STRATEGIES FOR TRANSLATING TERMINOLOGY AND SLANG

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ANNOTATION

The paper provides key tactics and procedures for its translation and explores characteristics of English military slang. Functional equivalent, cultural equivalent, meaning extension, compensating, and retelling are some of these.

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The military language consists of various technical terms, jargon, abbreviations and abbreviations, and specialized terminology.

Military vocabulary includes technical manuals, catalogues of aircraft, warships, armoured combat vehicles and radars, as well as brochures, contracts, presentations, electronic databases, etc. The rapid change in military technology is one of the main reasons for the development of the military language. At the same time, even the newest specialized dictionaries are not able to keep up with the pace of development of science and technology.

Military terms are tied to specific cultural settings, leading to a kind of "semantic gap" between the two languages and cultures.

The military creates special terms to identify "friend or foe" (i.e., as members of a particular group), thereby creating or strengthening psychological and social unity within a particular group. The reason for the creation of slang expressions is often required in the difficult conditions of military life to defuse the situation with the help of humour: for example, the word pigeon (literally 'dove') denotes a person belonging to the US Army Air Force; this designation is contemptuous, yet the dove is generally regarded as a symbol of peace.

The main ways of forming slang expressions in modern English military slang are:

– lexico-semantic word formation, i.e. the formation of units due to the transfer of values: boot - recruit;

- collocation: chair force - Air Force;

- abbreviation: corp from corporal 'corporal';

- onomatopoeia: whiz bang - projectile;

- the appearance of phraseological units: to dog a watch - to serve on patrol or on guard (cf. "pull the service");

- foreign borrowings: Blitzkrieg - blitzkrieg, or lightning war (from German to denote the tactics of a quick war and a dynamic offensive);

- borrowings from other territorial dialects of the English language: nothing to write home about 'something worthless, inappropriate' - a phraseological unit borrowed into American military slang from British military slang;

- slang borrowings: tommy gun - automatic (from the name of the Thompson submachine gun, widely used by gangster groups).

Military slang is distinguished by rather narrow usage: it is mainly created and used in their speech by military personnel, but in some cases slang words and expressions can turn into ordinary colloquial

speech and be used by ordinary people who are not connected with the army in their professional activities. In many cases, military slang does not have equivalents or corresponding lexical units in the target language - or, even if they do, they may not convey the required meaning.

Language and culture are closely related, they are interactive and influence each other. Language is the way people express themselves and their culture, so people often perceive their language as a symbol of their social identity, and the ban on its use is perceived by native speakers as a coercion to abandon their social group and culture. Translators must overcome not only linguistic but also cultural barriers in order to be sure that readers will understand the meaning of the message conveyed.

English-language military slang terms are considered difficult to translate. For the translator, the problem lies in the linguistic and cultural differences between the target language and the source language. Translating into the target language the meaning of a message that is culturally different from the source language is also a challenge, especially if the translator seeks to find a slang term that has that meaning in the receiving language and culture, or is capable of having the same impact on a member of the receiving culture.

The intercultural specificity of translation activity has a number of limitations. The translator interacts with the original at the same time as its primary reader-addressee and as an addresser, "replacing" the author. Identity is a dynamic phenomenon, members of the group who identify or self-identify with it attribute its characteristics to it.

The translation strategies and methods used by professional translators to translate military terminology are functional equivalent, cultural equivalent, modulation, compensation, and paraphrase. Ignorance of the original language or lack of the required qualifications of the translator lead to a misunderstanding of the meaning of terms, idioms, technical terms, etc., resulting in an inaccurate translation.

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