

7. Simmons, R. A., Gordon, P. C., & Chambless, D. L. Pronouns in marital interaction: What do «you» and «I» say about marital health? *Psychological Science*. 2005. 16(12), 932-936. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9280.2005.01639.x>

DOI <https://doi.org/10.30525/978-9934-26-261-6-28>

STRUCTURAL-SEMANTICAL FEATURES OF THE ENGLISH MILITARY CRYPTOLECT

СТРУКТУРНО-СЕМАНТИЧНІ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ АНГЛОМОВНОГО ВІЙСЬКОВОГО КРИПТОЛЕКТУ

Vasylenko D. V.

*Candidate of Philological Sciences,
Associate Professor,
Associate Professor at the Phonetics
and Conversational
English Department,
Kyiv National Linguistic University*

Василенко Д. В.

*кандидат філологічних наук, доцент,
доцент кафедри фонетики
і практики англійської мови,
Київський національний
лінгвістичний університет*

Kuzmenko V. V.

*the 3year student of the Germanic
Philology and Translation Faculty,
Kyiv National Linguistic University*

Кузьменко В. В.

*студентка 3 курсу навчання
факультету германської філології
і перекладу,
Київський національний
лінгвістичний університет*

Hlazkova K. T.

*the 3year student of the Germanic
Philology and Translation Faculty,
Kyiv National Linguistic University
Kyiv, Ukraine*

Глазкова К. Т.

*студентка 3 курсу навчання
факультету германської філології
і перекладу,
Київський національний
лінгвістичний університет
м. Київ, Україна*

Cryptolect (*crypto*– means «hidden», «secret») code names used clandestinely (with secrecy or concealment, esp. for purposes of subversion or deception) to refer to other words + – lect, «language variety». Cryptonyms are often used for military purposes. War code names belong to official terminology containing terms and nomenclature which has been investigated

by linguists [1-5; 8]. Terms, words or word-groups, convey some concepts peculiar to war science, technology, activities. Code words identify different military objects and events without characterizing them. Various types of code names exist in the English military lexicon. This paper deals mainly with the code lexical units which serve to name military operations, plans and projects [6]. The security policy of assigning code names is intended to give no clues to the uninitiated. Most names are unrelated to content. Though there may be some indirect hint in them, for instance, the American code name for the attack on the steamy jungle island of Okinawa in World War II was *Operation Iceberg*. The word stood for a menace to shipping (in this case, that of Japan). Naming operations seems to have originated with the German General Staff during the last two years of World War I. The year of 1918 saw the most extensive use of operational code names, borrowed from religious, medieval, and mythological sources. Code names began to proliferate in World War II.

According to Winston Churchill «operations in which large numbers of men may lose their lives ought not to be decided by code-words that imply a boastful and over-confident sentiment, such as «Triumphant», or conversely, which are calculated to invest the plan with an air of despondency, such as «Woebetide» and «Flimsy». [9]. Thus code names should be neutral, well-sounding and they should belong to Standard English. Nowadays staff officers follow the four general suggestions to name operations: make it meaningful, target the key audiences, be wary of fashions, and make it memorable [10]. Etymologically some cryptonyms are indirectly motivated. The origin of the code name for the test site and the testing of the first atomic bomb arouses a lot of interest. J. Robert Oppenheimer, director of the Los Alamos laboratory, who selected the code name for the test, *Trinity*, tried to explain his choice in the following way: «Why I chose the name is not clear, but I know what thoughts were in mind. There is a poem of John Donne, written just before his death, which I know and love. From it a quotation: «As West and East In all flat Maps – and I am one – are one, So death doth touch the Resurrection»... That still does not make a Trinity; but in another, better known devotional poem Donne opens, «Batter my heart, three person'd God, for, you As yet but knock, breathe, shine, and seek to mend» [7:814].

Structurally code names fall into several groups. They may contain:

1) one simple word (*Cherry* (N) – Gulf War code name for a VII Corps phase line; *Red* (Adj) – Gulf War code name for an XVIII Airborne Corps objective);

2) one word formed by affixation (*Super-gymnast* (prefix *super* + *n* > N) – World War II plan for Anglo-American invasion of French North Africa, combining U. S. and British plans; *Buccaneer* – World War II plan for the amphibious capture of the Andaman Islands (*n* + suffix – *eer* > N));

3) a compound word containing at least two root-morphemes (*Bluehearts* (*adj + n > N*) – *Korean War draft plan for amphibious landing*; *Blackjack* (*adj + n > N*) – *Vietnam special operation in the Seven Mountains region in the spring of 1967*; *Big Switch* (*adj + n > N*) – *Korean war*; *Blue Spoon* (*adj + n > N*) – *U. S. Southern Command complex of operational plans 1988-1989 covering various contingencies in Panama*);

4) an acronym (*ABDA* – *World War II code name for the 1942 cooperative American-British-Dutch-Australian defense of the Pacific and Indian Ocean theatre*; *ANGUS* – *Air National Guard of the U. S., 1980*);

5) a word combination (*Provide Relief* (*v + n*) – *U. S. Central Command humanitarian relief operation in 1992 staged by a joint task force operation from base in Kenya*; *Pestilence Comsopac Oplan 1-42* (*n + abbr + num*) – *World War II plan for «Task One» to launch the initial offensive operation in Guadalcanal and the southern Solomon Islands*).

