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**ANGLŲ IR LIETUVIŲ KALBŲ KARINĖ TERMINOLOGIJA: LYGINAMOJI ANALIZĖ**

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**Military language and terminology in english and lithuanian**

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# Santrauka

Šio darbo tikslas yra išsiaiškinti anglų kalbos karinės termininologijos vertimo problemas į lietuvių kalbą. Darbe ieškomos tokios anglų kalbos karinės terminologijos vertimo strategijos, kurios užtikrintų greitą ir lengvą vertimą.

Darbe buvo analizuojami anglų kalbos karinės terminologijos vertimo pavyzdžiai į lietuvių kalbą. Buvo ieškoma pačių efektiviausių anglų kalbos karinės terminologijos vertimo būdų į lietuvių kalbą. Taip pat buvo atlktas trumpas tyrimas, kurio tikslas- išsiaiškinti šiolaikinės lietuvių kalbos karinės terminologijos kilmę. Darbe buvo iškeltos dvi hypotezės. Vieną iš jų teigia kad, kai kurios vertimo strategijos nėra tinkamos verčiant karinę terminologiją iš anglų į lietuvių kalbą. Norint patikrinti šios hypotėzes tikslumą buvo atliktas tyrimas kuriuo metu paaiškėjo kad, verčiant karinę terminologiją dažniausiai yra naudojamos šios vertimo strategijos: atitikmenys (*equivalence)*, praleidimas (*omission)*, apibendrinimas (*globalization*), vertimas pažodžiui (*word for word)*, pridėjimas (*addition*), išsaugojimas (*preservation*). Tokios vertimo strategijos kaip kūrimas (*creation*) ir patikslinimas (*localization),* nebuvo tinkamos karinės terminologijos vertimui.

Sekanti hypotezė teigianti kad, didisnė dalis šiolaikinės lietuvių karinės terminologijos žodžių buvo pasiskolinti iš angliškai kalbančių šalių karinės kalbos- pasitvirtino. Tyrimo metu paaiškėjo kad, pirmi lietuviški kariniai vadovėliai buvo paruošti Anglijos ir Jungtinių Valstijų specialistų.

Šiame darbe buvo naudojama aprašomosios analitinės analizės rūšis. Medžiaga analizei buvo paimta iš dviejų šaltinių: *Leading Marines (Leading Marines)* ir *The Company Tactic The Fundamentals (TCTTF)* bei iš jų vertimų į lietuvių kalbą *Vadovavimas Jūrų Pėstininkams (VJP) ir Pėstininkų Rengimas Kuopos Taktika (PRKP.*

Norint daugiau sužinoti apie šiame darbe iškeltas problemas, reikėtu atlikti išsamesnį tyrimą kuris apžvelgtu didesnį medziagos kiekį.

# SUmmary

The aim of this thesis is to investigate the problems of English language military terminology translation into Lithuanian language. This work is looking for translation solutions that would enable easily translate English military terminology into Lithuanian language.

The examples of English military terminology translation into Lithuanian language were analysed in this thesis. This was done in order to find out the most efficient English military terminology translation techniques. What is more, some research was carried on to investigate the origins of modern Lithuanian military terminology.

There were several hypotheses raised in this work such as presumption that not all translation devices and technique could be used to in military terminology translation. The research has clarified that the most efficient translation strategy after equivalence technique is omission, then globalization, word for word translation, addition and preservation word. Other translation strategies such as creation and localization were not suitable for the translation of English military terminology into Lithuanian language.

 The second hypothesis was that prevailing part of modern military terminology was borrowed into the Lithuanian language by the means of translating or adopting English speaking countries’ terminology. In the process of investigation this hypothesis was confirmed, it was discovered that the first Lithuanian military manuals were created with the help of military specialist from the United States and England.

This worked used analytical descriptive approach for the analysis. The material for the analysis was taken from two main sources, first source is US Army manual *Leading Marines (Leading Marines) Vadovavimas Jūrų Pėstininkams (VJP)*, second source is *The Company Tactic The Fundamentals (TCTTF) Pėstininkų Rengimas Kuopos Taktika (PRKP)*.

Findings of this work need further investigation in order to provide more detailed explanations of the military language and terminology translation from the English into the Lithuanian language.

**ABBREVIATIONS**

PRKP- Pėstininkų Rengimas Kuopos Taktika

TCTTF-The Company Tactic The Fundamentals

VJP- Vadovavimas Jūrų Pėstininkams

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# 1. Aim and scope of the thesis

Military language is widely used in all aspects of the modern life. Newspapers articles, magazines, sports language, are just a few examples where military terminology is applied. However, the main users of military terminology are members of various military organizations all across the world. In the time of globalization when countries are cooperating on the different levels, military contribution is quite noticeable, as an example, one can mention an establishment of various international military organizations such as NATO and others. Furthermore, collaboration between military organizations takes place not only on the international level, it often takes place between military forces of several countries. Therefore, in order to make this cooperation as efficient and useful as possible the organizations involved have to use identical terminology. In the case of military organizations the lingua franca used for international communication is English. Thus, it is very important that English military terminology is used and understood correctly, in order to enable its users to apply it accurately. Hence, the translation of military terminology from English into Lithuanian is very important not only for enabling efficient international communication but also for adapting and integrating new military terminology into Lithuanian military vocabulary.

The aim of this thesis is to discuss the translation of military terminology from English language into Lithuanian. The first objective is to trace down the origins of the modern Lithuanian military terminology. The second goal is to investigate problems of military terminology translation from English into Lithuanian language. The third goal is to find the best possible military terminology translation strategies.

This thesis will dwell upon the difficulties of military terminology translation from the English into the Lithuanian language. English military terminology incorporates a wide field of terms used in English speaking countries, this thesis will look closely on some terms used in military organizations of the United States of America, British armed forces and NATO organizations. The main goal of this thesis is to identify possible difficulties that one may come across while translating military language and investigate what translation techniques are used by translators to cope with military language translation problems. Moreover, this work will introduce some information on the origins of military terminology in the English and the Lithuanian languages. Furthermore, some information on the origins of modern Lithuanian military terminology will be introduced. This information will be useful while discussing the translation of English military terminology into Lithuanian.

This thesis has raised several hypotheses. One of them is that not all translation strategies can be successfully applied to the translation of military terminology. The second hypothesis is that prevailing part of modern military terminology was borrowed into the Lithuanian language by the means of translating or adopting English speaking countries’ terminology.

The general introduction of thesis in Chapter one provides a brief overview of the whole work and its separate chapters as well as the main goals and the hypotheses presented in the work. This chapter points out the importance of correct translation of English military terminology into the Lithuanian language.

The following Chapter two focuses on the concept of military language and how it is treated in Lithuanian and English languages. Further, this chapter provides information about formation patterns of military terminology in English and Lithuanian languages the origins of military terminology its typical features and typology of military terms. The next big section of chapter two covers the translation problems of military text and military terminology in particular. It presents translation problems and possible translation strategies that can be used in translating military terminology from English into Lithuanian. Further in Chapter two the translation strategies, that can be applied while translating military terminology, are presented. Each translation strategy, presented in this chapter, is explained and some examples of its use are provided. In this chapter we are also introduced with the classification of military terminology in Lithuanian and English.

Chapter number three covers the material used in this work and provides the sources from which terminology and examples were taken. Further in Chapter three we are introduced with the methods of the analysis of the translation strategies, used for English military terminology translation into Lithuanian language.

In Chapter four the actual analysis of military terminology translation is provided, the examples of terminology translation are presented and then analyzed, in order to determine what translation strategies are used and which of translation strategies are used more often.

The last Chapter (Chapter five) will summarise all the information and findings of the thesis. Moreover, it will provide the short survey of the gathered information, in order to confirm or deny the hypothesis raised in this work.

# 2. THEORIES ON MILITARY LANGUAGE AND TERMINOLOGY TRANSLATION

## 2.1 The Concept of Military Language

John Whiteclay Chambers II in his work separates military language into two major discourse groups one is “official military language” and the other is “informal military speech” (Chambers II 1999:380-381). In his work the author indicates that official military language employs the use of official military terminology (Chambers II 1999:380). Definition of terminology provided by Silvia Pavel and Diane Nolet indicates that terminology is “the set of special words belonging to a science, art, author, or social entity” (Pavel, Nolet 2001:xvii). The basic function of official military terminology is to narrow the meaning of words used in military discourse (Chambers II 1999:380). This is done in order to avoid any possible interpretation of military language and misunderstandings and enable members of military organization to communicate successfully even under great stress.

Further in his work John Whiteclay Chambers II provides three features of official military language. He claims that official military discourse is “sanitized form of the language”; “it emphasises the expertise of those who use it”; “and it contains a specific notion of hierarchy” (Chambers II 1999:380). Another typical feature, indicated by the author John Whiteclay Chambers II in his work, is that military language characterized by heavy use of military jargon and acronyms (Chambers II 1999:380). The idea that military language uses a lot of abbreviations is also present in the work of David Crystal in which he claims that the use of abbreviation is motivated by the desire for “linguistic economy” (Crystal 1995:120). Further in his work the author mentions about the importance of precision of the military language (Crystal 1995:120). Official military language sometimes can be quite euphemistic and can be used by army officials to hide the real meaning of the military discourse (Chambers II 1999:380) for example: such a vague phrase as “collateral damage” which in *Dictionary of military terms* is defined as “the unintentional killing of civilians or destruction of civilian property as a result of military action” (2004:50). Moreover, John Whiteclay Chambers in his work presents the idea that military representatives use different forms of official military language while communicating with outsiders and people belonging to the military circle (Chambers II 1999:380). What is more, when communicating with outsiders military officials can manipulate their understanding of military affairs by choosing appropriate rhetoric’s and emphasising certain aspects more than others.

Informal military speech is characterised by the use of military slang and military jargon unknown to the people not belonging to a military. The main function of the informal military language is to establish strong bond between the members of military community (Chambers II 1999:381). However, informal military speech is also used by the members of smaller clusters inside the military organization to separate themselves from other military units. In order to indicate the uniqueness of a particular military unit its’ members use “name calling” and slang that is used only by the participants of this military unit (Chambers II 1999:381). Informal military language is often used to compensate the lack of official terminology. However, it is important to notice that such new terms will be used only inside the military organization and never by high military officials when communicating with people not belonging to the military. Another function of military informal discourse is “dehumanization of enemies” (Chambers II 1999:381). That is, this language is used to present the enemy force as inferior and even as not human, something evil and deserving to be destroyed.

In modern days the media coverage of military operations and conflicts helped some military terms to infiltrate everyday language. Now we hear former military terms used in sports, politics and other spheres of human activities (Chambers II 1999:382). At the same time some civilian words travel into military vocabulary and soon became established military terms.

According to Vincentas Drotvinas, military terminology is one of the oldest lexical sets of the Lithuania language (Drotvinas 2005:27). Further in his work author states that a very little research on military terminology in Lithuanian language was done and very little is known about military lexicon. However, some information was extracted from *Enciklopedinis Karybos Žodynas* which provided the following definition of military terminology: “[…] pagr. karybos leksikos dalis. atitinka karinių žinių lygį ir įvardija įvairius specifinius terminus, įteisintus veikiančiuose statutuose, nuostatuose ir kt. oficialiuose dokumentuose ir apimančius visas karybos sritis” (2008:237). Provided definition suggests that Lithuanian military terminology is understood as official military discourse made of official terms used in military documents such as military manuals and others “terminus, įteisintus veikiančiuose statutuose, nuostatuose ir kt. oficialiuose dokumentuose ir apimančius visas karybos sritis”. The definition mentions nothing about unofficial or, as in the case of English military terminology, informal military language. This fact does not mean that Lithuanian military discourse is strictly formal and it does not have informal lexicon. However, if we will construct our understanding of what is military discourse in the Lithuanian language on the basis of its definition than it is quite obvious that the official military language is equal to the notion of military discourse in general. In the definition it is clearly marked that military lexis has to be “įteisinta”, that is legitimized, and it is done by using it in official documents and military manuals. Still, one should not deny the existence of informal military discourse in Lithuanian military language.

## 2.2 Military Terminology in English and Lithuanian

Every occupational group has number of features that distinguishes it from other occupational groups and specialised vocabulary is one of the most important characteristics. Language is one of the main features because it helps to form the common worldview and strengthens the bounds between group members (Chambers II 1999:380). Ability to use and understand specific language of a particular occupational group is the crucial element in determining ones belonging to a given professional community (Chambers II 1999:380). In the case of the military, the language is quite elaborate and full of technicalities. Good knowledge of military terminology implies high level of expertise that is necessary in order to use and understand military terminology correctly.

English military terminology can be defined as technical vocabulary used by the serviceman of different rank (Chambers II 1999:380). English military technical vocabulary uses all three types of terms; simple or one word terms; complex terms; and terminological phrases. According to John Whiteclay Chambers II military terminology can be divided into two separate lexical sets; one is used inside the military group and other is meant to represent the military to the outside world (Chambers II 1999:380). The difference between these two varieties of English military terminology is based on level of ambiguity the terms may have (Chambers II 1999:380). That is, terminology used to represent the military to outside world can have wider interpretation. While technical vocabulary used inside the group has to narrow potential meaning of the words in order to prevent any possible misjudgement or misunderstanding. Moreover, according to John Whiteclay Chambers II military terminology has three unique characteristics that are as following: “military terminology tends to be a sanitized form of language; it emphasizes the expertise of those who use it; and it contains a specific notion of hierarchy” (Chambers II 1999:380). One of the most important features of military language is that it tends to narrow the meaning of the terms in order to exclude any possibilities of misinterpretation. This is very important in the organization that often has to operate under great stress and where cost of a mistake is very high.

The definition of Lithuania military terminology provided in *Enciklopedinis Karybos Žodynas* is as following: “karybos terminų – žodžių ir jų junginių, pavadinančių tam tikras karines sąvokas, visuma; pagr. karybos leksikos dalis.” (2008:237). Vincentas Drotvinas in his work indicates that Lithuanian military terminology is one of the oldest lexical set in the mainstream of Lithuanian language (Drotvinas 2005:27). However, further in his work the author points out that little research was done on the topic of military terminology and especially modern Lithuanian military vocabulary. However, some information can be extracted from the provided definition. One can state that Lithuanian military language is quite formal and this high formality is maintained not only in its written but also in spoken form. In the descriptions of military terminology and language found in several dictionaries including *Enciklopedinis Karybos Žodynas* nothing was mentioned about informal Lithuanian military lexicon. This may be explained by the fact that very little research was done on military terminology so far and that this lexical field in Lithuanian language is still being developed.

Modern military terminology in the Lithuanian language was greatly influenced by two major military powers. In early years of Lithuania’s military development a lot of work was done while preparing new military doctrines and other documentation that would form the back bone of new military machine (Pocius 2008:19). First military manuals and regulations were translated into Lithuanian from English with the help of British Army specialists (Pocius 2008:19). Therefore, majority of military terms, introduced at that early period, were borrowed from British Army lexicon (Pocius 2008:19). Later military specialist from United States of America took over and continued the work of British Army specialists of aiding Lithuanian military in preparing necessary documentation (Pocius 2008:19). However, this help had some drawbars one of which is the absence of unified system of military documentation. As an example there are several manuals on military tactics part of them was prepared with the help of British specialist and other part was compiled with help of American specialists. Still, it is very hard to estimate the contribution of military specialist from Britain and United States of America in development of modern Lithuanian military manuals and other legal documentation.

### 2.2.1 Origins of Military Terms

As it is commonly known, the English language was greatly influenced by a number of foreign languages. One of the most dominant languages in different stages of the English language history was the French language.

The French language had a major influence on the historical development of the English language and served as a source of the new technical vocabulary items. However, the French language was not the only one from which English language was borrowing. Several terms were taken from Latin language directly and one of them is *Private* “A soldier of the lowest rank in the army” (2000:1006).

When talking about the origins of Lithuanian military terminology it is quite important to mention that in the terms of etymology there is very distinct difference between archaic Lithuanian military terminology and modern day military vocabulary. J. Palionis in his work discuses the etymology of old military terms and separates three sources from which these terms were taken (Palionis 1967:248). The first source that provided some military terms was “liaudinės lietuviškosios leksikos” or Lithuania folk lexis, but as Palionis says only a small number of terms were taken from this source. Next more productive source was neologisms taken from the Lithuanian literary lexis (Palionis 1967:263). However, the biggest part of Lithuanian military terminology was borrowed from other languages. In his book Palionis stresses that Lithuanian language has borrowed lexical items from various languages such as Slavic and Germanic languages, as well as Latin and Greek via Russian (Palionis 1967:268). In the case of military vocabulary the great number of words came from Slavic languages such as Polish and Russian (Palionis 1967:278). As for example word *kulka* (bullet) was borrowed from polish language *kulka* witch in Lithuanian language has meaning of “some kind of bullet” (Palionis 1967:268). One more example is archaic Lithuanian word *karas-* war, from which words *kariuomenė –* army and *kariauti –* to fight were derived (2007:256). Word *šalmas –* helmet originates from Old Russian language (2007:623).

However, modern Lithuanian terminology was mainly borrowed from the English language. The first books prepared for the Lithuanian military forces were translated from the English (Pocius 2008:19). First, who helped Lithuanian military were British military organization that provided material and specialist who helped in adopting British military doctrines into Lithuanian language (Pocius 2008:19). Soon, military specialists from the United States of America took over and continued helping Lithuanian military by providing military manuals and doctrines and helped to adopt them into Lithuanian military system (Pocius 2008:19). One of the many doctrines translated from English into Lithuanian is *Infantry Tactical Doctrine: Volume 1: The Infantry Platoon Tactics* that in Lithuanian was called as *Pėstininkų Rengimas: Kuopos Taktika*. This book was provided by the military of United States of America as well as another book *Leading Marines* that was also translated into Lithuania *Vadovavimas Jūrų Pėstininkams*. As an example we will provide some of the military terms taken from *Leading Marines* and their Lithuanian translation and compare them. First term is *corps* that in military English stands for “tactical army grouping of two or more divisions 2. An administrative grouping used by certain specialist troops” (2004:59) was translated into Lithuanian as *korpusas* that in Lithuanian military dictionary is defined as:

“taktinis junginys; darinys, didesnis negu divizija, bet mažesnis negu armija ar armijų grupė. Dažn. susideda iš dviejų ar daugiau divizijų kartu su kovinės paramos ir aptarnavimo vienetais. Gali būti sudedamoji didesnių junginių dalis arba savarankiškas karinis vienetas, galintis vykdyti kovos užduotis savarankiškai arba kòrpuso sąveikaudamas su kitais junginiais” (2008:287)

One more example of military terminology translation taken from the same book is translation of the term *expeditionary force* that in English military dictionary is defined as “a military grouping sent on a special mission overseas”(2004:89). The Lithuanian translation of this term is *ekspedicinės pajėgos* which in Lithuanian military dictionary is defined as “valstybės (koalicinių valstybių) ginkluotosios pajėgos nuvežtos jūros ar oro transportu į kitos valstybės teritoriją užimti svarbų rajoną, paremti sąjungininkų veiksmus ar vykdyti kitus uždavinius” (2008:409). From the provided examples it is clear that translation of English terms into Lithuanian language is very close to the original. This is due to the fact that number of these terms did not exist in Lithuanian military vocabulary and were introduced by the translation of American and British military doctrines (Pocius 2008:19).

English is one of the main languages used in NATO military alliance, therefore, NATO military terminology was introduced into Lithuanian language; as a consequence great number of new military terms appeared in Lithuanian military lexicon (2008:3). What is more the compilation of the newest Lithuanian military dictionary  *Enciklopedinis Karybos Žodynas* have been initiated by NATO which obliged Lithuanian government to standardize military terminology according to NATO issued standards (2008:3). As a result modern Lithuanian military terminology is greatly influenced by the English language military terminology.

### 2.2.2 Formation of Military Terms

Both in the English and the Lithuanian languages military terminology is formed according to the word formation rules, that exist in each language. However, military language has its own requirements and unique features. One of the requirements of the military language is that it must be precise and straightforward (Chambers II 1999:380). This rule can be applied not only to the English military terminology; Lithuanian military vocabulary has very similar characteristics. This can be explained with a simple fact that in both languages military terminology performs similar functions. Moreover, as it was mentioned before, English military terminology had very great impact on Lithuanian military lexicon (Pocius 2008:19).

 However, despite all the similarities the Lithuanian and the English languages differ structurally and lexically. Therefore, some of the word formation processes exist in one language and is not used in another. Let us start by looking at similar word formation techniques used in military vocabulary formation in Lithuanian and English. The first word formation technique this work will discuss is borrowing in Lithuanian this technique is called *skolinimasis*. Lithuanian language has three groups of borrowings: first group is *senieji skoliniai –* archaic borrowings, *tarptautiniai žodžiai –* international words and the last group is *svetimybės arba barbarizmai –* barbarisms (Gaivenis 2002:58). In the English language borrowing is defined as “In specialized languages, the adoption of a terminology unit from one language or subject field for use in another” (Pavel, Nolet 2001:104). Good example of archaic borrowings *senieji skoliniai* is word *kuopa –* company. This word, according to the *Lietuvių Kalbos Etimologinis Žodynas,* was derived from pre-Indo-European word (2007:325). In modern military terminology the example of *tarptautiniai žodžiai* (international words) is *pulkininkas leitenantas-* Lieutenant Colonel this term was borrowed from English military terminology (2008:461).

 Neologisms are one more way of introducing new military terminology items into military language lexicon. Lithuanian language uses all available word formation techniques in order to create new military vocabulary items. A lot of new terms are made of nouns, verbs and adjectives (Gaivenis 2002:54). Lithuanian language uses four main word formation techniques to produce new terms and these techniques are: suffixation, prefixation, use of endings and compounding (Gaivenis 2002:54). For example, Lithuanian military term *antidetonatorius* was made from *detanatorius* by adding prefix *anti* and term *dezertyravimas* was derived from term *dezertyras* by adding suffix *imas*. The most popular ending used to create new terms in Lithuanian language is *as* this ending is used to create terms that would name specific actions, states and qualities (Gaivenis 2002:55). Compounding is one of the most productive devices used to create new military terminology both in Lithuanian and English languages. There is a great number of examples such as *dezinfekavimo kamera* and many others that illustrate how efficient this word formation device is in the Lithuanian language.

One more technique mentioned in Kazimeras Gaivenis work is *gatavų lietuviškų žodžių terminologizavimas*  that is creating new terms from already existing words by changing their lexical meaning. Lithuanian words are “termilogized“ by broadening or narrowing their lexical meaning (Gaivenis 2002:52). For example a term *ožys* – ‘bouncer landing’ is used in military aviation terminology and refers to ‘the bouncing of the plain when it is landing’ (2008:639), this term was created by adding new meaning to an old word.

Most of new English language lexemes are made of old ones by affixation that is adding prefixes and suffixes, conversion that involves changing the word class of a lexeme and compounding which involves combining several lexemes to produce a new one (Crystal 1995:128). English language word formation techniques correspond to the techniques used in Lithuanian language with an exception of the ending use. New military terminology items in the English language are created with the help of all three word formation processes. However, one of the most productive devices in new military terminology formation is compounding. There numerous examples compounding in military language here are several of them:

 […]directed accurate *counter fire* against the hordes of assaulting enemy. (Leading Marines 1995:4)

Affixation is also frequently used in formation of new military terminology; here are some examples of this word formation process:

[…] and led them in an effective *counterattack* against the enemy. (Leading Marines 1995:7)

The term *counterattack* was derived from the word *attack* by adding to prefix *counter*. Following example illustrates the use of suffixes to create new military terminology formation; term *debarkation* was derived from word *debark* by adding the suffix *ation.*

Another word formation technique, that we will discuss, is conversion. It involves change of the word class of a given lexeme without adding affixes (Crystal 1995:129). The majority of items, produced using this technique, are nouns, adjectives and verbs. Especially frequent are nouns made of verbs and verbs made of nouns (Crystal 1995:129). Good example that illustrate use of this word creation process in military terminology term *handcuff* used as a noun it denotes the device used to bind the hands of prisoner but when used as a verb it means to put *handcuffs* on somebody (2004:114).

