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## **PROBLEMS OF ADAPTING THE TRANSLATION INTO UKRAINIAN OF ENGLISH-LANGUAGE NEOLOGISM TERMS IN THE MILITARY FIELD**

In recent years, the military sphere has undergone significant changes due to the development of new technologies and the emergence of new concepts. As a result, the English language, which is dominant in this field, has given birth to a large number of neologisms that need to be translated into other languages, in particular Ukrainian. However, the process of translating these neologisms is not always simple. When translating military terms from English into Ukrainian, it is important to take into account the difficulties caused by the difference in the grammatical structure of the languages, the possible ambiguity of the term, the heterogeneity of modern special terminological systems, as well as the difficulties associated with the developed system of abbreviations and shortening of terms. Therefore, the main goal of this work is to identify the problems of adapting English neologisms in the military sphere into the Ukrainian language and to propose effective methods for overcoming them.

The process of translating neologisms from English to Ukrainian is often difficult due to the lack of clear standards for the formation of new terms in the Ukrainian language. In addition, the complexity of the terminology used in the military field and the rapid development of new technologies and concepts make the task even more difficult. With the beginning of the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation into Ukraine, this issue only intensified. Ukrainian servicemen paid more attention to the study of military terminology and improved cooperation with foreign military formations to improve their knowledge in the field of training, techniques and tactics of NATO forces. This led to the enrichment of military vocabulary, which became widely used both in professional military communication, in everyday life and in the mass media. However, there is a problem of selecting Ukrainian equivalents for English-language military terms, which is related to extralinguistic and linguistic factors. As a result, the translation of neologisms in the military field often leads to problems such as inconsistency, ambiguity and incorrect use of terminology, which can affect the accuracy and clarity of the translation text.

Many researchers were involved in the translation of neologisms in the military sphere, such as V.V. Balabin, M.B. Bilan, V.M. Lisovsky and others. According to some studies, the adaptation of neologisms into Ukrainian can be problematic due to differences in the structure and morphology of the two languages. According to the calculation made by Yu. Zatsnyi, notably, most of the word-forming neologisms in the English language were created by word-composition. In the Ukrainian language, complex derivatives are quantitatively inferior only to the suffix method of word formation [1, c. 191]. Along with affixation and conversion, compounding is one of the three most productive ways of word formation in the English language. Such a difference in the formation of neologisms can lead to inconsistent translation and incorrect use of terminology.

Another problem related to the translation of neologisms in the military sphere is the non-uniformity of Ukrainian terminology. According to Kutsenko [2, p. 80-86], non-unification of military terminology in the Ukrainian language can lead to inconsistency in the translation of neologisms, since different translators can use different terms for the same concept. This can lead to confusion and inaccuracies in the translated text. The problem of translation of neologisms is relevant and is solved by the translator for each specific case. However, there are traditional methods of translation, which include equivalent selection, transformational translation, and direct transfer. Tracing and transcoding are used for formal translation techniques, and descriptive and approximate translation for lexical-semantic ones. Let's consider each of these methods of translation in more detail.

In the English-Ukrainian language pair, it was found that the most common method of translating military terms is transcoding, a translation method where the sound or graphic form of a word of the source language is written using the alphabet of the target language. Transcoding of neologisms occurs in translation when there is no corresponding concept and translation equivalent in the culture, in particular, in the science of the country of the target language. In such a case, the translator cannot choose a word or phrase in the language of translation that would convey the meaning of the concept and meet the requirements of term formation. Transcoding is divided into four subtypes: transliteration, transcription, mixed transcoding, adapted transcoding [3, p. 70]. For example, with the beginning of the full-scale invasion of Russia on the territory of Ukraine, such words as *artillery* - артилерія, *javelin* - джавелін, *bayraktar* - байрактар were formed due to the use of the transcoding technique. In the first case, the word "artillery" is translated by adaptive transcoding: letters and sounds are partially preserved, but adaptation of the word to Ukrainian morphemes is used. An example of transliteration is the word "джавелін", the original form of which before borrowing is "javelin": that is, there is a difference in pronunciation, the letters are kept according to Ukrainian language norms.