Some military concepts and meanings are lexicalized through metaphors which may hint, explain, describe, evaluate, or express some attitudes. The following metaphors associate the quick movement of the troops with a fairy tale carpet flying and carrying people (*Magic carpet* – *World War II code name for the rapid return of U. S. troops from Europe and the Far East by warships and transports immediately after the war*); the decisive attack of the army with rapid actions of a person cutting down trees (*Lumberjack* – *World War code name for simultaneous assaults by the U. S. First and Third Armies to destroy German forces in the Eifel in 1945*); the reduction of noises with the protective effect of a shirt (*Nightshirt* – *World War II code name for British projects to increase the effectiveness of a ship's Asdic (SONAR) by injecting oil and then bubbles underwater to reduce propeller noises*); danger with the dark (*Black Thursday* – *World War II code name for night of December 16, 1943, when RAF Bomber Command aircraft returning from a raid on Berlin found their bases blanketed with impenetrable fog causing numerous crashes*); the offensive with the unleashing of overwhelming natural phenomena (*Desert Storm* – *U. S. Central Command offensive operations against Iraq, 1991 (Gulf War)*).

The way in which military events are conceptualized is determined by the lexical units that involve some kind of comparison which is implicit. The objects compared should have some qualities that are associated with them, such as speed, swiftness, the ability to camouflage, possible risk, harm, and others.

Code names and phrases are used because they 1) help to preserve operational security (*Wolfhound* – *Korean War (1951) attack by the 25th Infantry Division in the Suwon-Osan area*), 2) transmit with a lower level of cumulative errors over a walkie-talkie or radio link than actual names (*Wolf* –

Gulf War code name for an XVIII Airborne Corps area of operations), 3) inspire patriotism (*New York – World War II XVIII Airborne Corps phase line in the Ringenberk-Krudenberg area in Germany, Minnesota – Gulf War code name for a VII Corps phase line*), 4) shape a favorable perception about the military activities (for example, stress an operation's humanitarian focus) (*Promote Liberty – U. S. Southern Command stability operation conducted in Panama in 1990, Uphold Democracy – U. S. Atlantic Command permissive entry stability operation in Haiti, 1994-1995*). Metaphorical cryptonyms have a purpose too. By using them, much more can be conveyed through implication and connotation, than through literal language.

The study has provided evidence for the important role of cryptonymy in war language. The data examined have proved the existence of different thematic, structural-semantic groups of code words in military English. Staff officers use a wide range of language means to name military objects and events following some definite rules, namely, picking up short, euphonic, memorable, inspiring words or phrases for security reasons and favorable perceptions.

The research reported in the paper has been far from exhaustive on the subject of war cryptonymy. A detailed analysis of code names consisting of several components is needed to describe their structural-semantic patterns. What needs further study is the process of forming military metaphoric cryptonyms belonging to the names of weapon and military units. A related line of inquiry might pursue the question of how code names function in the military discourse.

Bibliography:

1. Василенко Д. В. Військова лексика англійської мови ХХ – початку ХХІ століття : монографія. Горлівка: ГДППМ, 2009. 220 с.
2. Ожогин Е. Н. Аббревиатуры в военном подъязыке: Автореф. дис ... канд. филол. наук: 10.02.19 / Моск. воен. ун-т. М., 1999. 21 с.
3. Шевчук В. Н. Военно-терминологическая система в статике и динамике: Автореф ... док-ра фил. наук: 10.02.19. М., 1985. 43 с.
4. Algeo J. Fifty Years Among the New Words. A Dictionary of Neologisms. Cambridge University Press, 1993. 257 p.
5. Bowyer R. Dictionary of Military Terms. Bloomsbury, 2004. 262 p.
6. Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms. Joint Publication 1-02, 12 April 2001, (As Amended Through 5 September 2003). 580 p.
7. Polmar N., Allen Thomas B. World War II. America at War 1941-1945. New York, Random House, 1991. 940 p.

8. Zandvoort R. W. *War-time English. Materials For a Linguistic History of World War II.* Westport, Connecticut, Greenwood Press Publishers, 1957. 253 p.

9. URL: mhtml:file://F:\Code name Totally Explained.mht

10. URL: mhtml:file://F:\PARAMETERS, US Army War College Quarterly-Autumn 1995.mht

DOI <https://doi.org/10.30525/978-9934-26-261-6-29>

VARIABILITY IN LITERARY AND CINEMATOGRAPHIC TITLES' TRANSLATION

ВАРІАТИВНІСТЬ В ПЕРЕДАЧІ НАЗВ В ЛІТЕРАТУРНИХ ТА КІНЕМАТОГРАФІЧНИХ ТВОРІВ

Vdovych V. R.

*Master Student of the Faculty of
Ukrainian and Foreign Philology,
Drohobych Ivan Franko State
Pedagogical University*

Вдович В. Р

*студентка-магістрантка
факультету української
та іноземної філології,
Дрогобицький державний
педагогічний університет
імені І. Я. Франка*

Koliasa O. V.

*Candidate of Philological Sciences,
Associate Professor,
Associate Professor at the Department
of the English Language
and Translation,
Drohobych Ivan Franko State
Pedagogical University
Drohobych, Lviv region, Ukraine*

Коляса О. В.

*кандидат філологічних наук, доцент,
доцент кафедри англійської мови
і перекладу,
Дрогобицький державний
педагогічний університет
імені Івана Франка
м. Дрогобич, Львівська область,
Україна*

Кінотекст є предметом дослідження не лише лінгвістики, а й перекладу. Потреба в кіноперекладі виникла трохи пізніше після появи кінематографа. Перший кінотеатр був «німим» (1895-1927). Кіноперекладу як такого на той час не існувало: усі дії на екрані коментували оператори, які знали іноземні мови. Епоха кіноперекладів почалася лише з появою перших художніх фільмів, які виробляли