

Під час виконання курсової роботи було з'ясовано значення поняття «лексична трансформація» та його значення у лінгвістиці. Виявлено, що лексична трансформація відображає процес зміни лексичного одиниць у тексті з метою досягнення певних комунікативних цілей. Був проведений аналіз терміну перекладацької трансформації, наданого різними науковцями.

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## TRANSLATION OF MILITARY ABBREVIATIONS

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The intensification of international military cooperation has led to a significant increase in the number of translations of military texts. An abbreviation usually refers to the process and result of creating a word from the first letters or syllables of the components of a phrase or compound word. Multi-letter military abbreviations are an integral part of any military text, but the peculiarities of their translation have not been sufficiently studied and require further elaboration. The topicality of the report consists in the importance of abbreviations and their understanding because of the Russian aggression and the American military assistance to Ukraine. Abbreviations are divided into different types, such as acronyms, initialisms and shortenings. The problems of translating abbreviations have been considered in the works of such scholars as L.M. Belyaeva , V.I. Karaban, T.G. Semynihivska , V.V. Borysov and others.

In general, there are the following types of abbreviations: 1) initial abbreviations: alphabetisms (MLRS – Multiple Launch Rocket System); acronyms (JATO – Jet-assisted take off); sound-letter abbreviations (FRAGO – Fragment of an Order); letter-sound abbreviations (JDAM – Joint Direct Attack Monition); 2) syllabic abbreviations (recon, reconnaissance). Individual morphemes are shortened in the process of syllabic abbreviations formation.

L.M. Belyaeva points to the following ways of rendering abbreviations in translation:

1) complete borrowing; 2) transliteration; 3) transcription; 4) sound-letter transcription; 5) translation of the full form; 6) translation of the full form and creation of a new abbreviation based on it; 7) translation and transcription. [1,p.110]

The translation of abbreviations has always caused some difficulties.

In translation theory, you can find the following concepts for translating abbreviations:

1) rendering an English abbreviation with an equivalent Ukrainian abbreviation, in other words, translation by the corresponding abbreviation;

2) translation with the corresponding full form of the abbreviation.

Abbreviations formed by deletion include:

- abbreviations of syntactic type - ellipses (for

example: the name of the car Jeep comes from the accepted

the name of the Jaeger car is derived from the corresponding abbreviation of a military vehicle used by the US Armed Forces;

General Purpose Willys, abbreviated as GP, and as a result of mishearing, the abbreviation was transformed into JP).

3) Transcoding of the full (original) form.

4) Transcoding, transcribing or transliterating. [2, p.7]

There are two main types of abbreviations: graphic and lexical. Graphic abbreviations are the result of shortening words and phrases in written language only, while in oral language the corresponding full forms are used. They are used to save space and to make things clearer in writing.

Here are the translation methods that are often used to translate military abbreviations: transliteration (M142 HIMARS High Mobility Artillery Rocket System – хаймарс, високо мобільна артилерійська ракетна система; Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Центральне розвідувальне управління (ЦРУ)); transcribing (FAR – Federal Aviation Regulations – федеральні авіаційні правила – ФАП); full or direct borrowing (NC3- IC – NATO C3 Integration Centre – об'єднаний центр C3 НАТО); word by word translation (NAA– North Atlantic Assembly – Північноатлантична асамблея); omission (DISA – Defense Information Systems Agency – Управління інформаційних систем (Міністерства оборони США); DIA – Defense Intelligence Agency–Управління розвідки (Міністерства оборони США) ; descriptive translation(AIDS – aircraft integrated data system – Комплексна бортова система збирання і накопичення даних; NATO Commander Long Term Infrastructure Plan – довгостроковий інфраструктурний план Головнокомандувача Об'єднаних збройних Сил НАТО); addition (track-via-missile (TVM) guidance наведення за допомогою бортової апаратури, LRA (long range attack) удар по ворогу на дальніх підступах);

Replacing with appropriate equivalent in Ukrainian language (RCS (Radar Cross Section) – ЕПР (Ефективна площа розсіювання повітряної цілі), AMS –Antiarmor Missile System (ПТРК) – Протитанковий ракетний комплекс.

Thus, the process of creating abbreviations is a means of linguistic economy, which is caused by the constant growth of language units. The use of abbreviations ensures the transfer of the maximum amount of information with minimal use of language resources.

From the point of view of translation, the interpretation of abbreviations has always caused some difficulties. Since our article is devoted to the study of the translation of multi-letter military abbreviations, we have analyzed the techniques used in their translation (transliteration, transcription, full borrowing, calculation, explication, equivalent translation, addition and equivalent translation, addition and deletion), we came to the conclusion that the most common is descriptive translation (explication). Explication is the most common, since this technique provides translation of any abbreviation, even those that have no equivalent in the target language.

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