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METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL****MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC –  
METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL**<http://mentaljournal-jspu.uz/index.php/mesmj/index>**DEVELOPMENT OF THE SCIENCE OF TRANSLATION (BASED ON  
THE EXAMPLE OF TRANSMISSION OF ENGLISH MILITARY ABBREVIATIONS  
INTO RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES)***Irina Rafailovna Avyasova**Senior Lecturer**Jizzakh State Pedagogical University**Jizzakh, Uzbekistan**E-mail: [avyasova85@inbox.ru](mailto:avyasova85@inbox.ru)***ABOUT ARTICLE**

**Key words:** abbreviation, translation studies, translation, development of science and technology, military term, transliteration, transcription, pronunciation, meaning, decoding.

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**Abstract:** This article examines the development of translation studies by analyzing the methods of translating English military abbreviations into Russian and Uzbek languages. The definitions of "translation studies" and "abbreviation" are provided. In the context of the development of armed forces in such advanced countries as the USA, Russia, and some others, the peculiarities of translating military abbreviations are considered. The main methods of translation are identified: direct borrowing of English abbreviations; transliteration; transcription; translation of the English abbreviation's expansion; translation of the English abbreviation's expansion and creating Russian and Uzbek abbreviations based on the translation; transcription of letter-by-letter pronunciation in the English language.

**INTRODUCTION**

The field of translation is a dynamic and evolving discipline, continuously influenced by advancements in technology, changes in communication patterns, and shifts in global dynamics. In this era of interconnectedness, where cross-cultural communication plays a pivotal role in various domains, understanding the mechanisms behind translation becomes increasingly crucial.

This article aims to delve into the intricate process of translating English military abbreviations into Russian and Uzbek languages, providing insights into the development of the science of translation within this specific context. Military communication relies heavily on concise and efficient terminology, often encapsulated within abbreviations for rapid dissemination of information. The

transmission of such abbreviations across languages presents unique challenges and opportunities, shedding light on the evolving nature of translation practices.

### **THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS**

The study examines the historical trajectory of translation within military contexts, tracing its development from traditional manual translation methods to modern computational approaches. By focusing on the transmission of English military abbreviations into Russian and Uzbek languages, the article explores the complexities involved in rendering succinct yet accurate equivalents in diverse linguistic and cultural settings.

Moreover, this research endeavor is situated within the broader framework of translation studies, aiming to contribute to the theoretical understanding of translation processes. Through empirical analysis and theoretical reflection, the article seeks to elucidate the strategies employed by translators when confronted with the task of transferring specialized terminologies across linguistic boundaries.

Furthermore, the choice of Russian and Uzbek languages as target languages is not incidental; rather, it reflects the geopolitical significance of these languages in military operations and international relations. By examining how English military abbreviations are adapted and integrated into these linguistic contexts, the study offers valuable insights into the interplay between language, culture, and power dynamics.

This article endeavors to advance our understanding of the science of translation by examining its application within the specific domain of English military abbreviations transmitted into Russian and Uzbek languages. Through a combination of historical analysis, empirical investigation, and theoretical reflection, it seeks to contribute to both scholarly discourse and practical applications within the field of translation studies.

Translation studies is the science of translation as a process and as a text, exploring the problems of translation, the main stages of its formation and development, its theoretical foundations - general and specific, methods and techniques of the translation process, the formation of translation skills and the ability to transmit information from one language to another orally and writing. Thus, the main specificity of translation studies is the study of speech-language activity in a bilingual situation, when the process of communication (oral and/or written) is carried out using two languages [8, p.4].

Translation studies is a scientific discipline that systematically studies the processes, practices, theories of translation and interpreting, and their application in different languages and cultures. She examines the complexities of conveying meaning from one language to another, considering linguistic, cultural, social and cognitive aspects, among others. This field examines various aspects of translation, including linguistic analysis, cultural adaptation, translator training, translation technology, and the role of translation in communication and intercultural exchange.

The beginning of the 20th century marked the rapid development of science and technology. The result of this is that more than half of the new words appearing in modern languages are specialized vocabulary. The growth in the number of terms of various sciences began to bypass the growth in the number of commonly used words in the language. At the same time, a gigantic number of terms began to penetrate into common vocabulary, and terminological problems began to have an increasing impact on the development of the language as a whole. Based on this, the study of special vocabulary became increasingly important for the development of language.

Translation has played a crucial role in military communication throughout history, from ancient empires to modern warfare. Early translators served as intermediaries in diplomatic negotiations, intelligence gathering, and cross-cultural exchanges. With the development of standardized terminology and the proliferation of military abbreviations, the need for accurate and efficient translation became increasingly apparent. The historical evolution of translation within military contexts provides valuable insights into the ongoing development of translation science.

