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THE WAY OF REFLECTING OF MILITARY TERMINOLOGY IN MILITARY DICTIONARIES

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: The issues raised by the author in this article are directly related to translation activities. The article examines relative questions based on the professional competence of a military translator based on impeccable command of the lexical-grammatical and stylistic features of a foreign language, knowledge of the terminology and realities of a foreign-language military picture of the world, the culture of a certain ethnic community, which is impossible without up-to-date and complete bilingual dictionaries that take into account the needs of a modern user. That is why the problem of this study is relevant in applied terms.

INTRODUCTION

One of the priorities of modern reality is the active development of intercultural communication, which is impossible without learning the language and traditions of other countries and peoples. Bilingual, or translation, dictionaries not only help in learning a foreign language and translating texts, but are also important sources of extralinguistic information about the characteristics of a country, people, culture, and branch bilingual dictionaries - information about a specific area of scientific knowledge. Practical lexicography deals with the selection, comparison and description of lexical units of one or more languages and has existed for more than 3,000 years since the ancient Assyrians and Chinese. The total number of bilingual dictionaries created during the 20th and early 21st centuries significantly exceeds the number of translation dictionaries compiled before the beginning of the 20th century.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Thus, A. M. Taube made a fundamental contribution to the creation of military translation dictionaries in English, French and German in the first half of the 20th century, while military translation dictionaries of the second half of the 20th century in the main European languages are associated with the names of such military lexicographers, as G. A. Sudzilovsky, L. F. Parparov, L. S. Azarkh, I. M. Glagolev, A. P. Artemov. As a result, industry dictionaries lack consistency - their mega-, macro- and microstructure changes from edition to edition and from dictionary to dictionary.

Modern practical lexicography is ahead of the theoretical, and therefore the developers of "paper" and electronic dictionaries regularly face a number of problems, such as, for example, the lack of a unified structure of a dictionary entry and criteria for selecting lexical units. The issues of redundancy and insufficiency, the problems of relevance, semantization, filiation, ordering the system of meanings, including extralinguistic information in the dictionary are very important for the present time.

The subject of our study is military vocabulary, its features and the order in which it is reflected in the general military translation dictionary. Military lexicologists and lexicographers have been studying military vocabulary and its features throughout the entire 20th century. Of particular interest to us is the approach proposed by the military lexicographer G.A. Sudzilovsky, the compiler of a number of general and special military translation dictionaries.

G.A. Sudzilovsky attributed to military vocabulary "both words and combinations expressing specific military concepts, and words and combinations used primarily in the armed forces" [1, p. 1001] and proposed to divide military vocabulary into two main groups: military terminology and emotionally colored elements of military vocabulary.

Military terminology should include concepts found in combat documents, regulations and manuals, as well as words and phrases related to the designation of weapons systems and their design.

Emotionally colored elements of military vocabulary, according to G.A. Sudzilovsky, "are in most cases stylistic synonyms of the corresponding military terms" [1, p. 1019]. These groups are inextricably linked, constantly changing and developing. What factors influence the development of military vocabulary?

As noted by L.L. Nelyubin, "the composition of modern American military and military-technical terminology is not constant. It is constantly changing due to the loss of a number of words, changing meanings, continuous replenishment with new terms, for example, in connection with the reorganization of the types of armed forces, the emergence and development of new types of weapons and military equipment, the development of new methods of warfare, etc." [9, p. 14].

Thus, the change in the composition of the military vocabulary and its continuous replenishment is due to the constant development of military science and the general conditions for the functioning of the armed forces.

The main changes in the military vocabulary are associated with the development of new weapons systems. Thus, throughout the 20th century, entire classes and types of weapons appeared: weapons of mass destruction, missile weapons, space communication and control systems, and so on.

New terms also appear in connection with the reorganization of the armed forces and the change in the tasks facing the military today. If at the beginning of the 20th century the armed forces were used primarily to wage a full-scale war, then after the appearance of nuclear deterrence forces and the end of the Cold War, the armed forces began to be used to solve local problems, conduct special operations and fight terrorism.

