

**Y.A. Morugova***Al-Farabi Kazakh National University**Almaty, Kazakhstan*<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5374-7744>*email: morugova.yelena@gmail.com*

## ABC OF MILITARY LANGUAGE IN MEDIA: TRANSLATION OF MILITARY ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

**Abstract.** This study examines the translation challenges and techniques used for military abbreviations and acronyms in international media coverage of conflicts. The research identifies key patterns in abbreviation types and translation methods by analyzing 286 military abbreviations collected from diverse sources, including news outlets, military publications, and academic journals between 2019–2024. The study found that initialisms comprise the majority (75.87%) of military abbreviations, followed by acronyms (11.88%), syllabic abbreviations (7%), and alphanumeric combinations (5.24%). Six primary translation techniques were evaluated, with calque (43.7%) and modulation (25.5%) emerging as the most frequently employed methods. The research reveals challenges in translating NATO terminology to non-NATO languages, military rank equivalencies across different armed forces, and technical military nomenclature. Results indicate that successful translation requires linguistic expertise and a deep understanding of military contexts, organizational structures, and cultural nuances. The findings demonstrate that evolving warfare technology and terminology necessitate adaptive translation approaches. This study contributes to understanding how military abbreviations impact communication effectiveness in international media coverage of conflicts and highlights the importance of context-aware translation strategies for accurate information dissemination.

**Keywords:** military abbreviations, military acronyms, military terminology, translation techniques, international news.

### **Conflict of interests:**

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

### **Article history:**

Received: 04.01.2025

Accepted: 03.03.2025

### **Introduction**

Effective and accurate communication is of paramount importance for military communication nowadays since military language is intricate and challenging to understand, particularly due to its extensive use of specialized terminology, abbreviations, and acronyms. While numerous studies have examined the essence of military language,

they have mainly focused on broad terminology rather than prioritizing the distinct role of military abbreviations. Moreover, past research tends to concentrate on specific nations or regions, overlooking the global nature of military operations and their dissemination through international media (De Fourestier, 2010; Mrozkova & Sikolova, 2023; Orna-Montesinos, 2018; Okongor, 2016).

The study investigates the translation of military terms, including abbreviations and acronyms, in international media reporting on conflicts. It seeks to determine the applicable translation techniques and strategies with an eye to determining effective ones. This research proposes a contrasting systematic translation framework of military terminology to accurately and precisely describe military terms in the media.

Building on decades of foundational work in this field, the last five decades saw several important publications laying the groundwork for topics of interest to translator scholars today (including military abbreviation and their translations). Hayward's "Jane's Dictionary of Military Terms" (1975) and Cartier's "The Language of the Air Force in English" (1976) established correlations for specialized military terminology between service branches. Pretz's dictionary from 1983 established that further foundation, uniting the field with common definitions and cross-references for militarily relevant abbreviations for the armed forces of several nations.

Military acronym serves a fundamental role in military communication patterns as they allow encoding within groups to achieve efficiency and, at the same time, create an insider group and military subculture (Malenica & Fabijanić, 2013; Eicher, 2001). As pointed out in a recent study by Babanov (2024), military abbreviations represent a vital language standardization as this language helps to brief and efficient communication between different military units, reducing potential errors and misunderstandings. This is all the more important in time-critical scenarios, where information transfer impacts mission success directly. Although abbreviations span a broader semantic spectrum as any shortenings of longer terms or phrases, designed to save time and space at the expense of clarity, acronyms are defined more narrowly as terms that are composed of initial letters of words (e.g., HIMARS – High Mobility Artillery Rocket System, and DARPA – Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency) (Wiffen, 2021; Mack, 2012). Building on these, Imre (2022) also enumerates several other truncation types, such as apocopes, contractions, and clippings, but these all require a distinction of their own as they are linguistically different.

The international media plays an important role in the public disclosure of military conflicts in terms of civilian speech, rhetoric, events, and institutions, where military abbreviations and acronyms are commonly seen. In this specialized context, Żmigrodzki (2024) shows that borrowed abbreviations may be introduced by offering translations, retaining original terms, or offering no definition depending on the familiarity with an abbreviation. This discovery especially applies to military abbreviations found without explanation in media accounts of worldwide conflicts. These include abbreviations used to spotlight the large-scale military conflict in Ukraine, such as MLRS (Multiple launch rocket system), NAF (Novorossiia Armed Forces), and OSCE (Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe). The situation in Kosovo is also complex and involves the presence of international peacekeeping forces, such as KFOR (Kosovo Force), as well as political entities like the PDK (Democratic Party of Kosovo) and the LDK (Democratic League of Kosovo). The direct military confrontation between Israel and Palestine is abundant in military abbreviations, such as IDF (Israeli Defense Forces),

PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization), and Hamas (Islamic Resistance Movement). Meanwhile, the Sudanese news coverage, especially in Darfur and South Kordofan, adopted the following abbreviations: SAF (Sudan Armed Forces), JEM (Justice and Equality Movement), and UNAMID (United Nations-African Union Mission in Darfur). These examples can demonstrate the increasing use of military and political explanations in discussing contemporary conflicts and demonstrate the widespread use of these terms in conflict resolution and interpretation. The widespread use of military abbreviations in international media coverage of crises demonstrates that their use in contemporary communication transcends military situations. While abbreviations might increase productivity, their incorrect formulation or irregular patterns can cause confusion and faulty communication, according to recent research by Dilla and Agustina (2024). Their analysis of public leaders' social media accounts highlights the importance of following established formation guidelines and considering audience understanding capacity.

Translating military abbreviations might pose sparkling challenges that have lighted the fuse of academic debate. While Venuti (2013) made readability through adaptation the cornerstone and advocated for a target-centered approach, Newmark (1988) supports a model with source-oriented strategies, where technical accuracy is the driving force for preserving original forms and explanatory notes. The tension between accessibility and accuracy inevitably exists in contemporary translation practice.

Recent developments have opened up new horizons in analyzing abbreviations. Grossman Liu et al. (2021) showed that the identification and development of abbreviations require databases, and their study showed that multiple inventories are needed, up to 96% of which can be found in the technical literature. Although their research focuses on medical abbreviations, the quality control and importance of database development are highlighted.

The development of military technology and the emergence of new organizations are constantly expanding military abbreviations, challenging translators to maintain accuracy while ensuring accessibility (Howard, 1956; Imre, 2018; Keshen, 2000). This dynamic landscape supports the hypothesis that successful translation of military acronyms and abbreviations requires a hybrid approach that combines various translation techniques rather than relying solely on standard military dictionaries. The literature shows that the effectiveness of military abbreviation translation depends on the translator's ability and skill in accurately balancing the audience's understanding and comprehension. As international conflicts dominate the media, the need for accurate and consistent translation of military abbreviations becomes even more important to facilitate communication across languages and cultures. This study employed a mixed-methods approach combining quantitative and qualitative analyses to address these challenges in military abbreviation translation, with quantitative analysis counting the frequency of different translation techniques and strategies, among which is a statistical analysis of patterns in how military abbreviations are handled across different media sources and the types of abbreviations, and qualitative analysis providing an in-depth examination of the chosen translation techniques, assessment of how the meaning shifts or changes during the translation process, and case studies of particularly complicated abbreviations and their translations.

### **Material and methods**

This research uses a mixed-methods approach that connects quantitative content and qualitative translation analyses to explore military abbreviations and their translations

in international English-language media. Combining systematic sampling from different media sources, multi-level content analysis providing verified data with triangulated information on the meaning of abbreviations, and cross-linguistic translation assessment created a research framework to deeply comprehend military abbreviations and how they flow through and shape international media coverage. This integrated approach helps capture the precise statistical patterns and the nuanced contextual elements that make this topic such a fascinating area of study.

The resulting data analysis revealed some systematic features in the forms of military acronyms covered in the media and the techniques of their translation into the target languages. The research questions addressed in the study are as follows:

Q1: What are the main categories of military acronyms that feature in international media reporting on conflicts?

Q2: What translation methods work best and are most commonly used for military abbreviations?

The sampling frame of the study is based on the selection of military abbreviations and acronyms from five sources:

- a) international news media outlets from different countries (The BBC, The Guardian, The Sky News, Reuters, The Independent, etc.) – the use of international media from different countries allows for diverse cultural, political, and linguistic interpretations of military terminology as this makes sense because military acronyms are tailored to different audiences around the world;
- b) military publications (field manuals, military doctrines – NATO doctrine, U.S. Joint Doctrine): They provide official standardized terms used within military organizations themselves and serve as a basis against which media usage could be compared;
- c) official defense ministry websites: National Security Bureau and authorities' websites provide officially accepted terminology that reflects how experts communicate in the public space on military matters and are widely accessible to laypeople;
- d) academic journals on military studies (Journal of Military Studies, Journal of Advanced Military Studies, Journal of Military Learning): Distinguished military scholars and leading lights in defense studies provide trustworthy details and corroborated evidence, as well as reports and interpretations of events, often with historical and educational agendas;
- e) International conflict reporting platforms (ACLED, IWPR): They showcase how authentic military abbreviations and acronyms are frequently used in local conflicts for emergency reporting, and oftentimes, they provide the most recent updates on newly invented terms.

