

ANALYSIS OF MILITARY BRIEFINGS FOR THE PURPOSE OF THEIR TRANSLATION

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Translation of military briefings requires deep analysis of their vocabulary, grammar and stylistics. For this purpose 100 military briefings from NATO and British council sites were chosen. During the research the military terms used more than 5 times were selected and grouped into 6 topics: *Subjects of war; Military events and ways of conducting military operations; Qualities of war, its objects; Geographic names; Military object; and Military equipment.*

It was found out that vocabulary in military briefings is organized in a system and has the term “the military” as its key term. It is worth mentioning that many military terms are generic. For example, generic term “war” can unify many concepts in 100 analyzed briefings such as: *biological warfare, civil war, global war, anti-air warfare, undersea warfare, and naval warfare.* That’s why the above mentioned 6 groups are closely connected with each other and their vocabulary helps to form different military terms.

The word “military” itself was used 747 times in analyzed briefings. However concept “the military” which includes earth, naval and air forces is more frequent and includes a lot of other military terms. Professional military vocabulary comprises professional terms as well as generally used words and official vocabulary.

Military briefings have some typical features such as logicality, clarity, officialism, clearness and conciseness.

In order to make briefing logical, briefer uses appropriate linking words and phrases such as:

1) **To list points:** *first of all = firstly = to start / begin with, secondly / in addition / besides, thirdly / finally / last, finally = lastly.*

2) **To join ideas:** *furthermore, moreover, similarly, what is more/also.*

3) **To conclude:** *in conclusion / to sum up / all in all / lastly, all things considered, taking everything into account.*

And others.

Clarity is obtained with the help of phrases that attract the audience's attention to new information: *Our goal is..., Our mission is..., Their aim is not to..., Now onto your duties..., Now for the details.*

In order to make the briefing official the speaker tends to avoid dramatic statements, hyperboles and other rhetorical devices and uses verb forms and rheme on the first place. To make briefings clear and concise the briefer should avoid words with abstract meaning and use persuasive words with direct sense.

In conclusion it should be stated that military briefings are a special genre of military communication. In order to translate them properly, knowledge of their characteristics is required.