The formation of new terms occurs in the usual morphological (affixation, compounding, abbreviation and conversion) and lexical-semantic (transfer, expansion, narrowing and change of meaning) methods, characteristic of a particular language, as well as by borrowing from other languages.

From the point of view of translation, military terms, according to L.L. Nelyubin [9. p. 14–15], should be divided into: - terms denoting the realities of foreign reality, identical to the realities of Russian reality;

- terms denoting the realities of foreign reality, absent in Russian reality, but having generally accepted terminological equivalents in Russian;

- terms denoting the realities of foreign reality that are absent in Russian reality and do not have generally accepted terminological equivalents in the Russian language.

Thus, military lexicographers have to solve not only the problem of selecting military vocabulary for inclusion in the dictionary, but also the problem of selecting the most accurate equivalents for a particular concept.

The main source of equivalents of military terms for a translator is a dictionary, for a military translator - a general military translation dictionary. The active development of military affairs on the eve of the Great Patriotic War led to the appearance of military bilingual dictionaries in the Soviet Union and the USA.

In the preface to the military English-Russian dictionary, the domestic lexicographer A.M. Taube notes that “to present military technical terminology with exhaustive completeness was a task clearly unattainable with the given volume of the dictionary” [5, p. 3], and then in the preface of the second edition emphasizes the huge number of changes that have occurred in such a short period [5, p. 3], which force the compiler to increase the size of the corpus and include more military technical terms in the dictionary. In the third edition of the military English-Russian dictionary [5] A.M. Taube also notes a large number of changes in military affairs, which forces him to abandon naval terminology and pay active attention to vocabulary associated with new types of troops and weapons systems. Thus, from the moment the first military translation dictionaries were written, compilers

must solve the problem of the limited volume of the dictionary in the conditions of the dynamic development of military science.

The selection of lexical units is the most difficult task facing any lexicographer, who “[often] finds himself in a situation where there are no objective criteria, and the subjective sense of usage in many cases gives unreliable results” [4, p. 45].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Even with the availability of modern electronic resources that make it possible to analyze a large number of documents and select the most frequent and relevant concepts, the lexicographer is limited by the page volume of the dictionary and is forced to look for various ways to save space in the dictionary, use the techniques of nesting and replacing the register word, abandon transcription, inclusion in glossary of explanations and applications. This explains the almost complete absence of grammatical and phonetic information in all foreign-Russian and Russian-foreign military dictionaries of the second half of the 20th century. However, even these measures do not allow compilers to adequately cover all areas of military affairs, which is partly compensated by the creation of special military and military-technical dictionaries. So, G.A. Sudzilovskii (1) and L.F. Parparov [10] in the preface to his bilingual military dictionaries urge the addressee to use special military and technical dictionaries when working with special military literature.

When working on translated military dictionaries, lexicographers refer to official documents of the armed forces of foreign states (statutes, plans, doctrines, instructions, directives, orders and instructions), many of which are now available in the public domain, and military periodicals (magazines, encyclopedias and reference books).), which are available in electronic form and contain descriptions of various types of weapons and military equipment.

Another way to save space is to exclude emotionally charged vocabulary or military slang from the general military translation dictionary. Thus, most of the bilingual military dictionaries of the 20th century practically do not contain emotionally colored lexical units, and only one mark is used to introduce such units - sl (slang) [1, p. 5].

The number of colloquial speech units in the dictionary depends on the material to which the compiler of the dictionary has access, to which we primarily include journal articles and statutory documents.

The selection of emotionally colored vocabulary is a long and painstaking work, and in the absence of a systematic approach to the creation of industry dictionaries, scientific schools and groups of authors, one compiler may not be able to concentrate to the necessary extent on words and phrases that have emotional and stylistic overtones.

At the same time, in the English-Russian military dictionaries G.A. Sudzilovsky and German-Russian L.F. Parparov, lexical units with stylistic coloring are accompanied by various markings:

publ. (publicistic expression), fam. (familiar expression), colloquial. (colloquial vocabulary with positive emotional coloring), simple. (colloquial vocabulary, characterized by negative emotional) and jokes. (joking expression) in the dictionaries of G.A. Sudzilovsky or jarg. (slang expression), vulg. (vulgar expression) and colloquial. (colloquial expression) in the dictionaries of L.F. Parparova:

fire storm publ. ураганный огонь [1];

fogy simple, fam. старослужащий; сверхсрочник [Sudzilovsky, 1960];

chase-me-Charlie. simple. самонаводящаяся ракета [Sudzilovsky, 1968];

bank. coll. тюрма [3];

Linkhändchen jarg «самострел», солдат, простреливший себе левую руку. [10];

Dienstmann~ der Luft colloquial. «воздушный носильщик», вертолет [10].

