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**MILITARY VOCABULARY AS A COMPOSITE COMPONENT
OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT**

Each language has its own national identity, which is expressed both in the specific features of vocabulary units, that is, words, and especially in the stratification of the entire vocabulary into separate lexical types and groups of words. In the English language, slang is of great importance, which determines the development of the entire language as a whole, its uniqueness and distinguishes it from other languages of the world. The study of the English language shows that a special part of the emotionally colored layer of military vocabulary is military slang, which, along with professional slang, is one of the components of English-speaking socio-professional colloquialism.

It is noted that military slang can be called the most vivid example of military vocabulary with linguistic and regional studies color, because to understand it, it is necessary to have certain background knowledge related to the conditions of service, traditions of servicemen, and the sphere of their interests. Slang makes language shorter, concrete, emotionally expressive, and also serves as a kind of sign of belonging to a certain social environment.

In the scientific article, it is determined that the slang of USA and Great Britain military personnel is a powerful linguistic barrier for translators, to understand which knowledge is required not only in the military sphere, but also in other spheres of life that are closely related to military activities. We are convinced that military slang can be called the most vivid example of military vocabulary with linguistic and regional studies color, because in order to understand it, it is necessary to have certain background knowledge related to the conditions of service and traditions.

At the same time, the new program is based on the requirements of the Council of Europe Recommendations, which are oriented towards the formation of socio-cultural competence and the need to teach intercultural communication, which, within



the sociocultural approach to learning foreign languages, is defined as a functionally determined communicative interaction of people who serve as carriers of various cultural communities through awareness of them or other people of their belonging to different geopolitical, religious, national, as well as social subcultures. In order for this dialogue of cultures to succeed, its participants must have a completely diverse socio-cultural information about each other, thus, socio-cultural competence is the basis necessary for the dialogue of cultures.

Key words: *military vocabulary, term, tradition, military slang, professional vernacular, service, requirements, law enforcement.*

Бабарицький О. В., Ігнатєва А. І. Військова лексика як складовий компонент англійської мови для правоохоронців

Кожна мова має свою національну своєрідність, яке виражається як у специфічних особливостях одиниць словникового складу, тобто слів, так і особливо у розшаруванні всього словникового складу на окремі лексичні типи і групи слів. В англійській мові сленг має велике значення, яке визначає розвиток всієї мови в цілому, її неповторність і вирізняє від інших мов світу. Вивчення англійської мови становить, те, що особливою частиною емоційно забарвленого шару військової лексики є військовий сленг, який поряд з професійним сленгом представляє собою один з компонентів англійської соціально-професійного просторіччя.

Зазначено, найбільш яскравим прикладом військової лексики з лінгвокраїнознавчим забарвленням можна назвати військовий сленг, адже для його розуміння необхідно мати певні фонові знання, пов'язані з умовами несення служби, традиціями військовослужбовців, сферою їх інтересів. Сленг робить мову більш короткою, конкретною, емоційно виразною, а також служить своєрідним знаком приналежності до певного соціального середовища.

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Водночас, нова програма ґрунтується на вимогах Рекомендацій Ради Європи, які орієнтовані на формування соціокультурної компетенції та потреби навчання міжкультурної комунікації, яка в рамках соціокультурного підходу до вивчення іноземних мов сприяє формуванню соціокультурної компетентності. визначається як функціонально зумовлена комунікативна взаємодія людей, які виступають носіями різноманітних культурних спільнот через усвідомлення ними або іншими людьми своєї приналежності до різних геополітичних, релігійних, національних, а також соціальних субкультур. Для того, щоб цей діалог культур був успішним, його учасники повинні володіти абсолютно різноманітною соціокультурною інформацією один про одного, таким чином, соціокультурна компетентність є основою, необхідною для діалогу культур [3].

Ключові слова: *військова лексика, термін, традиція, військовий сленг, професійне просторіччя, служба, вимоги, правоохоронні органи.*



Introduction.

