

TYPES AND STYLE OF MILITARY TEXTS USED IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING

Nasibova Lutviya AKIF

Postgraduate student, Military Scientific Research Institute of the National Defense University, Baku, Azerbaijan

The article talks about the importance of teaching the culture of speech in military educational schools. One of the actual issues of teaching the culture of speech is the choice of style, the perfection of speech and the essence of the choice of style. In the development of speech culture of cadets, the analysis of military texts, especially military discourses during the teaching of a foreign language, is brought to the fore. The use of military texts in military educational institutions will help to improve the language skills of cadets and enrich vocabulary in the military field in the future. Also, I think my scientific article is relevant in terms of functional style. The article is also a helpful supply in the students' choice of style.

Key words: *discourse, style, the culture of speech, business and academic communication.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Oral speech and the choice of style play an important role in the teaching of foreign languages. The choice of style of military texts requires special attention in the development of culture of speech of cadets. Because military words and especially international words occupy a special place in the lexicology of modern world languages and cause the mutual enrichment of languages and bringing closer to the languages of different systems.

International words or terms come across in the lexical fund of world languages. When investigating the compatibility problem of military-related documents and agreements of international organizations in different languages, the attitude to military words should be determined, attention should be paid to how they differ from each other in explaining their essence and functions in different languages. Military texts require special attention among the types of the text. Military documents, texts, military education

all cause the emergence of a certain military discourse. Military texts serve a defined, predetermined communication. Such texts are usually used in the context of military discourse. The use of military texts also shapes military genres. Military texts are a special type of text and tend to have relatively rigid genre conventions. Such texts are considered appropriate only for a specific audience or professional discourse community. [1, p. 89]. The language of military texts, or the terminology used in them, is renewed and developed concerned with the events taking place in the military environment. Many of these words have characteristics such as hybridization, formation from other words, loan - words. Most of them are of Latin, Greek, French origin.

2. MILITARY DISCOURSE

Military discourse is a strictly standardized speech process. The development and formation of military discourse is its perception within corresponding to the social institution [3, p. 164]. The difference of military discourse from other discourses is determined by extra linguistic factors occurring in the context of communication and includes the following items. First of all, the communicants of the military

discourse are “the commander and his subordinates”, or rather than, the means of expression of hierarchical relations belong to this type of discourse. Secondly, the purpose of the discourse is to organize activities that ensure the security of the state and its vital interests from internal and external threats. Thirdly, ideals and values can only be seen in loyalty to the position, military oath, high-level field training, combat preparation, combat skills and activity, and achieving the goal. The fourth, chronotopically, military discourse is determined by the unity of any time and place where practical or real combat operations aimed at the defense of the state and its interests are carried out. Institutional military discourse includes its specific genre, discursive formulas, strategies, and precedent texts. Military discourse is represented in a broad sense by military materials, military-political, military-artistic, military-technical, military-scientific, military-publicistic texts, as well as various military business documents. As it is known, military discourse includes scientific and technical materials and directly military documents. Scientific and technical materials also include numerous texts related to the operation or structure of combat equipment. Military documents are texts and graphic images intended for

the management of military apparatus in peace and war dispositions, which carry information on a wide range of issues:

-military documents: field order, battle order, etc.:

- service documents: orders, instructions, reports, etc.:

-training regulations documents: recommendations, instructions. [3, p. 163].

2.1. Formal and informal types of military discourse

Military discourse can be used in newspapers, magazines, radio, television and on the Internet in order to create emotionality and expressiveness in terms of expression. Also, military discourse is based on social political influence among communicative acts. This includes social values, as well as political situations in the country, the concept of “war”, etc. It affects the spiritual world of the person, who receives the text and, as a result, causes a strong reaction of the receiver of the text. Military discourse can be structurally divided into macro and micro contexts [2, p. 64]. Each of them has its own place in the information system, and mutual-hierarchical relationship in the communication process. Military discourse organizes itself based on internal and external information. The

development of the thought given in the discourse depends not only on the author, but also on the process of self-organization [4, p. 26].

Genres of speech differ from a formal syntagmatic and functional point of view. Genres of speech range from ordinary everyday dialogue to official business styles, military speeches and voluminous training regulations. It is difficult to learn the genres of speech at these fields, since the statements are multidirectional in purpose.