Ukrainian neologism terms presented in the form of abbreviations and abbreviations can have several spelling options, for example HIMARS can be rendered as ХИМАРС, ГИМАРС or ХИМАРС. In general, a large volume of military terminology consists of abbreviations, which are transmitted using various methods and techniques, where the decoding of abbreviations, the definition of their Ukrainian equivalent and the explanation of their meaning prevail, for example: ATACMS (Army Tactical Missile System) - army tactical missile system, IFV (infantry fighting vehicle) - БМП (бойова машина піхоти).

Calque is a translation technique used to replace the constituent parts of a term with their equivalents in the Ukrainian language, while preserving the internal form of the term. Usually calque is applied to complex words and phrases with compound bases. However, its use is permissible only when the adaptation of the term does not violate the rules of the target language and the existing dictionary terms do not change the meaning of the original lexeme. Thus, the purpose of calque is to preserve the semantic connection between the term and its Ukrainian equivalent, for example: the term *firepower* consists of two bases *fire* and *power*, so these bases are fully translated.

Descriptive translation is a translation technique used in cases where it is impossible to find an equivalent term. In order to achieve the most accurate translation, the formation of a concise, clear and syntactically correct construction is required,

which does not detail the meaning of the original lexeme, but conveys an adequate and understandable meaning. The term *clothing allowance* does not have a Ukrainian counterpart in one word, so this term can be translated into Ukrainian as a monetary allowance for obtaining a uniform (грошова надбавка на одержання форми одягу).

Contextual substitution is a translation technique used to interpret a term according to its contextual meaning, without using dictionary equivalents. This technique requires a high level of knowledge of the translator in the area being translated and his level of knowledge of the language. Examples of word usage in natural language may have a different meaning in professional language, which poses a challenge for the translator. In order to achieve an accurate translation, a lexeme or phrase requires research from several sources and a comparison of their meanings with the context. For example: *big voice* - loudspeaker announcements (оголошення через гучномовець) (a series of announcements, such as warning soldiers of attacks, the schedule of future explosions, and when and where to hide during an attack). The terms *bombardment*, *shelling*, and *bombing* are interpreted as *бомбардування*, *обстріл*, but these terms have different semantic loads: *shelling* is artillery shelling, the act of attacking the battlefield with artillery (which fires explosive shells), while *bombing* is bombing, the act of attacking a place with bombs, launched from aircraft, and *bombardment*, a broad term that covers both types of attacks. The given example shows the importance of taking into account the contextual features of the terms.

The analysis of literature and practical examples of translations in the military sphere reveals a number of problems related to the adaptation of English neologisms into the Ukrainian language. These problems include:

Non-uniformity of military terminology in the Ukrainian language. As mentioned earlier, the non-uniformity of military terminology in the Ukrainian language can lead to inconsistent translation of neologisms. This can lead to confusion and inaccuracies in the translated text. For example, the English term "countermeasures" is often translated into Ukrainian as «контрзаходи» or «контрміри», which are commonly used terms in the military sphere. However, some experts claim that the translation «протидії» would be more appropriate, as it better reflects the meaning of the English term [2, p. 80-86].

Differences in cultural context. Military neologisms often have cultural and historical connotations that may not be immediately obvious to translators unfamiliar with the military culture of English. For example, the English term "Groundhog Day", derived from the film's title, refers to developments that happen exactly the same despite attempts to change them; but this term can cause trouble for Ukrainian translators who are not familiar with a large number of unique items and concepts of the English military terminology system. In such cases, it is important that translators explore the cultural context of the neologism and adapt it to the target language. [4, c. 55-60].

The problem of adapting English-language terms-neologisms in the military field to the Ukrainian language has several aspects, which are related to the development of the combat capability of the Ukrainian army and the development of the field of translation of military terminology. Society's demand for European integration accelerated the process of improving translation quality. Both linguistic and non-linguistic skills of the translator are important for quality translation. The accuracy and normality of the translation depends on these qualities.

To translate terms that are not equivalent in the language, common techniques are used: transcoding, tracing, contextual replacement, and descriptive translation. Each of these methods has its own characteristics and is used according to certain rules. The use of equivalents that are already present in the language is important for its development and plays an important role in the process of establishing a unified military conceptual apparatus of the Ukrainian language for deepening strategic communication.

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