

### SOME PECULIARITIES OF SYNTACTIC MEANS TRANSLATION in TEXTS of MILITARY DISCOURSE

A lot of issues connected with the process of translation in general and military translation in particular are constantly in the center of attention of scientists [1; 2]. It should be noted that general approaches to solving this problem were studied enough but some peculiarities of translation of texts of any particular genre are outside the sphere of interests of researchers. Publicist texts devoted to military issues are in this group. In the researches concerning the sphere of translation of UK, Canada and USA military documents there are only few comments on this matter, and they do not have the character of a systematic study [1; 2]. However, studying structural and linguistic characteristics of military texts in the aspect of translation is particularly relevant at this stage of development of the army and interior troops. This is due to a certain number of factors: First, Ukraine gained its independence more than 18 years ago and has its own army and the police forces, but by this time the Ukrainian language has not been used properly in these structures. All military documentation in the USSR was in Russian, so now Ukrainian military specialists should create virtually from the very beginning their terminology and structure of military documents as well as their new format. Secondly, a broad international cooperation in the military sphere requires appropriate knowledge regarding international documentation. Thirdly, there are not enough reference books and dictionaries for overcoming this problem. Fourthly, the process of integration of Ukraine into the European Union, NATO and its participation in the UN peacekeeping operations requires standardization in the field of military documents, which should provide the teamwork between the military units. Hence, the **novelty** of the subject is obvious.

The **aim** -- to investigate some peculiarities of translation of military texts on the syntactic level. The achievement of this goal requires the following **tasks** to be fulfilled: 1. to determine the common elements of the military publicist texts in terms of their syntactic organization; 2. to reveal the peculiarities of translation of military texts at the syntactic level.

The material for the study was taken from textbooks, as well as from the web sites of the official military institutions in the USA.

In military translation it is very important to be accurate, because the material, which is translated, may serve as a basis for making important decisions, military operations and others. With this in mind, the adequacy of the translation of military texts predicts not only the accuracy of the content, but also a thorough transfer of their structural form, the sequence of presentation and a number of other factors that may be considered unnecessary formal, but are of great importance for the military specialist. For example, in military documents we can observe the order of the paragraphs and subparagraphs their designation (Arabic numerals and letters of the Latin alphabet), the accuracy of the dates and time coordinates, geographical names, numbers and names of parts and units, and other information [1].

Furthermore, the military translation is one of the types of special translation with the communicative function. The translator can be a direct participant in the communication act as an intermediary between the communicators that speak different languages, and can only convert the received messages to a new group of recipients. The second way typically takes place in the form of a written translation. And this case is much harder than the first one. In the first variant the sender directly perceives the translator and has the opportunity to coordinate their subjective perception of the world with the subjective attitude of the translator, supporting him constant feedback. In addition, pragmatic components come to the recipient. All this considerably facilitates the translator's work.

Let's analyze the following situation of communication where the subordinates received an order. They should, firstly, clearly understand the content of a document (hence the requirement for clarity and consistency of the language filling), secondly, realize their role and their place in the future and, thirdly, accept the will of the commander as marching orders (hence the requirement for expressiveness expression of will). In other words, the recipients should be encouraged by this message (order) on the quick, decisive actions. The use of emotional means is unacceptable, therefore, all the expressiveness is achieved only indirectly, namely through the use of certain grammatical structures.

One of the linguistic peculiarities of the English-speaking military documents is a wide use of the Passive Voice. Such sentences are translated into the Ukrainian language by one of the following ways: 1. Impersonal sentences: *The battalion was assigned the mission to launch an attack at 010315 January. Батальйону було поставлено завдання перейти в наступ 1 січня о 3.15* [1]. 2. Indefinite - personal sentences: *Field fortifications are built of stone, wood, and all other available natural materials. Польові фортифікації будують з каменю, дерева та інших підручних матеріалів* [1].

The subject of such passive constructions are usually translated by:

1. direct or indirect object in the Accusative or Dative Case: *In large-scale operations corps and army engineer units are assigned the heavier tasks. Під час крупно масштабних заходів корпусним та армійським інженерним військам ставлять більш складні завдання* [1]. 2. noun with a preposition: *Infra-red devices have been much written about. Про інфрачервоні прилади вже багато писали* [1]. 3. active voice instead of the passive voice: *Strong points are considered by the Americans to be the bulk of modern defense. Американці вважають, що опорні пункти є основою сучасної оборони* [1]. 4. by an adequate replacement, i.e. by replacing the English passive constructions with the Ukrainian verbal constructions that convey the same meaning: *This vehicle is created with a fording ability of 2.2 meters. Цей танк здатний долати броди завглибишки до 2,2 метрів* [1].