In total, 286 military abbreviations and acronyms were selected from the above-mentioned sources, covering a period of 2019–2024. A stratified sampling approach was used to highlight geographical stratification and divide the abbreviations and acronyms into focus regions mostly covered in the news: active conflict zones (Ukraine, Palestine, Middle East, Sudan, Ghana), NATO countries, non-NATO military powers (Russia, China, India, Iran, North Korea, Pakistan), and United Nations peacekeeping regions.

Out of the selected abbreviations, the following categories were identified: 1) acronyms – abbreviations made of initial letters of the words and pronounced as words (e.g. SOCOM, NEDSA); 2) initialisms – abbreviations made of initial letters of the words and pronounced as separate letters (MODAFL, CRPF, PAA); 3) syllabic abbreviations – abbreviations made of initial syllables of the words and pronounced as words (HUMINT, SIGINT). A subcategory of alphanumeric combinations was found among initialisms, consisting of a combination of initial letters of the words and numbers randomly (UH-60, 9K720, A2/AD).

When reviewing the abbreviations, their full forms were clarified and explained to the audience (case studies), appropriate translation techniques were selected to translate them into Russian, and, if possible, their corresponding Russian equivalents were found for better comprehension. Furthermore, English military abbreviations and acronyms were revised using a systematic approach, and the continuous sampling method served as the basis for selecting abbreviations and acronyms from different media sources.

### Results and discussion

A total of 286 military abbreviations of various types were considered and scrutinized, and this number will be used in its entirety for the analysis. Initial abbreviations (initialisms) (75.87%) are commonly employed in the media, particularly in military contexts, while syllabic abbreviations comprise only 7% of the total number of the analyzed material. Out of the overall total, it can be seen that 11.88% consisted of acronyms, while 5.24% represented alphanumeric abbreviations.

The study employed diverse methodological approaches for translating abbreviations, focusing on the milieu of military abbreviations. To help translate the list of the nomenclature – initial and syllabic abbreviations and acronyms, such lexical and semantic substitutions as concretization and modulation, calque (translation of the full form), explication–descriptive translation, decompression or addition, transcription, and transliteration were used.

- Calque. It replaces lexical units with their equivalents in the target language and is used to reduce speech effort; 43.7% (125) of abbreviations were successfully translated with the help of this translation technique.
- Modulation. It replaces words or phrases with logically derived units, connecting definitions through cause-and-effect relationships; 73 abbreviations were translated with its help, which accounts for 25.5% of the total.
- Explication. It replaces linguistic units with phrases that clarify their meaning in the target language, helping to disambiguate non-equivalent terminology; 17 abbreviations (5.9%) were translated using this technique.
- Decompression. Lexical deployment accounts for 12.6% of translations (36 abbreviations) in this study.
- Concretization. It is used when the level of organization in the source language is lower than that of the target language, with 5.6% (16) of units analyzed in this study.
- Transcription and transliteration. They maintain brevity of notation in the source language while emphasizing specificity, translating military abbreviations and acronyms in 6.6% (19) cases.

The results are presented in Fig. 1, indicating the ratio of different techniques employed to translate military abbreviations and acronyms in this study.