Special attention is worth two more lexical devices extensively used in military terminology. Both, English and Lithuanian military terminology uses different kinds of abbreviations and shortenings (Crystal 1995:120). This linguistic device is especially popular in the English military terminology however it is not so frequently used in Lithuanian military lingo. There are several reasons why military English uses great number of abbreviations. One of the most important is linguistic economy and the other is precision (Crystal 1995:120). There are several types of abbreviations in English language and they are as following: initialisms are shortenings made from the first letters of the words, which the term consists of; acronyms – are initialisms that are pronounced as a single word; clipping – shortening process when the part of the word is omitted; blends are words which are made up from the shortened forms of other words (Crystal 1995:120). The following sentence illustrates use of shortening in English military terminology:

[…] units to its right, the division edged up the *MSR*. (Leading Marines 1995:6)

Initialism *MSR* stands for *main supply road*, full form of the term was used only once in the text along side with its abbreviation further in the text only shortened form of the terms was used.

Lithuanian language terms are shortened if they are composed of several words, in this case multi-word terms are shortened by omitting one or several words, some terms are shortened by combining them together into one term (Jakaitienė 1980:72). *TBR* is one of many abbriviations used in Lithuanian military language full form of this term is *tarpžemyninė balistinė raketa*. However, it is important to mention that the English language military terminology uses much more shortenings than Lithuanian military terminology.

One more unique feature of military language in both English and Lithuanian languages is the use of lexical hierarchy (Crystal 1995:168). The lexical domain of military ranks is organized as hierarchy and serves to reflect the relationships between members of the military. The term *Captain* abbreviated form *CPT* is one of the terms used in the lexical domain of military ranks. The relationship between two terms a *Captain* and a *Colonel* is not a synonymy because they don’t mean the same, nor antonymous – their meaning is not different, nor they are hyponyms because a *Colonel* is not a variety of a *Captain* or vice versa (Crystal 1995:168). A *Colonel* is ‘higher’ than a *Captain*, however this relationship can not be traced from the form of the term or any other grammatical factor. Therefore, person not familiar with army rank hierarchical order will not be able to identify the right sequence of the ranks even if he will be provided with all terms.

 All terminology discussed above can be grouped into three major sets that are as following: simple terms, complex and terminological phrases. Simple terms are one word terms made of single stem, with or without affixes. *Soldier* “A member of an army, especially one who is not an officer (2000:1228)” is a good example of simple term. Whereas, *Infantry Regiment* “A large group of infantry soldiers that is commanded by a *colonel*” (2000:1069) belongs to the group of complex terms. Terminological phrases are considerably longer than complex terms.

### 2.2.3 Types of Military Terms

Military terminology is one of the many lexical fields used in the English and Lithuanian languages. There are gear numbers of other lexical groups in both languages as, for example, Medical terminology and variety of other occupational dialects. Every lexical set can be grouped according to several principles; the most basic of which is the classification of terms according to their structure. In the Lithuanian language terms are classified according to their “forma” (form) and “turinys” (matter or function) (Gaivenis 1996:26). What considers “form” the Lithuanian language distinguishes two types of terms that are “vientisinis” (simple or one word) terms and “sudėtinius” (complex) terms that are made of more than one word including the very long terminological phrases in Lithuanian referred to as “aprašomasis sudėtinis terminas“ (Gaivenis 1996:27). For example, the following sentence contains a complex term:

[…] ir nė viena nėra labai toli nuo kovos *ekspedicinių operacijų* metu. (VJP 1995:7)

This complex term is made up of two words and denotes the kind of military operations. In following sentence we are presented with an example of a one word or simple military term:

[…] ir *kuopa* buvo priversta trauktis į saugesnę vietą. (VJP 1995:6)

 Military term *kuopa* refers to the specific military unit English equivalent of this term is *company*. Continuing discussion on functional distinction of Lithuanian terminology it is important to notice that it is based on the terms’ “tįsa” (comprehension) and “talpa” (content) and includes three major categories of terms that are “rūšiniai” (typological), “gimininiai” (tribal) and “kategoriniai” (categorical) (Gaivenis 1996:27). In other words, this distinction is based on the meaning relationship between term and the concept it denotes. According to Kazimieras Gaivenis, the relationship between terms’ “tįsa” (comprehension) and “talpa” (content)” is inversely proportional (Gaivenis 1996:27). In other words, terms used to name broad concepts such as for example term “soldier” in its broadest sense is seen by the author as term with great “tįsa” (comprehension) and concrete terms that name a specific idea as for example “captain” are attributed to the category of “rūšiniai” (typological) terms and have relatively small “tįsa” (comprehension) but they have great “talpa” (content)”.

In the English language terms are classified, firstly, according to their form. This division includes three major groups that are: simple or one word terms; complex terms that are two or more word terms; and terminological phrases (Pavel, Nolet 2001:20). Here are some examples of each of three kinds of terms starting from one word or simple term:

[…] in the Corps other that the *infantry*. (Leading Marines 1995:9)

The term here is *infantry* that denotes the type of soldiers who fight on foot. In the following sentence the complex military term is presented:

Maintaining this attitude and standard of excellence is a responsibility not limited to officers, *staff non-commissioned officers, or non-commissioned officers* (Leading Marines 1995:9).

In this one sentence we see several complex terms that belong to the field of military hierarchy *staff non-commissioned officer* refers to “a serviceman who holds a supervisory rank, but is not a commissioned officer” (2004:168). The English language is similar to the Lithuanian language in discrimination of some meaning relationships between term and concept it denotes: polysemy “a relationship between designations and concepts in a given language in which one designation represents two or more concepts sharing certain characteristics” and monosemy “the relationship between designations and concepts in a given language in which one designation only relates to one concept” (Pavel, Nolet 2001:112-113). Furthermore, the English language distinguishes between “intrinsic (concept’s nature, its material, or the topic it deals with)” and extrinsic (concept’s function or manner of operation, its origin, its destination, or its referent) characteristics of the term that may be used as the basis for terminology classification (Pavel, Nolet 2001:24). From the provided information about the classification of the terms in both languages one can state that both languages group their terms according to the same principles. Therefore, the classification of the Lithuanian terms is quite similar to the classification of English terminology.

One more option is to classify military terms according to their formation patterns. In that case English military terms would be separated into following lexical sets: borrowings, terms created with the help of affixation and finally terms made with the help of conversion. In the Lithuanian language we could group military terminology into similar sets though we would need to introduce one more that would be terms, derived with the help of inflection. However, such classification would not be the best possible in the discussion of military terminology and its translation problems. Certainly the structure of the term is important issue but lexical meaning has a greater significance when talking about military terminology translation. Therefore, classification of military terminology should be based on somewhat different criteria than its formation patterns. Vincentas Drotvinas in his work suggests that military terminology is used to name specific set of military realities such as: military ranks, types of military operations, weapons, military equipment and other (Drotvinas 2005: 27). These military terminology lexical groups can be found in any counties’ military discourse. Therefore in this work we will divide military terminology into five lexical sets and apply this classification to both English and Lithuanian military language. Military terminology will be grouped into following lexical sets: military rank system, military equipment, weapons, military operations and their classifications and other military realities. We will also consider the word formation processes and structure of the terms but this will not be the main factor in terminology classification. This information will be used when discussing military terminology translation issues.

 When we speak about military ranks and military ranking system in general it is important to mention that due to a vast variety of factors ranking used in military forces of different countries may differ. Lithuanian and English military organizations use different ranking systems. Moreover, the differences exist between ranking systems used by British and American military organizations. These differences are caused by the structural differences of military organizations in different countries. Even when we talk about military organization of one country, it has separate ranking system for different services. For example, military ranks of the United States of America are divided into four groups that are: Army, Marine, Navy and Air Force. British military ranking is divided into Army, Marines, Navy and Air Force (2004:284). Lithuanian military ranks are divided into Army, Navy and Air Force there is no separate division for Marine rank terminology. However, such grouping does not necessary mean that rank names used in US Army Marines and Air Forces are completely different. There are some minor differences as for example: Army – Command Sergeant Major and Sergeant Major; Marines – Sergeant Major and Master Gunnery Sergeant; Air Force – Command Chief Master Sergeant, Chief Master Sergeant and First Sergeant all this military ranks refer to the same military position in different types of US military (2004:273-274). However, ranking system used inside Navy is quite different from Army, Marine and Air Force ranking. This is true not only for US Military ranking system but also for British and Lithuanian Military ranking systems. Lithuanian military ranking system does not have such great difference between ranks used in Army, Air Force and Navy. Still, several rank names used in Navy differ from those used in Army and Air Forces here are some examples: Army – Viršila; Air Force – Viršila; Navy – Laivunas, these three rank names refer to the same military position and its English equivalent is in British military: Army-Sergeant; Marines-Sergeant; Navy-Petty Officer; Air Force-Sergeant; in the US army ranking system: Army-Sergeant; Marines- Sergeant; Navy-Petty Officer 1st Class; Air Force- Staff Sergeant (2004:273-274). Lithuanian military ranking system compared with British and US is not so elaborate, the most complicated rank system of the three discussed in this passage is the US military ranking.

 Military equipment incorporates terms used to name types of equipment used by military organization with an exception of weapons that are presented as a separate group of terms. This set will include terms referring to machinery and other gadgets used specifically by military organizations. This group of terms will be divided into two smaller sets of terms that are: military aircrafts and vehicles. Some types of military equipment such as military aircrafts and land vehicles have more than one official name. As for example Soviet-designed TU-95 strategic bomber aircraft in NATO military terminology in most cases will be referred to as *Bear* (2004:26). One more example is term *Blackhawk* that is used to refer to American-designed UH-60 utility transport helicopter (2004:28). In Lithuanian military terminology these second or alternative names are used very rarely or not at all.

Terms from the weapons group will incorporate names of weapons. These will include various types of weapons starting from hand hold and ending with chemical and biological weapons of mass destruction. For example term *grenade* in English language names “a small bomb designed to be thrown by hand” (2004:110) Lithuania equivalent of this term is *granata* that is defined as ”sprogstamasis šaudmuo kariams kauti ir karo technikai naikinti artimajame mūšyje skiriama: pagal naudojimo būdą – rankinė, šautuvinė ir granatsvaidžio” (2008:175).

Military operations and their classification will gather all terms that are used to speak about military operations. These terms will include names of military operations, terms denoting specific aspects of preparation and performance of military operations. Here are some example of this types of terms used in Lithuanian and English military texts:

Term *amphibious aperations* refers to “an operation involving ground forces landed from the sea” (2004:12). The equivalent term in Lithuanian translation is used as shown in *table 1*:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| As Marines became experts in *amphibious aperations*, they also trained […]. (Leading Marines 1995:15) | Kai jūrų pėstininkai tapo *amfibinių operacijų* ekspertais, […]. (VJP 1995:17) |

 *Table 1*

Provided examples in *table 1* illustrate use of terms that refer directly to a specific type of military operation.

Finally, the last set of terms will be other military realities; this group of terms will include all military vocabulary items that were not attributed to first four sets.

### 2.2.3 Typical Features of Military Terms

Military terminology has all the typical features that are characteristic to any occupational language variety. However, due to the specifics of military occupation its terminology has some unique features. One of the most obvious characteristics of English military terminology is the use of different types of shortenings (Crystal 1995:120). One of the main requirements raised for the English military language are shortens and precision (Chambers II 1999:380). Therefore English military language uses a lot of abbreviations that help to economize time and ensure the precision of the language. One more distinct characteristics of English military terminology is its origin. Prevailing majority of English military terms were borrowed from French language. In one of the previous paper concerning military terminology it was found that the prevailing number of military terms came into the English language from French as, for example, word soldier came into the English language from Old French (2000:1228). Another quite distinct feature of English military terminology is the use of lexical hierarchies (Crystal 1995:168). David Crystal in his work provides a definition of hierarchy as a linguistic device: “a lexical hierarchy is a graded series of lexemes in which each item holds a particular rank, being ‘higher’ or ‘lower’ than adjacent items” (Crystal 1996:168). Lexical hierarchy in English military language is presented in the form of military rank system.

One of the unique qualities of Lithuanian military terminology is its high level of formality. If compared to the English military terminology Lithuanian terminology uses noticeably fewer shortening and abbreviations. When talking about origins of Lithuanian military terminology, the archaic terms are mainly of authentic Lithuanian origin however modern terminology is based on the British and American military terminology (Pocius 2008:19). Therefore one more feature of modern Lithuania military terminology is heavy use of borrowings.

## 2.3 Functions of Military Terminology in English and Lithuanian

Functions of military terminology in both Lithuanian and English are quite similar. First, and probably the most important function, is to enable more efficient communication between the members of the military organization. Use of military terminology helps to economize time and make the language more specific and accurate. English military terminology serves as device that helps members of military forces to set clear boundaries between insiders and outsiders not belonging to any military group (Chambers II 1999:380). Military terminology can be also used while presenting armed forces to the wider public. In this case military terminology can be used to mask or deemphasize the meaning of the massage (Chambers II 1999:380). Use of military terminology in English is not restricted only to the military organizations. A lot of military terminology has entered the stock of English language and now is used in language of sports, newspapers, business, politics and even every day talk (Chambers II 1999:380).

Main function of Lithuanian military terminology is to ensure more effective communication between military servicemen. It also serves as the means of standardization of Lithuanian military language. As well as English, Lithuanian military terminology is used to separate professionals and non-professionals. When used inside the military organization military terminology helps to strengthen bounds between members of this military group.

## 2.4 Translation Problems of Military Language

While translating military text from the English into the Lithuanian language one may encounter various translation problems. These problems may arise not only because of heavy use of military terminology but also on higher textual level. In order to cope with such translation peculiarities one should be familiar with possible translation problems. Translation problems can be defined as difficulties that can be found in the text, one is about to translate, before the actual translation takes place (Schaffner 2000:152). In this part of the thesis we will discuss four specific translation problems: pragmatic, interlingual, intercultural and text specific translation problems. Pragmatic translation problems result from the differences between the communicative situations, of two languages, in which the texts are used (Schaffner 2000:152). Intercultural translation problems can be caused by differences conventions of two cultures such as “measuring conventions, text typological rules” (Schaffner 2000:152). Intrerlingual translation problems are triggered by the structural difference “in vocabulary, syntax and suprasegmental features” of languages translator is working with (Schaffner 2000:152). Text-specific refer to the problems translator encounters while translating one specific text, these problems may include “alliterations, lexical fields in a text” (Schaffner 2000:152). Following passage of the thesis will present all four translation problems in more detailed way and will analyze some examples of military text containing these problems.

### 2.4.1 Interlingual Translation Problems

First of all, while translating any kind of text from one language to another, translator will face particular number of problems. This tendency applies to all texts, especially to those, containing terminology and military texts are not an exception. Previously we introduced four translation problems that are as following: pragmatic, intercultural, interlingual and text-specific translation problems. We will start our discussion on translation problems by looking at interlingual translation problem. Interlingual translation problems are caused by the differences in vocabulary and syntax of two languages one is working with (Schaffner 2000:152). Some of these problems may be caused by lack of grammar knowledge of the language you are translating from or to. More problems may arise in situations when source language word has several or none equivalents in the target language. Moreover, one can experience number of problems while translating technical texts. The difficulties may start when we come across words that have more than one meaning, this is especially true with English words, and difficulty here is to choose the right translation. The situation may complicate further if we have no access to specialized vocabularies or any other source that would contain the specific lexis of a given domain. Without specialized dictionaries we may only find the most common meaning of the word that would not fit the context of a specialised text. When talking about military vocabulary one can come across number of words that were taken from everyday language and are have acquired quite unique meaning in the military discourse. For example word ‘pass’ that in English language dictionary is defined as “to move past or to the other side of sb/sth; to go or move in the direction mentioned” (2000:924-925) and in the specialized military dictionary it is defined as “A short tactical run or dive by an aircraft at a target […]. A single sweep through or within firing range of an enemy air formation” (2001:407). Therefore, if the translator has limited or no access to the specialized books and dictionaries the translation may be not accurate. In the case of word ‘pass’ Lithuanian Encyclopaedic Military dictionary provides the following translation of the word ‘pass’ – “perėja-pereinamoji vieta” which corresponds to the meaning of the English word found in not specialized dictionary. In this case the meaning of the term in Lithuanian military terminology is more general whereas in the English language besides it basic meaning it has specific meaning in the military context. Another typical problem of military language is heavy use of various shortening and abbreviations. The following example taken from *Dictionary of Military terms* presents the use of abbreviations in military text.

 Kitchen manager *Cpl* Bruce Anderson, *RLC* attached to *RE*, said that his staff occasionally have to contend with ingredients that have been blasted by enemy fire on route to Bastion from Kabul (2004:iii).

This sentence depicts the most usual problem the translator of similar type of military language can face, it is the difficulty in translating the abbreviated forms. First abbreviation is *Cpl* which stands for *corporal* (2004:59) and in the Lithuanian military terminology has its equivalent *kapralas* however, this military term denoting rank of a military serviceman is not used in the Lithuanian armed forces rank system (2008: 233). In Lithuanian military system the equivalent rank would be “jaunesniųjų vadų (puskarininkių) laipsnis” (2008: 233).

### 2.4.2 Intercultural Translation Problems

Intercultural translation problems arise from the differences in conventions between two cultures these conventions form norms of verbal and non verbal communication in a given cultures (Schaffner 2000:152). Examples of different conventions may include the way one or another genre of text is presented in different languages. Measuring conventions may vary from culture to culture as an example in Lithuania we measure length by using metrical system whereas in English speaking countries imperial measuring system is still used. When we talk about possible intercultural translation problems of military language the biggest problem is translating military terms referring to the notions that do not exist in other culture. In military texts intercultural translation problems can arise when translating culture bound terms used in the Military lexis. Due to the differences in culture and historical formation of military occupation in different countries some of the terms are used only in military lexis of a certain country. For example, the expression *bearskin or bearskin* *hat* that in specialized English military dictionary is defined as: “a tall ceremonial headdress traditionally worn by guards infantry soldiers comment: The bearskin should never be confused with the busby, which is a similar but much shorter headdress traditionally worn by cavalry soldiers” (2004:27) is quite difficult to translate into Lithuanian because in Lithuanian military language such headgear does not exist. However, in the case with full term *bearskin hat* it is quite obvious that we are talking about headdress because this term is self-explanatory and we can use literal or word for word translation, but when a shorten form of the term is used *bearskin* it is quite tricky to guess the correct meaning of the word and decide on the appropriate translation. Another good example is *hash marks,* which in the military dictionary is defined as “a stripe sewn on US Army uniforms, one for every two years of active duty” and does not have equivalent term in Lithuanian military language because such marking system does not exist in it, therefore, there is no established term for this notion. This marking system is one of features unique to the American military system, therefore, translating this item into Lithuanian may cause some difficulties.

### 2.4.3 Text-Specific Translation Problems

Text specific translation problems refer to problems that are encountered in a specific text and cannot be ascribed to any other translation problems (Schaffner 2000:152). Example of text-specific translation problems is translation of rhetorical language, metaphors and various ponds. One of the examples of possible text-specific translation problems is the treatment of proper nouns. As for example in *table 2* the following translation taken from *Leading Marines* and *Vadovavimas Jūrų Pėstininkam:*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| […]-Captain *Henry “Hank” Elrod*, was a fighter pilot on *Wake Island*. (Leading Marines 1995:3) | […]-kapitonas *Henry “Hank” Elrod*, buvo naikintuvo pilotas *Wocke saloje*. (VJP 1995:4) |

*Table 2*

Another instance of proper name translation is the following example (*Table 3*):

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| During the fight out from the frozen *Chosan* in 1950 […]. (Leading Marines 1995:3) | 1950 m. Kovos *Chosine* metu karo […]. (VJP 1995:4) |

*Table 3*

From the examples provided in the *Tables 2 and 3* one can firmly state that the translation of proper names in the text was inconsistent. In one case the whole proper noun is preserved, this can be seen in the example with proper noun *Henry “Hank” Elrod* in the table above. However, next proper name *Wake Island* was translated into Lithuanian as *Wocke sala* in this case translator decided to change the spelling of the *Wake* into *Wocke*. This is quite an interesting decision, because this term is not ‘Lithuaniazed’ or somehow translated or adapted to Lithuanian spelling.

## 2.5 Translation Strategies Applied to Military Language

There is a great number of translation study theories and various translation strategies developed in English language. Basically all of them refer to the same translation techniques but use different names. In this work we will use classification of translation strategies introduced by Eirlys E. Davies that were first presented in his work *A Goblin or a Dirty Nose? Translation of Harry Potter*. We will use Eirlys E. Davies translation strategies because in his work on *Translation of Harry Potter* he was discussing similar problems that included translation of culture specific items, proper names and specific vocabulary. In his work author introduced seven different translation strategies (Davies 2003:70-72). This thesis will adopt these strategies to the military language and its terminology translation. Further discussion will present each of the seven translation strategies and how they are applied to the translation of military language.

### 2.5.1 Preservation

First translation strategy introduced by Eirly E. Davies is preservation. Author explains that if translator came across entity, which has no close equivalent in the target language, a translator may use source language term in the translation (Davies 2003:72). This strategy promotes the process of lexical borrowing, by which words of one language travels into another language (Davies 2003:73). In the case with military language translation and in particular translation of military terminology we can preserve not only full words but also shortened forms. Following example in *table 4* illustrates this type of preservation:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| […] only to have a Marine go *UA* on the 29th. (Leading Marines 1995:23) | […] jas turėjo jūrų pėstininkas *UA* 29-tą dieną.(VJP 1995:25) |

*Table 4*

As it can be clearly seen from the examples term *UA* is used in the English text and then is used in the Lithuanian translation. This translation strategy has its own drawback one of which is this type of translation requires from the reader some amount of subject knowledge in order for them to be able to understand preserved item (Davies 2003:74).

### 2.5.2 Addition

This translation technique involves the preservation of the term which is then supplemented with all necessary information that would help to explain meaning of preserved item (Davies 2003:27). If translator decides on adding the explanation directly into the text, this may disturb the reader (Davies 2003:27). Still, skilful translator may be able to integrate explanation into the text without damaging the flow of information and style of the narration (Davies 2003:27). Moreover, there are several more easy ways in supplying additional information without any interference into the text itself such as using footnotes.

### 2.5.3 Omission

Following procedure involves omitting problematic term so that it could not be traced in the translation (Davies 2003:79). This procedure is used for many different reasons as luck of equivalent, or the omitted information is not relevant of the readers of the translated text (Davies 2003:80). This translation strategy is also used in the translation of military text. Here are some examples in *table 5* that will illustrate use of this translation technique:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| For example, consider how the *13 th Commandant*, Major General John A. Lejeune […]. (Leading Marines 1995:14) | Pateiksime pavyzdy pasvarstyti, kaip *dalinio* vadas generolas majoras John A. Lejeune […]. (VJP 1995:16) |

*Table 5*

In this example we see that translator had decided to omit the number of commandant in the Lithuanian version. One of the possible explanations for such decision can be that the following information is not crucial for the reader of translated text, and will do no considerable impact, therefore it can be omitted.

### 2.5.4 Globalization

This translation technique involves replacement of a term with more neutral one or more general in the meaning (Davies 2003:83). This is done to ensure that the translated term will be accessible for a wider audience (Davies 2003:83). However, this technique may result in the loss of some information that was intact with an original term. Following sentence (*Table 6*) taken from the *Leading Marines* and its Lithuanian version illustrate use of this device in the military text translation:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| […]a single aircraft was diverted for an *emergency extraction* of a…(Leading Marines 1995:11) | […]straigtasparnis buvo nukreipas paimti…(VJP 1995:13) |

*Table 6*

Here translator uses more neutral Lithuanian word *paimti* in translating English term *emergency extraction*.