Infinitive constructions are particularly widely represented in military texts, because the infinitive denotes an action without specifying the method, time, person, number and expresses the need for action, call to action and a categorical order, reports the dynamics of the process. Infinitive constructions are usually translated into the Ukrainian language in the following ways: 1. noun with a preposition: *The division prepares fire plans to support the scheme of defense. Дивізія готує сектор*



обстрілу для забезпечення всієї оборони [1]. 2. infinitive: *The purpose of this device is to provide better training of personnel.* Призначення даного приладу – **підвищити** якість навчання особового складу [1]. 3. impersonal or indefinite personal sentences: *Oxygen is known to be colorless. Загальновідомо, що кисень безбарвний* [4;5]. 4. attributive subordinate clause: *Mobility and dispersion are the factors to influence modern nuclear combat.* Мобільність і розосередженість є тими факторами, які впливають на ведення сучасного бою із застосуванням ядерної зброї [4;5]. 5. elucidative clause: *The patrol watched the enemy leave his positions.* Дозор спостерігав, як ворог залишив свої позиції [4;5]. 6. Clauses of purpose or clauses of circumstances: *To destroy the enemy resistance nuclear weapons will be employed.* Для того, щоб подолати опір ворога, буде використано ядерне озброєння [4;5].

In the Ukrainian grammar there is no gerund, so it can be translated into Ukrainian by: 1. Noun: *A new system for designating and naming military rockets and missiles has recently been announced.* Нещодавно було оголошено про нову систему для позначення й найменування військових ракет [4;5]. 2. Infinitive: *The attacking units will continue moving widely separated until near the enemy.* Підрозділам першого ешелону продовжувати просуватися ... до зближення з супротивником [4;5]. 3. Adverbial participle and constructions with an adverbial participle: *An aircraft cannot land without reducing its speed.* Не знижуючи швидкості, літак не може здійснити посадку [4;5]. 4. Subordinate clause: *They insist on the equipment being carried by some other means of transportation.* Вони наполягають на тому, щоб матеріальна частина перевозилася іншими транспортними засобами [1].

Also in the English military texts we can find constructions with participles. They are usually translated into Ukrainian by participial constructions, constructions with an adverbial participle and subordinate clauses. For example: 1. participial constructions: *Missiles used to hamper the operation of radar installations are termed "antiradar missiles".* Ракети, використовувані для створення перешкоди установкам радіолокацій, називаються "ракетами протирадіолокацій" [4;5]. 2. constructions with an adverbial participle: *Having assembled the device, one should check its operation.* Зібравши прилад, слід перевірити його роботу [4;5]. 3. Subordinate clause: *The thrust being greater than the drag, the aircraft speed will increase.* Коли тяга стає більше лобового опору, швидкість літака збільшується [4].

Thus, in the study it has been found:

1. In English military texts infinitive constructions, participle phrases, passive voice, gerund and gerundial phrases are widely used.
2. In translated texts:- Passive sentences are translated by impersonal, indefinite personal sentences and the active voice instead of the passive voice. The subject of such passive constructions are usually translated by direct or indirect objects in the Accusative or Dative case, a noun with a preposition; - Infinitive constructions - a noun with a preposition, infinitive, impersonal or indefinite-personal sentences; - attributive clause, elucidative clause, clauses of purpose or circumstances; - Gerund and gerundial phrases – noun, infinitive, adverbial participle, construction with an

adverbial participle, subordinate clauses; - Participial Constructions – constructions with participle and adverbial participle, subordinate clauses.

## REFERENCES

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## ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ РЕСУРСОВ КОММЕРЧЕСКИХ БАНКОВ

Актуальность темы исследования. В настоящее время в нашей стране, как и во многих государствах, функционирует двухуровневая банковская система. Первым, высшим уровнем, является Национальный банк Республики Казахстан. Второй, низкий уровень банковской системы составляют акционерные банки, то есть коммерческие банки.

Иными словами, мировой финансовый кризис выявил «слабые» стороны отечественных коммерческих банков, в первую очередь, поставил на повестку дня ряд проблем, связанных с кредитными активами банков. Как и ожидалось, ослабление кредитного портфеля банковской системы (включая недостаток окупаемости банков) является решающим фактором, оказывающим влияние на стабильную деятельность банковского сектора в целом и перспективы его развития. По этой причине в нашем исследовании уделяется большое внимание формированию ресурсов коммерческих банков и выполнению их функций.

Наряду с возникновением рынка банковских ресурсов сформировался рынок ценных бумаг. Таким образом, банки в качестве новых видов деятельности начали непосредственную работу с ценными бумагами, факторингом, лизингом и другими операциями. Это означает, что в состав банковских ресурсов входят не только денежные средства, но и товарно-материальные ценности и ценные бумаги. В связи с тем, что национальный (центральный) банк является «банком банков», ресурсы коммерческих банков созданы из ресурсов, взятых из одной части национального банка.

В собственность финансов входят, в первую очередь, акционерные капиталы, резервный фонд и подобные дополнительные фонды коммерческих банков.