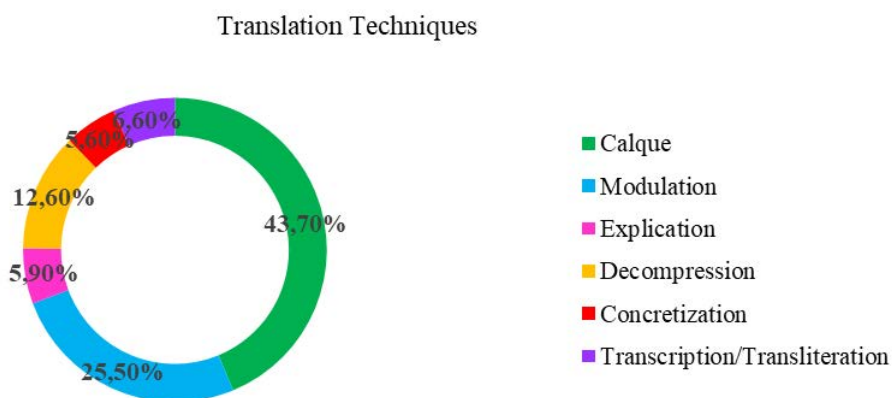


Fig. 1. Ratio of translation techniques for military abbreviations and acronyms

The landscape of military terminology varies across operational contexts, reflecting regional influences and organizational requirements. Ukraine's transition from ATO (Anti-Terrorist Operation) to JFO (Joint Forces Operation) demonstrates how traditional abbreviations adapt to modern warfare needs. At the same time, the US military's SOCOM (Special Operations Command) and CENTCOM (Central Command) exemplify syllabic abbreviations conveying complex organizational structures. Other nations, such as Russia's VKS (Aerospace Forces) and China's PLAAF (People's Liberation Army Air Force), develop parallel but culturally distinct organizational terminology. The United Nations peacekeeping operations, such as UNMISS (UN Mission in South Sudan) and MONUSCO (UN Stabilization Mission in DR Congo), require structured terminology that can function across linguistic boundaries. Technical military terminology, like C4ISR (Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Reconnaissance), shows remarkable consistency across different powers, demonstrating how complex military concepts can be condensed into functional abbreviations. Intelligence and security services, such as the FBI, CIA, and FSB, or the counterpart agencies (DGSE in France–General Directorate for External Security and MSS in China – Ministry for State Security) show how abbreviations preserve institutional legacy while adapting to modern requirements.

The following examples will illustrate the challenges of military language and the need for accurate translation for effective communication and understanding in media reporting through military abbreviations and acronyms.

Abbreviation	Type of Abbreviation	Decoding of Abbreviation	Translation of Abbreviation	Translation Technique
<i>UNRWA in the Near East</i>	Initialism	<i>the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees</i>	<i>БАПОР – Ближневосточное агентство ООН для помощи и организации работ палестинским беженцам</i>	Modulation

“The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) has revealed that the number of displaced individuals in the Gaza Strip has reached approximately 1.7 million since 7 October” (UNRWA: *1.7m Displaced*, 2023), as was reported in the “Middle East Monitor”. Translation: «Ближневосточное агентство ООН для помощи и организации работ палестинским беженцам (БАПОР) сообщило, что с 7 октября число эвакуированных в секторе Газа достигло примерно 1,7 миллиона».

According to Britannica, UNRWA is an agency created by the United Nations to provide relief, health, and education services to Palestinians who lost their homes and livelihoods during the Arab-Israeli wars. It was established in 1950, and its member states include Belgium, Egypt, France, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, and several Arab states of the Persian Gulf region. The agency aims to help Palestinian refugees in the Near East region.

This example shows how modulation can translate an initial abbreviation into Russian. Modulation involves replacing a word or phrase in the source language with a unit in the target language that has a logical connection to the meaning of the original unit. This helps to ensure that the meaning of the actual abbreviation is accurately conveyed in the translation.

Abbreviation	Type of Abbreviation	Decoding of Abbreviation	Translation of Abbreviation	Translation Technique
<i>SAS</i>	Initialism	<i>Special Air Service</i>	<i>Специальная авиационная служба</i>	Calque

“Internal emails show “incredulity” at official reports of SAS night raids in which Afghans were killed, he said” (Faulkner & O’Grady, 2023), according to BBC News. Translation: «Внутренние электронные письма демонстрируют “недоверие” к официальным сообщениям о ночных рейдах *специальной авиационной службы*, в ходе которых были убиты афганцы, – сказал он».

Abbreviation	Type of Abbreviation	Decoding of Abbreviation	Translation of Abbreviation	Translation Technique
<i>SBS</i>	Initialism	<i>Special Boat Service</i>	<i>Особая лодочная служба</i>	Calque

“The veterans took part in *SBS* operations in the Falklands, which included helping to retake South Georgia and capturing Argentine intelligence vessels”, as given in “The Telegraph” (Simpson, 2023). Translation: «Ветераны принимали участие в операциях *Особой лодочной службы* на Фолклендских островах, которые включали в себя помощь в освобождении острова Южной Георгии и захват аргентинских разведывательных судов».

SBS is a special forces unit of the Royal Navy of Great Britain. The SAS is a special unit of the British Armed Forces that serves as a role model for many other special forces units worldwide. They carry out missions such as gathering information about enemy forces, fighting terrorism, engaging in armed conflicts, and rescuing hostages. The given military abbreviations can be translated using the calque method. This involves closely reproducing the morphemic or verbal structure of words and expressions from one language to another. The aim is to maintain accuracy while making the translation understandable in the target language.

