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Interpreting Military Lexis from English into Ukrainian

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The role of interpreting in thought exchange between different cultures can hardly be overestimated. It is viewed as “a way of negotiating cultural and/or linguistic differences in interaction and interpreter-mediated interaction as a specific case of intercultural communication, in which cultural and linguistic differences are constructed and negotiated” (Baraldi, 2018: 15). The major problem with this type of translation is its complexity due to the cognitive load on the interpreter’s part and semantic overload of each translated word.

War, rocking Ukraine for more than a month, came as an abrupt shock to Europe and all civilized world. Ensuring information source and enabling vigorous public debate, online news media serve a powerful agent in modern technologized and globalized world. Consequently, the latter are overflowed with military terms related to weapons, military actions, ranks, organizations, warfare and the like. The study of the lexicon in question and its translation into Ukrainian in oral media discourse seems relevant and promising. It is certain to provide “a highly relevant test ground for key issues related to both cognitive extension and embodiment” (Halverson, 2021: 46).

The *aim* of the paper is to examine the strategies of English military lexicon interpreting in oral media discourse. The *corpus* for an in-depth analysis has been compiled from The Economist, VOA, and BBC news.

The main function of terms is to precisely and accurately transmit information without any distortions or misrepresentation. Thus, the translation techniques employed to render them into the target language should be thoroughly selected and enhance the adequacy of the interpreted message. Some terms have become internationalisms, having equivalents in the target languages, and are frequently used in the news. For instance, *President Putin has ordered Russian forces into two areas of Ukraine controlled by Moscow-backed rebels – in a significant escalation (ескалація) of the Ukraine crisis* (BBC news, 22 February, 2022); *North Korea ... has also claimed to have successfully launched satellites into orbit on occasions when outsider (аутсайдер) accounts indicated the satellites fell into the ocean* (VOA news, 29 March, 2022); *The last of these, he said, can cause a “rally-round-the-flag” effect on presidents’ ratings (рейтинги)* (The Economist, 6 March, 2022); *It was March 25 and local authorities in Chernihiv alerted him to an evacuation (евакуація) (in the northern Ukrainian city* (VOA news, 31 March, 2022).

When translating military terms, the following translation transformations are used: a) transcoding (transcription and transliteration): *Two Palestinians have been killed in a gunfight that erupted during an Israeli raid (рейд) in Jenin, in the occupied West*

Bank, Palestinian health officials say (BBC news, 31 March, 2022); *In April 2018 the first delivery, comprising 210 Javelin (Джавелін) missiles and 37 launchers, arrived* (The Economist, 2 March, 2022); b) loan translation (calque): *She says the EU wants China to pressure Russia to end the war in Ukraine – or at least guarantee humanitarian corridors (гуманітарні коридори)* (VOA, 31 March, 2022); *Some clips appear to show rockets hitting the oil depot (нафтова база)* (BBC news, 1 April, 2022); *He never prepared people for this war, he called it a special military operation (спеціальна військова операція)* (The Economist, 6 March, 2022); c) descriptive translation: *You have people in cities across eastern Ukraine, some of them heavily armed with Russian weapons including state-of-the art sniper rifles (снайперські гвинтівки з восьмигранним воронованим стволом), Russian inventory automatic machine guns with grenade launchers* (VOA, 14 April, 2014).

The so-called “translator’s false friends” might pose serious challenges. These are words with the similar graphical form, which considerably differ in their meaning: *barracks – казарми* instead of *бараци*, *intelligence officer – розвідник* instead of *інтелігентний офіцер*, *company – рота* instead of *компанія*. Confer the following pair of sentences: *The new US aid for Ukraine includes a wide range of military equipment, ranging from 25,000 sets each of body armour and helmets to rifles and grenade launchers, thousands of other anti-tank weapons and more than 20m rounds of ammunition* (BBC news, 18 March, 2022); *Новий пакет військової допомоги США для України – дуже масштабний: 25 тисяч комплектів бронезилетів і касок, гвинтівки й гранатомети, тисячі одиниць іншої протитанкової зброї та понад 20 мільйонів патронів* (BBC News, 18 March, 2022). The noun *ammunition* in English has the meaning of bullets and shells that are fired from guns, whereas Ukrainian word *амуніція* is defined as *сукупність речей (крім одягу і зброї), що становлять спорядження військовослужбовця, а також військове спорядження коня* (СУМ, 1970–1980: 41).

The differences between English and Ukrainian cultures are revealed in the way people think, perceive the world, and interact.

Effective communication and information transfer can be ensured significantly by adequate military terminology translation. The latter requires precise, accurate, and full transfer of the source language text peculiarities into the target language. The analyzed source and target lexical units demonstrate certain discrepancies at semantic level.

Nowadays Ukraine participates intensively in peace talks where abbreviations are extensively used. Thus, the *prospects* for further research lie in the analysis of translation transformations used to render abbreviations as a special type of military terminology into Ukrainian.

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Rev. Henryk Paprocki's Contribution to Poland's Orthodox translation

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Liturgical translation for Orthodox believers in Poland is traced from the 19th century when some sporadic attempts were made during Poland's incorporation in the Russian Empire. The major personality of Poland's Orthodox liturgical translation during the interwar period in the 20th century was Ivan Ohiyenko, an exiled