS TRANSLATION

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Abstract. The article discusses the specific features of the Englishlanguage military terminology from the point of view of translation studies. The dominance of English in the modern world dictates the need to study the lexical and stylistic features and word-formation models of military terminology in English. The specificity of the Englishlanguage military terminology causes significant difficulties in the translation process. In general meaning the zone of military terminology includes all words and combinations that denote military concepts, and everything is directly related to the armed forces, military affairs, foreign borrowings, various jargons, emotionally colored elements of military vocabulary. In addition, military terminology includes words and combinations that do not designate military concepts proper, but mainly used in the military environment. Military materials are characterized by an abundance of military, scientific and technical terminology, the use of variable and stable phrases, typical only for the military sphere of communication, military nomenclature and special abbreviations and symbols. The specifics of English-language military terminology cause significant difficulties when translated into Russian and Kazakh. The expanding military terminology in the Kazakh language occurs during the translation process

The most used word combinations from the field of military affairs, which are translated depending on the language of learning, were taken for the training work with students of the specialty "Translation studies". The great difficulties for translation were found in jargon, slang words, phraseological units, which convey the realities of American life. In this regard, there is a problem of memorization and adequate translation.

The scientific value and practical significance of this article is that it relates to the current problem of modern translation studies, namely the study of English-language military terminology for comprehensive training of high qualified translators.

Keywords: term, terminology, vocabulary, military terminology, military text, scientific and technical term, military scientific genre, adequacy of translation

Basic provisions

English military terminology has a number of lexical and grammatical features. Some of them are a universal characteristic of the military terminological systems of the English language, such as the composition of its constituent terms and some are due to factors of an extralinguistic nature, which are the specifics of the subject area of military science, the complex, derivative nature of its concepts.

Other lexical and grammatical peculiarities of the military terminology are inherent in its exclusive, and determined primarily by the specifics of its formation, which consists in the dominant structural and semantic role in relation to the English military terminology, as well as its status as developing terminological system, in contrast to the formed and highly developed military terminology.

The main parameter, characterizing the texts of the military-scientific genre is the business characteristics, i.e. a description of the essence of the matter and the complete absence of personal features of the sender of the message.

Firstly, the main linguistic means for expressing a business orientation are the use of impersonal forms, the absence of a statement from the 1st person, the predominant use of impersonal forms of the passive voice, as well as the widespread use of special terminology.

The most important stylistic feature of the military-scientific genre is the logic of the statement. This stylistic feature stems from the basic need of the military-scientific genre to obtain and further disseminate the theoretical and practical results of scientific research in various fields of military science, to explain new conclusions and revealed patterns with the help of logical evidence based on experimental verification of preliminary conclusions, if necessary, with the involvement of polemical material.

The logicity of the statement is achieved here by mobilizing, such as clarity of presentation, strict adherence to the subject of thought, accuracy of formulations, consistency of conclusions, and the ability to abstract.

It is important to note completely missed the works of popular scientific literature in the military-scientific genre, which are quite common in military-technical texts. It explains by the fact that this genre intends exclusively for narrow specialists who are fluent in special terminology and understand the essence of the matter.

Another important stylistic feature of this genre is the significant expressiveness of the statement, which is necessary to increase the effectiveness of evidence. However, expression has not been achieved at the expense of emotionality, since emotional expressions are not generally characteristic of scientific presentation.

Expression in this kind of texts is achieved by using various means of non-linguistic visualization, for example, tactical schemes, the organizational structure schemes of formations. These tools allow you to increase the figurative and expressive of the utterance without resorting to the emotional means of the language.

The next step in the research is to consider the specific features of military-scientific texts, knowledge of which will really help to find the translator quickly the most accurate Russian equivalents when translate the texts of this genre. The layer

of military vocabulary that belongs us precisely to this functional genre. The military terminology of the communications and radio electronics troops is closely related to scientific terminology.

In this connection, it is necessary to dwell on the lexical features of military-scientific texts. The military terminology used in them, which almost does not cover the field of military equipment and weapons, basically it refers only to the strategic, operational, tactical and military and political field. A significant place is also gives to organizational terminology.

