

## METHODS OF TRANSLATING ENGLISH MILITARY ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS INTO RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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### Abstract

This paper is dedicated to the study of methods for translating military abbreviations and acronyms from English into Russian and Uzbek languages. The object of the research is the peculiarities of military vocabulary based on the field manual of the US Army, while the subject is the methods of translating specific military vocabulary from English into Russian and Uzbek. This paper examines translation techniques and identifies the frequency of their use when translating abbreviations from the US Army field manual.

**Keywords:** abbreviation, shortenings and acronyms, translation techniques, translation methods, military vocabulary, military regulations, source unit, adequate translation.

Abbreviation is a special semiotic process of shortening the linear length of meanings, in which a part stands for the whole. As a result, a new sign (a sign of secondary nomination) is formed, called an abbreviation.

Abbreviations and acronyms are a distinctive feature of the vocabulary in military texts. The characteristics of the style of combat documents, where the requirement for brevity and conciseness is dominant, undoubtedly influence the intensity and prevalence of this phenomenon. Many terms and combinations acquire a certain established (regulatory) variant of abbreviated writing. Abbreviations can be translated using lexical-semantic substitutions (specification, generalization, modulation), calques (translation of the full form), explication - descriptive translation, transcription/transliteration, as well as calques with the creation of a new acronym in the target language.

During the study of the abbreviations of the field manual of the US Army, 182 examples of initial abbreviations were identified, which were translated using the following methods:

a) calque, or the method of translating the lexical unit of the original by replacing its constituent parts - morphemes or words (in the case of stable phrases) with their lexical equivalents in the target language. 80 initial abbreviations (43.95%) were translated by calque, for example: AM - Amplitude modulation; Амплитудная модуляция; Amplituda modulyatsiyasi; FDC - Fire direction center; Пункт управления огнем; O't ochish boshqaruv punkti; FLOT - Forward line of own troops; Передний край своих; Qo'shinlarimizning old chekkasi.

b) modulation, or semantic development, is the replacement of a word or phrase in the source language with a unit in the target language whose meaning is logically derived from the meaning of the original unit. Often, the related meanings of the words in the original and translated texts are linked by cause-and-effect relationships that are determined by the pragmatics of translation. The modulation technique was used to translate 54 initialisms out of 182 (29.67%), for example: ADA - air defense artillery – Зенитная артиллерия, войска ПВО; Havo hujumidan mudofaa qo`shinlarining artilleriyasi; BTC - bridge team commander - Командир переправочной группы; Kechuv guruh komandiri; CMF - Career management field - Военноучетная специальность; Harbiy ro'yxatga olish mutaxassisligi; MRE – meal, ready to eat – "сухой паек"; eyishga tayyor quruq ovqat.

c) explication is a lexical-grammatical transformation in which the lexical unit of the source language is replaced by a word combination that explicates its meaning, that is, provides a more or less complete explanation or definition of this meaning in the target language. In the statute, 27 abbreviations (14.83%) were translated using the explication technique: HALO – High altitude, low opening – Парашютный прыжок с раскрытием парашюта на небольшой высоте (затяжной прыжок); Past balandlikda parashyut ochishi bilan parashyutdan sakrash; LBE – Loading-bearing equipment – Разгрузочная система для переноски снаряжения; Anjomini tashish uchun tizimi; SWAT – Special Weapons and Tactics – Группа быстрого реагирования полиции; Politsiya maxsus tezkor guruhi.

d) compression, which is motivated by both the principle of economy of speech efforts and differences in the lexical-syntactic compatibility of languages, was applied in 12 cases of translating initial abbreviations (6.59%), for example: BDU - Battle dress uniform - Боевая униформа; Jangovar kiyim; CP - Concrete-piercing - Бетонобойный; Beton yoruvchi; EPW - Enemy prisoner of war - Военнопленные; Harbiy asirlar; HE - high explosive - Фугасный; Yuqori portlovchi;

e) decompression (lexical expansion, addition) is caused by the semantic incompleteness of the phrase during translation, and additions are found in the translation of five abbreviations of the charter (2.74%): OT – observer-target – наблюдатель – цель; Kuzatuvchi-maqсад; RAAMS – Remote anti armor mine system – Система дистанционного минирования противотанковыми минами; Zirhli texnikaga qarshi masofadan minalashtirish tizimi; RED – risk-estimate distance – расстояние потенциального риска поражения; Xavfni baholash masofasi.

f) transliteration + creation of a new abbreviation is a relatively rare translation technique, as the new abbreviation must be recognizable in the target language. In the translation of the charter, there are 4 such abbreviations (2.19%), for example: TOC – Tactical operations center – центр боевого управления – ЦБУ; Jangovar boshqaruv markazi; USAF – United States Air Force – военно-воздушные силы США – ВВС США; Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari harbiy havo kuchlari (AQSH HHK); NOD – Night Observation Devices – приборы ночного видения – ПНВ; tungi ko'rish asboblari (ТКА).

g) Specification. Specification of the original meaning is used in cases where the measure of information ordering of the original unit is lower than the measure of ordering of the corresponding unit in the translating language. In the investigated statute, there are 4 (2.19%) units of this kind, for example: AG – assistant gunner – помощник наводчика; mo`ljalga oluvchi o`qchi yordamchisi; ROE – rules of engagement – Правила боя; Jang qoidalari; SE – supporting effort – Вспомогательный удар; yordamchi zarba.

h) transcription and transliteration are necessary when it is important to maintain lexical conciseness of the designation corresponding to its familiarity in the original language and at the same time emphasize the specificity of the named object or concept if there is no exact correspondence in the target language. These techniques are used in the translation of the charter in 3 cases (1.64%): ATL – Alpha team leader – Командир группы "Альфа"; "Alfa" guruhi komandiri; BTL – Bravo Team leader – Командир группы "Браво"; "Bravo" guruhi komandiri.

i) generalization (the process opposite to specification) of the original meaning occurs in cases where the measure of informational orderliness of the original unit is higher than the measure of orderliness of the corresponding unit in the translating language, and it involves replacing the specific with the general, the specific concept with the generic one. The technique of generalization was used in the translation of one initial abbreviation in the statute (0.54%): CLGP – Cannon-launched guided projectile – Управляемый артиллерийский снаряд; Boshqariladigan artilleriya snaryadi.

When translating using equivalent and situational translation models, the translator compares the realities of the language of the original country and the language of the translation country and provides adequate and equivalent translations [2]."

Thus, this article has established that the most common translation techniques for abbreviations and acronyms are calquing (translation of the full form) and modulation, which in the first case is due to the desire for accurate information transfer, and in the second case, the necessity of solving a pragmatic task when calquing is impossible due to the mismatch of lexico-syntactic compatibility of English, Russian, and Uzbek languages.

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