Changing the sociocultural context of the study of foreign languages in Ukraine results in changes in the content of the study and teaching of foreign languages. According to the new draft of the program on foreign languages for specialized higher military educational institutions, the main purpose of teaching foreign languages is the formation of communicative competence of servicemen. [1].

The resolution of international conflicts and subsequent peacekeeping duties require organizations such as the UN, NATO as well as individual nations to supply military support and personnel. Army, navy and air force staff from many nations, therefore, need to work together and communicate effectively and efficiently in a common language. The language chosen is English and more specifically Military English. Designed in close collaboration with personnel training organizations, Military English aims to ensure your assigned military and civilian personnel can function from day one with their international colleagues. Military English focuses not only on providing personnel with the relevant military English vocabulary (based on STANAG 6001), but also the essential communication skills and tools required to work in an international military environment.

The process of borrowing is characteristic of each language and affects the development of its vocabulary in different ways. This process is the main factor in language development. Borrowing is particularly significant for the lexical composition of the English language. Due to such historical events as the conquest of the British Isles by foreigners, trade expansion and colonial activity of the English, the English language borrowed foreign words the most. Borrowing words is a natural and necessary process of language development. Lexical borrowing enriches the language and, as a rule, does not harm its originality, since it preserves the main own vocabulary, and in addition, the grammatical structure remains unchanged, the internal laws of language development are not violated.

Analysis of recent researches. Thus, in the basis of the classification of military vocabulary Amari J. [1], Greenough J. B., Kittredge G. L. [4], considering is the principle of using lexical units in the composition of speech, according the vocabulary is divided into the following constituent elements:

– military terminology covering the whole set of different military terms;

Setting purpose. The purpose of our research is to analyze the linguistic features of the country, characteristic vocabulary of military personnel and to determine the ways of their translated to the Ukrainian language.

Research results. Different categories of emotionally painted elements of military vocabulary, united in the Anglo-American scientific literature in the notion of «slang» refers to a colloquial vocabulary that has a positive attitude or to the controversial vocabulary, which is characterized by a negative emotional color. Military vocabulary is differentiated on the principle of the degree of functional limitation of the use of the lexical unit in the military vocabulary of general, military and general science [4, p.15]. Despite the active interest of scientists from different countries in military jargon and military professional language, they are still arguing about the boundaries of the content of the term itself and about the problems of distinguishing military jargon from the professionalism of the military sphere. raises questions of differentiation of the terms “military slang” and “military jargon”, and the delimitation of these definitions. There is still no single thematic classification in linguistic science military jargon. Attempts to combine existing ones are made with enviable regularity. Questions remain and compiling dictionaries of military jargon. The problem of lexicographic description of jargon is discussed in the preface to the “Dictionary of Modern Army Jargon”, who believe that at this stage it is very problematic to prepare such a dictionary with an exhaustive list of jargon and uniform criteria for their description. The newest direction in the study of military jargon can be considered work on the analysis of individual types of language for military personnel, the appearance and functioning of which is determined by the specifics of their professional activities. The fundamental difference between the oral approach and the direct method was built on the basis of this approach had theoretical principles that indicated how to choose the content, distribute the complexity of the exercises and the presentation of such material



and exercises. The main advantage offered was that such a theoretically determined organization of the content led to a less confusing sequence of training events, with better contextualization of the existing vocabulary and grammatical constructions[2].

A distinctive feature of American military jargon is that lexical (non)switching often causes errors, when conducting radio communications, when the official terminology, tactical codes and procedural words are mixed with military jargon. The reason is that those involved in the operations NATO bloc or in any joint international operations American military personnel do not take into account the fact that military personnel of other countries speak only the “official” professional language.

Military jargon is a general lexical code, which can help to establish mutual understanding and strengthening corporate spirit among the closed military community or, conversely, prevent it. In this regard, military jargon performs a kind of cryptographic function in the language.