The basic distinction of all military-technical texts is also the unconditional predominance of business characteristics, that is, descriptions of various technical devices and rules of their operation. Texts of this kind primarily include various manuals on the types of military equipment and weapons, descriptions of new types of weapons and military equipment in special publications.

Introduction

The study of English language military terminology is currently relevant due to the threat of military conflicts in various regions of the world. The scope of Englishlanguage military terminology is the armed forces of the United States, England, Canada and Australia, as well as the combined armed forces of NATO, so the study of lexical and stylistic features and word-formation models of military terminology in English is becoming one of the priority areas of modern translation studies.

A.S. Gasanova emphasizes that language is a product of society and “...the various classes that make up society, behavior between groups, traces of psychological causes appear in language. Thus, the language continues to exist together with society, develops, undergoes changes, enriches itself. The appearance of new words of the military field in English requires a comprehensive study [1, p. 5].

When translating military texts, the accuracy of the translation is particular importance, since the translated material can serve as the basis for making important decisions, conducting military operations, etc. This approach makes it necessary to characterize military terminology in general meaning and military terminology in English in particular.

In general meaning military terminology includes all words and combinations that denote military concepts, that is, everything that is directly related to the armed forces, military affairs, war, etc. In addition, scientific and technical terms should include military vocabulary used in connection with military concepts, such as *танктің шын жыртабаны немесе кезкелген шын жыртабанды жауынгерлік машина, гусеница танка или любой боевой машины на гусеничном ходу*).

Military terminology may include words and combinations, although they do not denote military concepts, are used almost exclusively in the military environment, and are little known or completely unknown in general use: *boondocks* - *джунгли*; *behavior report* – *солдаттың үйіне жазған хаты*; *sidearms* - *ас құралдары*), as well as some foreign borrowings, various jargons, etc., also emotionally colored elements of military vocabulary, which are stylistic synonyms

for the corresponding military terms in most cases as *dough boy* (жәй сөйлем) and *infantryman* (термин) have the meaning of «жаяу әскер» [2, p. 37].

Description of materials and methods

Military terminology is used in military texts, which are divided into two groups according to their functional purpose and content:

- 1) informational content texts and
- 2) texts, regulating the life and activities of the troops.

Four styles can be distinguished in the first group:

- military and scientific texts;
- military and technical texts;
- military information texts and
- military and journalistic texts.
- The following genres belong to the second group
- statutes and instructions;
- military and business texts.

Thus, based on a functional and meaningful approach to the entire set of military texts, the following styles can be distinguished:

- military and scientific texts;
- military and technical texts;
- military and information texts;
- military and journalistic texts;
- statutes and instructions;
- military and business texts; military memoirs.

The main parameter that determines the texts of the militaryanscientific genre is the business characteristics, i.e. description of the essence of the case and the complete absence of the personal characteristics of the message sender. The description is kept in an impersonal form, which the author of the message is not visible at all. Aggressive military doctrine usually masquerades as defensive slogans, for example, even the very concept of “war” is tried to be covered up by some neutral or “defensive” term.

Military materials differ from any other materials in the saturation of special military vocabulary, the widespread use of military and scientific and technical terminology, the presence of a certain number of variable, stable phrases that characteristics only for the military sphere of communication, the abundance of military nomenclature and special abbreviations and symbols used only in military materials, and from the point of view of syntax, the wide use of elliptical (especially in military documentation) and clichéd constructions, the poverty of tense verb forms, a concise form of utterance, the use of numerous parallel constructions within one sentence, expressed by infinitive and participial phrases.

