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Գիտամեթոդական հանդես

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համալսարանի մասնաճյուղ

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«ՌՈՒՍԱԳԻՏՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԱՐԴԻ ՀԻՄՆԱԽՆԴԻՐՆԵՐԸ» գիտամեթոդական հան-
դեսի առաքելությունը ՀՀ-ում ռուսագիտության՝ որպես լեզվաբանության ճյուղի
մասսայականացումն է, ռուսաց լեզվի ուսումնասիրման նկատմամբ հետաքրքրու-
թյուն առաջացնելը, օտարերկրյա հետազոտողների ուշադրությունը հայ գիտնա-
կանների մշակումներին հրավիրելը, դրանով իսկ հայ ռուսագիտության մասսա-
յականացումն է, համատեղ ծրագրերի, դրամաշնորհների մշակման հնարավորու-
թյան ընձեռումը, մագիստրոսների ներգրավումը հետազոտական աշխատանքներին:

Назначение научно-методического журнала **«ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ
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отрасли языкознания, привлечения интереса к изучению русского языка, привлечения
внимания зарубежных исследователей к разработкам армянских ученых и тем самым
популяризации армянской русистики, возможности разработки совместных проектов,
грантов и пр., привлечения магистрантов к научно-исследовательской работе.

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АНАЛИЗ АББРЕВИАТУР АНГЛИЙСКОГО ВОЕННОГО ДИСКУРСА И ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ ИХ ПЕРЕВОДА

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АННОТАЦИЯ

Военный дискурс различных языков характеризуется активным использованием значительного количества всевозможных аббревиатур. Проведенный анализ выявил определенные сложности, возникающие при их переводе. Мы предлагаем семь способов перевода аббревиатур английского военного дискурса на русский/армянский язык.

Ключевые слова: английский военный дискурс, аббревиатуры, перевод на русский и армянский языки, передача максимальной информации, способы перевода.

At present – the beginning of the XXI century – the military discourse of various languages is characterized by the active use of a significant number of various abbreviations. This can be explained by the obvious fact: minimally using the material shell of any language, it is possible to quickly and effectively ensure adequate transmission of maximum information.

The analysis of modern scientific and linguistic literature has shown that language abbreviations in the English military discourse, according to the number of components, can be classified into one-, two-, three-, four-, five- and more component:

– *single-component Jy – July;*

- *Two-component RJ – Road Junction;*
- *three-component SAC – Strategic Air Command;*
- *four-component FEBA – Forward Edge of the Battle Area;*
- *Five-component LACAS – Low Altitude Close Air Support, etc.*

Another well-known classification in the English scientific and linguistic literature is lexical and graphic abbreviations of military discourse. At the same time, lexical abbreviations include:

- compound words – transceiver (transmitter + receiver);
- abbreviations;
- truncation – Svc Plt (service platoon).

Note that the abbreviations of the English military discourse can be divided into sound-letter abbreviations and acronyms. Thus, sound-letter abbreviations in the oral (colloquial) military discourse should be pronounced in accordance with the alphabetical name of the letters. For example, ICR – intelligent character recognition [4: 67].

At the same time, so-called acronyms consist only of the first letters of dictionary units. In English oral military discourse, they are pronounced according to the pronunciation rules that exist for ordinary lexical units. Thus, they are pronounced not letter by letter, but directly as one word. For example, HIPEG ['haipɛg] – High-Performance External Gun high, LAMP – (Linux, Apache, MySQL, PHP/Perl/Python).

Note that in English abbreviations can be represented in different ways: with and without dots, separately and together, with a ligature or with a fraction sign, lowercase or uppercase letters. We are interested in the possibility/impossibility of an adequate competent translation of the abbreviations in question. In this aspect, it seems relevant to pay attention to the fact that often abbreviations in English also have a certain morphological design. This design, accordingly, is carried out based on the rules of English grammar. So, for example, abbreviations can have a plural ending, they often take the form of the possessive case or are accompanied by a definite or indefinite article. There are many similar opportunities in English.

It seems quite obvious that all of the above significantly complicates the translation of abbreviations, as well as their correct understanding. A certain diffi-

culty lies precisely in the fact that the semantics of English abbreviations of military discourse can often practically not coincide with the semantics of equivalent terminological units presented in their full form. For example, the widely known military terms Women's Army Corps and Military Police are the names of certain special organizations. At the same time, the existing official abbreviations from these names are the names of members of these organizations: an MP – a military policeman, WAC – a servicewoman of the Women's Army Corps, etc.

Currently, abbreviations in the language are formed very often and very easily. This naturally leads to certain additional difficulties when translating them. The matter is further aggravated by the fact that a sufficient number of new (neologous) abbreviations have approximately several dozen registered meanings. For example, according to the official data, the abbreviation A in English has approximately 60 meanings: CA – 17, AB – 42, etc. [4: 28]. Moreover, in addition to the official meanings registered in explanatory dictionaries, there are also unofficial, as well as unregistered meanings of these abbreviations. Translation of such abbreviations is impossible without a dictionary. Although, of course, it should be noted that at present practically no dictionary, even the most authoritative, can give a complete list of abbreviations of the military discourse of any civilized language. This logically implies an urgent need to master the basic methods and techniques of their adequate translation. And here the context comes out in the first place, based on which, in our opinion, it is possible with a high degree of probability to correctly determine one or another meaning of the abbreviation in question. Following G.G. Babalova, we believe that «any translation begins with a pre-translation analysis, one of the first steps of which is to determine the functional style of the translated text» [1].