Formation of slangisms from modern English military slang: 1) lexical-semantic word formation, i.e. the formation of units due to the transfer of meaning gives rise to such slangisms; 2) compounding; 3) affixation; 4) abbreviation, 5) onomatopoeia; 6) conversion; 7) the appearance of phraseological units; 8) foreign language borrowings, 9) borrowings from other territorial dialects of the English language, phraseological unit borrowed from American military slang from British military slang; 10) slang borrowings. Military slang are subject to classification into categories according to thematic groups, which helps to study it for both scientific and educational purposes [3].

The principle of strength ensures that the learning material is stored in the students’ memory and that it can be used in various communicative situations. Strength of assimilation of the material is ensured due to its accessibility, successful presentation, provides emotional impact on the student, the use of various training exercises [5].

Military jargon is not studied from the standpoint of creativity, is not considered as a form of manifestation of creativity and play within the framework of regulated communication of military specialists. And it is definitely not considered from the standpoint of linguodidactics, since it is not the subject of mastery within the framework of modern linguistic courses (if we talk about mastering a language as a native one). Among the least studied issues is the description of certain groups of jargon associated with narrow professional areas of the military, for example, the jargon of military tankers and motorists.

Let us turn to the analysis of just such jargon. Trends in the formation of jargon in the military technical sphere are similar to similar processes in other areas, but at the same time they have specificity: often, according in the opinion of the military themselves, they serve pedagogical purposes.

Consequently, there are several views on the relationship between the concepts of «terminology» and «professional vocabulary», the first identifies these concepts, the second – they divide them.

The main characteristics of professional vocabulary include:

- non-conformity of the norm of the use of a word or phrase;
- functional-style limitations;
- presence of emotionally-expressive connotations of professionalism [2].

Therefore, we consider the term «military slang» to be the broadest notion in comparison with other categories of subjective lexicon, that is, that which corresponds to the English lexicographic tradition.

Thus, military vocabulary consists of an axial special vocabulary (terminology and nomenclature) and military sub-standard vocabulary, or slang [6].

As a means of intensifying the process of learning foreign languages are foreign researchers often offer structural-global, audio-visual methods, communicative and activity-based approaches.

Although most civilian and military leaders agree on the ultimate goal of military education, there is considerable controversy over how that goal should be attained. One of the fundamental issues is time. Some officers (particularly in the navy) view formal schooling as a waste of time



and argue that the best means of developing professional competence is on-the-job experience in active service in units and at sea. This view is reflected in all the services in the reluctance of some officers to attend formal military schools, and in lower selection and retention rates for those who “waste” too much time attending or teaching in the military educational institutions. Debate also exists over the relative value of «education» versus «training». Many critics maintain that the various military institutions should train officers for their next assignment rather than educate them for greater professional contributions at some indefinite future time and place. Others insist that military education should focus on operational military matters to the exclusion of «soft» subjects such as international relations, economics, and management [5].

In general, military and phraseological units are divided by synchronous cuts, whose features are based on extralinguistic and intralingual signs of changes in military terminology. The study of the military vocabulary of various synchronous sections reveals the changes taking place in the military lexical subsystem during the historical development of the English language, reflecting its «transition from a qualitative state to a new qualitative state as a result of the gradual accumulation of quantitative changes». Military slang is replete with emotionally charged words denoting various events occurring in military service, relationships between people, as well as weapons and equipment. Military slang is always emotional, expressive and evaluative. This vocabulary is devoid of grandiloquence. It arises in oral speech, and thanks to it communication becomes effortless.

Conclusions.

Consequently, military vocabulary is a universal thematic field in the vocabulary of the English language, within which the main elements are distinguished – military terminology (terms and nomenclature) and military-lawyer subterunal vocabulary.

There are different classifications of loanwords that help distinguish them according to the source, the degree of authenticity, the degree of assimilation and the aspect of the word that is borrowed.

The modern English lexicon was created over a number of eras, changing and absorbing new elements that were layered on top of each other over many centuries. English is the language of intercultural communication, which makes it a point of intersection where different linguistic cultures meet and interact.

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