Abbreviation	Type of Abbreviation	Decoding of Abbreviation	Translation of Abbreviation	Translation Technique
<i>RBL</i>	Initialism	<i>Royal British Legion</i>	<i>Королевский британский легион</i>	Calque

“The *Royal British Legion (RBL)* has appointed the RNID’s chief executive, Mark Atkinson as its next director general”, as written in the “Charity Times” (Lepper, 2023). Author translation: «Королевский британский легион назначил исполнительного директора Государственного института для глухих Марка Аткинсона следующим генеральным директором».

In this particular instance, the translation has been executed using calque. This linguistic term refers to a type of borrowing where a word or phrase from one language is directly translated into another language, often without regard for the differences in grammar or syntax between the two languages. This technique can be helpful in specific contexts, but it may also result in awkward or stilted translations that do not accurately convey the intended meaning.

Abbreviation	Type of Abbreviation	Decoding of Abbreviation	Translation of Abbreviation	Translation Technique
<i>FSB</i>	Initialism	Federal Security Service	ФСБ (Федеральная служба безопасности)	Transliteration

“*FSB* says it has detained people carrying out reconnaissance near the homes of Margarita Simonyan and Ksenia Sobchak”, reported by The Guardian (Ambrose, Clinton, & Fulton, 2023). Translation: «ФСБ заявляет, что задержала людей, проводивших разведку возле домов Маргариты Симоньян и Ксении Собчак».

As presented in this example, transliteration is commonly used to translate military unit and organization names by writing them in one alphabet using the letters of another.

Abbreviation	Type of Abbreviation	Decoding of Abbreviation	Translation of Abbreviation	Translation Technique
<i>ICC</i>	Initialism	<i>International Criminal Court</i>	<i>Международный уголовный суд</i>	Calque
<i>EJK</i>	Initialism	<i>Extrajudicial killing</i>	<i>Казнь без суда и следствия</i>	Modulation

“Gov’t pressed to cooperate with *ICC* as Duterte admits using secret funds for *EJK*”, according to “Inquirer.Net” (Lalu, 2023). Translation: «Правительство вынуждено сотрудничать с *Международным уголовным судом*, поскольку Дутерте признается в использовании секретных средств для казни без суда и следствия».

The ICC, established by the Rome Statute in 1998, is an international criminal justice body that prosecutes individuals responsible for genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and crimes of aggression. In contrast, extrajudicial killing refers to the deliberate killing of a person without lawful authority granted by a judicial proceeding, often involving government authorities targeting specific people for death, violating their human rights. This term can also be synonymous with Lynch’s Law and applies to organized, lethal enforcement of extralegal social norms by non-government actors.



Abbreviation	Type of Abbreviation	Decoding of Abbreviation	Translation of Abbreviation	Translation Technique
<i>Maj Gen</i>	Syllabic abbreviation	<i>Major-General</i>	1. Генерал-майор 2. Генерал-лейтенант	1. Calque 2. Modulation
<i>Lt Gen</i>	Initial syllabic abbreviation	<i>Lieutenant General</i>	1. Генерал-лейтенант 2. Генерал-майор	1. Calque 2. Modulation

In the Kazakhstani Army, the “*Major General*” rank is a one-star general rank with a pay grade equivalent to NATO OF-6. The equivalent rank in the US Army is Brigadier General. When translating “*Major General*” from English to Russian for the Kazakhstani Army, the term “генерал-майор” is used. However, in the United States Armed Forces, a Major General holds a two-star general rank higher than a Brigadier General and lower than a Lieutenant General. Therefore, a US “*Major General*” will be translated to Russian as “генерал-лейтенант” and the modulation translation technique will be employed. In the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kazakhstan, a Lieutenant General is a two-star rank below Colonel General and above Major General and is translated as “генерал-лейтенант”. Therefore, when translating, it is important to remember that although the names of military ranks in the Kazakhstani and American/British armies may be the same, the ranks differ by one step. This can be seen by comparing rank categories and rank descriptions. Therefore, avoiding using interlanguage homonyms without proper explanation is essential when translating these titles, as it can mislead the reader/listener. It is necessary to note which country’s armed forces are being referred to, regardless of whether a literal/homonymous or semantic translation option is chosen.

