

SPECIFICS OF TRANSLATION OF MILITARY AVIATION TERMS

Rakhimov Murad Jumabaevich

Colonel, Head of the Department of Tactics and Special Sciences
Institute of military aviation of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Parmonov Bakhtiyor Sariboevich

Senior teacher of the Department of Tactics and Special Sciences
Institute of military aviation of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Abstract. This article discusses the translation of military aviation terms from English into Uzbek and Russian. The study of military terms is relevant due to the rapid development of modern science and technology. Particular attention is paid to the translation of simple and complex military terms, consideration of borrowings and the main methods of translating abbreviations.

Key words: term, multicomponent terms, aviation terms and abbreviations, borrowings, translation methods.

Translation is an adequate and complete transmission of thoughts expressed in one language by means of another language. An adequate and complete translation requires a correct, accurate and complete transfer of the features and content of the original and its linguistic form, taking into account all the features of its structure, style, vocabulary and grammar, combined with the impeccable correctness of the language into which the translation is being made.

One of the most common professions in the world is the profession of translator. Both then and now, in a world where more than five thousand languages are spoken, its relevance remains undeniable. Within the framework of the translator profession, one can distinguish such a specialty as a military translator, which is often considered an independent profession. Despite the fact that the specialty "military translator" formally appeared only in 1929, translation related to the military field has been carried out since ancient times. Laconism and brevity are one of the main qualities of a military translator.

Military translation is one of the types of special translation with a pronounced military communicative function. A distinctive feature of military translation is great terminology and extremely precise, clear presentation of the material in the relative absence of figurative and emotional means of expression. The practical activity of a military translator-referent, which requires special training, skills and abilities, is extremely diverse. It covers all types and methods of translation: from written translation of regulations and documents to oral translation during radio exchanges, not excluding two-way translation during conversations on military topics, and simultaneous translation, and work with military correspondence, and annotation and abstracting of military, military-technical and military-political texts. Therefore, the requirements for a military translator-referent and determined by the specifics of the work are extremely high. These include:

1) high moral and political consciousness and restraint, a deep understanding of one's patriotic duty, vigilance and irreconcilability towards the enemy and his ideology, selfless devotion to the Motherland;



2) deep knowledge of native and foreign languages and the ability to correctly, competently and quickly convey the necessary information in these languages;

3) fluent command of the military statutory language, providing for a solid knowledge and clear understanding of the meaning and content of Uzbek and foreign military (operational-tactical, command-staff and military-technical) terminology, military affairs and the peculiarities of the organization of the armies of the relevant foreign states, their strategy, operational art and tactics, weapons and military equipment.

Understanding by terms words and phrases denoting specific objects and concepts that are used by specialists in a certain field of science or technology, the future translator knows that terms can be used as words used almost exclusively within a given style, as well as special meanings of popular words, for example, shell, ripple, rope, etc. Common verbs that are part of military vocabulary, as a rule, acquire specific meanings: to detail (for duty); to develop (a position); to dress; to find a guard; to furnish (a patrol); to mount (an attack); to negotiate (an obstacle); to rotate (personnel); to stage (an attack); to turn (a position). Note that there is also a reverse process of transition of military vocabulary to the rank of commonly used words: for example, the expression “keep the defense”, “castling”, etc. The next point that a military translator takes into account is, on the one hand, the accuracy and unambiguity of military terms spheres within one field of knowledge, i.e. excluding the possibility of arbitrary and subjective interpretation. For example, the word “pocket” with its first meaning of “pocket” in texts on military tactics will mean “encirclement”, but if this is a radio matter, then this word will be conveyed by the phrase “dead zone”, and in aviation - “pit”.

We agree with A.B. Bushev that context is not decisive in establishing the meaning of a term. On the other hand, a translator of military texts is faced with the ambiguity of terms caused by homonymy. For example, in the dictionary entry for the term *gun*, 7 meanings are recorded:



Military and military-technical terminology. 1The composition of modern American military and military-technical terminology is not constant. It is continuously changing due to the deletion of a number of words, changes in meanings, continuous addition of new terms, for example, in connection with the reorganization of branches of the armed forces, the emergence and development of new types of weapons and military equipment, the development of new methods of warfare, etc. Formation of military terms occurs in the usual ways of word formation characteristic of the English language:

- morphological, including affixation (*maneuverability, missileer, rocketeer, analyst, rotary*), compounding (*warhead, countdown, target-seeking, hard-fought, nuclearpowered*), conversion (*to mortar, to officer*), abbreviation (*copter, chute, radar, FEBA, ROAD*);
- lexical-semantic, meaning a transfer of meaning (*Diesel* is the name of the inventor and the name of a type of internal combustion engine, *Pentagon* is the name of the building of the US Department of Defense, the US Department of Defense, the American military), a change in meaning (*acquisition* meant only the acquisition, but now means the detection and detection of targets), expansion of meaning (*to land* - meant to land on the shore; to land, and now to

land on any surface, including water and a celestial body), narrowing of meaning (*cruiser* - used to mean any ship at sea, but now a cruiser);

➤ by borrowing both from other areas of science and technology (*pin, strut*) and from other languages (*bunker, to sitrafe, Blitzkrieg* - from German, *aide de camp* - from French, mechanized rifle division, inhabited point - tracings from Russian language, etc.).