### 2.5.5 Localization

Localization is a translation strategy opposite to the globalization and involves use of more specific term instead of more general (Davies 2003:84). Translator has to take into account the modifications that were done by using this technique and consider all possible consequences for the translation (Davies 2003:85). What is more, translator should be consistent while using this technique in order to avoid any confusion (Davies 2003:85). The following passage taken from the military text and its Lithuanian translation show how this technique is used ( *Table 7*).

In the Lithuanian translation the term *aircraft* which can be used to refer to any type of flying machine is changed by more specific term:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Just as he landed, the *aircraft* began to take automatic weapon fire.(Leading Marines 1995:16) | Kai tik *sraigtasparnis* nusileido, jis buvo apšaudytas automatiniais ginklais.(VJP 1995:18) |

*Table 7*

The Lithuanian translator used more specific term *sraigtasparnis* that refers to a type of aircraft instead of more general term *aircraft* used in the original which in Lithuania corresponds to *orlaivis*.

### 2.5.6 Transformation

Transformation involves modification of the translated term that goes beyond globalization or localization in his work Davies calls this technique “alteration or distortion of the original” (Davies 2003:86). This technique modifies the context of the text so it would be more close to the reader and convey the same meaning as the original term (Davies 2003:86). This technique is used to make the modified item more simple and accessible to the target culture. An example of the transformation used in the military context is presented in *table 8*:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *The pilot in command of a single* *aircraft* was diverted for an […].(Leading Marines 1995:16) | *Sraigtasparnis* buvo nukreiptas paimti […]. (VJP 1995:18) |

*Table 8*

The part of an English sentence *The pilot in command of a single* *aircraft* was translated into Lithuanian with one word which is *Sraigtasparnis*. In case of English sentence it refers to a *pilot of an aircraft* who will perform an action, but in Lithuanian this information is modified and translate using the type of aircraft that was involved in this operation *sraigtasparnis*.

### 2.5.7 Creation

Creation is process when translator creates and adds item that was not present in the original text (Davies 2003:88). Creation is very rare technique and not all translator use it, when it is used it helps the translator “to convey some descriptive meaning” (Davies 2003:88). In the translation analyzed in this work this technique was not used.

### 2.5.8 Equivalence

In this thesis translation strategy that is called equivalence will be frequently mentioned. In this section of the thesis the notion of equivalence will be presented. In the *Routledge Encyclopedia od Translation Studies* equivalence is defined as:

“ the relationship between a source text (ST) and a target text (TT) that allows the TT to be considered as a translation of the ST in the first place. Equivalence relationships are also said to hold between parts of STs and parts of TTs” (Baker 2001:77).

We will use term equivalence to refer to source language and target language items that are used to name the same thing in a real world (Baker 2001:77). The following example in *table 9* illustrates the use of equivalence in the translation of military text:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Being a *Marine*  is a state of mind. (Leading Marines 1995:18) | Būti *jūrų pėstininku* yra dvasinė būsena.(VJP 1995:20) |

*Table 9*

Here we are interested in the translation of the English term *Marine,* which in English military language is a rank word, denoting a kind of soldier. In Lithuanian military vocabulary the equivalent terms used to refer to the same military occupation and position is *jūrų pėstininkas* therefote this term is equivalent to the English word.

# 3. Material And Method

In this part of the thesis military language translation difficulties and strategies will be investigated. An analytical descriptive approach for the analysis will be used. First of all, the analysis will focus on the translation of US Army military manual *Leading Marines (Leading Marines)* and *The Company Tactic The Fundaments (TCTTF)* into Lithuanian language. Lithuanian translation will be compared to the original text. Translation of English military language and, especially, translation of terminology into Lithuanian will be particularly discussed, moreover, the translation techniques used and difficulties during translation will be observed. Finally, the most efficient translation techniques in the translation of military vocabulary will be analysed.

All military terminology presented in this analysis was taken from two main sources; first source is US Army manual *Leading Marines (Leading Marines)*, second source is *The Company Tactic The Fundamentals (TCTTF)*. Definitions provided fot the terminology were taken from *Dictionary of Military Terms* and *Department of Defence Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*. Lithuanian terminology was taken from the translation of US manual *Vadovavimas Jūrų Pėstininkams (VJP)* and *Pėstininkų Rengimas Kuopos Taktika (PRKP)*. Definitions for the Lithuanian language terminology were taken from *Karinis Anglų-Lietuvių Kalbų Žodynas* and *Enciklopedinis Karybos Žodynas*. During the research all terminology was compiled into one list that contains two hundred sixty seven military terms with definitions and Lithuanian translations.

# 4. ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION PROBLEMS OF MILITARY TERMINOLOGY FROM ENGLISH INTO LITHUANIAN

## 4.1 Equivalence in Military Terminology Translation

The most common and efficient way to translate something is to use the equivalent translation. Military terminology uses a great number of equivalents and this translation strategy is the most productive translation device. First of all, when talking about translation of military ranks from English into Lithuanian it is important to notice, that the ranking of higher servicemen both in Lithuanian and English armed forces are quite similar therefore there are a lot of readymade Lithuanian equivalents of English terms. In addition, it is important to know that Lithuanian military forces combine five different services: Army, Navy, Air Forces, National Volunteer Defence Forces and Special Operations Forces. Whereas US military forces combine four types of services: Army, Marines, Navy, Air Forces and Coast Guard. However, American military rank system is more elaborate than Lithuanian rank system. The following example is taken from Marine Corps Manual *Leading Marines* 1995 further in the work this source will be referred to as (Leading Marines 1995):

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| […] and a *sergeant* behaved the way good *sergeants* had behaved since the time […].(Leading Marines 1995:21) | […] ir *seržantas* elgiasi taip, kaip elgėsi geri *seržantai* nuo […].(VJP 1995:23) |

*Table 10*

The military rank term presented in *table 10* is *sergeant* which in Marine service stands for “a non-commissioned officer” (2004:218). In the Lithuanian translation, that is taken from *Vadovavimas Jūrų Pėstininkams,* that further will be referred to as (VJP 1995), we see that English term *sergeant* in Lithuanian translation has an equivalent of *seržantas,* which also refers to the type of non-commissioned officer “seržántas - ginkluotosios pajėgos karių, užimančių tarpinę tarnybinę padėtį tarp kareivių ir puskarininkių (kai kurių valstybių ginkluotosios pajėgos – karininkų), kategorija. Seržantų laipsniai: jaunesnysis seržantas, seržantas, vyresnysis seržantas, viršila Dar laivūnas (2008:524)”. This particular translation is quite straightforward and causes no particular difficulties to the translator.

One more example taken from *Leading Marines* and *Vadovavimas Jūrų Pėstininkams* illustrates how equivalence is used in military rank terminology translation:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| “*Major* ‘Jim’ Crowe – former enlisted man, Marine Gunner […]. (Leading Marines 1995:45) | “*Majoras* Jim Crowe, buvęs eilinis, jūrų pėstininkas artileristas […]. (VJP 1995:48) |

*Table 11*

In this case the translation of the English military rank item *Major* into Lithuanian language caused no problem. In the Lithuanian language term *Majoras* is exact equivalent of the English term *Major* (2008:230). The ranking system of the senior officers in both Lithuanian and English military systems is quite similar (see Appendix A).Therefore, in this case the translator had no problem in finding the suitable equivalent of the English term.

One more example of the equivalence in military rank terminology translation, that was taken from *The Company Tactics The Fundamentals* that further in the thesis will be referred to as (TCTTF 2001) and *Pėstininkų rengimas Kuopos taktika* that futher in the work will be referred to as (PRKT 2002), is following:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| If *soldiers* stop to tend to casualties […]. (TCTTF 2001:58) | Jei *kariai* nustotų rūpintis sužeistaisiais […].(PRKT 2002:60) |

*Table 12*

In this example, a term for discussion is *soldier,* which in English is defined as ‘(private) soldier a person serving in the army’ (2004:226). Lithuanian dictionary defines term *karys* as ‘gausiausia, užimanti žemiausią tarnybinę padėtį, karių kategorija’ (2008:237). These two terms refer to the servicemen of the same occupation and the same rank. What is more, the function of this type of servicemen in Lithuanian, English and American armies is quite similar. Therefore, the pair of terms is equivalent. The translation of this particular pair of terms caused no problems.

In the translation of the military terms, denoting military equipment, it is also used a great number of readymade equivalents. This can be explained by the fact, that the equipment used in military forces is quite similar all around the world. What is more, in modern military warfare identical military equipment items can be used by the armed forces of diffident countries. This is especially common in such countries, which are members of the same military alliance or any other military organization.

Consider the following example in *table 13*, taken from *Leading Marines* and *Vadovavimas Jūrų Pėstininkams*:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Imagine you are a rifleman in a company ready to assault a line of enemy *machine gun bunkers*.(Leading Marines 1995:50) | Įsivaizduok, kad tu esi šaulys kuopoje, besirangiančioje pulti priešo *kulkosvaidžių lizdus*. (VJP 1995:53) |

*Table 13*

English military term *machine gun bunkers,* which is a complex term is translated using an equivalent in Lithuanian language, a complex term *kulkosvaidžių lizdus*. First part of the English complex term is a *machine gun* which stands for an “automatic firearm, which will continue to fire and reload for as long as its trigger is depressed” (2004:149), and the second word is *bunker* which means “a shelter with reinforced sides and a roof, designed to withstand artillery and small-arms fire” (2004:36). The overall meaning of this term is a fortified shelter for machine guns. Lithuanian translation is also a complex term that consists of *kulkosvaidis* that refers to “automatinis šaulių ginklas, skirtas antžeminiams, oro ir jūrų taikiniams naikinti kulkomis.” (2008:303), and *lizdas –*  a fortification where machine-gun is placed (2008:303). Both Lithuanian and English complex terms refer to the same item, therefore they can be treated as exact equivalents. Therefore, the translation of this term caused no difficulties.

Another example that was taken from *Leading Marines* and *Vadovavimas Jūrų Pėstininkams* demonstrates how equivalence is used in translation of military equipment terminology:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Lasers* (TCTTF 2001:189) | *Lazeriai* (PRKT 2002:185) |

*Table 14*

This device in English language is defined as “a device which projects a beam of intense light” (2004:139). Lithuanian term *laseris* means “galingas optinio diapazono elektromagnetinės energijos spinduliuotuvas.” (2008:318). Both definitions obviously show that these words have the same meaning and name the same object.

Translation of the military weapon terminology often incorporates the use of readymade equivalents. Similarly to the military equipment, exactly the same weapons can be used in a number of military organizations. Moreover, some of the military organizations insist that all their members would use identical weapons, it ensures an interchangeably use of ammunition between members of this particular military organization. Therefore, majority of the English terms have readymade Lithuanian equivalents. Here are some examples:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Artilleryand *mortars* are usually positioned so that they can […]. (TCTTF 2001:67) | Artilerija ir *minosvaidžiai* išdėstomi taip, kad galėtų […].(PRKT 2002:65) |

 *Table 15*

The term, which is under question, is *mortar.* In English it stands for “a simple indirect- fire weapon, which is designed to fire projectiles at very high trajectories” (2004:161). Lithunian translation of the English term is *minosvadis* and is defined as “pabūklas minomis mortyrine trajektorija šaudyti” (2008:350). The only difference between these two terms is that English term is a simple one word term, whereas Lithuanian word is a compound that is a complex term. Still, these two items are used to name the same weapon, therefore, they can be called equivalents.

Another example provided from *Leading Marines* and *Vadovavimas Jūrų Pėstininkams* illustrates a translation by equivalence:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| […] the aircraft began to take *automatic weapon* fire. (Leading Marines 1995:16) | […] jis buvo apšaudytas *automatiniais ginklais.*(VJP 1995:18) |

 *Table 16*

In this example, a complex English language term *automatc weapon,* which reffers to “a firearm which will continue to reload itself and fire for as long as pressure is applied to the trigger” (2004:20), is rendered into Lithuanian by a complex term *automatinis ginklas,* which is defined as “šaunamieji ginklai, kuriuose parako dujų ir ktitų šaltinių energija naudojama ginklui iš naujo užtaisyti ir iššauti” (2008:60). The definitions show that both English and Lithuanian terms name the same object, sharing the same characteristics. Therefore, it is obvious that these two terms are equivalents. In this case translation was performed by using readymade equivalent, therefore, it caused no translation problems.

Equivalence is also used to translate military terminology covering military operations. Military organizations all around the world are created and used to perform similar actions. It does not mean that all military organizations share the same functions. However, there is a set of basic military functions, which are common to all military organizations. Therefore, many parts of terminology covering military operations have readymade equivalents. For instance, the following translation shown in *table 17*:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| […] the open flanks of the manoeuvre and *direct* or *indirect fire* used to […]. (TCTTF 2001:43) | […] o *tiesioginę bei netiesioginę ugnį* panaudoti […]. (PRKT 2002:41) |

 *Table 17*

One sentence contains two complex terms – *direct fire* and *indirect fire.* In Lithuanian passage there are two corresponding complex terms – *tiesioginė ugnis*, which in Lithuanian military dictionary is defined as “ugnis, tiesiogiai nukreipta į taikinį, kurį mato taikytojas” (2008:648) and *netiesiogine ugnis*, which according to Lithuanian military dictionary means *“*ugnis į nematomąjį taikinį” (2008:647)*.* *Direct fire* in English military dictionary is defined as “noun fire of weapons which are pointed directly at the targets” (2004:125) and *indirect fire* is defined as “fire from weapons which are not pointed directly at their targets” (2004:74). Both definitions in Lithuanian and English languages refer to the same notions. Therefore, these terms have equivalent meanings and can be used in the equivalent translation. While analyzing this example no translation problems were encountered because the translation was performed by using already existing equivalents.

 The use of equivalence is one of the major translation strategies for military terminology translation. Lithuanian military system is quite young and it is still developing. However, Lithuanian military terminology borrowed and adopted a number of foreign terms especially from English speaking countries. Therefore, a majority of English military terms have existing equivalents in Lithuanian language. One hundred and sixty four Lithuanian terms have an equivalent amongst two hundred and sixty eight English terms collected for this thesis. It indicates a quite fast development of Lithuanian military terminology and integration of Lithuanian military forces into international military organizations.

## 4.2 Addition in Military Terminology Translation

Nevertheless, all terms cannot be rendered from one language into another by using equivalence. Some terms need to be explained for the reader on purpose to understand their meaning (Davies 2003:27). The explanation may be necessary if the term is newly borrowed or the meaning of the term cannot be rendered directly from the term itself. Furthermore, this translation technique involves preservation of the original term (Davies 2003:27). Addition is rarely used in the translation of the military rank names due to the specifics of their nature and function.

Translation technique of addition is used in the rendering of the military terminology, covering military operations. The following sentence is a good example of addition technique:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Security may be required to counter enemy *spoiling attacks* against the assembly area […]. (TCTTF 2001:35) | Apsaugos gali reikėti atremiant priešo *kontratakas (kai priešas preina priekinę pagrindinio mūšio rajono liniją),* nukreiptas […]. (PRKT 2002:33) |

 *Table 18*

In this case a word under discussion is a complex term *spoiling attack,* which is defined by a specialized military dictionary as:

“A tactical maneuver employed to seriously impair a hostile attack while the enemy is in the process of forming or assembling for an attack. Usually employed by armored units in defense by an attack on enemy assembly positions in front of a main line of resistance or battle position.” (2001:507).

In Lithuanian passage this term is translated as *kontrataka,* and Lithuanian specialised military dictionary defines it “dalies ar visų besiginančių pajėgų puolimas prieš puolančias priešo pajėgas siekiant atgauti prarastą teritoriją arba suskaidyti ar sunaikinti priešo priešakinius dalinius, neleisti priešui pasiekti savo puolimo tikslo” (2008:280). *Spoiling attack* and *kontrataka* have almost the same meaning, however, English term is more specific therefore the explanation here is necessary in order to provide missing meaning that is not included in more abstract Lithuanian term *kontrataka*. An example in *table 18*, the translation was produced by using not only addition, but also globalization. A more specific English term was translated using more abstract Lithuanian term. This translation difficulty was caused by the intercultural translation problem: concept expressed by the English term does not exist in the Lithuanian military language, therefore the explanation was necessary.

One more example of the addition is presented the following passage:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| The commander may assign a security group to *clear and secure* the FUP. (TCTTF 2001:31) | Vadas gali paskirti apsaugos grupę mūšio rikiuotės formavimo vietai *išžvalgyti, sunaikinti priešą (jei jis ten yra) ir saugoti* mūšio rikiuotės formavimo vietą. (PRKT 2002:29) |

*Table 19*

In this instance an English word combination *clear and secure* is rendered into Lithuanian as following: *išžvalgyti, sunaikinti priešą (jei jis yra) ir saugoti.* Word *clear* in the English military vocabulary is defined as “to remove an obstruction” (2004:47). The meaning of the Lithuanian word *sunaikinti* is close to the meaning of the English *clear*. *Saugoti* is the equivalent of English word *secure* (2008:652). Moreover, word *clear* could have been translated as *valyti/išvalyti,* still the decision was to add an explanation by introducing *sunaikinti priešą* wich refers to the elimination of enemy force. This particular case may also be ascribed to creation technique because in the original passage nothing was said about the “killing of the enemy”. This particular translation difficulty can be ascribed to the text specific translation problems.

Consider one more example of the addition translation technique presented in *table 20*:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| However, a company will usually focus combat power at one point and attack with *echeloned platoons.* (TCTTF 2001:11) | Vis dėlto kuopa paprastai sutelkia ugnį į vieną vietą ir atakuoja *ešelonuotais būriais (viens būrys paskui kitą)*. (PRKT 2002:10) |

*Table 20*

Here an addition is used to explain a complex term *echeloned platoons* which consists of two words: *echelon*, which in specialised military dictionary is defined as “a tactical formation in which troops, vehicles or aircraft are deployed in a series of parallel lines, each of which is longer than the one in front” (2004:83),and *platoon* that refers to “a tactical and administrative infantry grouping of three or more sections or squads” (2004:184). The overall meaning of these English terms is the number of platoons moving in a parallel line one platoon after another. In Lithuanian language this complex term is rendered as *ešelonuotais būriais,* which is the literal translation of the English term. *Ešelonas* according to specialized Lithuanian military dictionary is “pajėgų dalis pagal kovos užduotį” (2008:143) and term *būrys* denotes “kuopos (baterijos) struktūrinis taktinis vienetas” (2008:95). The meaning of the Lithuanian composite term *ešelonuotais būriais* is not clear and does not correspond with the meaning of English term. Therefore, the addition technique was used to help the reader to preserve the meaning of the original term in the translation. Use of the addition technique is triggered by the interlingua translation problem, that is the meaning of the preserved term in the Lithuanian language is different than in English therefore the explanation is necessary.

 Addition is not very popular translation technique when translating military terminology. One of the requirements set to the military terminology is shortness and precision of the term therefore addition is avoided and is used very rarely. After analysing more than one thousand and six hundred terminology translation examples (including repetitions) there were only ten cases of addition.

## 4.3 Omission in Military Terminology Translation

Omission is one more translation technique, which is available in translating various types of texts. Translation of military language and terminology often uses this translation device. Omission can be used for several reasons. Very often omission is used when the information provided is irrelevant (Davies 2003:79). Consider the following passage, which was taken from *Leading Marines* and *Vadovavimas Jūrų Pėstininkams*:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Mortars can fulfil or complement the functions of artillery fire, *exept they do not have the capability to destroy enemy armour or deliver scatterable mines.* (TCTTF 2001:57) | Minosvaidžiai gali remti arba sustiprinti artilerijos ugnį. (PRKT 2002:54) |

*Table 21*

This example illustrates the omission of the whole clause, the reason for this may be that the additional information, provided in the sentence, was irrelevant for the Lithuanian text reader therefore, it was decided to omit entire clause. This difficulty can be ascribed to the text specific translation problems. The omitted passage could have been transferred into Lithuanian language still decision was made to leave it out.

However, sometimes omission technique is used for different reasons as in the following example that was taken from *Leading Marines* and *Vadovavimas Jūrų Pėstininkams*:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| […] for our successes in the *island campaigns* of the Pacific. (Leading Marines 1995:42) | […] priklausė mūsų sėkmė Ramiajame vandenyne. (VJP 1995:46) |

*Table 22*

 In the English extract *island campaign* stands for “military activities performed on the island” (2004:38,131) and belongs to the group of terminology denoting military operations. In Lithuanian passage the complex term *island* *campaign* is omitted. The reason for the omission use in this particular case can be the absence of the equivalent Lithuanian term. However, omission of this information from the Lithuanian sentence caused the loss of quite important information. Without the *island* the meaning of the Lithuanian sentence is somewhat different, it only mentions the *sėkme Ramiajame vandenyne* that corresponds to *successes in the Pacific*. This particular translation decision can be ascribed to the text specific translation problems.

Another example of omission technique is as following:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| […] either killed or forced to surrender. *Intimate support tanks make a significant contribution to the momentum of the fight through.* No opportunity should be […]. (TCTTF 2001:73) | […] sunaikintas arba priverstas pasiduoti. Reikėtų išlaikyti įgytą persvarą […]. (PRKT 2002:69) |

 *Table 23*

This is one more example when the whole sentence is omitted. The omitted sentence talks about importance of the *Intimate support tanks* for the *fight through*. The reason for the omission of the complex term *Intimate support tanks* that refers to “a tank which is attached to an infantry platoon for a specific phase of an attack and which fights alongside that platoon throughout the action” (2004:130) and belongs to the military equipment terminology. One of the most probable reasons for the omission of this sentence can be the absence of the *Intimate support tanks* in the Lithuanian military forces. This presumption is supported by the nonexistence of the equivalent of the English term in the Lithuanian military vocabulary. This omission was triggered by the Intercultural translation problem.

Here is one more example of omission technique used in translation of military language:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Illuminate the battlefield.*(UK artillery no longer has an illumination capability)* (TCTTF 2001:7) | Apšviesti mūšio lauką. (PRKT 2002:5) |

*Table 24*

In this particular case the reason for the use of omission technique is quite obvious. The omitted information is irrelevant for the Lithuanian reader. This particular translation solution was caused by the Intercultural translation problem.

The other example of the omission is as following:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Others, *particularly tanks*, may conduct their tasks without entering the FUP. (TCTTF 2001:22) | Kiti padaliniai gali vykdyti savo užduotis neįžengdami į mūšio rikiuotės formavio vietą.(PRKT 2002:18) |

*Table 25*

Once more omitted term is *tank* which refers to specific military equipment. Here omission of the term *tank* is caused by the absence of this machinery in the Lithuanian military organization. Therefore in many other places term *tank* is omitted or replaced by other terms denoting military equipment or weapons. This particular translation difficulty can be ascribed to the Intercultural translation problems.

In the following example taken from *Leading Marines* and *Vadovavimas Jūrų Pėstininkams* it is illustrated how omitting important information can damage quality of the translation:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| For example, consider how *13th* *Commandant…*(Leading Marines 1995:35) | Pateiksime pavyzdį pasvarstyti, kaip *dalinio vadas…*(VJP 1995:38) |

*Table 26*

In the Lithuanian sentence the number of the military unit is omitted. In this case the choice of such strategy can be explained by saying that this information is not important for the foreign reader and its absence does not change the meaning of the translated sentence. However, in other case of similar use of omission, which is presented in the following sentence taken from *Leading Marines* and *Vadovavimas Jūrų Pėstininkams,* an obvious misunderstanding arises:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Red Beach *Three* was in capable hands.(Leading Marines 1995:11) | Raudonas paplūdimys buvo patikimuose rankose. (VJP 1995:13) |

*Table 27*

Here the word *three* is omitted and it is a part of a name for a beach. Therefore, one can assume that there were more than one *Red Beach* and this numeral is used to for a reason. Omission of this information may cause misunderstanding of the provided information.