Results

Modern English military terminology covers the development of new types of weapons, primarily nuclear missile combat systems (*rocket-assisted projectile* – белсенді зымыран снаряды; активно-реактивный снаряд; *wire-guarded missile* –

басқарылатын ракета, управляемая ракета; *radioactive fallout*– ядролық жарылыстың радиоактивті ластануы; заражение радиоактивными продуктами ядерного взрыва), *laser range finder*– лазерлік қашықтықтық өлшегіші; лазерный дальномер; *electronic and other technical means (beam rider guidance*– саулені бағыттау; наведение поллучу; *ambush detection device*– (техническое) тұтқындарды анықтау құралы; средство обнаружения засад); terms related to there organization of the formations of the ground forces and higher authorities (*logistics operations center*– артқы басқару орталығы; центр управления тылом); terms associated with changing some fundamental provisions (doctrines) intactics and operation alart (*electronic counter measures* – электрондық қарсы шаралар; электронное противодействие).

Aviation terminology is constantly updated, in particular the terminology of army aviation (example: *radar picket air craft* «радиолокациялық ұшак; самолет радиолокационного дозора»; *continuous air borne alert* «әуедегі үздіксіз жауынгерлік кезекшілік; непрерывное боевое дежурство в воздухе»; *gunship* «қарулы тікұшак; вооруженный вертолет»; *aviation battalion* «авиация батальоны; авиационный батальон; батальон армейской авиации»; *copter-borne* «тік ұшакпен тасымалданатын; перевозимый на вертолетах»; *helilift* «тікұшакпен тасымалдау, переброски на вертолетах»).

Many new terms appeared in connection with the reorganization of on shore forces and higher command structures (example: *field army support command* «армия тылының қолбасшылығы; командование тыла армии»; *strike command* «соққы командасы; ударное командование»; *division base* «бөлімшелердің жалпы ұйымдастыру элементтері, дивизиялық база, общие организационные элементы дивизий, дивизионная база»).

New terms have appeared related to the change in some fundamental provisions in tactics and operation alart (*forward edge of the battle area* «қорғаныс аймағының алдыңғы шеті; передний край района обороны»; *nuclear safety line* «ядролық қауіпсіздік аумағы; рубеж ядерной безопасности»; *area defense* «аумақты қорғау; оборона района; позиционная оборона»; nuclear environment «ядролық қаруды қолданудың шарттары; условия применения ядерного оружия, ядерная обстановка»; *spoiling attack* «бұзушы шабуылы; упреждающий удар; контратака с выходом за передний край»).

A number of new military terms arose in connection with the American aggression in Vietnam (example: *strategic hamlet* «стратегиялы қауыл (бекініселді мекені); стратегическая деревня (укрепленный населенный пункт)»; *enclave* «жаға жайбасы; бекініс орталығы; береговой плацдарм; опорный пункт»; *jungle canopy platform* « джунглидегі ағаштардың басына тікұшақтардың кону алаңы; посадочная площадка для вертолетов на кронах деревьев в джунглях»).

It is necessary to pay attention that there are significant differences in the English military vocabulary used in the United States and England. This explains both by the specific features of the organization, armed forces weapons, and tactics of these countries, as well as by certain differences between the English and American versions of modern English.

For example, the concepts of «соединение» or «объединение» in the United States are expressed using the term “*large unit*”, and in England – “*formation*”; “*general staff*” in the United States means “the general part of the headquarters”, and in England is “the operational reconnaissance part of the headquarters”. There are differences in military ranks and especially in the terminology of the organization: the “министр обороны” in the United States is called the Secretary of Defense, and in England is Defense Minister.

A number of terms are used only in the United States (for example, Chief of Staff– «штаб бастығы (қарулықүштер), начальник штаба (вида вооруженных сил)») or only in England (example: commandos – «әуе-десанттыдиверсиялық бөлімшелер «командостар», десантно-диверсионные части «коммандос»). The English military vocabulary also includes a number of military terms specific to the armed forces of Canada, Australia and other English speaking countries [3].

The Translation Studies specialty students was given the task to translate words and phrases of military vocabulary without using dictionary and literature. In addition, it is necessary to explain how the translation was made and the words did not cause any difficulties: Coast Guard, Army, Special Forces, Air Force, Sergeant, Specialist, Sergeant First Class, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant, Captain, General, Major, General of the Army, Brigade, battalion, Division, aggression, annihilate, enemy, arsenal, ammunition bandolier, besiege, armistice, belligerents, bulletin, casualties, infantry, ordnance, reconnoitre, volley, invade, guerilla war, garrison, espionage, conscriptions [7].