We understand that many vernacular and colloquial lexical units are relevant only at the time the dictionary was released and are not used in the modern language, however, “the user of the dictionary can deal with a variety of texts, and not only literary ones ... All lexical units ... are to be included in the dictionary, including the most rude, “indecent” words” [4]. The need to include military slang in the dictionary of G.A. Sudzilovsky explained that “understanding the distinctive features of slang will allow the translator to more accurately navigate the use of various elements of military vocabulary, correctly distinguish them stylistically, avoiding gross errors in the work” [4, p. 6–7].

G.A. Sudzilovsky [Sudzilovsky, 1973], which made it possible to include these emotionally colored lexical units in the English-Russian military dictionaries of the second half of the 20th century.

Military slang covers almost all spheres of military life and is actively used in the oral communication of military personnel. Another feature of any emotionally expressive vocabulary is its connection with a particular historical period, a narrow professional focus and dynamic development. Military slang helps to unite and rally people who belonged to different social groups before entering the military service, to simplify adaptation in a military environment, when a person has to quickly get used to a large number of words denoting the realities of military life. At the same time, it is impossible to limit the dictionary to modern lexical units. There are words and expressions that are infrequently, but still used in military and general texts. In the dictionaries of L.F. Parparova and G.A. Sudzilovsky, for the introduction of such lexical units, the marks are historical and obsolete terms. The military translation dictionary contains various layers of military vocabulary: general military, military-technical, military-political and stylistically-colored military vocabulary. The relevance of a particular lexical unit can be ensured by regular additions and reprints of the dictionary, which is possible only with the work of a team of authors. Insufficient periodicity in the publication of general military translation dictionaries and the limited volume of the dictionary can force the

lexicographer to refuse to include certain words and phrases in the dictionary. Thus, after analyzing military bilingual dictionaries of the 20th century, we can conclude that the corpus of the general military translation dictionary contains lexical units from the main areas of military affairs, while most compilers focus on the terminology of the ground forces, calling on the user to translate special literature refer to industry-specific military-technical dictionaries [1, p. 3; 10, p. 3]. Each team of compilers independently decides which categories of military vocabulary and to what extent should be reflected on the pages of the dictionary, guided by the criteria for the frequency of use of a particular concept in the military environment and its relevance. When compiling a military translation dictionary, sources of written speech are taken as a basis, such as official documents of the Ministry of Defense of a particular state (charters, instructions, directives, etc.), military and military-technical periodicals, and works of fiction in literature [10.p. 5; 2, p. 3].

Another acute problem is the insufficient periodicity in the publication of military translation dictionaries and, as a result, the insufficient relevance of the information presented in them. In order to increase the objectivity of the selection of vocabulary and track the changes taking place in military affairs (including changes in the oral speech of military personnel), it is necessary to pay more attention to theoretical and practical lexicography, create our own scientific schools, and unite the efforts of specialists from different countries.

CONCLUSION

We must recognize the merits of domestic lexicographers, real professionals in their field, and continue their work on military bilingual dictionaries, creating and developing a national scientific school on theoretical and practical branch (military) lexicography: "... the creation of a dictionary, especially a bilingual one, cannot be an individual matter, but is a collective work" [8, p. 8–10]. This practice was laid down when working on the Russian-French dictionary of military terms by N.K. Garbovsky [8], which was based on the principles of bilingual lexicography formulated by L.V. Shcherba and French linguists J. Dubois and A. Rey. An "international editorial board of Russian and French experts in the field of linguistics and military affairs" took part in the creation of this dictionary [8, p. 10], which proves the possibility of successful cooperation between lexicographers from different countries and the need to create research teams for sectoral theoretical and practical lexicography.

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