 To sum up, omission is quite popular military language translation technique. Omission involves not only skipping small units such as terms and clauses but it also is used to omit entire sections of text. The analysed text presents more than five examples of omission when the entire section was left out. On the smaller scale there were more than twenty five examples of omission. This translation technique was commonly used to omit irrelevant information for the Lithuanian reader, as well as, the terms referring to the notions that do not exist in Lithuanian military terminology.

##  4.4 Globalization in Military Terminology Translation

This translation technique involves replacement of the specific term with more abstract or general word (Davies 2003:83). In the case with military terminology translation use of this technique may cause a loss of some information. As an example consider the following extract, taken from *Leading Marines* and *Vadovavimas Jūrų Pėstininkams,* presented in *table 28*:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| […] red mustache bristling, a *combat shotgun* cradled in his arm. (Leading Marines 1995:11) | […] raudonais ūsais, *kovos* *ginklu* rankoje jis išsiskyrė […].(VJP 1995:13) |

*Table 28*

In the following example the English military term *shotgun* whichstands for “a gun, usually with two barrels, which fires a quantity of small metal balls” (2004:221). In Lithuanian this terms is translated as *ginklu* which according to Lithuanian specialised military dictionary stands for *weapon* (2008:170). After cheeking all available military dictionaries it became clear that term *shotgun* had no established Lithuanian equivalent. Therefore, simple one word term *shotgun* was rendered into Lithuanian language with more abstract word *ginklas*.

One more example of the globalization technique used in the translation of military terminology is:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Enveloping *assault* *tanks* may avoid passing between […]. (TCTTF 2001:28) | Apsuoimą vykdanti *puolančiųjų pajėgų dalis* turi nepatekti […]. (PRKT 2002:26) |

*Table 29*

An English complex term *assault tank* is made of two words *assault* “designed for use in combat” (2004:18) and *tank* “an armoured fighting vehicle fitted with tracks and a gun” (2004:241). Its overall meaning is a tank used for combat. This term is translated into Lithuanian by more abstract complex term *puolančos pajėgos* that is used to refer to any type of *assault force* (2008:115)*.* The meaning of the English term is more specific, it indicates the specific type of *assault force* whereas Lithuanian translation refers to all types of *assault forces*. Once more the decision to use more abstract term in the Lithuanian text was cause by the absence of *tanks* in the Lithuanian armed forces. This translation difficulty was caused by intercultural translation problem.

Another example of globalization translation technique, used to translate terms denoting military equipment, is taken from *Leading Marines* and *Vadovavimas Jūrų Pėstininkams* and presented in the *table 30* below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| But the *helo assault* on Koh Tang island […] (Leading Marines 1995:16) | Bet Koh Tang salos *šturmas*, kur komunistai […] (VJP 1995:18) |

*Table 30*

English military term *helo assault* is a complex term and combines two words *helo* that stands for *helicopter* (2004:117) and *assault* that is defined as “a final stage of an attack onto an enemy position” (2004:18). When combined, these two words denote the assault operation performed by helicopters. Whereas, Lithuanian term *šturmas* corresponds to the English word *assault* (2008:592). Once more, specific English term *helo assault* is translated into Lithuanian by more neutral term *šturmas,* which refers to the same action but does not specify who performed this action.

The following example is a good illustration of globalization technique’s usage:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| For example, *infantry* and *intimate support tanks* could assault from one FUP, while *assault tank troops* assault from separate FUP. (TCTTF 2001:72) | Pavyzdžiui, pagrindinės puolančių *pėstininkų pajėgos* ir *šarvuočiai* galėtų pulti iš vienos mūšio rikiuotės formavimo vietos, o *dalis pajėgų ir šarvuočiai*- iš kitos. (PRKT 2002:67) |

*Table 31*

An example presented in *table 31* contains terms denoting different types of tanks. First type *assault tank* is a complex term made of two words *assault* “designed for use in combat” (2004:18) and *tank* “an armoured fighting vehicle fitted with tracks and a gun” (2004:241). Overall meaning of this term is a tank used for combat. Another type of tank is *intimate support tanks* “a tank which is attached to an infantry platoon for a specific phase of an attack and which fights alongside that platoon throughout the action” (2004:130). In the Lithuanian passage both of English complex terms are translated using the same one word term *šarvuotis* that refers to “šarvuotoji ratinė arba vikšrinė kovos mašina kariams vežti ir mūšyje juos remti ugnimi.” (2008:573). Definition of the Lithuanian term is quite wide and it incorporates all armoured vehicles used to carry people. On the other hand, English terms have quite narrow meaning.

Following passage taken from *Leading Marines* and *Vadovavimas Jūrų Pėstininkams* is one more example of the globalization technique use in the military terminology translation:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| […] Marines clamber out of their *landing craft* into water of unknown depth. (Leading Marines 1995:11) | […] jūrų pėstininkus išsikraustyti iš *laivų* į nežinoma gylį. (VJP 1995:13) |

*Table 32*

English military term *landing craft* refers to “a type of a small boat with a flat bottom used to carry troops and vehicles from a transport ship to a beach” (2004:139). In this case a complex English term is translated into Lithuanian using globalization technique. In the Lithuanian sentence English terms are translated with Lithuanian word *laivas* that in English would mean *ship*. Though *Karinis Anglų-Lietuvių Kalbų Žodynas* provides following translation of *landing craft –* išlaipinimo priemonė(2003:55). Despite the fact that there is the Lithuanian equivalent of the term *landing craft* translation uses generic word *laivas*. This particular translation decision one could ascribe to the case of text-specific translation problems.

One more example of globalization strategy use for translation of terms denoting military equipment taken from *Leading Marines* and *Vadovavimas Jūrų Pėstininkams* is presented below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| He transferred to an *LVT* which had to make three attempts […]. (Leading Marines 1995:10) | Jis grįžo prie *laivo*, kuris turėjo padaryti tris mėginimus […]. (VJP 1995:12) |

*Table 33*

In the English sentence the abbreviation *LVT* stands for “an American-designed amphibious tractor. Full form: landing vehicle tracked” (2004:147). A complex English language term has a very narrow meaning and is used to name the specific type of vehicle. Whereas, Lithuanian one word term *laivas* has very broad meaning and includes all type of vessels. Once more the translation was based on the globalization technique. In this particular case the decision to use globalization technique could have been caused by the fact that English term has no equivalent in the Lithuanian language. This instance of the translation difficulty was triggered by the culture specific translation problem.

The next example taken from *Leading Marines* and *Vadovavimas Jūrų Pėstininkams* illustrates use of globalization technique in translating informal military language:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| […] being which comes after the rite of passage through *boot camp* […]. (Leading Marines 1995:61) | Tai žymė mūsų viduje, ateinanti po ritualo *stovykloje* ar […]. (VJP 1995:65) |

*Table 34*

Once again the translation problem here is in rendering informal military term *boot camp,* which refers to “US an army training establishment for new recruits (usually with a particularly harsh regime) (informal)” (2004:32), into the Lithuanian language. The decision made here was to use the globalization technique and translate term *boot camp* as *stovykloje* wich corresponds to the English *camp*. The meaning of the term *stovyklai* in Lithuanian languageis “laikinoji kariuomenės stovėjimo, buvimo vieta, pvz., karo belaisvių, koncentracijos, įtvirtintoji; išrenkama ir įrengiama ne gyvenvietėse kovos, mokymo ir kt. Uždaviniams vykdyti.” (2008:558). The meaning of Lithuanian one word term *stovykla* is much wider that the meaning of English complex term *boot camp*. Once more the absence of close equivalent in Lithuanian language was one of the reasons for using the globalization technique. This translation difficulty can be ascribed to the intercultural translation problems.

Globalization technique in military terminology translation is used to translate more specific terms with more abstract words. For instance, different types of *tanks* presented in the English text were rendered into Lithuanian by using one term. Overall, in the analysis there were more than ten examples of globalization. English terms translated with the help of globalization technique had no equivalents in the Lithuanian military terminology. These were terms denoting specific military equipment and other items used exclusively by a particular military organization.

## 4.5 Transformation in Military Terminology Translation

Transformation is a translation technique, that involves modification of the term which makes it more explicit to the reader but at the same time conveys the initial meaning (Davies 2003:86). This translation technique in the military context is used to make the translation more reader friendly by inserting terms that are more familiar to the reader at the same time preserving the initial meaning of the original terminology.

First example of the transformation technique is presented in the table below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Pickets *2 ft* and *6 ft*(TCTTF 2001:176) | 50 ir 150 cm kuolai (PRKT 2002:172) |

 *Table 35*

In this particular example transformation technique is used to translate the imperial measurement units into metrical measurement system. When using transformation technique the initial meaning of the term is preserved, that is 2 fit is equal in length to 50 cm, the only change made by transformation was introducing metrical measurement units instead of imperial. In this case the translation difficulty was caused by intercultural translation problem.

The second example of transformation technique usage also involves measurement units, but in this case it is weight:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *1 lb* demolition charge(TCTTF 2001:176) | *400g* sprogfinimo užtaisas(PRKT 2002:172) |

*Table 36*

Similar to the previous example transformation was used to translate imperial weight units into metrical weight system. As in the case with length *1 lb* is equal to *400 g* therefore the translation only changes the units in which the weight is presented. This translation difficulty was caused by intercultural translation problems.

One more example of transformation technique applied to the transformation of military terminology is presented in the table below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| […] to create a hole *one foot* in diameter in a brick wall *20 inches* thick. Another 300 rounds approximately are necessary to enlarge the hole to *two feet* […]. (TCTTF 2001:184) | […] padaryti *25cm* skersmens angą *50 cm* storio plytų sienoje, reikia maždaug šimto 7,62 šovinių. Norint padidinti tą angą iki *50 cm* [...]. (PRKT 2002:181) |

*Table 37*

As in the previous two examples, here transformation is used to render the imperial measurement system into metrical. One can notice obvious change in the text, but the meaning of the terms presented in the original passage is preserved in the translation. What is more, this translation technique enables all Lithuanian readers to understand the information provided. If imperial measurement system would have been preserved majority of the readers would not understand the provided information.

 Use of transformation is quite restricted in the context of military terminology. Very often this translation technique serves as means of presenting information in reader friendly way ensuring it is understandable for wide audience. Good example of transformation was translation of imperial measurement system units into metrical units. Therefore, this translation technique in the military context has an explanatory function.

## 4.6 Preservation in Military Terminology Translation

Preservation is the translating technique that allows using the source language term in the translation (Davies 2003:72). In the case of military terminology translation this technique is quite rare. Only a small number of international terms is preserved in the Lithuanian terminology. These terms are used to name specific weapons or refer to well established military or political organizations. However, in some type of military text preservation device is quite frequent. Very often these texts are informal military text or translations of a bad quality. Consider following example of preservation technique taken from *Leading Marines* and *Vadovavimas Jūrų Pėstininkams*:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| […] the *lance corporal*  reached up to feel the stars to make sure that the man […]. (Leading Marines 1995:36) | […] *kapralas* pakilo tam, kad pajaustų žvaigždutes, kad įsitikintų […]. (VJP 1995:38) |

*Table 38*

A word *kapralas* in Lithuanian translation is used as an equivalent of English term *lance corporal*. First of all, a term *kapralas* is not used in the Lithuanian military ranks system. According to the *Karybos Enciklopedinis Žodynas,* Lithuanian equivalent of English military rank *lance corporal* is “Lietuvos kariuomenėje atitinka *grandinį*” (2008:218). In this case it was decided to use preservation technique and adopt the English term to Lithuanian language. This decision may have dual effect on the reader, first it may help to convey the idea of foreignness of the text on the other hand this technique requires the readers to have sufficient knowledge of foreign military terminology in order to comprehend the meaning of the sentence. This translation problem is culture related because it comes from the differences in the rank systems used in two countries.

Preservation is often used for the translation of places and proper names. Translation of proper nouns is not a specific military language translation problem. This type of translation problem is text-specific and depends on the individual choice of translation strategies of the person working on the project. Translation of *Leading Marines* was inconsistent in the representation of geographical place names and proper nouns. Some of the proper nouns and place names were preserved in Lithuanian translation without any changes as in the following example:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| […] the proximity to death, that which *Oliver Wendell Homles*, a famous […]. (Leading Marines 1995:29) | […] kuria *Oliver Wendell Homles*, žinomas […]. (VJP 1995:31) |

*Table 39*

In the example presented above English spelling of the proper nouns is preserved without adding Lithuanian case ending. However, in the following example in *table 40,* taken from *Leading Marines* and *Vadovavimas Jūrų Pėstininkams* partial preservation technique is used:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| […] in 1776 and Marine Lieutenant *Presley O’ Bannon’s* […]. (Leading Marines 1995:7) | […] leitinanto *Presley O. Bannono* […]. (VJP 1995:8) |

*Table 40*

The English spelling of the term is preserved but the Lithuanian case inflections are added. These two examples illustrate the importance of consistence in use of translation strategies. Due to the inconsistent use of translation strategies overall impression of the proper name translation is quite poor.

 Preservation is not very often used in the translation of military terminology. This translation technique involves use of source language terms in the translated text. These may cause some problems on the part of the readers that are not familiar with foreign terminology. What is more preservation is not used in formal military language such as books or manuals. There may be some exceptions such as use of international military terminology. All of the preservation examples used in the analysis were taken from book *Leading Marines* that was quite informal. In the second book, used for the analysis, no examples of preservation were found. This can be explained by the fact that this book *Pėstininkų Rengimas Kuopos Taktika* is a manual used to teach *Company Tactics*. Therefore, language of this manual is highly formal and uses only establish military terminology.

## 4.7 “other techniques” in Military Terminology Translation

Under the title “other” all translation techniques are gathered, that were not included in the main body of the paper. In this chapter the translation strategies and problems are not classified but are grouped into small sets. The first translation problem discussed in this chapter is translation of military abbreviations.

One of the typical features of military language and terminology is excessive use of various abbreviations. English military language uses a lot more abbreviations in its written form than Lithuanian military language. Here are some examples how English military abbreviations are translated into Lithuanian military language:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| The *FUP* and *LD* should be as close …. (PRKT 2002:93) | *Mūšio rikiutės formavimo vieta* ir *atakos pradžios linija* turi būti kaip […]. (TCTTF 2001:90) |

*Table 41*

First abbreviation used in the English passage is *FUP* and its full form is *forming-up point* in the *Dictionary of Mlitary Terms* it is defined as “a place where soldiers or vehicles of a grouping get into tactical formation before commencing the next phase of an operation. Abbreviation FUP” (2004:101). This abbreviation in the Lithuanian sentence is translated as *Mūšio rikiutės formavimo vieta* this term is defined as “paskutinė atakosešelono užimama vieta prieš pereinant atakos pradžios liniją; vieta, iš kurios puolančiosios pajėgos vykdo ataką” (2008:686). Lithuanian term is equivalent in meaning to the English term.

Second abbreviation used in English sentence *LD* which stands for *line of departure* dictionary definition of this term is “a real or imaginary line, the crossing of which marks the start of an advance, attack or other offensive operation” (2004:144). A term *atakos pradžios linija* in the dictionaryis defined as“linija, nustatyta atakos dalinių išžygiavimui suderinti” (2008:325). The meaning of the Lithuanian term corresponds with the meaning of English term. According to the example in *table 41*, one can see that Lithuanian military language uses full forms whereas English military language uses abbreviations. This tendency of translating English military abbreviations using complete terms was observed throughout whole book *Pėstininkų Rengimas Kuopos Taktika*. None of the English terms were preserved in the Lithuanian translation. What is more, Lithuanian military language used very little abbreviations.

Here is one more illustration of how English military abbreviations are translated into Lithuanian language. Following examples were taken from the book *Leading Marines*. One will see the immediate difference in how the abbreviations are treated in these two books.

Here are some examples of English military abbreviations translation into Lithuanian language:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Scattered in three different *LZs* […]. (Leading Marines 1995:25) | Išsimėtę trijose skirtingose *išsilaipinimo zonose* […]. (VJP 1995:27) |

*Table 42*

Here English complex term *LZ* which full form is *landing zone* and is defined as“an area of ground selected for the landing or pick-up of troops by helicopter”(2004:80). In Lithuanian passage English term *landing zone* is translated by a complex term *išsilaipinimo zonose* (2003:55).

In the following example preservation technique is used in translating English military abbreviation:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| […] the development of the *combined action program* *(CAP).* (Leading Marines 1995:32) | […] buvo *kombinuotos veiksmo programos (CAP)* sukūrimas. (VJP 1995:35) |

*Table 43*

In his case English complex term *combined action program* was translated into Lithuanian as *kombinuotos veiksmo programos* the English abbreviation was not translated and was preserved in the Lithuanian translation.

However, in some cases English term abbreviation is preserved in the Lithuanian text without providing any explanations as in the following example taken from *Leading Marines* and *Vadovavimas Jūrų Pėstininkams*:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| […] to provide continuous security from the *VC*. (Leading Marines 1995:32) | […] užtikrinti nepaliaunamą saugumą iš *VC*. (VJP 1995:35) |

*Table 44*

In the example provided above English term abbreviation were preserved in the Lithuanian translation. However, no explanation of the abbreviations were provided in the Lithuanian text. This made the translation to fail its main purpose to render the key idea of the sentence because the main idea is not translated and presented properly. Moreover, the readers of the translated text will assume that this is Lithuanian military term abbreviation because nothing in the text indicates its origin. The following translation problem is text specific.

 Therefore, the best solution of military abbreviation treatment is their translation into Lithuanian language. Separate attention deserves discussion on the translation of military ranks terminology. Some of the military ranks terms are quite easy to translate from English language into Lithuanian and back. But is some cases the problems may be caused even by the wrong orthographical representation of the term in the English text. Consider the following sentence:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| […] responsibility not limited to officers, *staff noncommissioned officers*, *or non-commissioned officers.* (Leading Marines 1995:9) | […] atsakomybė , neribota karininkams, *štabo puskarininkiams* ar *puskarininkiams*. (VJP 1995:11) |

*Table 45*

Here the problem is in orthographical representation of a term *non-commissioned officers.* If written without a hyphen in *Karybos Enciklopedinis Žodynas* this term is translated as “*linktinis”* (2008:324), but when the term is hyphenated it’s meaning changes to “*puskarininkis”* (2008:467). Therefore, it is hard to decide if the translation of the following term was correct. Thought, from the context it is obvious that here the author is talking about military personal of higher rank that “*liktinis”.* Still this may cause some confusion on the part of the competent reader. This translation difficulty may be ascribed to the text-specific translation problems.

The next example shown in *table 46* illustrates what translation problems one can come across while translating military rank terminology:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Whether a squad leader, *first sergeant*, battalion commander… (Leading Marines 1995:23)  | Nepaisant ar skyriaus vadas, *vyresnysis seržantas*, bataliono vadas ….(VJP 1995:25) |

*Table 46*

In this case English military rank term *first sergeant* in Lithuanian is translated as *vyresnysis seržantas,* which in Lithuania military ranks system is second highest rank of sergeant. However, *Karybos Enciklopedinis Žodynas* suggests that equivalent of *first sergeant* in Lithuanian military rank system is term *viršila* which is the highest sergeant rank in Lithuanian military system (2008:689). In English military rank system *first sergeant* is “a senior non-commissioned officer (SNCO) in the army or marines”. Though both Lithuanian terms *vyresnysis seržantas* and *viršila* can be used as a translation of *first sergeant* according to the *Karybos Enciklopedinis Žodynas* the better translation would be *viršila* (2008:689). Decision to use the term *vyresnysis seržantas* can be explained by the desire to stay as close to the original text as it is possible therefore the decision was to use Lithuanian term that was more close to the original English term. This translation problem in my opinion is a text specific.

Majority of military rank translation problems can be explained by the differences in the military rank systems used by Lithuanian and US military forces. The ranking of the senior officers in Lithuanian and US military is quite similar (see Appendix A) but when we look at the ranking of lower grade, the difference is immediate. However even ranks with the same title may refer to quite different grades of officers. Therefore, when translating military rank terminology from Lithuanian into English one should have good knowledge of ranking gradation in both military systems, responsibilities and grades of each rank. Otherwise, one should always use a specialised dictionary that would provide the possible translations variants of each rank depending on the type of service.

Following examples are taken from the translation book *Leading Marines* its Lithuanian translation *Vadovavimas Jūrų Pėstininkams*. These examples will ilustrates mistakes found while analysing translation of english miltary terminology into lithuanian language.

First example illustrates the misinterpretation of the English term *helo*:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Immediatly two *helos* crashed in flames with Marines aboard […]. (Leading Marines 1995:63) | Tuojau pat du *puolantis kateriai* buvo apimti liepsnų kartu su jūrų pėstininkais […]. (VJP 1995:67) |

*Table 47*

Informal term *helo* (2004:117) stands for *helicopter* in the English sentence and is defined as“an aircraft without wings, which obtains its upward lift by means of horizontally rotating blades (known as rotors), which are fitted to the top of the airframe”(2004:117). However, in the Lithuanian sentence this term is translated as *puolantis kateriai* this term refers to *attacking soldier*. In this case term *helo* was misinterpreted, this could have been cause by the absence of specialised dictionaries or translator’s insufficient knowledge of the subject matter.

In other cases translation of some words was not correct. For example, the mistake made when rendering verb *charge* from English into Lithuanian language:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| An infantryman *charging* a bunker is not […] (Leading Marines 1995:8) | Pėstininkas, *esantis* bunkeryje, nesibaimina […] (VJP 1995:10) |

*Table 48*

The translation misinterpreted the meaning of English verb *charge* which is *Dictionary of Military Tterms* is defined as “a rapid and aggressive movement towards the enemy” (2004:44) with Lithuanian adjective *esantis* which has meaning of being situated somewhere. So the meaning of the Lithuanian sentence is opposite to the meaning of English sentence and talks about infantryman that is placed inside the bunker. This is a text-specific translation problem caused by the wrong lexical choice. Another example of similar error is mistranslation of a military term referring to the military occupation. Consider the following example:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| […] when a *corpsman* came to him. (Leading Marines 1995:12) | […] kai *korpuso vyras* priėjo prie jo.(1995:14) |

*Table 49*

In this example the meaning of the English term *corpsman was* misinterpreted. *Corpsma* in military English is used to refer to “US a specialist soldier trained to give first aid on the battlefield” (2004:59). The mistake was made when the term *corpsman* was separated into its constituent parts that are *corps* and *man* and translated these parts separately as a result the Lithuanian translation was korpuso *vyras* where *korpusas* stands for *corps* and *vyras* for *man*. According to *Karinis Anglų-Lietuvių Kalbų Žodynas* the equivalent Lithuanian term would be *sanitara.* Presumably, this mistake was done due to the insufficient knowledge of the English military terminology.

The last technique used in the military terminology translation is word for word translation. Here are some examples of this translation technique:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| From the first day of *recruit training* […]. (Leading Marines 1995:39) | Nuo pirmos *šauktinių mokymo* dienos iki […]. (VJP 1995:43) |

*Table 50*

English military complex term *recruit training* refers to initial training of a newly-enlisted serviceman (2004:199). *recruit* is defined as “a newly-enlisted serviceman, who is undergoing basic training” (2004:199) and *training* is “the teaching and practice of military skills” (2004:247). Lithuanian equivalent of the English term is *šauktinių* “naujokų šaukimo komisijos sprendimu paskirtas į dalinį”(2008:368) *mokymai* and has the same meaning as an original English term.