None of the students could adequately translate Private – қатардағы, рядовой (ешқандай дәрежесіз; без звания и знаков отличия), *Private Second Class* – екінші топтағы қатардағы жауынгер; рядовой второго класса, *Private First Class* – бірінші топтағы қатардағы жауынгер; рядовой первого класса. *Squad/crew* – топ, группа (кішкене команда, 12 немесе одан аз адамнан тұратын команда; наименьшее звено, команда из 12 человек и менее). The following words caused difficulties: *Platoon*– құрылым, отряд (басшылығымен бірге 10нан 50ге дейін жауынгерден тұратын құрылым; может состоять из 10-50 солдат во главе с командиром отряда), *Company* – рота (30-дан 250ге дейінгі адамдар, *Regiment* – полк (3000 жауынгер).

Lexical units that exist in one or an other form in the native language or the language of interethnic communication were translated with distortions of the meaning, *Marine Corps* (теңіздегі жаяу әскерлері, морская пехота (жағаның, аралдардың, теңіз әскери базаларын, жаукемелерін және т.б. басыпалу үшін әскерлер құрылымы; ударные отряды для захвата береговой линии, островов, морских военных баз, кораблей противника и так далее) as a marine corps.

This combination was translated by three students, who argued their translation by the fact that they correlated this word with the female name «Marina», which means «Sea». Some words were not perceived as military at all: «Company» is a coy, since it has a meaning in the native language that is not in contact with military vocabulary. The greatest difficulties were caused by the translation of slang expressions. They were translated literally, but none of the students could explain their meaning:

Chair force – «орындықкүші; силы стула» (пренебрежительно по отношению к созвучным *airforce*, воздушным силам).

To dog a watch– қарауылдау (ит сияқты тәулік бойы күзету) караулить (сидеть над часами, словно пес)

Hit the silk – парашютпен секіру; прыгнуть с парашютом

Nothing to write home about – бұл туралы үйге жазатын ештеңе жоқ (сондықтан олар маңызды емес, қызық емес нәрсе туралы айтады); ничего такого, чтобы написать об этом домой (так говорят о чем-то малозначимом, неинтересном).

Chicken, bird – тауық, құс (полковникті осылай атайды, өйткені оның формасына бүркіт белгісі ілінген); курица, птица (так называют полковника, потому что на его форме прикреплен значок в виде орла)

Half-bird – жартылай құс (егер полковник – *bird*, подполковниктің алдыңғысы – *half-bird*); полуптица (если полковник – *bird*, то перед подполковник – *half-bird*)

Leafer– майор (оныңпішініндежапырақбелгісі бар); майор (на его форме располагается значок с листком – *leaf*)

Corp – ефрейтор; капрал (сокращенно от *corporal*)

Leg – аяқ (десантшылар парашюттен секіру дайындығынан өтпеген әскери қызметкерлерді осылай атайды); нога (так десантники называют других военнослужащих, не проходивших парашютную подготовку).

Gerry– неміс; немец (сокращенно от *German*)

Itie–итальяндық; итальянец (сокращенно от *Italian*)

Jap – жапон; японец (сокращенно от *Japanese*)

Hajii– хаджу (араб немесе шығыстан келген басқа мұсылман туралы); хаджу (про араба или другого мусульманина с Востока)

Frog – бақа (француздарға қатысты, олар бақаларды жейді); лягушка (по отношению к французам, так как те едят лягушек)

Housemouse – «үй тышқаны» (алаңын таза ұстайтын адам); «домашняя мышка» (тот, кто наводит порядок на участке)

Applepolisher – адамды басқаруға міндеттеу; услужливый перед руководством человек

Chowhound – ашкөз; обжора

Chow – тағам; еда

Chowdown – тағамды жеу; есть еду

Chowline – асханадағы кезек; очередь в столовой

Ammos – етік; ботинки

Brainbucket – миғашелек (шлем); ведро на мозг (шлем)

