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FEATURES OF ENGLISH MILITARY SLANG

At the beginning of XXI century against the backdrop of global instability, to a considerable extent caused by various military interventions in the countries of the Muslim world, mostly carried out by coalitions of west countries headed by the USA, one can observe an increased interest in the United States Armed Forces and their allies, first of all Great Britain and other English speaking countries of British Commonwealth. On the part of linguists working in the field of military translation the interest is, first of all, to the language of these countries, especially to the military vocabulary of the English language. However, when considering the military vocabulary, one should also take into account the fact that in addition to established and generally accepted expressions and phrases, rules of communication, there is a fairly large proportion of informal vocabulary. An essential part of such vocabulary is a collection of purely colloquial and expressive words and expressions, called slang.

H.A. Sudzilovsky highlights the terms "military slang" and "military jargon". The latter, in his opinion, is created and used with an esoteric purpose, like a rhymed cockney slang [3, c. 68]. In this paper, however, we do not distinguish between these terms, relying on Lazarevych [4, p. 11], who recognizes the frequent use of the terms "slang" and "jargon" in modern linguistics as synonymous. As a military slang, they understand "the part (layer) of slang in the vocabulary of the English language, which is used primarily to designate military concepts, primarily in the armed forces of the United States and England" [1, p. 33].

Military slang has a rich actual material, it covers virtually all spheres of military life. Almost all concepts, types of property, armaments, military equipment, and many other names are used both in official and informal speech. This is due to the need for a brief indication of the objects and phenomena in the life and professional activities of military personnel. Also, according to D. Howard [6, p. 188], military slang contributes to the convergence of servicemen who belonged to different social groups before.

Military slang can be divided into 3 categories:

1. Interpersonal relations:
 - 1) Daily interaction between soldiers.
 - 2) Relations between soldiers, depending on the rank, position, and its branch.
 - 3) Relation to military forces by other states.
2. Activities of the military:
 - 1) The daily activities of the military, for example.
 - 2) Activities during combat operations or training.
3. Servicemen and the world around them:
 - 1) Food.

- 2) Uniform.
- 3) Arms and military equipment.
- 4) State of health, body parts.
- 5) Mental State [2, c. 83-84].

Military slang has a wide scope of application, since along with the formalized vocabulary it affects almost all aspects of the life of a serviceman, including purely military concepts, weapons and military equipment, types of property, etc. The reason for such a prevalence of military slang lies in the need for short descriptions for phenomena and objects of military service. Some researchers, for example, D. Howard [6, p. 188], see the reason for the public function of military slang, since the latter can play a positive role in building relationships between servicemen of different social backgrounds. Many words and phrases of military slang are incomprehensible or difficult to understand to the majority of the population (especially in the period of their appearance and transition to a wider sphere of use). H.A. Sudzilovsky in the work "Slang - What is it?" emphasizes that it is widely used in the armed forces of the United States and England. It cannot be unnoticed that many words and phrases in this part of the vocabulary are common for both armies. But there are a number of differences in its use by servicemen of these countries. Some words and phrases which are used in the US Army are not known in the British Army and vice versa. Sometimes this is due to differences in the organization and technical equipment of armies [1, p. 33].

It is known by Yu.H. Kocharian, there is no second lieutenant in England, therefore there are no slangisms "*Jeeter*", "*2-ond John*" which are used in the US armed forces. The British Army does not use the words "*loot*", "*lieut*", "*lute*", since they are abbreviations of the American version of the pronunciation of the lieutenant [*lu'tenənt*], in the British army this word is pronounced differently [*lef'tenənt*] [1, c. 33].

The US Army does not use the phrase "*one pipper*" - a lieutenant (pip - a star on the shoulder boards of an English lieutenant).

From the point of view of usage, according to L. L. Neliubina [5], military slang can be divided into two parts. The first part (relatively small) is used quite widely and is part of the broad vocabulary of the popular English language. For example, *leather neck* – морський піхотинець. The second part (more numerous) has a narrow scope of use, limited mainly by the armed forces of the United States and England. For example: *loot* – лейтенант

Consequently, we can conclude that military slang is an emotionally colored vocabulary. It is characterized by a more or less pronounced familiarized color of the vast majority of words and phrases. Speaking about the US or British Army, we understand that these states have thousands of units, new equipment and weapons that grow every day. Each branch receives a specific materiel that is intended to perform certain tasks. For convenience, the military often invent their own names for weapons, which are easier to remember, because the names are caused by certain associations and they have a certain comic effect. Due to this, slang in the military vocabulary increases in the amount that is widely used by all the armed forces of the world. Summing up, we can recognize

that slang is a phenomenon that should be monitored and researched, try to select or even create equivalents in the native language for a more precise translation.

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