From the point of view of difficulty of understanding and translation, military terms can be divided into three groups.

1. Terms denoting the realities of foreign reality, for example: *field hospital, chief of staff, recoil brake*.

Understanding and translating the terms of this group is not particularly difficult. The following translation cases are possible:

a) as an equivalent, an Uzbek term is used, the form of which is related to the form of the English term (so-called international terms), for example: *army, division, general*;

b) an Uzbek term is used as an equivalent, the form of which is not related to the form of the English term, for example: *rifle, company*;

c) a multicomponent English term consisting of several words is translated into an Uzbek term, the components of which coincide in form and meaning with the corresponding components of the English term, for example: *antitank artillery, recoil brake*.

2. Terms denoting realities of foreign reality that are absent in Uzbek reality, but have generally accepted Russian terminological equivalents, for example: Air National Guard, Territorial Army, headquarters and headquarters company. Adequate translation of such terms is achieved by selecting appropriate Russian analogues and by adequate replacement, for example: delaying resistance, fire base, classified information, articles of war.

The translation of these terms presents the greatest difficulty, since a correct translation cannot be made without a thorough, sometimes even etymological, analysis of its components. Typically, the translation of this group of terms is achieved through:

a) descriptions of the meaning of an English term, for example attack problem, field study, ground time;

b) literal translation, for example: general staff, first lieutenant, tactical air command;

c) partial or full transliteration, for example: master sergeant;

d) transliteration and literal translation, for example: chief master sergeant, Texas tower;

e) transcription, for example: ensign, captain, commander;

f) transcription and translation, for example: warrant officer.

It should be noted that the main mistake when translating such terms is that translators sometimes strive to find a literal correspondence to a foreign term in Uzbek statutes. This approach is not entirely correct because, firstly, the specificity of the realities of a foreign army is erased, and secondly, an error may arise due to the fact that these terms may express concepts characteristic only of capitalist armies, and therefore not correspond to the realities accepted in the Uzbek Army - a socialist army, an army of a new type.

Other types of errors arise as a result of incorrectly assigning a term to one of the already indicated groups and choosing an inadequate translation method. For example, the translation of the term armored cavalry, which in our press is sometimes translated literally armored cavalry. Such a translation can only be explained by the translator's unprofessional and inept approach to choosing an adequate translation method. The translator took the path of least resistance, giving a literal translation. With a good knowledge of the organization of the US ground forces, one could immediately choose the term reconnaissance, which correctly reflects

the meaning and content of the term armored cavalry. However, armored cavalry continues to be used in some combinations according to tradition. Another translator's mistake is literal translation, when an English term or its components are similar to a Russian term, but have a different meaning. For example, the term general staff should be translated as the general headquarters or the general part of the headquarters, but not as the general staff, since the concept of the general staff has nothing in common with the concept of general staff. The term military academy is correctly translated as a military school, not a military academy, the term ammunition is ammunitio, not ammunition, equipment.

When translating, you should also always take into account the real meaning of the term in a given situation, in a given context. For example, the term battalion means a battalion in infantry, but a division in artillery; The term section in the US armed forces means a section in infantry heavy weapons units, a gun in artillery, and in the British armed forces it means a section in infantry, a platoon in artillery.

One should also take into account the possible shift in the meaning of the term when using the plural. For example,

DEFENSE	• Оборона (mudofaa; himoya qilish)
A DEFENSES	• Оборонительные сооружения (mudofaa tuzilmalari; himoya inshootlari)
STORE	• запас; склад, магазин (zaxira; ombor, do'kon)
A STORES	• имущество; грузы; материальные средства (mulk; yuk; moddiy resurslar).

Thus, the correct understanding and translation of terms depends not only on a good knowledge of the language, but also on knowledge of the realities of foreign, Uzbek and even Russian armies, their history, organization, weapons and military equipment, methods of conducting armed struggle, etc.

References

1. Bushev A. B. Linguodidactics of military translation // Bulletin of the Military University. 2009, no. 3 (19). pp. 1 - 10.
2. Nelyubin L. L., Dormidontov A. A., Vasilchenko A. A. Textbook of military translation. English language. General course. Edition-2. M.: MIR, 2020.



3. Safonova O.Yu., & Malikov G.V. (2017). Specifics of translation of military terminology. E-Scio, (2 (5)), 24-28.
4. Studying military translation (English): tips, educational materials // Military translation. URL: <http://voenper2020.site>.
5. Sulonmurodov T. (2022). The specifics of a military term and its reflection in a bilingual educational dictionary. Problems of history, philology, culture, (2 (24)), 135-149.