Cammies– камуфляж

Go-fasters – кроссовка (өйткені әскериетіктердің орнына кроссовкалар сарбаздарға айтарлықтай жылдам қозғалуға мүмкіндік береді); кроссовки (потому что по сравнению с военными ботинками кроссовки позволяют солдатам передвигаться намного быстрее)

Tommygun – автомат (гангстер сленгісінен алынған кірме сөз); автомат (заимствованное из гангстерского сленга выражение)

Chatterbox – діріл қорабы; виброящик (пулемет)

Egg – жұмыртқа (жарылғыш снаряд); яйцо (граната) [7].

Especially the students were struck by the comparison of a pomegranate with an egg, since in the accompanying native language this word is always compared with a lemon. There is a word “лимонка”. Everyone translated the word “Gerry” as “like a brave little mouse”, remembering the well-known cartoon “Tom and Jerry”. At the end of the lesson, the translation study specialty learners came to the conclusion that the study of military vocabulary requires more serious attention and additional efforts.

Discussion

The adequacy of the military materials translation implies not only an accurate transfer of the content of the material, but also more careful transfer of structural form, the order of parts and the location of the material, the sequence of presentation, and a number of other factors that may seem unnecessary, formal, but great importance to a military specialist.

For example, in battle documents, the order of paragraphs and subparagraphs, their designation (in Arabic numerals and Latin letters), the accuracy of the transfer of dates and times, coordinates, geographical names, names of units and subunits, and other data.

Thus, the hallmark of the requirements for the translation of military terminology is the accuracy of the translation, since the translated material can serve as the basis for making crucial decisions and the validity of military operations.

In 2009, against the background of the warming of Russian and American relations, Hillary Clinton, there was the head of the US State Department, presented to S. Lavrov, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, a symbolic redbutton “reset” button as a gift. But, when translating the English word “reset” into Russian was a mistake. Finally, the word “overload” was engraved on the souvenir with letters from Latin alphabet as peregruzka [4].

The difference between the two words in Russian is significant. “Overload” means to reload, that is, to move cargo. Another meaning of the word is associated with the designation of the state of something too heavily loaded. *When cars are overloaded, engines deteriorate.*- Көліктерге шамадантыс жүк түскенде қозғалтқыштар тоза бастайды; При перегрузке машин портятся двигатели.

“Overload” is noticed with minor details in the article. The condition of a person who is excessively burdened, loaded with work (neol. colloquial). Усталотперегрузки, артық жүктемеден шаршау- *Tired of overload* [5].

The modern meaning of the word “overload” as a restart is associated with the widespread use of computers in everyday life. The meaning of this word as an action, which the computer clears or restores the contents of RAM completely and resumes its work new, expanded [6].

Conclusion

Any military terminology requires accurate reproduction in another language. However, problems arise that require speci. I knowledge in the chosen field of

military activity in the process of translation. In addition, there are a number of differences in military terminology between British and American English.

The above features are due to a certain functional load that characterizes the military sphere of communication: conciseness, clarity and specificity of wording, accuracy and clarity of presentation, which ensures a logical sequence of presentation, harmony of construction, a clear delineation of one thought from another, ease of perception of transmitted information.

In conclusion, to excellent language training, a translator of military terminology should have expanded knowledge of various types of troops, be ready to carry out any type of translation, depending on the situation.

