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THE STUDY OF BORROWED ENGLISH MILITARY TERMS IN RUSSIAN LINGUISTICS

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: The article is devoted to the study of the terms borrowed from foreign languages into Russian. The reasons for borrowings are considered. The paper deals with the military-technical terms. The purpose of the research is to consider the ways of translation of borrowed Englishlanguage terms into Russian. To achieve the determined goal the English dictionaries specialized in military vocabulary have been analyzed with the aim to choose borrowed terms and to determine the ways of their translation. The attention is paid to such ways as transcription, transliteration, calquing and semantic calquing. Also, the mixed type is under consideration. The examples for each method of translation are presented. The conclusion about the frequency of the use and relevance of each way of translation is made.

INTRODUCTION

The aim of our research is to study the features of military terminology in modern Russian. The research methods are: the study of scientific literature on the topic, the analysis and the classification. The article distinguishes between the concepts of “military vocabulary” and “military terminology”, defining military terminology as a significant part of military vocabulary. The article explores the problem of studying military terminology in a historical context and analyzes various modern approaches to the classification of military terms concluding that these classifications have a number of shortcomings. The development of science and military equipment has lead to such a phenomenon as the borrowing of words from foreign languages, in particular from English into Russian. While considering the problem

of borrowed words, the question arises about the reasons why this happens, why there is no equivalent in the native language. The answer to this question is quite simple. Due to the high and constantly increasing rate of development of science, the so-called scientific and technological revolution and the need for the country to maintain its science and military equipment at the proper level, there is no time for the necessary terms for new discoveries and inventions to appear in the language. It happens because of the non-simultaneous development of science in different countries and respectively in different linguistic environment. It leads to the fact that timely translation of new concepts, terms and words is necessary. This is where the problem of borrowing English terms arises. The purpose of our research is to consider the ways of translation of borrowed military-technical terms into Russian. Considering this issue, let us turn to several ways of translating borrowed English-language terms into Russian. They are as follows: 1) Transcription 2) Transliteration 3) Calquing 4) Semantic calquing

Transcription (in translation) is a formal phonetic reproduction of the original lexical item using phonemes of the target language, a phonetic imitation of the original word [1]. The original word in the translation is presented in a form adapted to the pronunciation of the target language. The examples of transcription are: accelerometer, clearance, command, complex [2], [3]. Transliteration is a formal phonetic reproduction of the original lexical item using phonemes of the target language, a phonetic imitation of the original word [1]. The original word in the translation is presented in a form adapted to the pronunciation of the target language. The examples of transcription are: accelerometer, clearance, command, complex [2], [3]. Transliteration is a formal letter-by-letter reconstruction of the initial lexical item using the alphabet of the target language, a literal imitation of the original word form [1]. The examples of transliteration of military-technical terms are: aerodrome, aerodynamic, autopilot, balance, centre, component, collapse, compressor, concept, aeroplane, corridor, defect, director, electrolyte, extract, fact [2], [3]. Calquing is a reproduction of not a phonetic, but of a combinatorial word or phrase composition, when the constituents of a word (morpheme) or phrase (lexeme) are translated as the relevant elements of the target language [1]. Calquing has become the basis for a large number of different borrowings in intercultural communication in cases when transliteration is not acceptable for some reasons, such as aesthetic, semantic or other considerations. Unlike transcription, calquing is not always a simple mechanical transferring of the original form into a target language; often it is necessary to make some transformations. First of all, it refers to the change of case forms, the number of words in a phrase, affixes, word order, etc. There are also semi-calquings (words which follow the rules of the target language grammar) and partial calquing (when in translation only a part of the word is calqued). Calquing is used in cases when it is necessary to create a meaningful item in the target text and at the same time to preserve the elements of the form or function of the original item. In

some cases, calquing is used along with transcription and lexically semantic modulation. The examples of calquing are: cold front, abnormal weather conditions, contribution, convection, coordinated flight, adiabatic compression, aeration, activate, acceleration, accumulate. Semantic calquing is the most complete communication of contextual meaning of the elements of the original text in the items of the target language. Semantic calquing includes the initial words, which, besides their inherent meanings, acquire new meanings under the influence of another language [1]. The examples of semantic calquing are: Central Standard Time, calibrated airspeed. Along with the above mentioned types of translation, it is necessary to pay attention to the mixed translation. Often there is a need to use several translation methods for one term for a more precise and concise communication of the meaning. The examples are: continental climate (calquing + transliteration), commercial pilot's license (calquing + transliteration). Foreign borrowed terms are often a necessary tool for conveying concise information in specialized fields of science. The speed of scientific development creates the need for timely and accurate translation of new terms and concepts, which leads to many ways of translating them. This fact makes it possible to classify them and to differentiate these methods according to the frequency of their use and to determine their relevance. Having analyzed the examples from the dictionaries, we have come to the following conclusions. In translation of English military-technical terms into Russian, transliteration is the prevailing method as it is the easiest one to understand, which makes it more widely used. Another advantage of transliteration is that there are two fixed tables for using it, which makes it easier to use this translation method. The disadvantage of transliteration is the difficulty of translating more complex terms and compound words. Calquing is also widely used since it takes much less time and effort to use this method for translation, which means it reduces the lag in the development of science. Semantic calquing is more rarely used, as our study of the examples has shown. Perhaps this is due to the difficulty of understanding, because such translation often requires additional references, footnotes, and probably more detailed knowledge of the subject. Transcription is used less frequently than transliteration and calquing, but, nevertheless, this method is quite convenient for translating some simple, monosyllabic terms and words. There is also a mixed type of translation. Most often it includes calquing and transcription or transliteration, as the simplest and most frequently used types. In our opinion, mixed translation is relevant for more complex terms.

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