 Other military terms that had no equivalent in Lithuanian language were translated literally. Consider the following example:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| From the development of *dive bombing* in Nicaragua […] (Leading Marines 1995:28) | Nuo *bombardavimo pikiruojant* Nikaragvoje, iki […] (VJP 1995:30) |

*Table 51*

English military term *dive bombing* was translated into Lithuanian as *bombardavimas pikiruojant*. After checking all available Lithuanian military dictionaries such term in Lithuanian military vocabulary was not found. Thus, the translator adopted English term into Lithuanian language by translating English term literally. Such translation is one of the devices used in adopting new military terminology into Lithuanian language. Both components of the term *dive bombing* had equivalents in Lithuanian language *dive* was rendered as *pikiruojant* and *bombing* as *bombardavimas* (2008:84,538).

 Word for word translation strategy is often used to translate complex military terms which constituent parts already have Lithuanian equivalents. Following strategy is quite popular, and was used very often in both analysed texts. What is more, this translation is one of the way of introducing new terminology into the Lithuanian military language.

# 5. CONCLUSIONs

After the facts presented above, I would like to draw some final remarks and sum up the findings of this paper. One of the hypotheses raised by this work was to know what translation strategies can be used in the translation of military terminology (Chapter two). Obviously an equivalence as a translation strategy is in the leading place. More that the half of compiled English military terms already had Lithuanian equivalent. This fact indicates that Lithuanian military terminology is growing and developing. Second best military terminology translation device is omission. This translation strategy is often used to omit irrelevant information or unknown terminology. In the third place is the translation strategy of globalization. This strategy is often used to translate specific terms by more neutral word. Word for word translation strategy used quite often to translate complex terms which constituent parts already had Lithuanian equivalents. Moreover this translation strategy is one of the ways of introducing new military terminology into the Lithuanian military vocabuliary.Translation strategy of transformation was used for a several times as well as addition. Due to the specifics of military language these translation strategies will never be in the leading positions. Addition and transformation are used only than when some notion needs to be explained or made more explicit. Preservation as military translation strategy was not very useful. Examples of the creation as a translation strategy used to translate military terminology were not found. In short it is important to note that use of some translation strategies depends on the level of formality of military text. As an example if the text is very formal there will be less examples of preservation or globalization but more of omission. Another hypotheses raised by this work suggested that the modern Lithuanian military terminology was based on the foreign terminology. As a matter of fact, modern Lithuanian military terminology was based on the British and American patterns. Even the first Lithuanian military manuals were prepared with the help of British and American military specialists.

 When talking about translation problems of military language we will find the examples of all three types Interlingual, Intercultural and Text-Specific. From these three the most frequent are Intercultural and Text-Specific translation problems. Intercultural military language translation problems are caused by the differences in the structure and historical development of the armed forces in Lithuania and English speaking countries. Text-specific problems cannot be generalized, usually they differ from text to text and depend on the translation strategies applied translating a particular military text.

 In the actual analysis of military terminology translation we have looked at translation of forty seven military terms. These figures do not present the real amount of translation analysed, they only show which of the translation techniques were used and which were the most popular. Military rank translation was the main problem. American military rank system is more elaborate and has much more items. Some of the American rank terms had ready equivalent in Lithuanian rank terminology these were primarily the highest military ranks. Those rank terms that could not be rendered into Lithuanian were preserved. Translation of military equipment terminology was less problematic than translation of the rank items. Once more a lot of English military terms had equivalent in Lithuanian language. However, translation of informal and shorten forms of military equipment terms proved to be quite challenging. Good military equipment terminology translation implies use of specialized vocabularies and books. In the case when English military equipment term had no equivalent it was often translated by using globalization and sometimes omission as well as preservation. Weapon terminology was not a problematic field; the majority of the terms had equivalents in Lithuanian language. Those that had no close equivalents were translated using globalization technique. Rendering of military operation terminology from English into Lithuanian involved word for word translation, globalization and omission. In the last section called translation of ‘other’ military terminology almost all translation techniques were used with an exception of localization. In this chapter we introduced some cases of inappropriate use of translation strategies such as word for word translation, omission of important terms, misinterpretation of terminology. Possible reasons that caused these mistakes were also suggested. One of such mistakes is the lack of knowledge of the military lexical field, and the other is the lack of specialized literature such as dictionaries, manuals and books.

After analysing gathered material we can state that modern Lithuanian terminology is based on the military terminology of British and US military organizations. Moreover, due to the differences in structure, level of historical development military terminology of United States of America is richer and more complicated. However, Lithuanian military terminology is rapidly developing as a prove of this statement it can be refered to the fact that in the year 2008 Lithuanian military had issued *Enciklopedinis Karybos Žodynas*.

Still, the issues of Lithuanian military terminology development have to be investigated on the wider scale. As mentioned in the thesis very little is known about development and etymology of early military terminology, and even less is known about modern military terminology. Moreover, due to the lack of material for the analysis of English military language translation into Lithuanian language it is very hard to make any generalizations. The tendency is that Lithuanian military terminology rejects informal English terms by omitting them or using globalization and adopts formal terminology by preserving it.

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# APPENDIX A: Military Ranks of the United States and Lithuanian Armed Forces

Military Ranks of the United States

Source *Dictionary of Military Terms.* 2004. London: A&C Black.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Army | Marines | Navy | Air Force |
| General of theArmy (wartime) |  | Fleet Admiral(wartime) | General of the AirForce (wartime) |
| General | General | Admiral | General |
| Lieutenant General | Lieutenant General | Vice Admiral | Lieutenant General |
| Major General | Major General | Rear AdmiralUpper Half | Major General |
| Brigadier General | Brigadier General | Rear AdmiralLower Half | Brigadier General |
| Colonel | Colonel | Captain | Colonel |
| Lieutenant Colonel | Lieutenant Colonel | Commander | Lieutenant Colonel |
| Major | Major | LieutenantCommander | Major |
| Captain | Captain | Lieutenant | Captain |
| First Lieutenant | First Lieutenant | Lieutenant JuniorGrade | First Lieutenant |
| Second Lieutenant | Second Lieutenant | Ensign | Second Lieutenant |
| **End of officer rank** | **End of officer rank** | **End of officer rank** | **End of officer rank** |
| Chief WarrantOfficer 2-5 | Chief WarrantOfficer 2-5 | Chief WarrantOfficer 2-4 |  |
| Chief WarrantOfficer 1 | Chief WarrantOfficer 1 | Chief WarrantOfficer 1 (nolonger in use) |  |
| Sergeant Major ofthe Army | Sergeant Major ofthe Marine Corps | Master Chief PettyOfficer of theNavy | Chief MasterSergeant of the AirForce |
| CommandSergeant Major &Sergeant Major | Sergeant Major &Master GunnerySergeant | Fleet/ CommandMaster Chief PettyOfficer & MasterChief Petty Officer | Command ChiefMaster Sergeant,Chief MasterSergeant & FirstSergeant |
| First Sergeant &Master Sergeant | First Sergeant &Master Sergeant | Senior Chief PettyOfficer | Senior MasterSergeant & FirstSergeant |
| Sergeant FirstClass | Gunnery Sergeant | Chief Petty Officer | Master Sergeant &First Sergeant |
| Staff Sergeant | Staff Sergeant | Petty Officer 1stClass | Technical Sergeant |
| Sergeant | Sergeant | Petty Officer 2ndClass | Staff Sergeant |
| Corporal &Specialist | Corporal | Petty Officer 3rdClass | Senior Airman |
| Private First Class | Lance Corporal | Seaman | Airman First Class |
| Private | Private First Class | SeamanApprentice | Airman |
| Private | Private | Seaman Recruit | Airman Basic |

Lithuanian Military Ranks

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Army  | Navy  | Air Force |
| Generolas leitenantas | Viceadmirolas | Generolas leitenantas |
| Generolas majoras | Kontradmirolas | Generolas majoras |
| Brigados generolas | Flotilės admirolas | Brigados generolas |
| Pulkininkas | Jūrų kapitonas | Pulkininkas |
| Pulkininkas leitenantas | Komandoras | Pulkininkas leitenantas |
| Majoras | Komandoras leitenantas | Majoras |
| Kapitonas | Kapitonasleitenantas | Kapitonas |
| Vyresnysisleitenantas | Vyresnysisleitenantas | Vyresnysisleitenantas |
| Leitenantas | Leitenantas | Leitenantas |
| Vyresnysis puskarininkis | Vyresnysis puskarininkis | Vyresnysis puskarininkis |
| Puskarininkis | Puskarininkis | Puskarininkis |
| Jaunesnysispuskarininkis | Jaunesnysispuskarininkis | Jaunesnysispuskarininkis |
| Viršila | Laivūnas | Viršila |
| Vyresnysisseržantas | Vyresnysisseržantas | Vyresnysisseržantas |
| Seržantas | Seržantas | Seržantas |
| Jaunesnysisseržantas | Jaunesnysisseržantas | Jaunesnysisseržantas |
| Grandinis | Grandinis | Grandinis |
| Eilinis | Jūreivis | Eilinis |

Lithuania military rank system was taken from official web-site of *Lietuvos Respublikos Krašto Apsaugos Ministerija* <http://www.kam.lt/accessibility/index.php/lt/140203/>