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АҒЫЛШЫН ТІЛІНДЕГІ ӘСКЕРИ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЯНЫҢ ЕРЕКШЕЛІГІ ЖӘНЕ ОНЫ АУДАРУ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ

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Андатпа. Мақалада аударматану тұрғысынан ағылшын тіліндегі әскери терминологияның өзіндік ерекшеліктері қарастырылған. Ағылшын тілінің қазіргі әлемдегі үстем жағдайы ағылшын тіліндегі әскери терминологияның лексикалық-стистикалық

ерекшеліктері мен сөзжасамдық үлгілерін зерттеу қажеттілігін талап етеді. Жалпы мағынада, әскери терминологияда әскери ұғымдарды білдіретін барлық сөздер мен сөз тіркестер, яғни қарулы күштерге, әскери істерге, шетелден алынған әртүрлі жаргондарға, әскери лексиканың эмоционалды боялған элементтеріне тікелей қатысты барлық сөздер жатады. Сонымен қатар, әскери терминологияға әскери ұғымдарды дұрыс бейнелемейтін, бірақ негізінен әскери ортада қолданылатын сөздер мен сөз тіркестері кіреді. Әскери материалдар әскери және ғылыми-техникалық терминологияның көптігімен, тек әскери байланыс саласына тән ауыспалы және тұрақты тіркестердің қолданылуымен, әскери номенклатура және арнайы аббревиатуралар мен белгілермен сипатталады. Ағылшын тіліндегі әскери терминологияның ерекшелігі орыс және қазақ тілдеріне аударуда айтарлықтай қиындықтар туғызады. Аударма барысында қазақ тіліндегі әскери терминологияның кеңеюі байқалады.

«Аударма ісі» мамандығының студенттерімен жүргізілетін тәрбие жұмысы үшін оқу тіліне байланысты аударылатын әскери іс саласы бойынша жиі қолданылатын сөз тіркестері алынды. Американың әскери өмірінің шындығын жеткізетін жаргон, жаргон сөздер, фразеологиялық бірліктер аудармада үлкен қиындық туғызатыны анықталды. Осыған байланысты есте сақтау және адекватты аударма бойынша мәселелер туындайды.

Бұл зерттеудің ғылыми құндылығы мен практикалық маңыздылығы қазіргі аударматанудың өзекті мәселесіне, атап айтқанда, ағылшын тіліндегі әскери терминологияны зерттеу үшін жоғары білікті аудармашыларды жан-жақты даярлау.

Тірек сөздер: термин, терминология, лексика, әскери терминология, әскери мәтін, ғылыми-техникалық термин, әскери-ғылыми жанр, аударманың сәйкестігі

СПЕЦИФИКА АНГЛОЯЗЫЧНОЙ ВОЕННОЙ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ И ПРОБЛЕМЫ ЕЕ ПЕРЕВОДА

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Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются особенности англоязычной военной терминологии с точки зрения переводоведения. Доминирующее положение английского языка в современном мире диктует необходимость исследования лексико-стилистических особенностей и словообразовательных моделей военной терминологии на английском языке. В общем смысле в зону военной терминологии входят все слова и сочетания, которые обозначают военные понятия, то есть все то, что непосредственно связано с вооруженными силами, военным делом, иностранные заимствования, различные жаргонизмы, эмоционально окрашенные элементы военной лексики. Кроме того, к военной терминологии относятся слова и сочетания, которые не обозначают собственно

военных понятий, но в основном употребляются в военной среде. Военные материалы характеризуются обилием военной и научно-технической терминологии, использованием переменного-устойчивых и устойчивых словосочетаний, типичных только для военной сферы общения, военной номенклатуры и специальных сокращений и условных обозначений. Специфика англоязычной военной терминологии вызывает существенные трудности при переводе на русский и казахский языки. Во время выполнения перевода происходит расширение военной терминологии на казахском языке.

Для учебной работы со студентами специальности «Переводческое дело» были взяты наиболее употребительные словосочетания из сферы военного дела, которые переводятся в зависимости от языка обучения. Было выявлено, что большую трудность для перевода представляют жаргонизмы, сленговые слова, фразеологизмы, которые передают реалии американской военной жизни. В связи с этим возникает проблема запоминания и адекватного перевода. Научная ценность и практическая значимость данного исследования в том, что оно касается актуальной проблемы современного переводоведения, а именно изучения англоязычной военной терминологии для всесторонней подготовки высококвалифицированных переводчиков.

Ключевые слова: термин, терминология, лексика, военная терминология, военный текст, научно-технический термин, военно-научный жанр, адекватность перевода

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