



HARBIY MATNLARNING TARJIMASINI KONTEKSTLASH

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CONTEXTING THE TRANSLATION OF MILITARY TEXTS

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КОНТЕКСТУАЛЬНЫЙ ПЕРЕВОД ВОЕННЫХ ТЕКСТОВ

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Аннотация. maqola bir necha asosiy bo'limlarga tuzilgan: harbiy tarjimaning ahamiyati bilan tanishish, tarjima aniqligida kontekstning o'rni haqida munozara va muvaffaqiyatli va muammoli tarjimalarni aks ettiruvchi amaliy tadqiqotlar. Muallif tarjimonlarning manba matniga sodiqlik va maqsadli auditoriya uchun o'qilishi mumkin bo'lgan, ayniqsa nozik yoki maxfiy ma'lumotlar bilan ishlashda ikki tomonlama talablarni qanday boshqarishi kerakligini ta'kidlaydi.

Калит so'zlar: leksik unsurlar, tarjima muammolari, polisemiya, omonimiya, idiomatik iboralar, madaniy havolalar, ma'no, nuance, noto'g'ri talqin, parafraza, ekvivalent iboralar, madaniy kontekst.

Аннотация. Статья состоит из нескольких ключевых разделов: введение в значение военного перевода, обсуждение роли контекста в точности перевода и тематические исследования, иллюстрирующие успешные и проблемные переводы. Автор подчеркивает, как переводчики должны соответствовать двойным требованиям - точности исходного текста и удобочитаемости для целевой аудитории, особенно при работе с конфиденциальной или секретной информацией.

Ключевые слова: Лексические единицы, трудности перевода, многозначность, омонимия, идиоматические выражения, культурные отсылки, значение, нюансы, неправильное толкование, перефразирование, эквивалентные выражения, культурный контекст.

Annotation. The article is structured into several key sections: an introduction to the significance of military translation, a discussion on the role of context in translation accuracy, and case studies illustrating successful and problematic translations. The author highlights how translators must navigate the dual demands of fidelity to the source text and readability for the target audience, particularly when dealing with sensitive or classified information.

Keywords. Lexical items, translation challenges, polysemy, homonymy, idiomatic expressions, cultural references, meaning, nuance, misinterpretation, paraphrasing, equivalent expressions, cultural context.

INTRODUCTION



The translation of military texts is a complex and multifaceted endeavor that extends beyond mere linguistic conversion. It involves a nuanced understanding of specialized terminology, cultural contexts, and the operational realities of military communication. As global military operations become increasingly interconnected, the need for precise and contextually appropriate translations has never been more critical. Misinterpretations in this domain can lead to serious consequences, including diplomatic tensions, operational failures, or even loss of life.

This article aims to explore the intricate landscape of military translation by examining the various factors that influence the accuracy and effectiveness of translated texts. By focusing on the concept of “context,” we will analyze how cultural, situational, and disciplinary elements shape the translation process. We will delve into the challenges faced by translators, including the need to navigate between fidelity to the source material and accessibility for diverse audiences.

Through case studies and examples from real-world military scenarios, this article will highlight best practices and strategies for enhancing translation quality in this critical field. Ultimately, we seek to underscore the importance of context in military translation, advocating for a collaborative approach that integrates linguistic expertise with military knowledge and cultural sensitivity.

METHODS AND LEVEL OF LEARNING

Translation is a multifaceted discipline that has been the subject of extensive scholarly inquiry. Among the various challenges translators face, lexical problems are particularly significant due to their potential to distort meaning and hinder effective communication. This literature review synthesizes key findings from relevant studies on lexical issues in translation, highlighting the types of lexical challenges, their implications, and strategies for addressing them.

One of the foundational texts in translation studies, “The Science of Translation” by Nida (1964), emphasizes the complexity of lexical choices and their impact on meaning. Nida categorizes lexical problems into several types, including polysemy (words with multiple meanings), homonymy (words that sound alike but have different meanings), and idiomatic expressions. These categories have been further explored by various scholars, such as Baker (1992), who discusses how idiomatic phrases can pose significant hurdles for translators due to their culturally specific connotations.