Abbreviations are ubiquitous in military communication, serving as shorthand for complex concepts and facilitating rapid dissemination of information. English military abbreviations, in particular, are widely used in international military operations and defense cooperation. However, the translation of these abbreviations into other languages presents challenges due to linguistic differences, cultural nuances, and varying levels of familiarity with military terminology. Understanding how English military abbreviations are translated into Russian and Uzbek languages offers valuable insights into the broader field of translation studies.

The relevance of the chosen topic is due to the fact that the translation of military multi-component terms and abbreviations in texts on military topics can serve as the basis for making important tactical and strategic decisions. Today, the concepts of combat operations by the US Army and its allies have been significantly transformed, namely: there has been a significant revision of the organizational structure in the US Armed Forces, the formation of brigade tactical groups has been carried out, and there has been a steady trend towards the creation of highly maneuverable, universal formations. All these changes were reflected in new regulatory documents, charters, manuals and manuals, the translation of which into Russian and Uzbek languages today is actively carried out by both employees of departmental institutions and amateur enthusiasts, which, in turn, indicates the relevance and novelty of the research topic. Incorrect translation may jeopardize the adequate and correct understanding of the text or cause ambiguity or misunderstanding between parties in diplomatic relations or military negotiations. Incorrect translation may lead to misunderstanding. Adequate, correct translation, on the contrary, contributes to effective intercultural communication and strengthening international relations. The development of science and technology has led to the fact that single-word terms are not always able to fully describe complex processes, definitions,

descriptions, properties and characteristics. This is how the first multi-component terms began to appear and the need to create their abbreviations that fully nominate the necessary concepts. This affected all spheres of human life and the military sphere was no exception.

Abbreviation is a special semiotic process of reducing the linear length of signifiers, in which a part appears instead of the whole. As a result, a new sign (secondary nomination sign) is formed, called an abbreviation. Abbreviated signs (abbreviations) form a special subsystem in languages (English, Russian and Uzbek) with their own patterns of functioning.

Abbreviation as a method of word formation is a complex, multifaceted phenomenon that has its roots in the distant past. The spread of abbreviations is associated with the appearance in reality of complex denotations that require phrases or complex words for their designation [17, 549]. The function of an abbreviation in the communication process is to more economically express thoughts and eliminate redundancy of information. In abbreviations, information is conveyed in a smaller number of characters, so the “capacity” of each character is greater than in the corresponding original units, which gives reason to consider abbreviation as one of the types of optimization of a speech message. The abbreviation acquires particular relevance in the military sphere, since with the emergence of new types of weapons and military equipment, as well as military structures and departments, the need for the nominative role of the abbreviation increases. Abbreviations are valuable due to their combination of extreme brevity of form and capacity of content.

There is an obvious need for military personnel to master the techniques of translating abbreviations in order to implement full-fledged professional communication.

The continuous development of the armed forces in connection with the changing geopolitical situation in the world has led to the emergence of new military realities and, accordingly, new military terms and abbreviations. An impressive part of military terminology and abbreviations is represented by multi-component terms, which complicates the already difficult process of translating military terms [3, p.60]. Many abbreviations cannot be found in specialized dictionaries and reference books, which is explained by the difficulty of their translation, as well as the almost unlimited possibility of combinability of components. In order to translate a military abbreviation, it is important for the translator to distinguish between the components of the abbreviated word or several words, find a suitable match for each component, taking into account the area of use and context, and then correctly convey the meaning of the abbreviation using the means of the native language.

As already mentioned, the development of military science has led to the emergence of new terms and abbreviations, as well as the need for their adequate translation. Modern English military terminology covers the area of development of new types of weapons, electronic and other technical means; the sphere of reorganization of formations and units of various troops and higher command bodies; the area of new achievements in tactics and operational art. The charters and instructions of

the US and NATO armies from English into Russian were studied (Joint publication 3-16 “Multinational operations”, APP-6A “Military symbols for land based systems”, FM 1-100 “Army aviation operations”, ATP 3- 21.11 “SBCT Infantry rifle company”, FM 90-26 “Airborne operations”, etc.). A selection and classification of methods for translating military abbreviations was carried out. It is advisable to consider the following as the main methods of translating military abbreviations into Russian and Uzbek:

1. Complete borrowing of an English abbreviation, that is, its inclusion in a Russian or Uzbek text in the form in which it is used in English. For example, the abbreviation WS weapon system “система оружия”, “qurol tizimi” can be expressed in both Russian and Uzbek texts using the Latin letters WS.

2. Transliteration of the English abbreviation into Russian or Uzbek letters. For example, the widespread English abbreviation NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organization "Североатлантический союз", "Shimoliy atlantika birlashgan ittifoqi" is usually rendered in Russian and Uzbek as НАТО, NATO. This technique is most often used when transmitting acronyms in Russian and Uzbek [9, p.89].