As is known, the speech act is communication, and the speech genre is the form of speech used by the communicator. Any discourse has a communicative system and reaches a real potential dimension. The real dimension is the field of communicative practice as a set of discursive events, a speech activity in a certain social space, which has a processuality related to real life and time, which ends with a text. Discourse includes a set of speech activities and genres, which have a semiotic space in terms of potential dimension, personifying verbal and non-verbal signs.

The concept of genre in military discourse is closely related to genres of different styles. The stylistic features of military texts are determined by the location of military literature between two functional

styles of the language - official business and scientific and technical styles. The official business style has a number of stylistic features characteristic of military documents. The main ones include the following: modifier - the necessity of speech, accuracy, logic, objectivity, clarity, formality, stereotype, concreteness, generalization, seriousness of narration, standardization of business speech. The use of special terminology, which refers directly to military affairs, brings the texts of military subjects closer to the scientific and technical style [8, p. 89]. This greatly contributes to the mutual understanding of specialists in the military sphere of activity. Colloquial speech and, for example, professionalism, or "military slang", are not used in official documents. A significant place in military texts is given to abbreviations and abridgement. Thus, the functional styles of the language, at the junction of which military texts are located, determine the specifics of their translation. In addition to the structural division inherent in all discourses, the military discourse is divided into two main parts, formal and informal. The formal part of the military discourse includes military-artistic materials, military-publicistic and military-political materials, military-technical and military-scientific materials, and management acts related to the life and activities of

the army and military institutions of the armed forces. Examples of informal discourse include communication in a military environment, military slang, and military anecdotes. [8, p. 126].

3. GRAMMATICAL AND LEXICAL FEATURES OF MILITARY TERMINOLOGY IN TRANSLATION

Military terminology requires special attention. New military terms are created according to the rules typical of English terminology as a whole. For example, an abbreviation, a phrase, an affix, a transfer of meaning (in a figurative meaning), a change in meaning, etc. I would like to note the most common terms in military texts: the English term *Army* is translated into Russian as *Армия, сухопутные войска*. There are also a number of terms that have direct equivalents in Russian and English. These include *Rifle, Field gun, Field hospital, Mine detector*.

1. This mine detector is designed for use on all grounds - Это миноискатель спроектирован для обнаружения мин, заложенных на любом типе грунта.

2. Field Hospital Staffers Provide Around-the-Clock Care in New York's Central Park - Сотрудники полевого госпиталя оказывают круглосуточную медицинскую помощь в...

3. *I had a 9-millimeter pistol concealed in my waistband and a rifle with two 30-round magazines... - У меня за поясом висел 9ти – миллиметровый пистолет, а также винтовка с двумя магазинами по 30 патронов.* [6, p. 77]

In English military terminology there are terms denoting such realities that are absent in Russian terminology, but are expressed by generally accepted equivalents: **Pentagon, Air National Guard, Territorial Army.**

1. *A secret Pentagon directive orders planning to try to destroy a militia group...-Секретная директива Пентагона приказывает попытаться уничтожить группу ополченцев .*

2. *To join the Air National Guard, you must be between 18 and 39 years old. - Для того, чтобы вступить в национальную гвардию ВВС США, Вам должно быть от 18 до 39 лет.*

3. *The Territorial Army would be renamed the Army Reserve under plans unveiled by Defense Secretary - В соответствии с планами, представленными министром обороны, Территориальная армия будет переименована в армейский резерв.* [6, p. 79]

In English military terminology there are terms denoting such realities that are not in Russian terminology, and at the same time there are no generally accepted equivalents. For this reason, translators have to face a number of difficulties in translating. The traditional translation of these terms is a description of the meaning of these terms: Fluid battlefield, Conventional forces, Green Berets; terms given in literal translation - General Staff; transliteration - Master sergeant, as well as the translation using both versions (literal and transliteration) - Texas tower.

