



THE CONCEPT OF MILITARY-POLITICAL TRANSLATION AND ITS PLACE IN THE MILITARY TRANSLATION SYSTEM

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Abstract: *The article examines military-political translation in the context of military translation theory, and identifies its place among other types of military translation. The functions performed by military-political texts, as well as genre and stylistic features, were analyzed, and the definition of military-political translation was formed to create an oral model of military-political translation. The military term is defined as “a stable unit of synthetic nomenclature of analytical nomenclature assigned in a sense regulated by its definition to the relevant concept in the conceptual and functional system of a particular field of profession”. The article also provides a comparative analysis of military terms in English and Uzbek.*

Keywords: *military translation theory, military-political translation, military-political texts, military terms, speeches, structural terms, weapons, semantic combinations*

INTRODUCTION

The state policy in the field of security, defense and military construction is the key to the development of Uzbekistan as an independent and full member of the world community. In modern conditions, the national military policy affects all spheres of the life of the state. Military reality far surpassed the interests of military specialists and spread widely to other spheres of public life. The search for new forms of international military-political cooperation is being accelerated, for example, the creation of a Consultative Council on Defense Reforms with the participation of the leading countries of Central Asia under the Ministry of Defense and the



Reform Committee of the Armed Forces of Uzbekistan. A new concept, taking into account international experience and today's realities, doctrines and strategies are being developed. This leads to the strengthening of military translation and translation practice, requires generalization and theoretical understanding of the collected empirical material, further scientific substantiation of the theory of military translation (MTT), as well as an increase in the role of military and military-political translation. (WFP) in the field of intercultural communication mediation.

The substantiation of the study of the VPP is connected with the need to process the empirical material collected as a result of the active practice of military translation in the field of military policy, the dynamic development of the theory of military translation, the need to develop and systematize its conceptual apparatus. .

The purpose of the article is to determine the place of MTL in the system of military translation, to determine the functional-genre-methodological features of military-political texts, to form the concept of "military-political translation" within the conceptual apparatus of TMT.

Today, issues related to the study of the features of military terminology in a comparative aspect (based on the material of different languages) are becoming increasingly relevant. This is due to a number of factors: firstly, the need for a deeper study of the word-formation, semasiological and structural features of military terminology; secondly, the importance of studying terminology in the framework of a comparative analysis, which allows us to consider terminology as an ordered system that corresponds to the current level of development of science and meets the trends of modern research aimed at analyzing linguistic phenomena, isolation, but also many other areas of knowledge (military science, history , in close interaction with political science, etc.) and thirdly, the recognition that the issues are not sufficiently scientifically developed and, accordingly, a comprehensive analysis is needed. When studying military terminology, the English language is of particular scientific interest, since it is the most important means of expanding the international relations of countries, updating international professional relations, and rapidly developing professional communication in English.

It is impossible to develop general translation studies without analyzing the types of translation, without taking into account their internal features and relationships. V. N. Komissarov identified three factors that should be taken into account when describing certain types of translation. First, assigning the source text to a certain functional style can affect the nature of the translation process and require the translator to use special methods and techniques. Secondly, such attention to the source text may imply stylistic features of the target text and, therefore, the need to choose such language means that describe a similar functional style in the target language. Finally,



According to V. V. Balabin, TVP is a theory of a special genre and style, since translation mediation in the armed forces is primarily in the field of linguistic and speech variation of texts on joint military, military-political, military-technical and military topics. The author states that the concept of military-political translation belongs to the basic concepts of TVT and has been successfully tested in the expert environment of scientists, teachers and practitioners of military translation, and the latest ones have been consistently presented to the scientific community for fourteen years. Based on this point of view, it can be said that the concepts of "military-political translation" and "military-political texts" are among the main concepts of TVP and therefore require a comprehensive study, analysis and reasonable definition.

Socio-political translation is usually done in a journalistic style and is represented by the following texts: statements, speeches and appeals of national leaders, political and public figures, publications of international, governmental and non-governmental organizations, various socio-political articles; Distinctive features of these texts are propaganda concepts, bright emotional coloring, saturation with various terminology, appeal to the general public, which indicates the open public nature of these texts.

Military-political texts, in contrast to socio-political texts, which are focused on a narrower, more professional audience and are usually characterized by functional parameters that do not imply an emotionally expressive impact on the addressee. Genres of military journalistic texts that are classified as a separate subtype according to our classification are excluded (for example, speeches and statements by senior military officials, interviews, news from the press center of the counter-terrorist operation, press briefings). secretary of the Ministry of Defense, articles in military periodicals, news on the official websites of military organizations), separate studies should be carried out as sufficient empirical material is accumulated.

According to the functional style of the source text, informative translation is divided into subspecies. The following typology is built on the basis of certain stylistic features (such as common wording, compositional commonality), functional purpose, informative purpose, focus on a specific recipient.

Let's look at the functional and genre and style features and unique features of the runway.