The detailed analysis of translated and original texts of modern mass media made it possible to draw a reasonable conclusion that in most cases the translation of abbreviations of military discourse into Russian and Armenian was carried out through direct translation mechanisms, namely transliteration, transcription, more often – loan translation (calque). In this case, we can recommend that translators of military texts use the works of qualified specialists such as Ya.I. Retsker, V.N. Komissarov, and L.K. Latyshev, who argumentatively and convincingly suggest relying on two groups of translation mechanisms [2; 3; 5]:

- *mechanisms of direct translation: translation transformations considered in the context of equivalent translation – transcription, transliteration, loan translation (calque), morphemic translation, translation of a unit by its dictionary equivalent without changing the graphical or grammatical form of the unit.*
- *mechanisms of contextual translation: transformations in which the graphical, lexico-semantic or grammatical forms of a unit change, which is determined by the peculiarities of the translating language.*

When translating, it is common practice to decode military abbreviations at their initial mention. Moreover, when translating, it is necessary to conduct a detailed analysis of the structure of the abbreviation. This can be achieved by deciphering its constituent components. And already the translation of abbreviations into Russian/Armenian can be implemented in the proposed seven ways:

- **The method of full borrowing.** A complete borrowing of the English military abbreviation in Latin letters. This method is most often used when transmitting nomenclature definitions: UT (Underwater Training). In this case, in the Russian translation, the abbreviation can be represented as UT [4: 40]. Brands of certain aircraft (B737-200, ATR-42, DC-8-54), as well as special flight and navigation equipment (AN/AC182, LRN500, ASR360), and aviation engines (RTM322, TRE331-14). The same method is used when translating into Armenian;
- **Transliteration method:** The acronym ARTRAC (Advanced Real-Time Range Control) is transliterated into Russian as «Арттрак»;
- **Transcription method:** abbreviation SAGE (semiautomatic ground environment) – «СЕЙДЖ»; EAGLE (Elevation Angle Guidance Landing Equipment) – глиссадный посадочный радиомаяк «Игл» с управлением по углу места;
- **Full form translation method:** ALFCE (Allied Land Forces, Central Europe) – объединенные сухопутные войска НАТО на центрально-европейском театре;
- **Sound-letter transcription method:** CAD (Computer-Aided Design) – САПР (система автоматизированного проектирования);

- **The method of translating the full form and creating** a Russian abbreviation based on it: CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) – Центральное разведывательное управление (ЦРУ);
- **Descriptive method.** The descriptive translation almost completely reveals the technical essence of the military abbreviation. For example, WIDE (Wide-angle Infinity Display Equipment) is translated into Russian as «широкоугольная система предъявления поступающей от ЭВМ визуальной информации воздушной обстановки, предназначенная для наземных тренажеров».

It should be noted that some abbreviations that are actively used by the authors of English military-technical literature are practically unacceptable for the Russian language. Here are examples of such abbreviations: a.c. (alternating current) – переменный ток, d.c. (direct current) – постоянный ток. We agree with Mitchell's point of view that such abbreviations should be deciphered and translated with the full definition [4: 53], as translators of military texts from English to Russian and English to Armenian do.

It should be emphasized that along with abbreviations in military discourse, so-called conventional signs and conventional indexes (numerical and alphabetic designations) are often used to name certain types of weapons, as well as military equipment. They are usually not translated during the translation process. However, they can cause considerable difficulties in the process of interpretation. For example, CH-47A is an index designation, which stands for C – cargo, H – helicopter, 47 – design number, A – modification No. 1. In this case, the presence of special knowledge from the translator (from English to Russian, from English to Armenian) is an extreme necessity for the implementation of an adequate competent translation.

It is relevant to point out that special official tables are widely used to decrypt such conditional index designations. These tables are certainly present in certain statutes, as well as in terminological dictionaries.

Thus, the specific features of abbreviations of military discourse eloquently indicate that they (abbreviations) are a unique linguistic material of military discourse. This specific and linguistically unique language material differs in many ways from the usual words of the active lexical stock of any language.

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ԱՆԳԼԵՐԵՆԻ ՌԱԶՄԱԿԱՆ ԴԻՍԿՈՒՐՍԻ ՀԱՊԱՎՈՒՄՆԵՐԻ ՎԵՐԼՈՒԾՈՒԹՅՈՒՆԸ ԵՎ ԴՐԱՆՑ ԹԱՐԳՄԱՆՈՒԹՅԱՆ ՀՆԱՐԱՎՈՐՈՒԹՅՈՒՆՆԵՐՆ

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ԱՄՓՈՓՈՒՄ

Տարբեր լեզուների ռազմական դիսկուրսը բնութագրվում է զգալի թվով տարբեր հապավումների ակտիվ օգտագործմամբ: Վերլուծությունը բացահայտեց որոշակի դժվարություններ, որոնք առաջանում են դրանց թարգմանության ընթացքում: Մենք առաջարկում ենք անգլերենի ռազմական դիսկուրսի հապավումների ռուսերեն/հայերեն թարգմանելու յոթ եղանակներ:

Բանալի բառեր՝ անգլերեն ռազմական դիսկուրս, հապավումներ, թարգմանությունն ռուսերեն և հայերեն, առավելագույն տեղեկատվության փոխանցում, թարգմանության եղանակներ:

ANALYSIS OF ABBREVIATIONS OF THE ENGLISH MILITARY DISCOURSE AND THE POSSIBILITIES OF THEIR TRANSLATION

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ABSTRACT

The military discourse of various languages is characterized by the active use of a significant number of various abbreviations. The analysis revealed certain difficulties that arise during their translation. We offer seven ways to translate abbreviations of English military discourse into Russian/Armenian.

Keywords: English military discourse, abbreviations, translation into Russian and Armenian, transmission of maximum information, translation methods.

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