3. When transmitting many acronyms in Russian and Uzbek, especially acronyms that coincide in letter composition with commonly used words, transcription is widely used. For example, the acronym EAGLE Elevation Angle Guidance Landing Equipment “Оборудование для автоматической посадки с наведением по углу места”, “Burchak ostida qo'nishga yo'naltiruvchi jihoz” is translated in Russian and Uzbek as “Игл”, “Igl”, that is, in this case, it is not the letter composition of the abbreviation that is conveyed, but its pronunciation, which coincides with the product of the English word eagle “opёл”, “burgut”.

4. Translation of the English abbreviation. Thus, the abbreviation SHAPE Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers, Europe is translated in Russian as “Штаб верховного главнокомандующего объединёнными вооружёнными силами в Европе”, in Uzbek - “Yevroittifoq qurolli kuchlari oliy bosh shtabi”.

5. Translation of the English abbreviation and creation of a Russian or Uzbek abbreviation based on the translation. In this way, for example, the abbreviation США (Соединенные Штаты Америки) was formed in Russian, created on the basis of a translation of the decoding of the English abbreviation USA United States of America. This also applies to the Uzbek language – AQSH (Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari).

6. In very rare cases, transcription of letter-by-letter pronunciation in English is used. Such cases include, for example, writing in Russian or Uzbek letters - Би-Би-Си, Bi-Bi-Si - pronunciation of the English abbreviation BBC British Broadcasting Corporation "Британская вещательная корпорация", "Buyuk Britaniya ijtimoiy tarqatuv korporatsiyasi"; Си-Ай-Си, Si-ay-si - СІС

Counterintelligence Corps “контр разведывательная служба”, “Razvedkaga qarshi xizmati” and some others [4, p.22].

The analysis of English military abbreviations translated into Russian and Uzbek languages reveals a complex interplay of linguistic, cultural, and contextual factors. While some abbreviations have direct equivalents in Russian and Uzbek, others require adaptation or explanation to ensure accurate comprehension. Translators must navigate linguistic differences, cultural sensitivities, and the need for clarity and precision in conveying military terminology. Patterns emerge in the translation of specific abbreviations, reflecting varying levels of linguistic and cultural proximity between English, Russian, and Uzbek.

The findings of this study have implications for both theoretical understanding and practical application within the field of translation studies. By examining the transmission of English military abbreviations into Russian and Uzbek languages, this research contributes to a deeper understanding of translation science and its role in facilitating cross-cultural communication. Future research may explore comparative studies across additional languages, longitudinal analyses of translation trends, and the development of translation technologies tailored to specialized domains.

## CONCLUSION

The above features of abbreviations indicate that they represent specific linguistic material, differing in many respects from ordinary lexical units. When working with abbreviations, when deciphering and translating them, these features should be taken into account, in particular, the fact that the so-called “decoding”, that is, the full form, does not always reveal the true meaning of the abbreviation.

Contractions are often the most difficult elements of spoken and written language to translate and understand. However, if you have some experience with abbreviations, in the vast majority of cases you can establish their approximate, and sometimes even exact, meaning.

In conclusion, the examination of the transmission of English military abbreviations into Russian and Uzbek languages provides valuable insights into the complexities of translation within specialized domains. Through the lens of this case study, we have observed the multifaceted nature of translation processes, influenced by linguistic, cultural, and contextual factors.

The historical trajectory of translation within military contexts reveals a progression from traditional manual methods to contemporary computational approaches, underscoring the evolving nature of translation practices. Furthermore, the study highlights the pivotal role of translators as mediators of cross-cultural communication, tasked with balancing fidelity to source texts with the linguistic and cultural nuances of target languages.

Moreover, the analysis of English military abbreviations in Russian and Uzbek languages underscores the significance of context in translation. While some abbreviations may have direct



equivalents, others require adaptation or explanation to ensure accurate comprehension within the target audience. This process not only involves linguistic proficiency but also cultural sensitivity and subject matter expertise.

The findings of this study have implications for both theoretical understanding and practical application within the field of translation studies. From a theoretical perspective, the examination of translation processes within specialized domains contributes to ongoing debates surrounding the nature of translation, the role of translators, and the impact of context on meaning-making.

Practically, the insights gained from this research can inform translation practices within military and other specialized domains, highlighting the importance of linguistic proficiency, cultural competence, and subject matter expertise. Moreover, the study underscores the need for collaboration between translators, domain experts, and technologists to develop efficient and accurate translation tools and methodologies [6].

Furthermore, the exploration of English military abbreviations in Russian and Uzbek languages raises broader questions about language, power, and geopolitics. The adaptation of foreign terminologies within linguistic contexts reflects not only linguistic borrowing but also broader socio-political dynamics, emphasizing the interconnectedness of language and culture in shaping communication practices.

The study of translation within the specific context of English military abbreviations transmitted into Russian and Uzbek languages offers valuable insights into the dynamic and multifaceted nature of translation processes. By examining historical trends, linguistic nuances, and cultural considerations, this research contributes to a deeper understanding of translation as both a scholarly discipline and a practical endeavor essential for cross-cultural communication and understanding.

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