

SPECIFICS OF TRANSLATION OF ABBREVIATIONS IN THE ROCKET INDUSTRY

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As a result of the Third Industrial Revolution, which began at the end of the last century, the industry was automated, robotics became widespread in the field of industry, which was caused by mass digitalization, the development of electrical engineering, the use of information and

communication technologies and software in the industry. In the continuation of this revolution, the Fourth Industrial Revolution made this trend even more perfect, and the era of mass digitalization began. The era of digitalization has affected all spheres of society, which, in turn, has led to the emergence of many new concepts in these areas. Consequently, most of the new words appearing in the modern world constitute a special vocabulary used in a particular field. Accordingly, additions to the terminology base have not bypassed the military sphere.

The relevance of the chosen topic lies in the need to unify the dictionary of military abbreviations compared with the Kazakh language in the term system of rocket engineering and aircraft. Since, nowadays, there is no clearly unified English-Kazakh dictionary in the field of rocket engineering and aircraft, namely in comparison with the Kazakh language. Taking into account the aggravation of the international military-political situation in the world today, as well as the strengthening of interaction between Kazakhstan and the international community in the aerospace field, an adequate and equivalent translation of military terms in authentic texts is necessary for making relevant tactical and strategic decisions now and in the future. Since the incorrect translation of military terms can lead to an erroneous perception of the text of military topics or misunderstandings may arise between the parties in military negotiations.

The military terminology system consisting of military and scientific and technical terminology differs from other areas in its number of special vocabulary. Military translation is one of the types of special translation with a pronounced military communicative function. A distinctive feature of military translation is the saturation of terms and extremely accurate, clear presentation of the material in the relative absence of figurative and emotional expressive means [1; 14].

The term system can be considered as a complex object in nature, directed from its constituent parts to integrity; and speaking of structure, in the direction from the integrity of the object to its parts and to the nature of their relationships. The terminological system is a linguistic model of a certain special area, which "exists along with a logical model represented by a system of concepts and a system of definitions, embodying a logical model in a system of verbal signs" [3; 79].

Grinev-Grinevich displayed the classification of terms by form, where the terms are divided into terms-words and terms-phrases.

Akhmanov O.S. defines "term" as: a word or phrase of a special language created for the precise expression of special concepts and the designation of special objects [4; 7].

Gasimov M.S. provides for the accuracy of the term by three factors:

- 1) the selection of the exact features of the concept that should be designated by the term;
- 2) the correct choice at the time of the creation of the term of the components and elements of the term;
- 3) ensuring the organic unity of the named elements in the process of term formation [4; 9].

The following types belong to the terms-phrases:

- firstly, the terms-reduplicates, in these terms the second of the roots repeats the first of the roots;
- secondly, the terms-symbology, which includes an alphabetic or numeric symbol and a word;
- thirdly, the terms-model, also consists of graphic signs, which belong to modeling objects;
- fourth, multi-component terms that consist of three or more root morphemes;
- fifth, chain terms consisting of at least three usually hyphenated bases;
- also, agglutinated terms, which consist of at least three closely connected root morphemes [5; 62].

One of the most difficult terms to translate is multi-component terms. For their translation requires high concentration of attention and accuracy. Accordingly, the object of our research is multi-component terms, and the subject of the study is the translation of multicomponent terms from English-language materials into Kazakh in the field of rocket engineering.

In addition, the vocabulary of military-technical texts differs in the use of abbreviations. This feature is indicated by the need for a capacious designation of military terms and the transmission of the maximum amount of information, while using the minimum number of lexical units.

In linguistic sources, abbreviations are divided into graphic and lexical. The first one is used only in writing, it is formed by replacing omitted letters or syllables with graphic signs, such as a dot, hyphen, dash, and slash.

• Lexical abbreviations can be divided into syntactic abbreviations and morphological abbreviations, which in turn are divided into syncopation, initial abbreviations, mixed and hybrid:

• An initial abbreviation is formed using the first letters of words;

• Syncopation is formed using the first syllable, less often the second, or as part of the elements of a term system or term;

• Hybrid formation - formed by cutting off one element of the term system, the other remains unchanged;

• Mixed formation – formed with elements of syncopation and initial abbreviation [2; 11322].

Therefore, abbreviations can be written in different ways: with graphic signs, with numbers, uppercase and lowercase letters, together or separately. Nevertheless, it is important for translation that in the sentence abbreviations appear in different syntactic functions, in accordance with the rules of grammar, which makes it difficult to understand them. To fully reveal the essence of this statement, let's analyze several abbreviations:

АРАА или АФАР

АРАА - active phased-array antennas

АФАР - активные фазированные антенные решетки

In accordance with the purpose of this study, there is a need to translate this term into the Kazakh language, which is transformed as follows:

БФАТ - белсенді фазаланған антенна торлары

The structural form of the formation of this four-component terminological combination can be presented in the following form: in English: Adj+Adj+Adj+N; in Russian: Прил+Прил+Прил+Сущ; in Kazakh: Сын есім+Сын есім+Зат есім+Зат есім.

АІМ-120 АМРААМ

АІМ - Цель

120 - типовой номер

АМРААМ - Advanced Medium-Range Air-to-Air Missile

АІМ-120 УРКВВСД - АІМ-120 Усовершенствованная ракета класса "воздух-воздух" средней дальности

If translated into Kazakh, it turns out: «АІМ-120 Жетілдірілген орташа қашықтықтағы «ауа-ауа»классты зымырандары»

The structural form of the formation of this multicomponent terminological combination can be presented in the following form: in English: N+Numeral+Adj+Adj+N+N+Prep+N+N; in Russian: Сущ+Числ+Прил+Сущ+Сущ+Сущ+Сущ+Прил+Сущ; in Kazakh: Сын есім+Сын есім+Зат есім+Зат есім+Зат есім+Зат есім+Зат есім+Зат есім.

NLAW

Next Generation Light Anti-tank Weapon

Лёгкое противотанковое оружие нового поколения

When translated into Kazakh, it turns out: «Жаңа буынның танкке қарсы жеңіл қаруы»

The structural form of the formation of this multicomponent terminological combination can be presented in the following form: in English: Adj+adj+N+Adj+N; in Russian: Прил+Прил+Сущ+Прил+Сущ; in Kazakh: Сын есім+Зат есім+Зат есім+Сын есім+Сын есім+Зат есім.

Thus, in the course of our research, we found out the structural features of the terms after their translation:

Firstly, the more complex the structural terms of the terminosystem, the more difficult the translation process;

Secondly, based on the above examples, we realized that when translating terms from one language to another or to a third, the system of terms changes in accordance with the grammatical rules of this language, especially when the parts of speech of words do not match;

Thirdly, when translating abbreviations, the translation method "translation of the full form and creation" based on it of the Kazakh abbreviation was used. Also, when studying this issue, we noticed a tendency to use conditional index designations and conditional signs, which are usually not translated when translating, and if there is a need for translation, it can cause difficulties.

Thus, the above-mentioned features of abbreviations indicate specificity, which differs from the usual lexical units.

Literature

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