

Teacher's Skill in Teaching Military Terms and Their Translation Tips

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Summary: This paper will explore on how teachers can make use of military terms to keep the students interested in learning English.. In relation to language teaching, they can be used to teach, among others, speaking, writing, grammar, vocabulary, culture, and values. Looking for similarities and differences and their translation tips, the grammar, style and vocabulary of the language in many ways affects the military translation of texts from a particular language.

Key words: Military terms, translation tips, military-scientific, military-technical, military art, military-journalistic, military-political (propaganda).

The Pedagogical skill - a high level to professional activity of the teacher. Outwardly it reveals itself in successful creative decision of the most varied pedagogical problems, in efficient achievement of the ways and integer scholastic-educational of the work. His(its) more concrete external factor are: high level of the performance, quality of the functioning(working) the teacher; expedient, identical pedagogical situation of the action of the teacher; the achievement result education, education, independent work midshipman; the development beside them abilities by itself to learn, gain the knowledge's, attraction to independent undertaking the scientific studies[2].

With inner face pedagogical skill - functioning system of the knowledge, skill, skills, psychic processes, characteristic to personalities, providing performing the pedagogical problems. In this plan pedagogical skill - an expression to personalities of the teacher, his(its) possibilities by itself, creative, skilled concern with pedagogical activity. For spiritual-patriotic education reasonable show slide about Great our limit, about city, about custom and tradition of the miscellaneous folk.

Interactive form to organizations of the independent work student means to interact, be in mode of the conversation, dialogue. In change from active methods, the Interactive are oriented on more broad interaction student with teacher not only, but also with each other.

The Teacher, either as previously makes out scheme contents of the occupation and executes the role of the assistant in exploratory functioning(working) the student. The Activity of the teacher yields the place to activities student, his(its) problem becomes creation a condition for their initiatives.

On the other hand, military students, who are professionals in the army, recognize this specific vocabulary better than the teachers. So, a good cooperation between the teacher and the Military English students will result in a productive way of teaching and learning the military terminology which will be used in listening and other skills as well. In order to provide good listening activities and teaching materials that are related to Military English, the teacher should know in advance what the students' needs are, what gaps they need to fill and what their objectives are. After identifying all these elements, the teacher will plan, prepare and bring to class materials and listening activities that will fulfill the students' expectations and needs. The role and importance of listening in English for Specific Purposes has been increasing year after year. The professionals and academic students acknowledge and appreciate this importance of listening to communicate their written or spoken messages to their colleagues or classmates. In order to achieve this objective of communication through listening, the students have to comprehend first how the listening process functions[3].

So, the Military English teachers have to teach the students how to listen, to make them comprehend the process, and later test their listening skills. In order to

make listening as useful as possible, we first need to know what our students' needs are and in which situation they are going to use listening in the future when they are back to their work. The skill of listening in ESP differs from the listening in English for General Purposes (EGP), even though they have a lot of characteristics in common. And, translation is one way of transferring thoughts from one language to another. Qualitative and complete translation provides a true and complete transfer of all the specifics and content of the source language.

It is important to take into account grammatical, lexical and stylistic features. A good translation can be performed only by an educated person who knows and loves not only foreign, but also his native language[2].

From the point of view, functional and communicative orientation, there are 3 types of translation: **Artistic, special, the socio-political.**

Military translation is a type of special translation with a pronounced communicative function. A distinctive feature of the military translation is the great terminology and the extreme precise presentation of the material with the relative absence of figurative and emotional means.

Military translation is a responsible area of the translator's work. Often decisions of strategic importance may depend on the quality of the translation.

When translated, military texts are divided into the following types:

- **Military-scientific**
- **Military-technical**
- **Military art**
- **Military-journalistic**
- **Military-political (propaganda)**

Acts of military administration (this includes documents not included in other categories) Technical and scientific materials related to the vital activity of the troops, their security, as well as data on the establishment of the enemy's combat forces are classified as purely military[1].

Features of the military materials translation. Translator when working with texts of this type will face complex military terms. A number of scientific and technical terms need to be known to carry out adequate translation. The main differences of military materials also include:

Specific variable-stable and stable phrases, characteristic for this sphere

- Abundance of nomenclature, conventional symbols, abbreviations (abbreviations)

- Technical characteristics of equipment, special equipment.

In terms of language syntax, linguists recommend paying attention to the following:

The widespread use of clichéd expressions

Laconic form of writing

A small number of temporary verbal forms

How to translate a military text. Such characteristics of military texts are determined by the need of the army and defence. Accuracy and clarity of formulations, brevity of the presentation are extremely important for the rapid issuance of orders. Information in this form is presented logically, accurately, although somewhat dry but informative.

As you can see, the grammar, style and vocabulary of the language in many ways affects the military translation of texts from a particular language. In English, the features will be one, and the German is completely different.

A military interpreter must translate the material accurately to him, since often on the basis of his work decisions of state and international importance can be made. The command on the basis of the data received from the referent gives orders for the beginning of special operations, evacuation and so on.

Carefully consider the structure, order and location of information. It may seem to somebody formal and superfluous things. However, this is all of great importance for a competent officer.

In combat documents, the order of subparagraphs, points and the type of their designation (whether there is a cipher or not), the accuracy of the transfer of time, dates, number designations of parts - all this is extremely important to accurately convey in a translated form. Therefore, we draw such a conclusion.