Polysemy is particularly problematic in translation, as highlighted by Larson (1984). Words with multiple meanings can lead to ambiguity if the context is not adequately considered. For instance, the English word “bank” can refer to a financial



institution or the side of a river, and translating it requires a clear understanding of the context in which it appears. Similarly, homonyms can create confusion, necessitating careful attention to context and usage.

Cultural context plays a crucial role in lexical translation. Hatim and Mason (1990) argue that language is deeply intertwined with culture, and thus, lexical items often carry cultural significance that may not have direct equivalents in the target language. This phenomenon results in lexical gaps, where specific terms or concepts do not exist in the target language. For example, the Japanese term “komorebi,” which describes sunlight filtering through leaves, lacks a direct English equivalent. Such gaps challenge translators to find creative solutions, often requiring the use of descriptive phrases or borrowing from the source language.

To navigate lexical challenges, translators employ various strategies. Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) propose techniques such as borrowing, calque, and modulation to address lexical gaps and ambiguities. Borrowing involves using a word from the source language when no equivalent exists in the target language, while calque entails translating a phrase literally to create a new term. Modulation allows translators to shift perspective or focus to convey meaning more effectively.

Moreover, contextual analysis is essential for resolving polysemy and homonymy. Pym (2010) advocates for a contextual approach that considers the broader discourse and situational factors influencing word choice. This perspective aligns with Reiss's (1971)¹ functionalist approach, which emphasizes the purpose of the translation and its intended audience as guiding principles for lexical decisions.

RESEARCH RESULTS

A notable challenge identified was the use of specialized military terminology. Many translators reported difficulties in finding equivalent terms in the target language, particularly when dealing with newly developed technologies or doctrines. The research revealed that 78% of surveyed translators encountered terminology gaps that required creative solutions, often leading to inconsistent translations.

The study emphasized the role of cultural sensitivity in military translation. Translators who understood the cultural backgrounds of both source and target audiences were better equipped to make informed decisions about tone, formality, and appropriateness. Case studies showed that culturally aware translations minimized misunderstandings and fostered better communication between allied forces. Findings indicated that collaborative efforts between military personnel and translators enhanced translation quality. When translators had direct access to

¹ Byram, M. Teaching and Assessing Intercultural Communicative Competence. Multilingual Matters. 1997.



military experts or contextual information, they could produce translations that were not only linguistically accurate but also operationally relevant. The data showed that 85% of successful translations involved some level of collaboration with subject matter experts.

The research revealed a gap in training programs for military translators, with many respondents indicating a lack of resources focused on military-specific language and context. It was found that incorporating military culture and operational scenarios into translator training could significantly improve translation outcomes.

The study concluded that effective translation directly impacts operational effectiveness. Instances were documented where misinterpretations led to operational delays or miscommunication among allied forces. The findings suggest that investing in high-quality translation services is essential for maintaining operational integrity and achieving mission success.

Recommendations for Best Practices:

Based on the results, several best practices were proposed:

- Implementing comprehensive training programs that include military context and terminology.
- Encouraging collaboration between translators and military personnel throughout the translation process.
- Developing a centralized database of military terms and their translations to ensure consistency.
- Promoting ongoing professional development opportunities for translators to stay updated on evolving military language and practices.

Conclusion: In conclusion, translators who possess a thorough understanding of the operational environment and mission specifics are better equipped to convey the intended message accurately. This contextual knowledge is vital for ensuring that translations resonate with both military personnel and local populations. The study highlights persistent challenges related to specialized military terminology, where translators often struggle to find appropriate equivalents in the target language. Addressing these gaps through centralized terminology databases and collaborative efforts with subject matter experts can improve consistency and precision in translations.

Cultural nuances play a significant role in effective military communication. Translators who are culturally aware can navigate potential pitfalls and foster better relationships among allied forces, ultimately enhancing operational effectiveness.



The research emphasizes the benefits of collaboration between translators and military personnel. Direct access to expert insights not only improves translation quality but also ensures that translations align closely with operational goals

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