NATO-specific terminology translation into non-NATO languages presents significant structural challenges. For example, the “*Special Operations Command*” (*SOCOM*) in Russian requires different approaches, such as preserving operational clarity while adapting to local linguistic structures. “*HIMARS*” (*High Mobility Artillery Rocket System*) is often rendered as “Хаймарс” through adaptation and transcription translation techniques, balancing recognition with usability while sacrificing the descriptive elements of the original abbreviation. The Israeli “*IDF*” (*Israel Defense Forces*) is a unique case where the translation acknowledges the source language acronym rather than creating a new one from the Russian translation. The Palestinian organization “*Hamas*” maintains its Arabic-derived acronym in translation (“*XAMAC*” in Russian), demonstrating how some abbreviations transcend traditional translation methods to become internationally recognized terms. Technical military terminology presents distinct translation challenges, such as “*C4ISR*” (*Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance*) in Russian, which often retains the English abbreviation due to its international recognition and the awkwardness of creating a Russian equivalent. The translation of “*MLRS*” (*Multiple Launch Rocket System*) into Russian as “*PC3O*” (*реактивная система залпового огня*) is a successful adaptation where both languages maintain similarly efficient abbreviations while preserving technical accuracy.

Based on the given examples and translations, it can be inferred that the same abbreviation may have different interpretations in different fields. In a military context, the abbreviation signifies a series of operations carried out to maintain the secrecy of preparations for combat operations. However, in the cyber security domain, the abbreviation is still associated with security but does not bear any significance regarding the battlefield.

### Conclusion

Upon analyzing the English-language military abbreviations and acronyms utilized by major media outlets, it can be inferred that the intricacy of these units may lead to a lack of attention from individuals during ongoing war battles and conflicts. This is because the general audience is unlikely to possess expertise in such abbreviations, resulting in a lack of awareness regarding their meanings. As presented in the study analysis, before translating the military abbreviation or acronym, it is crucial to delve into deciphering the meaning of the term with a particular focus on its origin and the armed forces, which are discussed in the particular context. It is crucial to consider the context of a media report when dealing with abbreviations since some abbreviations can have multiple full forms with entirely different meanings. Choosing the wrong full form of an abbreviation can result in serious mistakes and misunderstandings. Therefore, it is important to be mindful of the context in which an abbreviation is used. The study identified six primary translation techniques, with calque being the most frequently employed method (125 cases), followed by modulation (73 cases). This outcome may be explained by the fact that with the help of calques, we can aspire to choose such a structure in the target language that will resemble the original lexical unit, thus rendering the meaning of the given abbreviation/acronym more precisely and closer to the original term. The favorability of modulation as a translation technique is due to its possibility of establishing connections between the original unit and the target language, leading to the derivation of meaning based on cause and effect. Other techniques, including decompression/addition (36 examples), transcription and transliteration (19 examples), explication (17 abbreviations), and concretization (16 cases), were used less frequently but proved valuable in some contexts.

This study demonstrates the complex nature of translating military abbreviations, especially military ranks in different military hierarchical formations, NATO's rhetoric and its military doctrine displays, and military technology nomenclature. Research shows that language and structure are often considered when it comes to proper translation. International or technical military abbreviations have been found to be valid in both languages. Furthermore, the development of modern warfare and the terminology of war led to translation practices that responded to technological advances, and as medieval warfare transitioned to contemporary military engagements, conditions, and situations arose that required translators to change their approaches. These findings suggest that language proficiency is not the only factor influencing conflict resolution; it can also influence military morale, attitudes, and paradigms.

To conclude, this research might be fundamental in several domains. For instance, in international media, researchers increasingly use the military context to provide accurate sources of information about the military. This study may simplify the development of communications protocols for military liaison professionals working in global operations. Translation teams and defense contractors can use frequency-sensitive technology to develop customized training programs targeting military voice. Future studies have the prospect of including experimental designs to measure the level of understanding of the target population when using different translation technologies and different languages and provide quantitative evidence for choosing the most appropriate language-based translation strategy and translation method.