# APPENDIX b: MILItARY TERMINOLOGY

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Term  | Definition  | Etymology  | Lithuania equivalent |
| 1 | War | 1. an armed conflict betweennations to declare war on someone to state officially that you are in a state of war with someone to be on a war footing to be at full strength and fully equipped and prepared to fighta war 2. used in names of particularwars the Crimean War the FirstWorld War | Late Middle English 13-15c, Anglo Norman 13c, Old Northern French, Old French | Karas –Ginkluotas susidūrimas tarp valstybių, valstybių koalicijų ar visuomenės sluoksnių; santykiai tarp dviejų valstybių po kurios nors valstybės (valstybių koalicijų) karo paskelbimo arba nuo karo veiksmų pradžios. Jie pasireiškia diplomatinių, prekybos, finansinių ryšių nutraukimu, priešo valstybinio turto konfiskavimu, prekybos laivų rekvizavimu, internavimu ir kt. Pagrindine kovos forma karo metu − ginkluotoji kova. Apie karą pranešama neutralioms šalims. Karas Baigiasi sudarius taikos sutartį arba kuriai nors valstybei (valstybių koalicijai) kapituliavus. Skiriami tokie karų tipai: karas tarp valstybių, pilietinis, partizaninis, nacionalinis išsivadavimo karai. Taip pat Karai skiriami pagal karinius techninius požymius – naudojant įprastinius ginklus (nebranduolinis), masinio naikinimo ginklus (pvz., brand. ginklą – brand.); pagal karo veiksmų būdus – manevrinis ir pozicinis; pagal mastą – visuotinis (globalusis), pasaulinis, ribotasis ir mažasis, karinis konfliktas; pagal trukmę – greitasis; pagal kariaujančių valstybių sudėtį – dvipusis ir koalicinis. Šiuolaikiniame pasaulyje labiausiai paplitę subregioniniai, ribotieji karai ir karai valstybės viduje. Nauja karinės priešpriešos forma – taikos paramos operacija. Gotiškas žodys  |
| 2 | Army | the branch of a state’s armed forces which operates on land (e.g. infantry, armour and artillery) 2. a tactical grouping of two or more corps  | Old French 17c | Armija, karuomenėOperatyvinis junginys, didesnis už korpusą, tačiau mažesnis už armijų grupę. Paprastai susideda iš dviejų ar daugiau korpusų. Šiuolaikinėje kariuomenėje yra tokios armijos: atskiroji, lauko (bendrųjų pajėgų), tankų, raketų, oro, ir kitu. XX a. įvairių šalių ginkluotosios pajėgos dar buvo dengimo, įsibrovimo, mechanizuotoji, observacinė, oro desanto, raitoji, tankų armija ir kitos. Atsirado kaip operatyvinis junginys XIX a. pr. Rusijoje, Prancūzijoje, vėliau – Prūsijoje, Japonijoje ir kitur. valstybėse. I pasaul. Kare Vokietijoje buvo 15 armiju Prancūzijoje – 10, D. Britanijoje, Austrijoje–Vengrijoje ir Rusijoje – 15. II pasaul. karo pab. vien SSRS veikiančioje kariuomenėje buvo 76 bendrųjų pajėgų ir 10 tankų armijų. Po II pasaul. Karo tobulėjo organizacinė armija struktūra, didėjo jų kovinis pajėgumas vykdant uždavinius įprastinių ir masinio naikinimo ginklų naudojimo sąlygomis.  |
| 3 | Artillery | 1. a general title for large-calibre guns, missiles and air-defence weapons 2. a branch of the army which uses these weapons  | Old French 14c | Artilerija1 SP rūšis, kurią sudaro artilerijos vienetai, esantys bendrųjų pajėgų vienetų sudėtyje, atskirieji artilerijos daliniai ir junginiai. 2. ginklų rūšis: pabūklai (haubicos, patrankos, minosvaidžiai ir kt.) ir jų judėjimo priemonės; šaudmenys; kovinio aprūpinimo (ugnies valdymo, žvalgybos, šaudymo aprūpinimo) priemonės.  |
| 4 | Attack | an offensive use of force in order to achieve an objective (e.g. the capture of ground) hasty attack, quick attack an attack which is mounted without the opportunity to first carry out full reconnaissance, planning and preparation, verb to act offensively against an enemy, a position, etc. | French | Ataka-lemiama puolimo fazė, kai koviniai vienetai, orlaiviai, laivai ar jų grupės, veržliai judėdami kovos rikiuote, intensyviai slopina ir naikina priešą visomis turimomis priemonėmis. Ataka gali būti dieninė ar naktinė; pagal veiksmų kryptį – frontalioji, į sparną arba į užnugarį; pagal veiksmų pobūdį – lanksčioji, staigioji, ataka iš žygio ir kitost.; pagal vykdymo pajėgas − pėstininkų, tankų, kavalerijos, oro, oro desanto, jūrų, jūrų desanto ir kitos.  |
| 5 | Automatic weapon | a firearm which will continueto reload itself and fire for as longas pressure is applied to the trigger (e.g. a machine-gun) |  | Automatinis ginklas- šaunamieji ginklai, kuriuose parako dujų ir kt. šaltinių energija naudojama ginklui iš naujo užtaisyti ir iššauti (ginklai, kuriuose automatizuotas tik užtaisymas, aukštumà 61 vad. Pusiau automatiniais). |
| 6 | Battalion | a tactical and administrative army grouping of three or more companies or equivalentsized groupings. Abbreviation Bn COMMENT: British tank and artillery battalions are known as regiments, as are battalion-sized units of certain supporting arms (such as engineers).American armoured cavalry battalions are known as squadrons, although normal armoured units use the term battalion. In some contexts,British infantry battalions traditionally use the word regimental as an adjective relating to the battalion: e.g. Regimental Sergeant Major (RSM), regimental aid post (RAP). A British armoured brigade might consist of two armoured or mechanized infantry battalions and one armoured regiment or, alternatively, two armoured regiments and one infantry battalion, with artillery and supporting arms. On operations, these units are broken down and combined into battle groups. As an example, an armoured infantry battle group might consist of two infantry companies and one squadron of tanks, which are organized into two company and squadron groups and a squadron and company group under the command of the infantry battalion HQ. The exact composition will vary according to the tactical requirement at the time. In the US Army, a battle group is known as a task force, while company and squadron groups and squadron and company groups are known as company teams. | First t xvi, French battaillon | Batalionas-pagrindinis sausumos, oro desanto, kranto ir kitų pajėgų taktinis vienetas. Paprastai Yra brigados (pulko) sudėtyje arba būna atskirasis dalinys. Batalionas būna: pėstininkų (mechanizuotasis, motorizuotųjų pėstininkų, motorizuotųjų šaulių, šaulių, pėstininkų aeromobilusis), tankų, parašiutų desantinis, desantinis šturmo, jūrų pėstininkų, žvalgybos (žvalgybos aeromobilusis), armijos aviacijos, inžinerinis, ryšių, elektroninės kovos, automobilių, logistikos, medicinos ir kt. JAV motorizuotųjų pėstininkų (pėstininkų) batalione yra vadovybė, 3 motorizuotųjų pėstininkų (pėstininkų) kuopos, štabo ir ugnies paramos kuopos. |
| 7 | Battery | a company- sized artillery grouping with six or more guns Abbreviation Bty 2. a power source for portable electrical equipment | First t xvi, Old French batterie | Baterija- artilerijos ugnies ir taktinis padalinys, atitinkantis kuopą ar panašų padalinį kitose pajėgų rūšyse. Gali būti atskiroji (brigados, pulko, kranto artilerijos) arba būti artilerijos divizionų (batalionų, brigadų, pulkų) sudėtyje. Baterija sudaro 2−3 ugnies būriai, valdymo būrys arba skyrius; dar gali būti 3−4 priešakinių stebėtojų grupės ir rekognoskuotės grupė; gali turėti 2−8 pabūklus (minosvaidžius, reaktyvinės artilerijos kovos mašinas arba PTVR). Baterija taip pat vadinama Artilerinės žvalgybos (topografijos, garsagaudos, radiotechniniai ir kt.) padaliniai. Raketų daliniuose yra leidimo ir techninės Batarejos. Dar yra kranto gynybos batareja |
| 8 | Battle | noun a prolonged engagement between large numbers of opposing troops | First t xiii, Middle English batai-le, Old French battaille | Kova, mūšis *v* kovoti, kautis - priešų susirėmimas, mūšis, kautynės. |
| 9 | Battlefield | The ground on which a battles is fought |  | Mūšio laukas-vietovė ir oro erdvė virš jos, kur vykdomi kovos veiksmai. |
| 10 | Bazooka | a hand-held anti-tank rocket launcher | First t, world warIIFrench | Bazooka, lengvasis prieštankinis pabūklas |
| 11 | Battleship | noun a large armoured warship, equipped with heavy guns, which is used to destroy enemy warships and provide naval gunfire support (NGS) to land forces  |  | Linijinis laivas- turintis galingą artileriją didelis šarvuotas karo laivas visų klasių laivams jūros mūšyje ir kranto objektams artilerijos ugnimi naikinti. |
| 12 | Bayonet | noun a stabbing blade attached to the muzzle of a rifle or assault weapon to charge bayonets to level the bayonet at an enemy prior to charging at him verb to stab someone with a bayonet | First t xvii, French baionnette | durtuvas, bajonetas- duriamasis ginklas; durtuvas, kurio kotas įstatomas į šautuvo vamzdžio kanalą. Šaudant durtuvas išimamas iš vamzdžio.Lithuanian derivative |
| 13 | Bear | noun a NATO name for the Soviet-designed TU-95 strategic bomber aircraft |  | No established equivalent found |
| 14 | Bearskin; bearskin cap | noun a tall ceremonial headdress traditionally worn by guards infantry soldiers COMMENT: The bearskin should never be confused with the busby, which is a similar but much shorter headdress traditionally worn by cavalry soldiers. |  | No established equivalent found |
| 15 | Berm | an artificial bank ofearth or sand used as a barrier or fortification COMMENT: Berms were extensively used by both the Iraqis and coalition forces during the Gulf War of 1991. | First t xviii, French berme | Berma- horizontali aikštelė apkaso, užtvankos, kanalo, karjero ar kt. iškasos šlaite. Apkaso Berma − 10−15 cm pločio horizontali žemės juosta tarp apkaso griovio ir pylimo (brustvero). Laiko apkaso perdangos sijas, neleidžia žemėms nuo pylimo byrėti į apkasą; šaudant ant Bermos remiamasi alkūnėmis, dedami šoviniai, granatos ir kita |
| 16 | Blackbird | SR-71 |  | No established equivalent found |
| 17 | Blackhawk | An American-designed UH-60 utility/ transport helicopter |  | No established equivalent found |
| 18 | Blackjack | a NATO name for the Soviet-designed TU-160 strategic bomber aircraft |  | No established equivalent found |
| 19 | Bivouac |  an improvised shelter A campsite of improvised shelters verb to sleep outside without proper tents | First t xviii, French bivouac | Improvizuota priedanga, stovykla *v* nakvoti lauke improvizuotoje priedangojeStovykla derivative form |
| 20 | Blinder | noun a NATO name for the TU-22 medium bomber aircraft |  | No establish equivalent found |
| 21 | bloodless coup | Noun a seizure of power achieved without bloodshed |  | No established equivalent found |
| 22 | BMNT | noun US first light. Full form beginning of morning nautical twilight |  | No establish equivalent found |
| 23 | Cadet | noun a schoolboy or girl who is a member of an official organization, which is designed to give young people a taste of life in the armed forces | First t xvii, French cadet | ­kariūnas- karys, besimokantis Lietuvos arba užsienio mokymo institucijose, kurią baigusiems suteikiamas karininko laipsnis. Kitose valstybėse –kariūnas vadinamas. kadetais, kursantais ir kitaip |
| 24 | Calibre |  the internal diameter of a gun barrel 2. The external diameter of a projectile  | First t xvi, French calibre | Kalibras-vidinis šaunamojo ginklo vamzdžio skersmuo; didžiausias sviedinių (minų, kulkų) skersmuo. |
| 25 | campaign | noun a prolonged period of military activity in a specific area or region |  | Kampanija-kelios strateginės ir kitos karinės operacijos sausumos ir jūrų karo veiksmų teatruose, vienijamos bendro sumanymo ir siekiančios svarbių karinių politinių tikslų. Sudaro tam tikrą karo etapą, ppr. Žymima kalendoriniais rėmais (metais, metų laiku ir pan.), ir turi pavadinimą, pvz., „vasaros kampanija“. |
| 26 | cannibalize | verb to use damaged or defective equipment as a source of spare parts  |  | No established equivalent found |
| 27 | CEP | noun an area surrounding an intended target within which a ballistic missile or stick of bombs might land |  | No established equivalent found |
| 28 | colour | noun a ceremonial flag of a unit or sub-unit |  | Vė̃liava-valstybės atributas, jos valstybingumo ir nepriklausomybės simbolis. Lietuvos Respublikos kariuomenės daliniai ir mokymo įstaigos turi savo vėliavas, kurios simbolizuoja žuvusiųjų kovoje už Lietuvos nepriklausomybę šlovę ir primena kiekvienam kariui šventą pareigą tarnauti Lietuvos Respublikai, nesigailint jėgų ir gyvybės ginti jos laisvę ir nepriklausomybę |
| 28 | Combat | noun fighting withthe enemy; verb to take effective action against something | First t xvi, French combat, combattre | Kova-priešų susirėmimas, mūšis, kautynės. |
| 29 | dead ground | noun an area of ground which provides cover from view |  | Nenaikinamoji erdvė- 1. plotas, į kurį sviediniams (minoms) Kristi trukdo priedangos ketera; 2. Ginklo apšaudomas plotas, kuriame taikinys negali būti naikinamas iš šios ugnies (leidimo) pozicijos; Nenaikinamoji erdvė priklauso nuo ginklo konstrukcijos ir balistinių savybių, vietovės reljefo,priedangos, už kurios išsidėstė ginklas, aukščio ir ugnies pozicijos nutolimo nuo šios priedangos. |
| 30 | dogfight | noun a battle between aircraft |  | No established equivalent found |
| 31 | emplane | verb to go onboard an aircraft |  | No established equivalent found |
| 32 | enlist | verb to join the armed forces as a career |  | Stoti į karo tarnybą |
| 33 | exploitation | Noun a continuation of a successful attack after the objective has been taken, in order to destroy the enemy’s ability to conduct an orderly withdrawal or organize a defence or counter attack |  | sėkmė̃s plėtójimas-vadų, štabų ir pajėgų veiksmai didelei puolimo spartai palaikyti ir operacijos (mūšio) tikslams pasiekti nustatytu laiku. Sėkmė plėtojama smogiant pajėgų ir ugnies smūgius, didinant pastangas, įtraukiant į mūšį 2-ąjį ešeloną ar rezervą, pergrupuojant pajėgas.  |
| 34 | esprit de corps | Noun a French phrase meaning a feeling of devotion to and pride in your unit or grouping |  | Noun kolektyvumo, susibūrimo dvasia |
| 35 | exfiltrate | verb to break down a grouping into smaller groups which can withdraw by different routes through territory controlled by the enemy |  | No established equivalent found |
| 36 | Field rank  | noun any armyrank above captain and below general |  | No established equivalent found |
| 37 | fifth-columnist | noun an agent or saboteur operating secretly within the territory of an enemy state |  | No established equivalent found |
| 38  | First dogwatch | noun the period of duty from 1600–1800hrs |  | No established equivalent found |
| 39  | flail | noun a set of revolving chains attached to the front of a tank or armoured engineer vehicle, designed to clear a way through a minefield by detonating the mines in its path |  | Grandinis minų trasas |
| 40 | flechette | noun an anti- personnel projectile in the form of a tiny dart, designed to be released in large numbers by certain types of explosive |  | No established equivalent found |
| 41 | foray | noun an operation into enemy territory (usually a raid or reconnaissance) |  | Noun-antpuolis, plėšimas verb užpulti, plėšikauti |
| 42 | foxhole | noun US a hole in the ground used by infantrymen as a fire position and as shelter from enemy fire |  | šaulio skyrelis- būrio arba skyriaus apkaso, tranšėjos, susisiekimo eigos dalis šauliui (kulkosvaidininkui, granatsvaidininkui) šaudyti. |
| 43 | frenzy | adverb the target has not been destroyed |  | No established equivalent found |
| 44 | fuselage | noun the mainbody of an aircraft |  | Orlaivio liemo-orlaivio dalis, jungianti sparnus, variklius, vairus, važiuoklę. |
| 45 | fusillade | noun a prolongedperiod of firing of small guns |  | No established equivalent found |
| 46 | garrison | noun troops who occupy a fortress or town in order to defend it |  | Įgula-kai kurių valstybių karinė organizacinė struktūra; kariniai vienetai ir įstaigos, išsidėstę nuolat arba laikinai gyvenvietėje, mieste arba vietovėje; turi nustatytas ribas. Įgula turi savo viršininką, joje organizuojama įgulos tarnyba ir sargybos. 5. garrison, гарнизон – kariniai vienetai, ginantys įtvirtintą poziciją (tvirtovę, įtvirtintą gynybinį statinį). |
| 47 | GB | noun a type of nerve agent. Full form methylisopropoxyfluorophosphineoxide. Also called Sarin |  | zarinas – GB |
| 48 | Ghillie, gillie suit | noun a camouflaged suit worn by a sniper, consisting of a set of khaki overalls with large quantities of scrim sewn onto it, in order to break up the outline of his body |  | No established equivalent found |
| 49 | General  | noun 1. a senior army commander (not necessarily holding the rank of general) 2. US a senior rank inthe British army or marines |  | Generolas- 1. Ginkluotųjų Pajėgų vyriausiųjų karininkų laipsnis. Lietuvos kariuomenėje nustatyti tokie generolų laipsniai: brigados generolas, generolas majoras, generolas leitenantas |
| 50 | general staff | noun a staff which has supreme control over a state’s armed forces |  | Generalinis štabas- vyriausiasis kai kurių valstybių Ginkluotujų Pajėgų valdymo organas taikos ir karo metu. |
| 51 | glide bomb | noun an aerodynamic bomb which is released by an aircraft several kilometres from its target and which then makes a ballistic descent to the target controlled by a guidance system |  | No establised equivalent found |
| 52 | goose-egg | noun a tactical map-marking symbol for a defended locality, consisting of a circle or oval, intersected by a symbol for the size of grouping which occupies the locality  |  | No established equivalent found |
| 53 | goose-step | noun a style of ceremonial marching, with raised steps in which the leg is kept straight |  | No established equivalent found |
| 54 | grenade | noun a small bomb designed to be thrown by hand |  | Granata-sprogstamasis šaudmuo kariams kauti ir karo technikai naikinti artimajame mūšyje. skiriama: pagal naudojimo būdą – rankinė, šautuvinė ir granatsvaidžio |
| 55 | guerrilla | noun an irregular soldier fighting against regular troops |  | Partizanas-savanoris ginkluotos kovos dalyvis, veikiantis priešo užnugaryje; asmuo, savanoriškai kovojantis už savo tėvynę ir nepriklausomybę organizuotų ginkluotų darinių sudėtyje priešo užimtoje arba reakcinių režimų kontroliuojamojoje teritorijoje. |
| 56 | gun layer | noun a person who aims an artillery piece |  | No established equivalent found |
| 57 | hangar | noun a large building for the housing of aircraft |  | Angaras-pastatas orlaiviams laikyti, prižiūrėti ir taisyti. Būna antžeminis ir požeminis; tunelinis ir aklagalis (daugiaduris); nuolatinis, surenkamasis metalinis ir pripučiamasis.  |
| 58 | hash marks | Plural noun a stripe sewn on US Army uniforms, one for every two years of active duty |  | No established equivalent found |
| 59 | HEAT | noun an anti-tank projectile with a shaped-charge warhead. Full formhigh explosive anti-tank |  | No establised equivalent found |
| 60 | headquarters | Plural noun 1. an administrative and command centre of a tactical grouping 2. the staff of a headquarters |  | Štabas-pagrindinis Kariuomenės valdymo (vadovavimo) organas karo ir taikos metu. Δ yra visų valstybių Ginkluotųjų Pajėgų . Paprastai. štabas būna batalionuose (divizionuose) ir visuose didesniuose kariniuose vienetuose. štabas yra bendrasis (bendrųjų pajėgų), Ginkluotųjų Pajėgų rūšių, pajėgų rūšių (pvz., artilerijos), specialiųjų pajėgų. Gali būti integruotasis, jungtinis |
| 61 | heave to | verb to bring a ship to a halt |  | No established equivalent found |
| 62 | helipad | noun a prepared landing and take-off area for helicopters  |  | Stragtasparnių tūpimo aikštelė-įrengta aikštelė sraigtasparniams kilti ir tūpti. |
| 63 | H-Hour | noun the time at which an operation is due to begin |  | H valanda-nustatytas laikas, kai operacija ar pratybos prasideda ar turėtų prasidėti. |
| 64 | Hip | noun a NATO name for the Soviet-designed Mi-8 and Mi-17 attack helicopters |  | No established equivalent found |
| 65 | HL | noun a type of blister agent |  | No established equivalent found |
| 66 | hostilities | plural noun military action |  | Karo veiksmai-šalių priešprieša kare. |
| 67 | hot LZ (drop zone) | noun landing zone which is under enemy fire |  | No established equivalent found(drop zone) nusileidimo zona |
| 68 | indent | noun an official request for mmunition, equipment, rations, etc. |  | Oficialus pareikalavimas, paraiška |
| 69 | incoming | noun artillery fire which is landing or about to land on your position  |  | Adjective  |
| 70 | infantry | noun soldiers who fight on foot |  | Pėstininkai-seniausia ir gausiausia sausumos pajėgų rūšis, skirta kautis su priešu bendrajame mūšyje, jo teritorijai užimti arba ginti savąją. Kaunasi pėsčiomis arba kovos mašinomis sąveikaudami su kt. pajėgų rūšimis (tankais, artilerija), naudodami šaulių ir kt. Ginklus. |
| 71 | infestation team  | noun a small special forces grouping, which operates behind enemy lines, directing artillery fire and air strikes |  | No established equivalent found |
| 72 | INMARSAT | noun an insecure satellite telephone system. Full form international maritime satellite  |  | No established equivalent found |
| 73 | insignia | noun a decorative symbol (used to denote the identity of a unit, specialist qualification, rank, etc.) |  | Noun atpažinimo ir pasižymėjimo simboliai, ženklai |
| 74 | intent | noun US a document issued to subordinate commanders, explaining a commander’s idea of how a future operation is likely to proceed  |  | No established equivalent found (noun ketinimas, tikslas) |
| 75 | interdict | verb to deny the enemy the use of something |  | Verb uždrausti, sulaikyti |
| 76 | ITG | noun US a task carried out by pathfinders (i.e. advance reconnaissance, security and marking of a DZ or LZ or beach-landing site). Full form initial terminal guidance  |  | No established equivalent found |
| 77 | jamming | noun an act of blocking the enemy’s radio transmissions by causing interference |  | noun Trukdžiai- reiškiniai, trukdantys technikai normaliai veikti, sukeliantys nustatytų parametrų nukrypimus. Karo technikoje jie trukdo aptikti ir atpažinti taikinį, nustatyti jų koordinates, juos rūšiuoti ir sekti, palaikyti ryšį ir kita.  |
| 78 | killed in action | Adjective killed during an engagement. |  | Žuvęs,- usi mūšyje- kovinių nuostolių rūšis; žmogus žuvo iš karto ar mirė nuo žaizdų ar kitokio sužalojimo iki buvo nugabentas į medicinos punktą.  |
| 79 | lance-corporal | noun the lowest non-nommissioned officer rank in the army or marines (usually second in command (2IC) of a section or equivalent-sized grouping). Abbreviation L/Cpl |  | Jefreitorius, grandinis-kai kuriose valstybėse Sausumos Pajėgų, Karinių Oro Pajėgų ir Karinių Jūros Pajėgų kareivių laipsnis, viena pakopa aukštesnis už eilinį arba jūreivį; kai kur atitinka Karinių Jūros Pajėgų vyresnįjį jūreivį. Lietuvos kariuomenėje atitinka grandinį |
| 80 | landmine | noun an explosive device which is buried in or placed on the surface of the ground, and is designed to detonate when a person steps on it or a vehicle drives over it. Also called mine |  | Noun sausumos mina-sprogmuo arba sausumos mina- (paprastai įdėtas į korpusą), skirtas sausumos transporto priemonėms, laivams arba orlaiviams naikinti ar gadinti, kariams sužeisti, nukauti arba kitaip sužaloti. Gali būti sužadinta tiesioginio poveikio, automatiškai, praėjus tam tikram laikui, ar valdymo priemonėmis. |
| 81 | laser target designator | noun a device which projects a laser beam onto a target in order to illuminate it for a laserguided bomb or missile  |  | Noun lazerinis taikinio rodiklis-prietaisas lazerinės energijos spinduliui, kuris naudojamas specifinei vietai ar objektui žymėti, skleisti. |
| 82 | Last post  | Noun a bugle-call blown in barracs and bases at bedtime (usually around 2200hrs) andalso at military funerals |  | No established equivalent found |
| 83 | LAV | noun an American- designed multi-purpose amphibious armoured fighting vehicle (AFV). Full form light armoured vehicle |  | No established equivalent found |
| 84 | leading aircraftman | noun a junior non-commissioned rank in the air force (equivalent to an experienced private soldier in the army). Abbreviation LAC |  | No established equivalent found |
| 85 | legend | noun the explanatory notes on the symbols shown on a map |  | Noun legenda-trumpas grafinių dokumentų sutartinių ženklų tekstinis aiškinimas. Duomenys, kurių neįmanoma išreikšti grafiškai, rašomi schemų ar žemėlapių užrėmyje. Gali būti pridedama prie grafinių dokumentų kaip aiškinamasis raštas. |
| 86 | levy | noun soldiers who are forced to join the army |  | No established equivalent found |
| 87 | liaison officer | Noun an officer who acts as a link between one tactical grouping and another or between a headquarters and its subordinate groupings. Abbreviation LO |  | Noun sąveiklos karininkas-štabo karininkas, pasiųstas į aukštesnįjį štabą, pavaldžių ir paramos karinių vienetų štabus ryšiui palaikyti, įsakymams (paliepimams), informacijai apie situaciją perduoti, kt. Atsakingoms užduotims vykdyti. Paprastai. Skiriami aviacijos, oro desanto, oro transporto, sausumos pajėgų sąveiklos karininkas . Kartais vadinami. Ryšio karininkas.  |
| 88 | lieutenant-commander | noun an officer in the navy above lieutenant and below commander. Abbreviation Lt-Cmdr |  | Noun leitenantas-Karinių Jūrų Pajėgų jausnesniųjų karininkų laipsnis; atitinka Sausumos Pajėgų kapitoną. 2. Kai kurių valstybių Karinių Jūrų Pajėgų vyresniųjų karininkų laipsniai – pirmojo, antrojo ir trečiojo rango kapitonas; atitinka Lietuvos Karinių Jūrų Pajėgų jūrų kapitoną, komandorą leitenantą ir komandorą, Sausumos Pajėgų – pulkininką, pulkininką leitenantą, majorą.  |
| 89 | lifer | noun a person who spends his or her entire career in one of the armed forces |  | No established equivalent found |
| 90 | Limber  | noun a vehicle or trailer carrying artillery ammunition, which accompanies the guns |  | No established equivalent found |
| 91 | line of defence | noun a line formed by a series of defensive positions and defended localities  |  | Gynybos linija |
| 92 | Fire line |  |  | Ugnės linija- pkaso brustvero aukščiausia dalis, už kurios išsidėstydavo šauliai, kulkosvaidžiai, pabūklai; bet kuri linija, nuo kurios šaudydavo. |
| 93 | live round | noun a piece of real ammunition (as opposed to a blank round). Compare blank |  | noun Kovinis šovinys |
| 94 | loan service | noun a temporary secondment of servicemen to the armed forces of a friendly foreign state, usually to provide military expertise or training |  | No established equivalent found |
| 95 | long-rod penetrator | noun an anti-tank projectile, consisting of a simple metal dart (made out of a high density metal, such as tungsten carbide or depleted uranium and usually fitted with fins in order to provide extra stability in flight) which is fired at a very high velocity and uses kinetic energy to punch its way through armour. armour-piercing, kinetic energy round |  | No established equivalent found |
| 96 | low-wire entanglement | noun an obstacle, consisting of a lattice of barbed wire, which is set at ankle height, in order to trip up infantry as they assault a position |  | No established equivalent found |