To military materials in the broadest sense of the word, I have to deal with a translator consultant, usually include military and art materials, military publications, political and military political materials, military-scientific and military-technical materials, acts of military personal military documents).

To the actual military material it is customary to include scientific and technical materials and related to the life and activities of troops and military institutions of the armed forces. Military literary fiction, military journalism and military-political materials military only in its purposefulness and thematic and basically have those features that exist all socio-political, journalistic and texts[4].

All military materials are different from any other material. Real with the saturation of special military vocabulary, wide use of military and scientific and technical terminology, presence of a certain number of variable-resistant and stable phrases, characteristic only for the military spheres of communication, an abundance

of military nomenclature and special abbreviations and symbols used only in military materials, and in terms of syntax - a wide.

The use of elliptical (especially in the military document and clichéd structures), poverty of temporary forms compressed form of utterance. The structures expressed by the infinitive.

All this is connected with a certain functional load, characterizing the military sphere of communication: conciseness, clarity and concreteness of formulations, accuracy and clarity of presentation that provides a logical sequence of presentation, a clear delineation of one thought from another, ease of perception of transmitted information.

Analyzing the use of military terminology in the language of the mass media information, it is interesting to observe how the press, covering both military events and other actions, having a similar character - for example, in the sphere of interethnic relations – can use or not to use military terminology, replacing military terms with other lexical means.

Military and military-technical terminology. The composition of modern American military and military-technical terminology is not permanent. It is continuous, changes due to the loss of a number of words, changes in values, continuous replenishment with new terms, for example, in connection with the reorganization of the types of armed forces, the emergence and development of new types of weapons and military equipment, developed new methods of warfare, etc.

The formation of military terms is common, ternary for English language ways of word formation: morphological, including affixation (manoeuvrability, missilery, racketeer, analyst, rotary), composing (warhead, countdown, target-seeking, hard-fought, nuclear powered), conversion to mortar, to officer, abbreviation (copter,

chute, radar, FEBA, ROAD); lexico-semantic meaning transfer - Values (Diesel - the name of the inventor and the name of the type of internal combustion engine, Pentagon - the name of the building US Defence Department, US Department of Defence, US the change in meaning (the acquisition meant only acquisition, and now means detection and intersection goals), the extension of meaning (to land) meant to land To the shore; landing, and now make a landing on any surface including water and celestial body), narrowing of the value (cruiser - used to mean any ship in the plane and now the cruiser); by borrowing from both areas of science and technology (pin, strut), and from other languages (bunker, to strafe, Blitzkrieg - from German, aide de camp - from French, mechanized rifle division, inhabited point - tracing paper from the Russian language, etc.).

The military terminology is characterized by the presence of a large number of reductions, whose ignorance can seriously complicate understanding. "Military and scientific and technical reductions represent the main part of the contraction systems in specific languages"[1]. Syllogistic abbreviation: COMSAT - communication satellite, STANAG - standardization agreement; initial abbreviation: NATO - North Atlantic Treaty Organization, EAGLE - Elevation Angle Guidance Landing Equipment; Mixed method: Univac - universal automatic computer.

When analyzing the dictionary of military terms published by Macmillan Dictionary of military terms, containing more than 6000 entries and including British, American and international military terms, the number of metaphorical terms is about 315 entries. The vast majority of the terms in these articles refer to the nomination weapons and equipment, as well as ways of conducting combat and the behaviour of servicemen in various situations.

An important feature of the military terminology used by the media is high degree of metaphoricity. The essential role of the metaphor in structuring and functioning of military terms is due to a whole range of factors, among which can be identified as follows: the texts of the media on military conflicts and hostilities, as a rule, perform the function of influence, that is, the emphatic function, in accordance with which the choice of certain terms is carried out.

As an example of the existence of metaphors in English military terminology, you can a number of terms from the Macmillan dictionary of military terms:

bloodbath (a massacre, the killing of large numbers of people) - mass murder, and literally "blood bath"; buddy-buddy system (a philosophy where comrades look after each other's welfare and protect each other in battle) - the system of relations between servicemen on the battlefield, providing for mutual assistance and support, finished, "friend-friend system"; chopper (a helicopter) - helicopter, "device for cutting, cutting"; dogfight (a battle between aircraft) - dogfight, doe, "dog fight"; dragon's teeth (concrete pillars used as an obstacle for tanks) – antitank obstacles, eating, "dragon's teeth".

Exploring the military terminology of the English language, one can not help saying about the problems understanding and translation. These problems can be as typical for the translation of any terms, for example, the absence of similar concepts and realities or inconsistencies and incomplete coincidence of the term, and specific - for example, different systems of military ranks and differences in the organizational and staffing structures of armies in different states.

In some cases, the choice of the correct way of translating the term can play a decisive role, for example, "general staff" can not be translated verbatim "general headquarters", since in The General Staff is the governing body, and in the US Army

it is a general part of the headquarters, which is part of the headquarters of the ground forces, called the Army Staff. The very word "Army", despite its seeming simplicity, is often translated not as an "army", but as Ground troops.

Teaching military vocabulary in English is a very important part for cadets . The ability to communicate in a second language clearly and efficiently contributes to the success of the learner in school and success later in every phase of life. Therefore, it is essential that language teachers pay great attention to teaching military vocabulary.

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