## References

- Ambrose, T., Clinton, J., & Fulton, A. (2023, July 15). *Kremlin says it has thwarted Kyiv-backed plot to kill prominent journalists*. The Guardian. Retrieved 9 February 2024 from <https://www.theguardian.com/world/live/2023/jul/15/russia-ukraine-war-kyivs-troops-forcing-russians-out-of-positions-in-south-says-general>
- Babanov, B. (2024). Significance of military abbreviations in the army. *European Journal of Applied Research (EJAR)*, 4(7), 57–58. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13148435>
- Cartier, F.A. (1976). *The Language of the Air Force in English*. Regents Publishers.
- De Fourestier, J. (2010). Official languages in the armed forces of multilingual countries: A comparative study. *European Journal of Language Policy*, 2(1), 91–100. <https://doi.org/10.3828/EJLP.2010.7>
- Dilla, F. & Agustina, A. (2024). Use of Abbreviations in Social Media Accounts of Public Officials and Their Impact on Communication Effectiveness. *Advances in Social Science, Education, and Humanities Research*, 604, 11–17. <https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.211215.002>
- Eicher, J. H., Eicher, D. J., & Simon, J. Y. (2001). *Civil War high commands*. Stanford University Press.
- Faulkner, D. & O’Grady, H. (2023, October 12). *Afghanistan inquiry hears senior officers hid SAS killings*. The BBC News. Retrieved 23 September 2024 from <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-67080825>
- Grossman Liu, L., Grossman, R. H., Mitchell, E. G., Weng, C., Natarajan, K., Hripcsak, G., & Vawdrey, D. K. (2021). A deep database of medical abbreviations and acronyms for natural language processing. *Scientific data*, 8(1), 149. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41597-021-00929-4>
- Hayward, P.H.C. (1975). *Jane’s Dictionary of Military Terms*. Macdonald & Jane’s.
- Howard, D. (1956). United States Marine Corps Slang. *American Speech*, 31(3), 188–194. <https://doi.org/10.2307/453678>
- Imre, A. (2018). Military Terminology in the Subtitles of Band of Brothers. *Acta Universitatis Sapientiae: Philologica*, 10(3), 167–178. <https://doi.org/10.2478/AUSP-2018-0034>
- Imre, A. (2022). Categorizing and translating abbreviations and acronyms. *Open Linguistics*, 8(1), 378–389. <https://doi.org/10.1515/opli-2022-0204>
- Keshen, J. (2000). *The Media and the Military: From Crimea to Desert Strike*: By Peter Young and Peter Jesser, St. Martin’s Press: New York, 1997. 391 p. *American Journalism*, 17(2), 107–109. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08821127.2000.10739245>
- Lalu, G.P. (2023, October 18). *Gov’t pressed to cooperate with ICC as Duterte admits using secret funds for EJK*. Inquirer.Net. Retrieved 24 April 2024 from <https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/1847780/fwd-makabayan-urges-govt-to-cooperate-with-icc-as-duterte-admits-using-secret-funds-for-ejk>
- Lepper, J. (2023, November 16). *Royal British Legion names next director general*. Charity Times. Retrieved 5 November 2024 from [https://www.charitytimes.com/ct/Royal-British-Legion-names-next-director-general.php#:~:text=The%20Royal%20British%20Legion%20\(RBL,the%20armed%20forces%20veterans’%20organisation.](https://www.charitytimes.com/ct/Royal-British-Legion-names-next-director-general.php#:~:text=The%20Royal%20British%20Legion%20(RBL,the%20armed%20forces%20veterans’%20organisation.)
- Mack, C.A. (2012). How to Write a Good Scientific Paper: Acronyms. *Journal of Micro-nanolithography, MEMS and MOEMS*, 13(2), 020101. <https://doi.org/10.1117/1.JMM.11.4.040102>
- Malenica, F. & Fabijanić, I. (2013). Abbreviations in English military terminology. *Brno*

- studies in English*, 39(1), 59–87. <https://doi.org/10.5817/BSE2013-1-4>
- Mrozikova, I. & Sikolova, M. (2023). One Standard, Different Approaches: Language Assessment in the Military Context. A Visegrad countries analysis. *Vojenské rozhledy*, 32(1), 118–134. <https://doi.org/10.3849/2336-2995.32.2023.01.118-134>
- Newmark, P. (1988). *A Textbook of Translation*. Prentice Hall.
- Okongor, T.A. (2016). A Lexico-Semantic Analysis Of Military Language. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, 3(2), 617–629.
- Orna-Montesinos, C. (2018). Language practices and policies in conflict: an ELF perspective on international military communication. *Journal of English as a Lingua Franca*, 7(1), 89–111. <https://doi.org/10.1515/jelf-2018-0004>
- Pretz, B. (1983). *A Dictionary of Military and Technological Abbreviations and Acronyms* (1st ed.). Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003150282>
- Simpson, C. (2023, June 28). *Could we defend the Falklands with current Armed Forces?* The Telegraph. Retrieved 5 October 2023 from <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2023/06/28/could-we-defend-the-falklands-with-current-armed-forces/>
- UNRWA: 1.7m displaced in Gaza since Israel's aggression. (2023, November 21). Middle East Monitor. Retrieved 23 October 2024 from <https://www.middleeastmonitor.com/20231121-unrwa-1-7m-displaced-in-gaza-since-israels-aggression/>
- Venuti, L. (2013). *Translation Changes Everything: Theory and Practice*. Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203074428>
- Wiffen, P. (2021). BCWA: don't we love abbreviations and acronyms!. *European journal of hospital pharmacy: science and practice*, 28(5), 241. <https://doi.org/10.1136/ejpharm-2021-002981>
- Żmigrodzki, M. (2024). The techniques of introducing English acronyms in the Polish medical texts: A corpus-based study. *Annales Universitatis Paedagogicae Cracoviensis: Studia Linguistica*, 19, 275–290. <https://doi.org/10.24917/20831765.19.19>