| 97 | machine-gun | noun an automatic firearm, which will continue to fire and reload for as long as its trigger is depressed verb to shoot someone with a machine-gun |  | Kulkosvaidis-automatinis šaulių ginklas, skirtas antžeminiams, oro ir jūrų taikiniams naikinti kulkomis. Juo šaudoma ilgomis (∼30), trumpomis (∼10) šūvių serijomis ir nepertraukiamai nuo kojelių, stovo ar įrenginio kovos technikoje. Greitašauda ∼300 šūvių per minutę. Šoviniai tiekiami iš dėtuvės arba juostos. Kulkosvaidžio automatikos veikimas pagrįstas vamzdžio atatrankos arba parako dujų, išleidžiamų pro angą vamzdžio sienelėje, energijos naudojimu. |
| 98 | marine | noun 1. an infantry soldier serving with the navy, but trained to fight on land 2. the lowest non-commissioned rank in the marines (equivalent of a private in the army) |  | Jūrų pėstininkai-Karinių Jūros Pajėgų rūšis, specialiai parengta kautis jūrų desanto sudėtyje (savarankiškai ar kartu su Sausumos Pajėgų vienetais), ginti pakrantės objektus (karines jūrų bazes, uostus) ir kiti.  |
| 99 | master chief petty officer | US a senior non-commissioned officer (SNCO) in the navy |  | Mičmanas-1. Kai kurių valstybių Karinių Jūros Pajėgų puskarininkių laipsnis; atitinka Sausumos Pajėgų puskarininkį, poručiką, praporščiką. 2. JAV ir D. Britanijos karinių jūrų koledžų, akademijų kariūnų laipsnis. |
| 100 | mech-heavy task force | noun three infantry companies and one tank company |  | No established equivalent found |
| 101 | mercenary  | noun a person who serves in the armed forces of another state for payment |  | Samdinys-bet kuris asmuo, nesantis konflikto šalies pilietis, nuolat negyvenantis jos teritorijoje ir nesantis jos Ginkluotųjų pajėgų P narys, specialiai užverbuotas kovoti ginkluotojo konflikto metu ir tiesiogiai dalyvaujantis karo veiksmuose. |
| 102 | military | adjective relating to the armed forces (such as air force, army and navy) |  | Adjective Karinis, karo  |
| 103 | mine | noun 1. an explosive device which is buried in or placed on the surface of the ground, and is designed to detonate when a person steps on it or a vehicle drives over it. Also called land mine 2. an explosive device which is placed into or under water, and is designed to detonate when a boat or ship hits it or passes over it 3. a tunnel which is dug in order to detonate an explosive charge under an enemy fortification 4. A tunnel or large hole, which is dug into the ground in order to extract minerals verb 1. to lay mines in the ground or in water 2. To tunnel under an enemy fortification 3. to extract minerals from the ground |  | Mina-minosvaidžio ir beatošliaužio pabūklo šaudmuo. Dar minosvaidžio šaudmuo. 2. Šaudmuo antžeminėms ir jūrų užtvaroms daryti. Skiriamos sausumos ir jūrų Mina ( sausumos mina, jūrų mina), kurios turi savo klasifikaciją ir joms būdingas charakteristikas. Mina (sausumos ir jūrų) skiriamos pagal jų bendras charakteristikas – aktyvioji ir pasyvioji, kontaktinė ir nekontaktinė (pvz., mažo jautrio), valdomoji ir nevaldomoji, veikiančioji ir neveikiančioji, inertinė, judančioji, magnetinė, mišrioji, apgaulingoji, mokomoji, perjungta į saugos padėtį ir kt. |
| 104 | missile | noun an explosive projectile, containing its own propellant and usually equipped with a guidance system to control its flight onto the target |  | Raketa-bepilotis skriejimo atmosferoje ir už jos ribų, veikiant reaktyvinei traukai, aparatas. Raketa gali būti: kovinė (toliau – raketa; naudojama daugelio šalių kariuomenėse), tiriamoji (geofizinė, meteorologinė, astrofizinė), nešančioji. Raketoms taip pat. Priklauso reaktyviniai sviediniai, sąlyginai išskirti į atskirą šaudmenų rūšį.  |
| 105 | MOLLE | noun a waterproof backpack with removable sections for carrying weapons and ammunition. Full form Modular Lightweight Load bearing Equipment |  | No established equivalent found |
| 106 | MOPP | noun US a state of readiness against chemical attack, which determines what protective measures should be taken. Full form mission-oriented protective posture |  | No established equivalent found |
| 107 | mouseholing | noun a FIBUA tactic of blowing a hole into the wall of a building in order to provide an entry for infantrymen  |  | No established equivalent found |
| 108 | mustard gas | noun a type of gas which causes blisters on exposed skin |  | noun Ipritas-pūliuojamoji patvarioji kovinė NM, dar vad. garstyčių dujos. Pirmą kartą panaudojo vokiečiai prie Ipro upės I pasaul. Karo metu. Garstyčių arba česnako kvapo, bespalvis, riebus, sunkesnis už vandenį skystis, blogai tirpsta vandenyje ir gana gerai – organiniuose tirpikliuose.  |
| 109 | muster parade | noun an assembly of all soldiers at the beginning of the day to receive instructions  |  | No established equivalent found |
| 110 | mutiny | noun a rebellion by servicemen against the military authorities  |  | Noun maištas, sukilimas |
| 111 | NAAFI break | noun a break to have a cup of tea or coffee |  | No establish equivalent found |
| 112 | NAAFI | noun 1. an organization responsible for servicemen’s elfare 2. a bar, canteen or shop which is run by the NAAFI full form Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes |  | No established equivalent found |
| 113 | NAIAD | noun an instrument which detects and warns of the presence of a nerve agent. Full form: nerve agent immobilised enzyme alarm and detector |  | No established equivalent found |
| 114 | no-man’s-land | noun an area of ground between the forward positions of two opposing forces |  | Noun Niekieno žemė, zona |
| 115 | noncombatant | noun a person who has no military role in a war or conflict (i.e. a civilian) |  | Noun nekombatantas - asmuo, kuris tiesiogiai nedalyvauja kovos veiksmuose (medikas, teisininkas, aprūpinimo ir aptarnavimo specialistas). Patekus priešo nelaisvėn nekombatantams, kaip ir kombatantams, taikomas karo belaisvio statusas. |
| 116 | nuclear response | noun the use of nuclear weapons in order to defeat or punish an act of aggression by another state |  | No established equivalent found |
| 117 | obstacle course | noun a training area where soldiers have to get past various obstacles such as ditches or high walls as quickly as possible |  | Noun Kliūčių ruožas- įrengtas vietovės ruožas, kuriame kariai mokomi įveikti įvairias, sutinkamas mūšio lauke kliūtis. Būna bendrasis ir specialusis Kliūčių ruožas . Bendruosiuose Kliūčių ruožas mokomi visų Ginkluotųjų Pajėgų rūšių kariai.  |
| 118 | OC | noun a term usually applied to an officer commanding a company or equivalent-sized grouping. Full form officer commanding |  | Noun Vadovaujantis karininkas, dalinio vadas |
| 119 | officer |  |  | Noun Karininkas- Ginkluotųjų Pajėgų , policijos, milicijos vadas (viršininkas), turintis kario arba specialųjį laipsnį. Kai kuriose kariuomenėse yra jaunesnieji, vyresnieji ir vyriausieji Karininkas ; Lietuvos kariuomenėje – jaunesnieji ir vyresnieji Karininkas , generolai ir admirolai.  |
| 120 | open city | noun a city which is abandoned to the enemy, in order to avoid the serious destruction and loss of life, which would result from trying to defend it |  | No established equivalent found  |
| 121 | one-star general | noun US a brigadier general |  | Noun Generolas- 1. Ginkluotųjų Pajėgų vyriausiųjų karininkų laipsnis. Lietuvos kariuomenėje nustatyti tokie generolų laipsniai: brigados generolas, generolas majoras, generolas leitenantas; JAV, D. Britanijos – brigados generolas, generolas majoras, generolas leitenantas, generolas, armijos generolas |
| 122 | op order | noun a document, containing detailed instructions for a military operation |  | Noun Operacijos įsakymas- 1. oficialus vado nurodymas pavaldiems vadams, paprastai. raštiškas, siekiant koordinuoto (suderinto) operacijos vykdymo; 2. Viena iš kovos užduočių davimo pavaldiems vadams (pajėgoms) formų. Operacijos įsakymas a: situacija; operacijos (mūšio) sumanymas ir užduotys pavaldiems (pastiprinimo ir paramos) vienetams; logistikos užduotys; valdymo ir ryšio organizavimas; vadavietė ir kt.  |
| 123 | Opso | noun an air-force operations officer |  | No established equivalent found |
| 124 | orderly officer | noun a duty officer |  | No established equivalent found |
| 125 | other rank | noun a serviceman who is not an officer. Abbreviation OR (NOTE: The American English term is enlisted man.)  |  | No established equivalent found |
| 126 | Orion AEW & C | noun an airborne early warning and control aircraft, with a large disk-like antenna (radome) mounted on the fuselage |  | No established equivalent found |
| 127 | package formation | noun a large aerial attack force made up of different types of aircraft (e.g. attack, escort, reconnaissance, SEAD, EW) |  | No established equivalent found |
| 128 | paratrooper | noun an infantryman or member of a supporting arm who deploys into a war zone by parachute |  | Noun parašiutininkas, desantininkas |
| 129 | pathfinder | noun 1. An aircraft which travels ahead of the main attack force in order to test enemy air defences and to mark targets 2. a soldier (especially paratrooper or marine) who deploys ahead of the main force in order to reconnoitre, secure and mark a DZ or LZ or beach-landing site. |  | Žymėjimo orlaivis- orlaivis su specialiai išmokyta įgula, skraidinantis parašiutais nu(si)leidžiamas orlaivių nutūpimo zonų ženklintojų komandas, taikinių ženklintojus ar pagalbines navigacijos priemones prieš atvykstant pagr. pajėgoms į nusileidimo (nutūpimo) zoną ar taikinį.Žymėjimo komanda- išlaipinimo rajone išlaipinta komanda, kurios užduotis – išskleisti ten navigacijos priemones. |
| 130 | P Company | noun a mandatory parachute training course for airborne troops |  | No established equivalent found |
| 131 | peacekeeper | noun a serviceman, who is a member of a peacekeeping force |  | noun Taikdarys  |
| 132 | pilot officer | noun the lowest officer rank in the air force. Abbreviation PO |  | No established equivalent found  |
| 133 | pincer movement | noun a tactical manoeuvre, in which two groupings attack an enemy force at the same time from different directions |  | Noun Priešo sparnų apsupimas |
| 134 | pin down | verb to direct so much fire at an enemy that he is unable to move (in any direction)  |  | No established equivalent found |
| 135 | pioneer | noun an infantry soldier who is trained to carry out field engineering tasks for his unit (preparing fortifications, clearing obstacles, etc.) |  | Noun Piomerius -kar. Inžinerinių dalinių (padalinių) karys. |
| 136 | pistol | noun a small gun designed to be held in one hand |  | Noun pistoletas-asmeninis šaunamasis ginklas priešui kauti artimu nuotoliu (50−70 m). Šiuolaikiniai pistoletas paprastai. yra pusiau automatiniai (savaime užsitaisantys), graižtviniai; kalibras 5,45–11,56 mm; greitašauda 14−40 šūvių/min, masė 0,7–1,1 kg, dėtuvės talpa 6−20 šovinių. |
| 137 | platoon | noun 1. a tactical and administrative infantry grouping of three or more sections or squads (i.e. about 30 men) 2. A tactical and administrative armoured grouping of three or more tanks or armoured reconnaissance vehicles |  | Noun būrys-kuopos (baterijos) struktūrinis taktinis vienetas; gali būti ir atskirasis būrys . būrys yra visose pajėgų rūšyse ir gali būti: motorizuotųjų pėstininkų, motorizuotųjų šaulių, parašiutų desantinis, tankų, artilerijos (pabūklų), minosvaidžių, prieštankinis, žvalgybos, inžinerinis, ryšių, valdymo, komendantinis, eismo reguliavimo, medicinos, materialinio ir techninio aprūpinimo ir kito. būrys sudėtyje gali būti 2−4 skyriai (komandos, įgulos). Motorizuotųjų pėstininkų (šaulių) būrys turi 2−4 šarvuočius (PKM) ir šaunamuosius ginklus. |
| 138 | port arms | verb to hold a rifle diagonally across the chest for inspection port arms to hold a weapon with the working parts pulled to the rear, so that it can be inspected to make sure that it is clear of ammunition  |  | ginklo padėtis apžiūrai |
| 139 | pre-emptive strike | noun an act of attacking a potential enemy before he attacks your own forces or territory |  | No established equivalent found |
| 140 | present arms | Verb to salute someone by holding a rifle in front of the body in a vertical position  |  | No established equivalent found |
| 141 | prisoner of war | noun a serviceman captured by the enemy during a war. Abbreviation POW, PW |  | Noun karo belaisvis- kombatantas, patekęs į priešo nelaisvę. karo belaisvis statusą taip pat turi: asmenys, teisėtai lydintys ginkluotosios pajėgos , bet nesantys jų nariai (civiliniai Karinės Oro Pajėgos orlaivių įgulų nariai, karo korespondentai, tiekėjai, aptarnaujančių tarnybų nariai); prekybos laivyno įgulų nariai, tarp jų locmanai ir jungos, konflikto šalių civilinės aviacijos orlaivių įgulų nariai; kitų savigynos ir savanorių būrių ginkluoti nariai, veikiantys tiek savo teritorijoje, tiek už jos ribų: neokupuotos šalies gyventojai ginklu besipriešinantys artėjančiam priešui. karo belaisvis statusas negalioja samdiniams. karo belaisvis režimą reguliuoja Ženevos konvencija (1949) ir kt. Tarptautiniai susitarimai. Per II pasaul. karą dar buvo vartojamas terminas kontrolinis belaisvis. |
| 142 | private | noun the lowest rank in the British and US armies. Full form private soldier |  | Noun eilinis- žemiausio laipsnio karys; kareivis. Daugelio valsybių Ginkluotosios Pajėgos kareivių laipsnis; atitinka Karinės Jūrų Pajėgos jūreivį. |
| 143 | projectile | noun 1. Anything which is fired at a target (e.g. a bullet, missile, shell, etc.) 2. Anything which is thrown or propelled by other means at a target |  | Noun svedinys- pagrindinė. sudedamoji artilerijos šaudmens dalis įvairiems objektams naikinti (ardyti) ir kt. Uždaviniams (dūmijimo, apšvietimo, mokymo ir kt.) atlikti. svedinys susideda iš korpuso, užtaiso ir sprogdiklio. Būna mažo (20−75 mm), vidutinio (76−155 mm) ir didelio (daugiau kaip 155 mm) kalibro. |
| 144 | provost | adjective relating to the military police |  | karinės policijos karininkas |
| 145 | quartermaster | noun an officer (usually a captain) responsible for the logistics of a battalion or equivalent-sized grouping. Abbreviation QM |  | Noun Intendantas- pareigūnas, kuris rūpinasi karinių objektų funkcionavimu (infrastruktūros priežiūra) ir materialinių priemonių tiekimu tam tikrame rajone (bazėje) dislokuotiems kariniams vienetams. Kai kurių valstybių Ginkluotosios Pajėgos intendantų funkcijas atlieka užnugario atskirų tiekimo rūšių ir aprūpinimo tarnybų viršininkai.  |
| 146 | raid | noun a military operation in which a small force enters enemy territory in order to cause casualties, destroy equipment or take prisoners, and then withdraws back to its own lines again  |  | Noun antpuolis- netikėtas priešo aerodromų, štabų, nedidelių įgulų, sandėlių ir kitų. Objektų užpuolimas. Puola sausumos pajėgų arba partizanų žvalgybos ir diversijų grupės bei padaliniai. Aviacija gali daryti oro antpuolius, artilerija – ugnies antpuolius. Dar gali būti biologinis, cheminis antpuolis ir kiti. |
| 147 | R & R | noun a period of holiday taken during operational duty Full form rest and recuperation |  | No established equivalent found |
| 148 | rank | noun 1. an official title, indicating a serviceman’s position in the hierarchy (such as corporal, sergeant, lieutenant, etc.) 2. The ranks ordinary soldiers as a group 3. a parade formation, in which men stand side-by-side in a line |  | Noun rangas- tarnybos laipsnis, kategorija, titulas, pvz., aukšto rango karininkas, pirmojo rango kapitonas (RusijosKarinės Jūrų Pajėgos) ir pan. Daugelyje valstybių nustatyti diplomatiniai rangai, taip pat kai kurių civilinių žinybų valdininkų rangai. |
| 149 | ranker | noun a soldier who is not an officer |  | Noun 1 eilinis 2 karininkas, iškilęs iš eilinių |
| 150 | rear admiral | Noun US a senior officer in the navy |  | Noun Kontradmirolas-daugelio valstybių Karinės Jūrų Pajėgos pirmasis vyriausiųjų karininkų laipsnis; atitinka generolą majorą. |
| 151 | recce patrol | noun a small covert patrol sent out to gather information or reconnoitre ground  |  | Noun žvalgybos patrulis- taktinės žvalgybos organas,siunčiamas bataliono (kuopos), kuris veikia žvalgybos rinktinėje. žvalgybos patrulis, siunčiamas junginio (dalinio), vadinamas atskiruojužvalgybos patruliu. |
| 152 | recruit | noun a newly-enlisted serviceman, who is undergoing basic training  verb to encourage or persuade people to join the armed forces, and then arrange for them to do so |  | Noun Naujokas- naujokų šaukimo komisijos sprendimu paskirtas į dalinį (mokymo centrą), nuo paskyrimo į jį iki atvykimo į dalinį (mokymo centrą) dienos. |
| 153 | re-entry vehicle | noun a warhead of a surface-to-surface missile which is designed to travel through space on its way to its target |  | No established equivalent found |
| 154 | regiment | noun **1.** a tactical and administrative army grouping of two or more battalions \_ Two enemy regiments have crossed the river. **2.** An administrative grouping of one or more infantry battalions plus a separate regimental headquarters \_ He served in one of the Highland Regiments. **3.** a tank battalion, consisting of three or more squadrons \_ The brigade consists of two infantry battalions and one armoured regiment. **4.** a battalion-sized artillery grouping, consisting of three or more batteries \_ We have a regiment of artillery in support. **5.** a battalion-sized grouping for certain supporting arms (such as engineers) \_ The government is sending a regiment of engineers to assist in the rescue operation. **6.** US an armoured cavalry grouping of two or more squadrons \_ An American armoured cavalry regiment led the advance. \_ abbreviation **Regt** |  | Noun pulkas- karinis vienetas; pagr. daugelio valstybių Ginkluotosios Pajėgos taktinis ir administracinis vienetas. Pagal kovinę sudėtį užima tarpinę padėtį tarp bataliono ir brigados. Paprastai . Būna junginių (pvz., divizijos) sudėtyje, kartais ir atskirasis. Pvz., bendrųjų pajėgų diviziją sudaro pėstininkų (motorizuotųjų pėstininkų, motorizuotųjų šaulių ir kt.), tankų, artilerijos, zenitinių raketų ir kitų. pulkas . Priklausomai nuo Ginkluotosios Pajėgos (pajėgų) rūšies gali kautis bendrajame, oro, OEG mūšyje arba remti kovos veiksmus. Pirmą kartą terminas „ pulkas “ atsirado Rusijoje X a., V. Europos šalyse – XVI a., plačiai paplito XVIII a. II pus. pulkas buvo arba yra visose GP ir pajėgų rūšyse. Pulkai buvo tarpukario Lietuvos kariuomenėje. Šiuolaikinėje Lietuvos kariuomenėje yra Mokomasis pulkas. |
| 155 | relief force | noun a military force which is sent to relieve another friendly unit or place which is surrounded by the enemy |  | No established equivalent found |
| 156 | report line | noun a real or imaginary line on the ground, with a code word which units use when they cross, so that a commander can monitortheir progress |  | Noun pranešimo linija |
| 157 | residual force | Noun a small security force which remains in a war zone after hostilities have ended and the main force has withdrawn |  | No established equivalent found |
| 158 | reveille | noun a time at which troops are woken up |  | Noun signalas keltis |
| 159 | rifle | noun a hand-held firearm with a long rifled barrel and a butt, which is placed against the shoulder for firing verb to cut spiral grooves in the barrel of a gun or artillery piece, in order to make the projectile spin during flight |  | Noun šautuvas-individualusis graižtvinis šaulių ginklas priešui artimajame mūšyje ugnimi, durtuvu ir buože kauti šautuvas sudaro vamzdis, uoksas, spyna, buožė, durtuvas (peilis durklas), priedai. Šautuvui nutaikyti ant vamzdžio yra taikiklis ir kryptukas. Spyna suderinta su šovinių dėtuve ir paleidžiamuoju mechanizmu; šautuvą užtaisius spyna gali būti blokuojama saugikliu.  |
| 160 | ring of steel | noun a tactical manoeuvre in which tanks, having fought their way through an objective, then form a protective screen around the flanks and far side so that dismounted infantry can clear all the trenches and bunkers on the objective |  | No established equivalent found |
| 161 | roll up | verb to assault through an enemy position sideways, destroying or capturing it trench by trench |  | No established equivalent found  |
| 162 | round | noun one projectile plus the propellant required to fire it |  | Noun šovinys, sviedinys |
| 163 | royal | adjective in the service of a king or queen |  | Adjective karališkas, karališkasis |
| 164 | SACEUR | noun the most senior NATO commander in Europe, one of the two MNCs. Full form Supreme Allied Commander Europe |  | No established equivalent found |
| 165 | salient | noun part of an army’s front line, which sticks out at an angle towards the enemy’s front line |  | Noun smaigalys, pleištas |
| 166 | salute | a military greeting made between officers and other ranks, which is carried out by raising the right hand to the peak of the cap totake the salute to salute and be saluted by marching troops on paradeverb to carry out a salute |  | Noun karinis sveikinimasis- pagarbos rodymas; karinis ceremonialas. Lietuvos kariuomenėje sveikintis privalo visi kariai; pavaldiniai ir jaunesnieji pagal karinį laipsnį sveikinasi pirmieji. Sveikinamasi lauke (gatvėje, karinio miestelio teritorijoje), patalpose (kareivinėse, štabuose), stovint vietoje ar judant, su galvos apdangalu ir be jo, su ginklu ir be ginklo. Sveikinasi ir visi kariniai vienetai. Karių ir karinių vienetų sveikinimosi taisykles ir tvarką nustato Rikiuotės ir karinių ceremonijų statutas. |
| 167 | SALUTE | noun a word used to help soldiers remember the important things to note when observing a situation (Size, Activity, Location, Unit,Time, Equipment) |  | No established equivalent found |
| 168 | salvo | noun 1. the firing of several large-calibre guns at the same time (especially at sea) 2. the firing of several rockets at the same time |  | Noun salvė- daugelio šaunamųjų ginklų sutartinis šovimas, pvz., vienalaikis artilerijos baterijos (būrio) šaudymas visais pabūklais, o RSUS – didžiausia leidžiamąja kovos mašinos greitašauda. Dar gali būti bombų, raketų, šaulių ginklų ir kt. salvė . |
| 169 | Sam Browne | noun a leather belt with a diagonal shoulder strap, traditionally worn by army officers |  | No established equivalent found |
| 170 | Sandhurst | noun a British army officer training establishment Full form Royal Military Academy Sandhurst |  | No established equivalent found |
| 171 | sangar | 1. a field fortification, constructed by building a circular wall of rocks or sandbags, when the ground is too hard or too wet to dig trenches 2. a reinforced position for a sentry, constructed on the perimeter of an army base or installation |  | No established equivalent found |
| 172 | scramble net | Noun a net used by soldiers to climb from a ship into a landing-craft |  | No established equivalent found |
| 173 | Sea Wolf | noun a British designed short-range naval surface-toair missile (SAM) |  | No established equivalent found |
| 174 | SEALs | noun American naval special forces. Full form sea, air, land |  | No established equivalent found |
| 175 | second dogwatch | noun the period of duty from1800–2000hrs. |  | No established equivalent found |
| 176 | self-propelled gun | noun an artillery piece, in theform of an armoured vehicle. Abbreviation SPG |  | Noun savaeigis pabūklas- vikšrinė antžeminė artilerijos kovos mašina. Susideda iš pabūklo ir šarvuotos vikšrinės važiuoklės. Užtikrina glaudžią artilerijos, tankų ir šarvuočių sąveiką, tiesioginę karinių vienetų paramą ir palydą mūšyje savaeigis pabūklas- daugelio valstybių Ginkluotųjų pajėgų P sudaro antžeminės artilerijos pagrindą. |
| 177 | Sentry  | noun 1. a serviceman assigned to guard a military base or installation 2. A soldier assigned to watch for any approaching enemy, while others rest or carry out other tasks |  | Noun sargybinis- sargybos padalinio narys, kartu su padaliniu atliekantis kovos užduotį – saugoti ir ginti paskirtus objektus (postus). sargybinis , priėmęs tiesiogiai saugoti postą, tampa posto sargybiniu. |
| 178 | sergeant | noun a non-commissioned officer (NCO) in the US and British army, marines or air force. Abbreviation Sgt. |  | Noun seržantas- 1. Ginkluotųjų Pajėgų karių, užimančių tarpinę tarnybinę padėtį tarp kareivių ir puskarininkių (kai kurių valstybių Ginkluotųjų Pajėgų – karininkų), kategorija. Seržantų laipsniai: jaunesnysis seržantas, seržantas, vyresnysis seržantas |
| 179 | SERPACWA | noun a cream or paste which is smeared on the skin in order to reduce or delay the exposure to chemicals used in chemical warfare. Full form skin exposure reduction paste against chemical warfare agents |  | No established equivalent found |
| 180 | service dress | Noun smart khaki uniform worn on formal duties and parades |  | Noun kariški drabužiai, uniforma |
| 181 | shaping fire | noun a preliminary attack which is an attempt to weaken enemy forces so that they can be easily destroyed by later attacks |  | No established equivalent found |
| 182 | shell  | noun 1. artillery projectile consisting of a metal case filled with high explosive, which is designed to explode on impact with the ground or when detonated by a fuse 2. US acartridge  verb to fire artillery shells at a target |  | Noun sviedinys- pagrindine sudedamoji artilerijos šaudmens dalis įvairiems objektams naikinti (ardyti) ir kt. Uždaviniams (dūmijimo, apšvietimo, mokymo ir kt.) atlikti. sviedinys susideda iš korpuso, užtaiso ir sprogdiklio. |
| 183 | shermuly | noun a parachute flare, which is fired from a small handheld disposable launcher |  | No established equivalent found  |
| 184 | shotgun | noun a gun, usually with two barrels, which fires a quantity of small metal balls (or shot) |  | Noun dvivamzdis šautuvas |
| 185 | shovel recce | Noun going to the toilet in the field |  | No established equivalent found |
| 186 | sleeper | noun an agent who lives and works in an enemy country but carries out no action until the time is right (e.g. at the outbreak of war) |  | No established equivalent found |
| 187 | sloop | noun a small armed naval ship |  | Noun šliupas- 2. II pasaul. Karo konvojinis laivas. Vandentalpa 1500–2000 t, greitis 16–20 mazgų (29,6–37 km/h), ginkluotė – 2–6 100 mm patrankos, 4–8 20–40 mm zenitiniai automatai, bombosvaidžiai, giluminės bombos. |
| 188 | snatch squad | Noun a small group of soldiers detailed to grab and arrest someone |  | No established equivalent found |
| 189 | soft target | noun a person or unit or vehicle which is vulnerable or unable to defend itself properly |  | No established equivalent found |
| 190 | soldier | noun (private) soldier a person serving in the army |  | Noun kareivis,ė- 1. Ginkluotųjų pajėgų pagrindine ir gausiausia, užimanti žemiausią tarnybinę padėtį, karių kategorijaKai kurių šalių Ginkluotųjų pajėgų prie kareivių taip pat. skiriami seržantai ir viršilos (dažnai privalomosios tarnybos). 2. Kai kurių valstybių Sausumos Pajėgų kareivių pats žemiausias kario laipsnis; kitur atitinka eilinį. 3. karys. |
