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THE ETYMOLOGY OF MILITARY TERMS UNDER CONDITIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

In our time, an integral element of each sovereign state is the presence of armed forces. It is quite evident that each of these armed forces has its own distinctive features, which are appeared not only at the structural and organizational levels, but also in military customs and traditions. All these peculiarities are expressed at the language level of the militaries from different countries. At the stage of Ukraine's integration into European military, political, economic and cultural structures, the issues of training specialists who are capable of successfully implementing the process of cooperation between Ukraine and Europe and the entire world are of the first priority. One of the most important conditions for accomplishing this task is the requirement to develop the officers' professional communication skills in a foreign language. Taking into account the achievements in various fields of science and the intensive development of international relations, as well as the latest developments in the field of arms, the active need for officers is mutual understanding in conducting common military tasks in local conflicts.

The generation of the considerable amount of the military terms in the international armed forces causes difficulties in their understanding and translation, as well as the constant change in the vocabulary of military personnel in connection with the technical process and the reformation of troops.

The purpose of the study was the process (ways and means) of the English military terminology formation and the specific nature of its translation.

The purpose defined the following main tasks:

1. to study the word-formation structure of military terms, to identify the most productive word-formation models;
2. to analyze the formation of military terms;
3. to consider the peculiarities of the military terms' translation.

In the study it was considered the concept of "military etymology", its composition and structure were determined, lexical-semantic groups of English-language military vocabulary were singled out.

The composition of modern military terminology is not sustainable. It is constantly changing due to the aging of certain words, new addition of the terms during the reorganization of the armed forces, the production of the new weapons patterns, military vehicles and new methods of warfare. Therefore, the main ways and means of the language vocabulary replenishment in the military sphere are determined.

The structural-semantic analysis of the English-language military terms shows that military vocabulary processes occur after affixation, combination of words, abbreviation and semantic derivation. The number of simple terms has been reduced, the formation of terms based on the abbreviation has been introduced. Military terminology is constantly developing and changing under the influence of external,

social factors such as the active actions of the United States and Great Britain in the international arena. All these activates the innovative language processes and affects the modern composition of military terminology.

The difficulties in translation are usually caused with terms that consist of a group of words. They take a significant place in the English military vocabulary. The most common ways of translating multicomponent terms into Ukrainian are: to use a similar prepositive attributive group, components inversion, to use participial or adverbial participial clauses, descriptive translation.

To sum up, for the successful implementation of the cooperation process and mutual understanding, servicemen must not only have a good command of the appropriate foreign language and military terminology, but also know all the structural and organizational features of the foreign armed forces, as well as their customs and traditions.