

значущості, забезпечує соціальну та професійну поведінку у суспільстві, а також створює умови для розвитку своєї неперервної освітньо-професійної траєкторії впродовж життя.

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TO THE ISSUE OF PECULIAR FEATURES OF TERMINOLOGICAL SUSTAINABLE COMBINATIONS TRANSLATION IN MILITARY DOCUMENTS AND ARTICLES

Military translation is the special type of translation with a clearly defined military communicative function. A distinctive feature of military translation is high percentage of terminology, acronyms, abbreviations and the accurate, clear reproduction of the content without figurative-emotional expressive means.

It covers all types and methods of translation: the written translation of charters and documents to transmissions during radio communications, including bilateral translation during military briefings, simultaneous translation, and annotation and abstracting of military, military-technical and political and military articles. Therefore, the requirements for a military translator-referent are high enough due to the specifics listed above.

One of them is fluency in the military field manuals and army regulations terminology, providing for a deep knowledge and clear understanding of the meaning and content of Ukrainian and Foreign military (operational-tactical, command-staff and military-technical) terminology, art of war and the specifics of structure the foreign armed forces, their doctrine and tactics, weapons and military equipment.

In military document, a special group of terminological stable combinations can be distinguished. These include:

1. Variable-stable combinations, which in military documents and articles due to the requirement for accuracy and clarity, precluding the ambiguity of the transmitted information, become stable.

For example: “*to lift fire*” – to deliver the fire further in the depth of enemy defense area,

“*to shift fire*” – to change direction of fire along the front right or left,

“*to hold a position*” – to defend position,

“*to hold the enemy in position*” to restrain the enemy movement.

2. Military aphorisms, proverbs and sayings.

For example: “*be quick on the draw*” – to respond instantly,

“*have sand in one's hair*” – have desert experience,

“*marshal's baton*” marshal's warder,

“*good beginning is half a battle*” good start is half victory,

“*the war depends on which we choose*” – everything depends on correctly selected solution.

3. Coded stable combinations derived from the implementation of covert command and control of troops.

For example: “*no joy*” – target not found,

“*my feet are dry flying*” – to fly over land,

“*mayday*” – call for help.

4. Orders.

For example: *Eyes LEFT!* – align to left;

Arms, PORT! – weapon on the breast;

Right, FACE! – turn to the right.

5. Along with special military and military-technical terminology in military documents, a certain place is occupied by geographical names (toponyms) and first names and surnames of people (anthroponyms).

Currently, it is customary to translate them by transcription; however, in some cases of translation of multi-component combinations different approaches are used.

6. One must pay attention to the translation of names and index designations that are part of multi-component terms that serve to name different types of weapons and military equipment. In Ukrainian language the reverse order of components is used: the name or index designation, as a rule, is put in last place; while in the American version the name precedes the index designation; caliber and nationality are taken first; if necessary, an appropriate explanatory word is entered.

For example: *M60A1 tank, UH-1H Huey Cobra helicopter,*

M56 SP 90mm AT gun, US Pershing missile.

When they translate nomenclature information on the designations of various types of weapons and military equipment into Ukrainian, as a rule, a detailed translation is given:

rifle, automatic, cal. 30, Browning M1918A2 – the second version of an upgraded model of a light machine gun system «Browning» model 1918, caliber 7.62 mm

In conclusion, we must notice that the translation of military stable combinations has the considerable difficulties. If the combinations of the first and partly second groups can sometimes be translated, deriving the general meaning from the meaning of the constituent components and the context, then the combinations of the second, third and fourth groups cannot be translated like that.

Сергієнко Т. М., Самойлова Ю. І. До питання про особливості перекладу термінологічно стійких словосполучень у військових документах та статтях

Авторами акцентовано увагу на особливостях військового перекладу, який є одним із видів перекладу з яскраво вираженою військовою комунікативною функцією з великою термінологічністю та точністю викладеного матеріалу. Приділено увагу особливостям перекладу у групі термінологічно стійких словосполучень, а саме, змінно-стійких словосполучень, які стосуються наказів ведення вогню, військові афоризми, прислів'я, приказки, кодовані стійкі поєднання, що виникли в результаті здійснення таємного управління військами тощо.

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TEACHING PROFESSIONAL ENGLISH TO THE LAW FACULTY STUDENTS

The following scientific provisions became the conceptual basis for the development of professional English teaching methods to students of legal specialties:

a) the specifics of future professional activity must be taken to consideration while the formation of foreign language professional competence;

b) the teacher's main activity should be based on taking into account the personality of each student, development of their abilities and formation of skills needed in future professional activity;

c) successful professional activity requires a good understanding of the foreign language. This can include not only the content knowledge in the specialty, but also the ability to communicate with specialists from other countries as well as provide professional activity in the foreign language environment.

However, it has to be taken into account that law students entered the university to study professional disciplines and acquire professional competence in a certain specialty. Learning English is not a priority for them. They refer to it like any other general educational subject (1, c. 50). The main difficulty of Legal English as a subject lies in the specific language. Legal English is full of terminology, rich vocabulary and collocations. Rupert Haigh asserts one of the reasons why legal language is sometimes difficult to understand is that it is often very different from ordinary English and the laws of the country which students study Legal English as a second language. The difficulty of Legal English lies in the fact that legal English has words that have one meaning as a legal term and another meaning in common English use. There are also regional varieties of Legal English language. Legal English terms differ from one English speaking country to another. For example: such terms as "solicitors" and "barristers" are only used in British English. In the USA the word "attorney" is used for both. Different terms are used to describe the same areas of law in British and American English. For example, «company law» and «corporate law» mean the same.