1. *General staff, in the military, a group of officers that assists the commander of a division or larger unit - Общй штаб – это группа офицеров, которая помогает командиру дивизии или командиру более крупного воинского формирования*

2. *A master sergeant is the military rank for a senior non-commissioned officer in the armed forces of some countries - Мастер сержант - это воинское звание старшего унтерофицера в вооруженных силах некоторых стран.*

3. *The Texas Towers were a set of three radar facilities off the eastern seaboard of the United States which were used for surveillance...Техасские башни представляли собой группу из трех радиолокационных*

сооружений у восточного побережья Соединенных Штатов, которые использовались для наблюдения ..

4. *In 2016, for the first time in America, more special operations than conventional forces died at war, a remarkable fact given that special operations make up less than 5% of the US military* - В 2016 году в Америке впервые в военных конфликтах погибло больше военнослужащих из войск специального назначения, чем из войск, оснащённых неядерными средствами ведения войны, примечательно то, что войска специального назначения составляют менее 5% от всей американской армии. [6, p. 80]

3.1. Pseudo-internationalism in the military lexicon

There are also a number of terms in the English military lexicon which spelling and pronunciation in Russian are identical. These terms are called pseudo-internationalisms: Position, Commission, Principal, Secretary, Department.

1. *On Jan. 20, 2001 Colin Powell became the first African-American to be appointed to the position of secretary of state* - 20 января 2001 года Колин Пауэлл стал первым афроамериканцем, назначенным на

должность госсекретаря.

2. *Powell began his military career in the Reserve Officers Training Corps program at the City College of New York and received his commission upon graduation in June 1958* - Пауэлл начал свою военную карьеру в колледже Нью-Йорка по программе корпуса вневойсковой подготовки офицерского резерва и получил офицерское звание после его окончания в 1958 г.

3. *Some Terai groups are illegal armed groups that use violence as a principal strategy* - Некоторые из этих групп представляют собой незаконные вооруженные формирования, которые избрали насилие в качестве своей основной стратегии.

4. *Powell was the highest ranking military officer in the United States Armed Forces, and the principal military adviser to the president of the United States, the National Security Council, and the secretary of defense.* - ...Пауэлл был самым высокопоставленным офицером вооружённых сил США и главным военным советником президента Соединённых Штатов, руководителя Национального Совета безопасности и министра обороны США.

5. *The secretary has also led the State Department in major efforts to solve region a land civil conflicts throughout the world... - В Министерстве иностранных дел США госсекретарь (министр) также отвечал за решение региональных и гражданских конфликтов во всём мире. [6, p. 83]*

3.2. Methods of semantic communication in military texts

It is necessary to pay attention to the methods of semantic communication during the compatibility of the texts used or constructed during the preparation of documents with a military content. Military terms used in military documents are inculcated by mass media to both the public and individuals. The main thing here is to pay attention to the correct explanation of these terms in different languages. Also, unlike other texts, military texts should not be exaggerated. Even a word or phrase in a military document can be vital. For this reason, military texts should generally be prepared in accordance with the principle of stability, ambiguity and polysemy leading to different interpretations should not be expected.

Certainly, learning the vocabulary of any language is very important. In order to use the language accurately and correctly, we need to

address all areas of it. Unlike simple vocabulary exercises, encountering words in abundant texts with the help of authentic means accelerates the process of forming lexical habits. One of the main issues that arise is the correct selection of reading materials. Reading materials should be rich with military terms but also touch on topics that we need in our daily life. Topics in this format include "Daily routine", "National security structure", "Service Functions and Responsibilities", "Organization - Headquarters, Department Of The Army", "Army Organization by components", "Army Organization by Branch", etc. Such texts given in the military style show good results in enriching the language skills of the cadets. For example:

"The day a man enters any br of the Armed Forces he begins to take mil tng. The daily routine starts with "reveille" and ends with "laps." The mil tng, based on mil regulations, field manuals, technical manuals, and orders, includes instructions and classes, drill and ceremonies, physical fitness program, range practice, field exercises, map reading, tactics, etc.

Interior guard duty routine is also a part of soldier's life. Sols are detailed for duty according to a duty roster. The detail for guard consists of an officer of the day with necessary offs, noncoms and pvts. The senior noncom of the gd, whatever his gr, is known as the sergeant of the guard.

