

TRANSLATION MILITARY TERMS

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Abstract:

In the given article the author considers using of foreign languages as communicative method in the life of military personnel, also regards training functions of foreign languages in military service, knowing of foreign languages stimulate intellectual and speech activities of soldiers, future officers in their developing as militaries. Specialists who know English are support of our Armed forces.

Key Words:

Foreign languages, evolution, communication, process, military career.

The Military translation is isolated by linguistically discipline in view of high requirements to quality and accuracy of the translation, mistakes in which will at the best bring about free and subjective interpretation of the text, but худшем can cost whomever life's or cause the serious material expenses..

The cadets of the high military educational institutions, pretending on level B2:

- must understand concrete and abstract, including relating to professions texts;
 - liberally speak without preparing;
 - at conversation with carrier of the language to know how to speak it is enough fluently without difficulties for both sides;
 - must know how to form exact, detailed messages on different subjects;
- must know how to voice its opinion on some problem to show the advantage and defect of the different opinions.

The Grammatical transformations - in the first place realignment of the offer (change of his(its) structure) and all the manner of change - as syntax, so and morphological order. The Grammatical transformations conditional the various reasons - as purely grammatical, so and lexical nature though the main role play the grammatical factors, t. e. differences in formation of the languages.

At collation grammatical category and the forms English and Russian languages usually come to light the following phenomena: 1) absence to one or another categories in one of the languages; 2) partial coincidence; 3) full coincidence. Need in grammatical transformation naturally appears in the first and second events only. In Russian language, in contrast with English, are absent such grammatical categories, as article or gerund, as well as infinitive and participial complexes and absolute value design. The Partial coincidence or mismatch in importance and use corresponding to forms and design too requires the grammatical transformation. Here possible refer such phenomenal, as partial mismatch to categories of the number, partial mismatch in forms of the passive design, incomplete coincidence of the

forms of the infinitive and participles, some differences in expression of modality and t. p.

In the first place we stop on article (as determined, so and vague), in spite of its extremely distracted importance, quite often requires the semantic expression in translation. As is well known, both articles have a pronominal origin: definite article has derived from demonstrative pronoun, but vague - from vague pronoun, which go up to numeral one. These are initial importance of the articles sometimes reveal itself in their modern use. In such events their lexical importance must be sent in translation, otherwise Russian offer was incomplete and inexact since importance of the articles semantic is an integral part of the whole semantic contents of the offer. Much graphically emerges his(its) history relationship with numeral one in the following example:

From all afore-cited translation is obvious that ignoring lexical, but sometimes and grammatical importance of the article at translation has brought to incomplete or inexact issue of the contents.

In Russian language are absent the infinitive complexes, which so wide-spread in English. We shall Consider only translation of the infinitive complex with preposition for.

On its return journey the spacecraft must be accelerated to some 25,000 m.p.h. for it to enter the earth's orbit. ("The Times")

При возвращении скорость космического корабля должна быть доведена приблизительно до 25 000 миль в час, чтобы он мог перейти на околоземную орбиту.

In this case infinitive complex is translated by dependent clause to purposes.

However much often grammatical transformations be necessary and at issue corresponding to forms and design because of some divergences in their importance and use. Such divergences exist, for instance, in using the categories of the number.

The Divergence comes to light and in some cases using the infinitive. The Russian infinitive has not perfect, nor long-lasting form.

Thereby, all considered phenomenal - an absence corresponding to forms, partial coincidence, differences in nature and using the form - cause need in grammatical transformation at translation. The Grammatical transformations possible to split into two types: transpositions and change.

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