According to O. I. Cherednichenko, functional style is a kind of language used in a typical social situation, which differs from other options in its linguistic, grammatical and phonetic features.

The formal style is the functional style of military-political texts, as they work in the field of specific official relations in a communicative macro environment. This environment is an



information system of functional and stylistic relations, the invariable basis of which is the social (pragmatic) function of obligation and the official (stylistic) function of formality.

However, one should not be limited to military labor, since in this vast territory there are many industries that should be considered as different independent areas of knowledge or activity. In this regard, it is appropriate to single out the following groups of military terminology: -military-political terminology (strategic, tactical); - military-diplomatic terminology (organizational); - military-technical terminology (refers to various branches and types of armed forces and combat equipment).

The terms of these groups (to one degree or another) are widely used for specialists related to the military sphere, that is, military personnel, politicians, political and military observers, media workers, organizers of various events, representatives of the organization. It should be noted that the language units used in the colloquial speech of the military play an important role along with formal, methodologically neutral terminology. They form a group of separate names - professionalisms (they are often called a group of colloquial terms); such concepts are very common in the media.

Main part. Military terminology also includes emotional vocabulary, which, as a rule, consists of stylistic synonyms corresponding to military terminology. For example, in English the words "infantryman" and "infantryman" mean "infantryman". It should be noted that there may be changes in the composition of military terminology, in particular, its constant replenishment, the loss of a number of language units from it, changes in the meanings and general conditions for the operation of the armed forces. It is possible to single out the main directions of military terminology in the current Uzbek and English languages:

- terms, including the creation of new types of weapons. For example, in Uzbek: radioactive rockets, modern rockets; intercontinental ballistic missile; in English: wire-guarded rocket - guided missile, laser rangefinder - laser rangefinder, rocket - active-rocket, etc.;
- terms related to the change of some fundamentally important rules (doctrines) relating to the tactics and art of military operations. For example, in Uzbek: air escort of troops, nuclear weapons, aerospace defense; in English: electronic countermeasures - electronic countermeasures, embargo - blockade, prohibition, guerilla war - guerrilla war, etc.

In military-political texts, the invariable pragmatic function of an imperative and imperative nature is manifested through the following functions:



- directive (imperative or appellative function of prompting to action), since the content of documents is mandatory for the persons to whom they are sent (law, instruction, resolution, order, act);

- regulatory and normative function of establishing norms and rules of conduct in certain conditions (recommendations, instructions), which also includes the function of regulating relations between the contracting parties (agreement, agreement, memorandum, agreement);

- informational and analytical function, emphasizing the current state of the armed forces and the main directions of military development to inform the population about the activities of the armed forces, as well as about the defense policy of the state;

- conceptual doctrinal and normative function (the National Security Strategy of Ukraine includes other documents of strategic planning in the field of national security, including the concept of development of the Security and Defense Sector, the Military Security Strategy, the Cyber Security Strategy, other network strategies, state programs for the development of security agencies and defense is a mandatory document that is the basis for exit.

The stylistic function of formality is characterized by the following features:

- formality is determined by the areas of application of military-political texts, which will be discussed below;

- impersonality (impersonality) of the text is manifested when making a statement on behalf of certain institutions (state, law, armed forces, defense ministry, general staff, etc.); some texts contain statements by the president as the supreme commander of the armed forces or another military body of the state, but in this case the individuality of the author is hidden by the style of the document and excludes the subjectivity of presenting information;

- objectivity is achieved by the absence of personalization, since military-political texts are usually developed by a team of authors and do not depend on the opinion of a particular person, but on the political goals of the state;

- the lack of emotionality is justified by the nature and objectives of military-political texts, the areas of application of these texts (for example, military-political texts do not have exclamation marks indicating expressive emotional coloring that is not characteristic of military-political texts);

- Stereotyping manifests itself in the commonality of the linguistic structure of texts, creates well-established linguistic formulas and clichés that ensure the accuracy and ambiguity of receiving and transmitting information.



Thus, the functional style of WFP is defined by the leading function of providing formal doctrinal/conceptual information along with stable stereotyped schemas that perform this function.

The main field of activity of military-political texts includes state policy in the field of national security, defense and military organization, state forecasting and strategic planning, defense planning policy and defense analysis, military-political situation, military policy, including real and potential, military threats national security, the development of defense capabilities, the military-political control of the armed forces and the preparation of the state for defense.

Another important area is international cooperation in the military-political sphere, strategic dialogue with partner countries and international organizations on defense policy, international operations to maintain peace and security, military assistance to foreign countries, armed includes sending forces to other countries, the conclusion of international treaties.

Conclusion. The above directions determine the thematic or topical content of military-political texts, as well as the choice of language means that influence genre formation in these texts. WP can be defined as a kind of extra-linguistic device and genre-forming factors of military translation, which ensures the performance of the function of intercultural communicative mediation in the field of military policy, national security and defense based on the functional specifics of military-political texts. The established definition can serve as a basis for further improvement of the verbal model of the WFP in the context of the TVP.

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