| 191 | sortie | 1. an operational flight 2. a small offensive operation mounted by troops who are occupying a defensive position |  | Noun išskridimas- 1. or. oper. operacinis vieno orlaivio skrydis. 2. apskaitos vienetas, pagal kurį nustatoma aviacijos kovinės veiklos, orlaivių ir aviacijos vienetų kovinės įtampos apimtis per tam tikrą laiką (dieną, parą, mėnesį) arba planuojama jos veikla operacijoje (mūšyje). Taip pat Taikomas mokomosios praktikos metu. Planuojant skraidymo resursas taip pat gali būti apskaičiuojamas eskadrilių ir kt. Aviacijos vienetų išskridimu. |
| 192 | spall | noun fragments of armour which are broken off and blasted into the interior of an armoured vehicle, as a result of a hit by an anti-tank projectile |  | Noun šarvu skeveldra |
| 193 | special forces | Plural noun highly trained elite troops, who specialize in unconventional military operations (such as covert operations, intelligence gathering, raids, sabotage, etc.) |  | Noun Specialiosios pajėgos- kariniai vienetai, kurių paskirtis – vykdyti specialiuosius uždavinius (pvz., inžinerinės, RChB paramos, radiotechninio aprūpinimo, ryšio įrengimo ir jo naudojimo, kelių statybos ir priežiūros ir kt.), užtikrinant Ginkluotųjų Pajėgų kovinę ir kasdieninę veiklą. Specialiosios pajėgos darinių pavadinimą, sudėtį, organizacinę struktūrą, ginkluotę ir techninį aprūpinimą lemia jų paskirtis. Daugelio šalių Ginkluotųjų Pajėgų yra tokios Specialiosios pajėgos : inžinerinės, chem. (RChBS), ryšių ir kt. Specialiosioms pajėgoms taip pat priklauso įvairūs daliniai ir padaliniai, pvz., radiotechniniai, topogeodeziniai, meteorologiniai ir kt. |
| 194 | spotter | noun an officer or NCO who directs artillery fire (usually from an aircraft) |  | Noun šaudymo sekėjas-artilerijos stebėtojas artilerijos šaudymui sekti, sprogimų nuokrypiams nuo taikinio nustatyti ir ugniai koreguoti. |
| 195 | squad | noun 1. a small grouping of servicemen, formed for a specific purpose or task (such as drill) 2. A subunit of an infantry platoon 3. US a tactical infantry grouping of nine men (usually divided into two fire teams) 4. US a tactical armoured cavalry grouping of seven men 5. a US Marine Corps tactical grouping of thirteen men (usually divided into three fire teams)  |  | Noun skyrius-mažiausias Sauaumos Pajėgos taktinis vienetas – sudedamoji būrio dalis. Jo sudėtyje ppr. Būna 9–12 karių, ginkluotų šaunamaisiais ginklais. Vežamas šarvuočiu, kovos mašina, vilkiku ar sunkvežimiu. |
| 196 | squadron | noun 1. A small tactical grouping of warships 2. an air force unit consisting of two or more flights, ie between ten and eighteen aircraft 3. a company-sizedtank grouping of three or more troops 4. US a battalion-sized armoured cavalry grouping, consisting of three cavalry troops, one tank company and one battery |  | Noun eskanda-1. kai kurių valstybių Karinės Jūrų Pajėgos operatyvinis-taktinis junginys, skirtas veiksmams tam tikruose vandenynų (jūrų) rajonuose, pvz., pastoviai veikianti NATO valstybių eskanda Baltijos jūroje (SNFA – Standing Naval Force Atlantic). eskanda sudėtyje gali būti kelios įvairių klasių antvandeninių ir povandeninių laivų divizijos arba brigados ir atskiri jų divizionai. 2. kai kurių NATO valstybių Karinės Jūrų Pajėgos taktinis junginys, kurį sudaro keli vienos klasės laivų divizionai 3. antvandeninių laivų grupė (junginys) tolimajame plaukiojime arba ekspedicijoje. 4. kai kurių valstybių (Vokietijos, Prancūzijos ir kt.) KOP lėktuvų (24−100) arba operatyvinių-taktinių raketų (36 leidimo įrenginiai) taktinis junginys. |
| 197 | staff | noun a group of officers and other ranks, who assist the commander of a large tactical grouping (such as a brigade, division, corps, etc.),and who form his headquarters |  | Noun štabas-pagr. kariuomenės valdymo (vadovavimo) organas karo ir taikos metu. štabas yra visų valstybių Ginkluotosios pajėgos . Paprastai štabas būna batalionuose (divizionuose) ir visuose didesniuose kariniuose vienetuose. štabas yra bendrasis (bendrųjų pajėgų), Ginkluotųjų Pajėgų rūšių, pajėgų rūšių (pvz., artilerijos), specialiųjų pajėgų. |
| 198 | standing patrol | noun a patrol sent out to occupy a covert position in no-man’s-land in order to provide warning of enemy activity |  | No established equivalent found |
| 199 | Step Up | noun a small headquarters party, which moves forward in advance of the main party to set up a new headquarters location; once Step Up is established, the old headquarters hands over control of the battle and moves forward to join it |  | Noun Laikinai perduoti įgaliojimai |
| 200 | STOVL | abbreviation short take-off andvertical landing |  | Noun trumpasis kilimas ir tūpimas- |
| 201 | surveyor | noun an assistant to a forward observation officer (FOO). Also called OP/ack |  | Noun Topografinės sąsajos mašina- specialioji ratinė arba vikšrinė mašina, kurioje įtaisyta antžeminės navigacijos aparatūra; paskirtis – leidimo (ugnies) pozicijų, artilerijos sekyklų ir kita. Punktų topogeodezinė sąsaja; apytikrė artilerijos kovos rikiuotės elementų topogeodezinės sąsajos kontrolė; pajėgų judėjimo maršrutų rekognoskuotė ir kita. Topografinės sąsajos mašina darbo principas – nuolat sprendžiamas tiesioginis geodezinis uždavinys, tai yra nustatomos Topografinės sąsajos mašina momentinės koordinatės |
| 202 | TACC | noun US the principal command centre for air operations in an operational theatre. Full form tactical air command centre |  | No established equivalent found |
| 203 | tank | noun 1. an armoured fighting vehicle fitted with tracks and a gun 2. a large container or structure designed to hold liquid or gas 3. part of an aircraftor ship or vehicle which contains its fuel |  | Noun Tankas- visiškai šarvuota vikšrinė kovos mašina, ginkluota pabūklu, kulkosvaidžiais ir kt. Ginklais įvairiems taikiniams mūšio lauke naikinti. |
| 204 | technical officer | noun an officer who has technical skills, e.g. in engineering or communications |  | No established equivalent found |
| 205 | task force | noun 1. a US combined arms grouping based on an infantry or tank battalion (NOTE: The British equivalent is battle group; the US Marine Corps equivalent is battalion landing team (BLT).) 2. a large combined arms grouping formed for a specific operation or campaign |  | Noun vykdymo pajėgos |
| 206 | teeth arms | plural noun branches of the armed forces which actually fight (such as armour, artillery, infantry). |  | No established equivalent found |
| 207 | TEWT | noun an exercise involving only the command elements of a tactical grouping, who examine an area of ground in order to plan and then discuss a hypothetical military operation Full form tactical exercise withouttroops |  | No established equivalent found |
| 208 | thermobaric bomb | noun a bomb that sends out a cloud of explosive material which then ignites and so creates a pressure wave |  | No established equivalent found |
| 209 | TNT | a type of high explosive. Full form trinitrotoluene |  | Moum TNT trinitrotoluenas  |
| 210 | total personnel strength | noun the total number of personnel available for an operation |  | No established equivalent found |
| 211 | tracer | noun a bullet which is designed to ignite after firing and burn in flight, so that the fall of shot can be observed. Also called incendiary bullet |  | Noun traseris- sviedinio (kulkos) įtaisas, skirtas įsišaudyti į taikinius ir ugnies koregavimui lengvinti, taikiniams nurodyti, sviedinio (kulkos) trajektorijai matuoti; suteikia galimybę matyti lekiančio sviedinio (kulkos), skriejančios PTVR trajektoriją. |
| 212 | traverse | noun a pair of right-angled bends in a trench, which is designed to prevent anyone firing up the entire length (in the event of the enemy capturing part of the trench) verb 1. To move across an area of ground 2. (of guns) to move the barrel sideways whenaiming or firing |  | Noun traversas- 1. skersas žemės pylimas tiesiuose tranšėjos (susisiekimo eigos, apkasų) ruožuose ir prieš fortifikacinio statinio duris, skirtas kariams apsaugoti nuo pažeidimo išilgine šaulių ginklų ugnimi, artilerijos sviedinių, minų ir aviacinių bombų skeveldromis, taip pat sumažinti brand. sprogimo smūgio bangos, šviesos spinduliuotės ir pirminėsjonizuojančiosios spinduliuotės naikinamąjį poveikį.2. horizontalioji kryptis į kurį nors daiktą, statmena laivo arba orlaivio kursui arba išilginei ašiai. |
| 213 | troop | noun 1. a platoon-sized armoured grouping of three or more tanks 2. a platoon-sized artillery grouping of two or more guns 3. A platoonsized grouping in certain supporting arms, such as engineers 4. US a company- sized armoured cavalry grouping of three or more platoons abbreviation Tp |  | Noun kuopa, divizionas, baerija |
| 214 | troops | noun soldiers in general |  | Noun pajėgos- 1. Ginkluotųjų Pajėgų rūšis (pvz., sausumos pajėgos, karinės oro pajėgos, karinės jūrų pajėgos, kosminės pajėgos, oro erdvės gynybos pajėgos ir kt.) arba jų sudedamoji dalis (pvz., raketinės pajėgos ir kt.). Kai kuriosevalstybėse yra ABC, administracinės, atsarginės, bendrosios paskirties, greitojo reagavimo, lauko, pasienio, reguliariosios,nereguliariosios, kovinės, kovinės paramos, mobiliosios, rezervinės, specialiosios paskirties, specialiųjų operacijų,povandeninės diversinės, teritorinės ir kt. |
| 215 | Combat power  | The total means of destructive and/or disruptive force which a militaryunit/formation can apply against the opponent at a given time (2001:99) |  | Kovinė galia - naikinimo priemonių, kurias karinis vienetas gali panaudoti kovoje supriešu tam tikru laiku, visuma |
| 216 | Demonstration  | a show of militaryforce intended to intimidate the enemyor to divert the enemy’s attention |  | Demonstratyvieji veiksmai - kariniai pajėgų ir kiti veiksmai,kurių tikslas – suklaidinti priešą dėl būsimų veiksmų pobūdžio, pagr. smūgio krypties (pagr. pastangų sutelkimo rajono)ir nukreipti jo pajėgas klaidinga kryptimi. Numatomi operacijos (mūšio) sumanyme. Vienas iš strateginės (operatyvinės)maskuotės būdų. Vykdomi kartu su slėpimo, imitacijos ir dezinformacijos priemonėmis. |
| 217 | reconnaissance in force | Reconnaissance carried out by a large well-armed grouping, which is strong enough to engage the enemy if necessary |  | Žvalgyba mūšiu - puolamoji operacija, kurios tikslas – nustatyti ar išbandyti priešogalią, jo išsidėstymą, ar gauti kitą informaciją. |
| 218 | raid | a military operation in which a small force enters enemy territoryin order to cause casualties, destroy equipment or take prisoners, and then withdraws back to its own lines again |  | Reidas- mobiliųjų karinių vienetų ar padalinių žygis ir trumpi netikėti priešo padalinių ir svarbių objektųantpuoliai priešo užnugaryje dezorganizuojant valdymą, tiekimą ir aprūpinimą. |
| 219 | feint | an attack which is not followed through, but is intended merely to test the enemy’s defences or to give him a false idea of your own intentions |  | Apsimetimas; Klaidinantis manevras, ataka |
| 220 | counterattack | a retaliatory attack on an enemy force which is in the process of attacking or has just completed an attack |  | Kontrataka- dalies ar visų besiginančių pajėgų puolimas prieš puolančias priešo pajėgassiekiant atgauti prarastą teritoriją arba suskaidyti ar sunaikinti priešo priešakinius dalinius, neleisti priešui pasiekti savopuolimo tikslo. |
| 221 | spoiling attack | an attack mounted on an advancing enemy force in order to disrupt its activities and prevent it carrying out its intentions |  | No established equivalent found |
| 222 | Quick attack  | an attack which is mountedwithout the opportunity to first carry out full reconnaissance, planning and preparation |  | Staigioji ataka- ataka, kuriai neskiriama laiko pasirengti, o siekiama pasinaudoti susidariusia palankia padėtimi  |
| 223 | Deliberate attack  | an attack which is mounted oncefull reconnaissance, planning and preparation have been carried out |  | Planuotoji ataka |
| 224 | battle group | 1. a combined arms grouping based on an armoured regiment or infantry battalion 2. a tactical grouping of warships |  | No established equivalent found |
| 225 | Command post  | the place from which a unit orsub-unit is commanded. Abbreviation CP |  | Vadavietė- vieneto ar padalinio vadovybės (vado) būstinė, kurioje dirba vadas irjo štabas. Mūšio lauke vadavietės skirstomos lygmenimis. Ta vadavietė, kurioje yra ir iš kurios vadovauja vadas, vadinamapagrindinė vadaviete. |
| 226 | observation post | 1. a covert position from which an area of ground may be observed 2. troops occupying an observation post. Abbreviation OP |  | Stebėjimo postas- žvalgybos organas, kurio paskirtis – žvalgyti stebint;sudaro 2−3 stebėtojai |
| 227 | Logistics | the coordination of the supplying and resupplying of military units with the resources which they need in order to carry out their operational tasks |  | Logistika - mokslas, susijęs su pajėgų judėjimoir išlaikymo planavimu ir vykdymu; karinių operacijų aspektai, susiję su: materialinių priemonių projektavimu, kūrimu, įsigijimu, sandėliavimu, transportavimu, paskirstymu, priežiūra (remontu), evakavimu ir nurašymu; personalotransportavimu; pastatų (įrenginių) įsigijimu, statyba, išlaikymu, eksploatavimu ir nurašymu; paslaugų įsigijimu ir teikimu; medicinos ir sveikatos priežiūros paslaugomis.  |
| 228 | Reserve  | 1. units or subunitswhich are held back from an engagement, so that they can be used to reinforce or support any unit which gets into difficulties 2. the Reserve manpower (usually consisting of exservicemen) which can be used to supplement the regular forces in times of war or national emergency |  | Reservas - įvairių ginkluotų pajėgų rūšių dariniai ir karui parengti atsarginiai karo prievolininkai esančioms pajėgųGrupuotėms sustiprinti ar naujoms grupuotėms sudaryti, karo ar operacijų metu netikėtai iškilusiems uždaviniams spręsti, veikiančiai kariuomenei ir laivynui papildyti ir aprūpinti. |
| 229 | friendly forces | your own forces or the forcesof your allies |  | Draugiškosios pajėgos - pajėgos, kurias sudaro savos pajėgos, sąjungininkų pajėgos, bendros, koalicinės, partizanų ir daugianacionalinės pajėgos. Taktiniu lygmeniu – tai savos pajėgos, gretimos pajėgos, esančios sparnuose, priešais savas pajėgas ar jų užnugaryje, taip pat visos jų veiksmus remiančios pajėgos. |
| 230 | Commander | 1.someone who commands. Abbreviation Comd 2. a rank of an officer in the British or US Navy (sometimes in command of asmall warship). Abbreviation Cmdr |  | Vadas – Ginkluotosios Pajėgos pareigūnas, turintis vadovavimo kariniam vienetui įgaliojimus; karys ar civilinis pareigūnas, turintis teisės aktų suteiktus administracinius įgaliojimus pagal pareigas pavaldžių karių ir civilinės krašto apsaugos sistemos pareigūnų ir tarnautojų atžvilgiu.  |
| 231 | combatservice support | a resupply of ammunition,food, fuel and other necessitieson the battlefield |  | Užnugario parama- parama, teikiama kovinėms ajėgoms pirmiausia administravimo lauko sąlygomis ir logistikos srityse; 2. Visuma priemonių kariuomenės materialiniams, transporto, buitiniams ir kita. Poreikiams patenkinti ir taip palaikyti kariuomenės kovinę parengtį. |
| 232 | Exploitation | a continuation of a successful attack after the objective has been taken, in order to destroy the enemy’s ability to conductan orderly withdrawal or organizea defence or counter attack |  | Sėkmės plėtojimas-vadų, štabų ir pajėgų veiksmai didelei puolimo spartai palaikyti ir operacijos (mūšio) tikslams pasiekti nustatytu laiku. Sėkmė plėtojama smogiant pajėgų ir ugnies smūgius,didinant pastangas, įtraukiant į mūšį 2-ąjį ešeloną ar rezervą, pergrupuojant pajėgas. |
| 233 | Blue on blue  | An incident where friendly forces fire on their own troops or vehicles by mistake |  | No established equivalent found  |
| 234 | frontal attack | an attack on the front of an enemy position (as opposed to the flank) |  | Frontalioji ataka- puolamasis manevras, kai pagrindiniai veiksmai nukreipti į priešo kovosrikiuotės frontą plečiant puolimą į gilumą ir sparnus. |
| 235 | Penetration | an act of penetrating something |  |  Prasiskverbimas-slaptas karių, pavienių pėstininkų grupių arba padaliniųpatekimas į priešo rajoną. Prasiskverbimui gali būti naudojami oro desanto ir aeromobilūs padaliniai. |
| 236 | Echelon | 1. a tactical formation in which troops, vehicles or aircraft are deployed in a series of parallellines, each of which is longer thanthe one in front 2. part of a tactical grouping  **A Echelon** the logistical elements of a tactical grouping **B Echelon** the administrative elements of a tactical grouping  **F Echelon** the fighting elements of a tactical grouping |  | Ešelonas-1. sudedamoji štabo dalis2. atskiras vadovavimo lygmuo. Divizija, palyginti su pulku, yra aukštesnis ešelonas , o batalionas – žemesnis. 3. pajėgų dalis pagal kovos užduotį. |
| 237 | Envelopment  | an attack made on one or both of the enemy’s flanks or rear, and usually accompanied by a frontal attack **double envelopment** an envelopment attacking both of the enemy’s flanks **single envelopment**an envelopment attacking one of the enemy’s flanks only |  | Apglėbis-puolamasis manevras, kai pagrindinės puolančios pajėgos, siekdamos užimti priešoobjektus, apeina priešo sparną ir smogia jam į sparną ir užnugarį sąveikaudamos su pajėgomis, puolančiomis iš fronto. |
| 238 | Flank  | the left-hand or right-hand side of a military force which is deployed in a defensive position or tactical formation |  | Sparnas- 1. kovos rikiuotės kairysis ar dešinysis šonas (galūnė). Pažeidžiamiausia kovos rikiuotės dalis.Vieneto kovos rikiuotės sparnas, kur šalia nėra draugiškųjų pajėgų, vad. atviruoju.2. rikiuotės dešinysis ar kairysis šonas. Rikiuotei apsisukus ar pasisukus, sparnų pavadinimai nesikeičia. |
| 239 | Rear | 1. moving or located at the back of a formation or position 2. Located behind the forward positions noun 1. The back of a formation or position 2. an areabehind the front line |  | Užnugaris-visa kariaujančios šalies teritorija su jos gyventojais ir ekonominiais ištekliais, išskyrus karo veiksmų rajoną (zoną). |
| 240 | Infiltrate | to move into enemy territory in small groups by different routes, in order to avoid detection,and then to join up in order to attack an objective in force.Infiltration- an act of infiltrating. |  | Prasiskverbimas-slaptas karių, pavienių pėstininkų grupių arba padaliniųpatekimas į priešo rajoną. Prasiskverbimui gali būti naudojami oro desanto ir aeromobilūs padaliniai. |
| 241 | range | 1. the maximum distance that a weapon can fire 2. the distancebetween a weapon and its target 3. an area of ground used for shooting practice |  | šaudymo nuotolis- atstumas nuo pabūklo iki taikinio. |
| 242 | Tank | 1. an armoured fightingvehicle fitted with tracks and a gun 2. a large container or structure designed to hold liquid or gas 3. part of an aircraftor ship or vehicle which contains its fuel |  | Tankas- visiškai šarvuota vikšrinė kovos mašina, ginkluota pabūklu, kulkosvaidžiais ir kitais ginklais įvairiems taikiniams mūšio lauke naikinti. |
| 243 | MILAN | a French/German- designed wire-guided anti-tank missile |  | Prieštankinės raketos-tarpusavyje susijusios kovos ir techninės priemonės šarvuotiesiems taikiniams prieštankinėmis valdomosiomis raketomis naikinti. |
| 244 | GPMG (SF) | general purpose machine-gun1. a medium-sized machine-gun which can be used for a variety of roles (such as air defence, infantry weapon, sustained fire (SF), vehicle armament, etc.) 2. a British-made 7.62mm machine-gun modified from the Belgian-designed FN-MAG |  | Universalus kulkosvaidis- kulkosvaidis, iš kurio galima šaudyti pastačius ant kojelių arba įstačius į stovą. Jais ginkluojamos motorizuotųjų pėstininkų (pėstininkų, motorizuotųjų šaulių) kuopos (būriai, kartais ir skyriai).  |
| 245 | HMGHeavy machine-gun |  |  | Didelio kalibro kulkosvaidis- Sunkusis kulkosvaidis oro ir lengvai šarvuotiems antžeminiams ir jūrų taikiniams naikinti. |
| 246 | Sniper | a trained marksman, who specializes in sniping at the enemy |  | Snaiperis-specialiai išmokytas šaulys, meistriškai įvaldęs šaudymo, maskuotės ir stebėjimo meną.Apginkluotas šautuvu su specialiuoju taikikliu. |
| 247 | LAW | a handheld anti-tank rocket used by infantry. Full form light anti-tank weapon |  | RPTG Rankinė prieštankinė granata- kumuliacinė smūginio veikimorankinė granata priešo šarvuotiesiems taikiniams naikinti. |
| 248 | LSW | a British-designed 5.56mm light machinegun (LMG) based on the SA80 assault weapon. Full form light support weapon |  | LK Lengvasis kulkosvaidis- kulkosvaidis, skirtas šaudyti nuo atramos ir įremiant buožę į petį. Galingas motorizuotųjų pėstininkų (pėstininkų, motorizuotųjų šaulių) skyriaus ginklas. |
| 249 | Firepower | the destructive capacity of guns, missiles and other weapons |  | Ugnies galia-1. pabūklo, vieneto ar ginklų sistemos galimybės naikinti priešą ugnimi. |
| 250 | Fire support  | Additional fire provided by another unit or arm |  | Parama ugnimi- su manevravimo pajėgomis suderinta ugnis priešui naikinti,slopinti ar stabdyti siekiant padėti ar apsaugoti kovojantį vienetą. 2. nuoseklus priešo naikinimas prieš atakuojančias pajėgas artilerijos ugnimi, raketų ir aviacijos smūgiais. |
| 251 | forward observation officer | an artillery officer or NCO attached to an infantry or armoured unit, or operating from an aircraft in order to direct artillery fire. Abbreviation FOO |  | No established equivalent found  |
| 252 | Smoke  | 2. any projectile or grenade, which is designed to produce smoke, in order to blind the enemy or to mask the movementsof friendly forces |  | Dūmų uždanga- dūmų debesis, naudojamas bet kuriems draugiškųjų pajėgų arba priešo įrenginiams ar manevrams maskuoti; 2. dirbtinis aerozolio (dūmų, rūko) debesis priešui apakinti, savo kariuomenės išdėstymui ir veiksmams maskuoti, lazerinės, televizinės ir ktos technikos trukdžiams sudaryti. |
| 253 | Armour | 1. a defensive covering designed to protect a vehicle from bullets, shrapnel and other projectiles 2. a collective word for armoured fighting vehicles (especiallytanks) |  | Šarvotoji technika- karo technika, kuriai priklauso įvairios mašinos,turinčios šarvuotą apsaugą. |
| 254 | scatterable mine | In land mine warfare, a mine laid without regard to classical patternand which is designed to be delivered by aircraft, artillery, missile, ground dispenser,or by hand. Once laid, it normally has a limited life. |  | Minų laukas- žemės (vandens) plotas, kuriame yra minų, išdėstytų tam tikra tvarka arbabe jos. |
| 255 | Mortar | a simple indirect- fire weapon, which is designed to fire projectiles at very high trajectories |  | Minosvaidis- pabūklas minomis mortyrine trajektorija šaudyti. Tai galinga karių ir karo technikos, esančios atviroje vietovėje ir už priedangų, naikinimo, inžinerinių įrenginių ir statinių ardymo priemonė. |
| 256 | mortar-fire controller | noun a non-commissionedofficer (NCO) from the mortar platoon, who is attached to a rifle company in order to direct mortar fire. Abbreviation MFC |  | No established equivalent found |
| 257 | close air support  | an attack by aircraft on atarget which is close to friendly ground forces. Abbreviation CAS |  | Artimoji aviacinė parama- veiksmai ore prieš priešo taikinius, esančius arti draugiškųjų pajėgų, reikalaujantys kiekvieno oro pajėgų uždavinio detalaus suderinimo su sausumos pajėgomis ugnimi ir manevravimu. |
| 258 | Helicopter  | an aircraft without wings, which obtains its upward lift by means of horizontally rotating blades (known as rotors), which are fitted to the top of the airframe |  | Sraigrtasparnis- sunkesnis už orą orlaivis, kurio keliamąją ir traukos jėgą sukuria vienas arba keli nešantieji sraigtai (kartais kartu su nedideliu sparnu). Sraigrtasparnis gali vertikaliai kilti ir tūpti, skristi įvairiomis kryptimis,kyboti ore. |
| 259 | Minefield  | an area of ground or sea in which mines have been laid |  | Minų laukas- žemės (vandens) plotas, kuriame yra minų, išdėstytų tam tikra tvarka arbabe jos. |
| 260 | electronic warfare | the location and suppressionof an enemy’s electronic equipment. Abbreviation ELW, EW |  | Elektroninė kova- kariniai veiksmai naudojant elektromagnetinio spektrospinduliuotę: elektromagnetinės spinduliuotės šaltinių paieška, aptikimas ir atpažinimas; elektromagnetinės energijos,pavyzdžiui., kryptingosios energijos, naudojimas siekiant sumažinti arba pašalinti galimybę priešui naudoti elektromagnetinesbangas; veiksmai, sudarantys sąlygas veiksmingai naudoti šias bangas draugiškosioms pajėgoms; sudedamoji kovinės(operatyvinės) paramos dalis. |
| 261 | Assembly area  | a specified location where subunits of a tactical grouping assemble in order to prepare themselves for the next phase of an operation |  | Laukimo rajonas- vietovės rajonas netoli nuo įlaipinimo punktų (aerodromų)jūrų (oro) desanto pajėgoms slaptai sutelkti, desantavimui galutinai pasirengti, taip pat specialiajam švarinimui (jeigu reikia)atlikti. |
| 262 | forming-up point/place | a place where soldiers orvehicles of a grouping get into tactical formation before commencing the next phase of an operation. Abbreviation FUP |  | Kovos rikiuotės sklaidimo vieta-paskutinė atakosešelono užimama vieta prieš pereinant atakos pradžios liniją; vieta, iš kurios puolančiosios pajėgos vykdo ataką. |
| 263 | intimate support tank | a tank which is attachedto an infantry platoon for a specific phase of an attack and which fights alongside that platoon throughout the action |  | No established equivalent foundŠarvuotis- šarvuotoji ratinė arba vikšrinė kovos mašina kariamsvežti ir mūšyje juos remti ugnimi. |
| 264 | line of departure | a real or imaginary line, the crossing of which marks the start of an advance, attack or other offensive operation. Abbreviation LD |  | Pradinė linija-linija, nustatyta atakos dalinių išžygiavimui suderinti; 2. jūroje arti kranto pažymėta linija atakos laivams koordinuoti, kad jie pasiektų nustatytas krante vietas nustatytu laiku. |
| 265 | Trench  | a narrow hole or channel dug into the ground, in order to provide protection from enemy fire |  | Apkasas- atviras fortifikacinis įrenginys šaudyti, kariams ir kovos technikainuo priešo apsaugoti. Būna šaulių, pabūklų, kovos mašinųTranšėja- atvirasis fortifikacinis įrenginys šaudyti, stebėti, saugiai judėti, kariams ir ginkluotei saugotinuo priešoPlyšys- siauras 3−6 m ilgio ir 1,5−1,8 m gylio griovys kariams nuo kulkų,Artilerijos sviedinių, minų ir aviacinių bombų skeveldrų saugoti. |
| 266 | Bunker | 1. a shelter with reinforced sides and a roof, designed to withstand artillery and small-arms fire2. a reinforced underground shelter used for storage (especially of ammunition) |  | Lauko ugnies įrenginys- uždarasis lauko fortifikacijos įrenginys kulkosvaidžiams ir artilerijos pabūklams šaudyti.Bunkeris- 1. Ilgalaikis fortifikacinis statinys, karių slėptuvė su įėjimu iš užnugario pro dengtą tranšėją.Būna požeminis, pusiau požeminis, antžeminis, tvirtovės ir lauko; pastarasis būna lengvasis (saugo nuo kulkų ir skeveldrų),sustiprintasis (saugo nuo artilerijos sviedinių, minų ir aviacinių bombų), sunkusis (saugo nuo didelio kalibro artilerijossviedinių ir sunkiųjų aviacinių bombų). |
| 267 | armoured fighting vehicle | an armoured vehicle equipped with some form of weapon (e.g. anti-tank gun, heavy machine-gun). Abbreviation AFV |  | No established equivalent found  |

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