**Е.А. Моругова**

*ал-Фараби атындағы Қазақ Ұлттық университеті  
Алматы, Қазақстан*

## **БАҚ-ТАҒЫ ӘСКЕРИ ТІЛДІҢ ӘЛІППЕСІ: ӘСКЕРИ ҚЫСҚАРТЫЛҒАН СӨЗДЕР МЕН АКРОНИМДЕРДІҢ АУДАРМАСЫ**

**Аңдатпа.** Бұл зерттеу халықаралық медианың қақтығыстарды жариялауындағы әскери қысқартулар мен акронимдерді аудару кезіндегі қиындықтар мен әдістерді қарастырады. 2019–2024 жылдар аралығында жаңалықтар агенттіктері, әскери басылымдар және академиялық журналдардан жинақталған 286 әскери қысқартуларды талдау арқылы зерттеу қысқарту түрлері мен аударма әдістерінің негізгі үлгілерін анықтайды. Зерттеу нәтижесінде әскери қысқартулардың басым бөлігін (75.87%) инициализмдер құрайтыны, одан кейін акронимдер (11.88%), буындық қысқартулар (7%) және әріптік-сандық тіркесімдер (5.24%) келетіні анықталды. Алты негізгі аударма әдісі бағаланды, олардың ішінде калька (43.7%) және модуляция (25.5%) ең жиі қолданылатын әдістер болып шықты. Зерттеу НАТО терминологиясын НАТО-ға мүше емес елдердің тілдеріне аудару, түрлі қарулы күштердегі әскери шендердің баламалылығы және техникалық әскери номенклатура саласындағы қиындықтарды анықтады. Нәтижелер сәтті

аударма үшін тек лингвистикалық білім ғана емес, сонымен қатар әскери контекстерді, ұйымдық құрылымдар мен мәдени ерекшеліктерді терең түсіну қажет екенін көрсетеді. Қорытындылар соғыс технологиясы мен терминологиясының дамуы бейімделгіш аударма тәсілдерін қажет ететінін көрсетеді. Бұл зерттеу әскери қысқартулардың халықаралық медианың қалыптасуына жариялауындағы коммуникация тиімділігіне әсерін түсінуге үлес қосады және ақпаратты дәл тарату үшін контекстке негізделген аударма стратегияларының маңыздылығын атап көрсетеді.

**Түйінді сөздер:** әскери қысқартулар, әскери акронимдер, әскери терминология, аударма әдістері, халықаралық жаңалықтар.

**Е.А. Моругова**

*Казахский Национальный Университет имени аль-Фараби  
Алматы, Казахстан*

### **АЗБУКА ВОЕННОГО ЯЗЫКА В СМИ: ПЕРЕВОД ВОЕННЫХ АББРЕВИАТУР И АКРОНИМОВ**

**Аннотация.** Данное исследование рассматривает трудности и приемы перевода военных аббревиатур и акронимов в международном медиаосвещении конфликтов. На основе анализа 286 военных аббревиатур, собранных из различных источников, включая новостные агентства, военные публикации и академические журналы в период 2019–2024 годов, исследование выявляет ключевые закономерности использования разных типов аббревиатур и приемов перевода. В исследовании было установлено, что инициализмы составляют большинство (75.87%) военных аббревиатур, за ними следуют акронимы (11.88%), слоговые аббревиатуры (7%) и буквенно-цифровые комбинации (5.24%). Были выделены шесть основных приемов перевода, при этом калька (43.7%) и модуляция (25.5%) оказались наиболее часто применяемыми методами. Исследование выявляет проблемы перевода терминологии НАТО на языки стран, не входящих в НАТО, эквивалентности воинских званий в различных вооруженных силах и технической военной номенклатуры. Результаты показывают, что для успешного перевода требуется не только лингвистические знания, но и глубокое понимание военного контекста, организационных структур и культурных нюансов. Полученные данные демонстрируют, что развитие военных технологий и терминологии требует адаптивных подходов к переводу. Это исследование способствует пониманию того, как военные аббревиатуры влияют на эффективность коммуникации в международном медиаосвещении конфликтов, и подчеркивает важность контекстно-ориентированных стратегий перевода для достоверной передачи информации.

**Ключевые слова:** военные аббревиатуры, военные акронимы, военная терминология, техники перевода, международные новости.