If there is no off of the gd he will perform the duties of the comdr of the gd. There it, always one CPL of the gd for each relief.” [8 p. 74].

3.3. Examples of informal type of military discourse

The informal military discourse is a type of institutional discourse. It includes army jokes, slangs and everyday expressions. Along with jargon and slang, the use of common colloquial and slang expressions also indicates the cultural and educational level of the military group shown. Army slang is unlikely to be used in civilian life. All these factors show that most of the speech acts are related to the everyday life of the soldiers. However, these slangs have become popular among cadets. This is primarily reflected in the vocabulary. As we know, there are many borrowed military terms in the Azerbaijani language. Especially slangs were transferred from other foreign languages. For example, from the Russian terms: *дембель, дедовщина, горбатый дембель, кузнечики, партизана, самоход, самоволка, уставщина, начмед, начфин, начфиз, начвещь, начпро, замкомвзвод, каптёрка, капрал, кпп, etc.* are used informally from Russian to Azerbaijani. In English, these slangs are distinguished by their relevance. For example, *canteen - dog vomit, slop shop, chaw - hall, bread - punk, soup - hot weather, beans -*

bullets, sharpnel; food - baby food, meatballs - mystery balls, cheese - mouse trap, coffee - ink, shavetail general - brigadier general, golf leaf - major, half lieu - junior lieutenant, light colonel - lieutenant colonel, Big Bug - commander, brass ass - officer, iron ass – staff officer, etc. [1. p. 10] are terms used informally in English terminology.

Military jargons from the NATO alphabet are used by various military personnel. Here are some examples of slang from the NATO alphabet: *Alpha Charlie - A vulgar term for verbal reprimand (ass chewing), Blue Falcon - Someone who betrays you (buddy f’er), Bravo Zulu - A compliment meaning ‘well done’, Charlie Foxtrot - Mixed is a vulgar term for the situation (a “clusterf--”), Charlie Mike - Continue the mission, Mike - One minute, NEGAT Bravo Zulu - a job that goes unsaid, Oscar Mike - always on the move, Tango Mike - Thank you very much, Tango Uniform – Failed operation (“t--s Up”)* [1. p. 12] and so on.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The process of teaching a foreign language is also based on the concept of developmental education and is aimed at the development of the student’s personality, who is able and willing to participate in intercultural communication.

Currently, educational reform is eliminating conservatism in educational systems,

eliminating the gap between the level of personnel training and the needs of society. So, for this purpose, according to the modern trends in society and education, the goals and tasks of teaching foreign languages have been specified, the predominant competencies have been determined, and the content of education has been revised.

When teaching military-institutional discourse and speech in a foreign language to cadets, one should not forget about the actual linguistic and cognitive aspects reflected in the linguo-cognitive approach. The effectiveness of this approach is determined not only by the choice of language tools, but also by cognitive components. This includes, of course, the coincidence of linguistic units and the commonality of knowledge about the environment [2, p. 6].

Thus, in the formation of professional foreign language communicative competence of cadets, special teaching methods are required that develop linguistic and cognitive components that allow the implementation of military speech. In the formation of cadets' stylistic skills, the main attention should be focused on the implementation of professional activities, the formation of foreign language communicative competences and the correct selection of military discourses.

In the teaching of foreign languages, it is necessary to pay attention to a number of issues in the study of military discourse, military terminology, as well as military lexicon. Here, it is necessary to improve the ability to present various topics, discuss topics, debate, and especially work with text. It is possible to construct sentences that reflect reality using the presented word, use template words, build the association network of the studied word, etc. Sometimes it is to build a speech by taking examples from the speeches of prominent people, well-known generals, and to master their translation in an alternative language.

In the curriculum of military schools, such texts and discourses have a special place in the study of foreign languages. In order to form not only the language skills of the cadets, but also the stylistic skills, they should be familiar with the texts of general household, socio-political content, as well as the typical texts of the military-political style that are closely related to their specializations, the terms suitable for their specializations, the words and expressions characteristic of the term. This ensures the enrichment of their vocabulary with specialized military terms, and we also achieve a number of results in the direction of developing the national self-awareness of young cadets and increasing the feelings of military patriotism.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This article is original research and has not been published elsewhere.

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