

# Translating English Military Neologisms into Arabic

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## Abstract

The study examines the translation of military neologism to see how to deal with them. It highlights the translation problems caused by linguistic differences.

It also categorizes these neologisms according to the standpoint of their formation and the criteria of use and of translational occurrences in English. By evaluating the correctness and the effectiveness of the neological translations. It attempts to provide some appropriate renditions for some military neologisms .the study is conducted with categories by including strategies such as translation through near equivalent, Explanation, Loan translation and standard / recognized translation as primary research method to obtain data which are then complemented by means of textual analyses of the terms. The findings of the analysis of neologisms to translators are to have the background information about the subject matter of military neologisms to help them understand the concepts embodied there in, and so render the messages properly. Achieving a translational equivalent of a military neologism without considering its contextual use is not an easy task. The dictionary is not the only source to resort to in dealing with the meanings of such neologisms of military expressions. Some additions are needed to compensate the missing information in the translations so that the original can be retained.

## الخلاصة

تتناول هذه الدراسة ترجمة المصطلحات العسكرية الحديثة لمعرفة كيفية التعامل معهم و تسلط الدراسة الضوء على مشاكل الترجمة الناتجة عن الاختلافات اللغوية. وتصنف الدراسة المصطلحات العسكرية الحديثة تبعا لوجهة النظر الخاصة بتشكيلها ومعيارية استخدام اللفظة ووقعها الترجمي في اللغة الانكليزية.من خلال تقييم صحة و فاعلية ترجمات المصطلحات العسكرية الحديثة فانها محاولة لنقل وترجمة بعض المصطلحات العسكرية الحديثة . واجريت الدراسة بالاستعانة باسلوب الفئات وذلك بتضمين ستراتييجيات معينة مثل الترجمة باستخدام المكافئ القريب والشرح والتفصيل و ترجمة الاستعارة والترجمة القياسية او التراجم المعترف بها كطريقة البحوث الاولية للحصول على البيانات والتي استكملت فيما بعد عن طريق التحليلات النصية للمصطلحات. الاستنتاجات التي توصلت لها الدراسة من تحليل المصطلحات العسكرية الحديثة للمترجمين هي ان يكون لديهم قاعدة معلومات حول المصطلح العسكري الحديث

لمساعدتهم على ادراك المفاهيم المتضمنة في النص ومن ثم تقديم المضمون بصورة لائقة . ان بلوغ الترجمة المكافئة للمصطلحات العسكرية الحديثة دون الاخذ بالاعتبار الاستخدام السياقي مهمة ليست بالهينة . ان القاموس ليس هو المصدر الوحيد الذي يتم اللجوء اليه حين التعامل مع تعابير المصطلحات العسكرية الحديثة وهناك حاجة إلى بعض الإضافات لتعويض المعلومات المفقودة في الترجمات بحيث يمكن الاحتفاظ بروح النص الأصلي .

## **Translation**

### **1. What is Translation?**

Translation is a profession besides being an art. Newmark (1973:3-19) defines translation as "the attempt to produce approximate equivalence or respectable synonymy between two chunks of different languages on various levels, of which the two main ones are thought and linguistic form. He adds that translation is partly an exercise in the art of writing as well as a field of comparative applied linguistics. Newmark further says that the word, not the sentence, is the essential element of translation.

AL-Darawish (1983) indicates that translation "interpreting speech in to anther tongue." Translation according to him involves three things:

- i. interpreting the foreign meaning by an Arabic meaning;
- ii. Interpreting the foreign sentence by an Arabic sentence;
- iii. Transmitting science and arts from any language in to Arabic.

Transmitting art or science from a foreign language into Arabic follows two methods. The first method involves mental interpretation of words in the foreign text so that the translator reaches what he wants in Arabic. The second method is that the translator conceptualizes in his mind the foreign sentence then he expresses it in a corresponding Arabic sentence whether the number of words is equal in both languages or not. This method is better and easier than the first method. What is translatable includes meaning particles, foreign verbs and all meaning nominal. As for proper noun, they are arabized as they are. Translation is also one of the important means for Arabizing science.

Newmark (1973:19) indicates that there are four persons involved in the process of translation: the author, the first reader, the translation, and the second reader. Of all these four persons, the last is all important.

Newmark also says that till about 1945, translation simply meant literary translation, since no one thought any other kind of translation worth discussing. There are two types of translation according to Newmark: "Publication translation" by professional translators in the translators' guild, and "information translation" which could equally well be a paraphrase or a summary, and, therefore, not a translation at all.

Hatim and Mason (1990) define translation as a useful test case for examining the whole issue of the role of language in social life. They emphasize the role of translation as a communicative process which takes place within a social context.

In any account of Interlingua communication, translation is used as a generic term. Professionally, however, the term translation is confined to the written, and the term interpretation to the spoken (Newmark, 1991:35). If confined to a written language, translation is a cover term with three distinguishable meanings: 1) translating, the process (to translate; the activity rather than the tangible object), 2) a translation: the product of the process of translating (e. g. the translated text), and 3) translation:

The abstract concept which encompasses both the process of translation and the product of that process (Bell, 1991:13).

The term 'translation' used and discussed throughout this paper is confined to the written language, and refers to both the product and process of translating.

The definitions of translation suggested above imply that producing the same meaning or message in the target language text as intended by the original author is the main objective of a translator. This notion of 'sameness' is often understood as an equivalence relation between the source and target texts. This equivalence relation is generally considered the most salient feature of a quality translation.

## 2. Military Terminology and the English Language

Terminology is the study of terms and their use. Terms are words and compound words that are used in specific contexts. Not to be confused with "terms" in colloquial usages, the shortened form of technical terms (or terms of art) which are defined within a discipline or specialty field. The discipline Terminology studies among other things how such terms of art come to be and their interrelationships within a culture.

Terminology, therefore, as Muegge ( 2007:17-19) maintains denotes a more formal discipline which systematically studies the *labeling* or *designating of concepts* particular to one or more subject fields or domains of human activity, through research and analysis of terms in context , for the purpose of documenting and correct usage. This study can be limited to one language or can cover more than one language at the same time (*multilingual terminology*, *bilingual terminology*, and so forth) or may focus on studies of terms of across fields.

Terminology is not connected to information retrieval in any way focused on the meaning and conveyance of concepts. "Terms" used in the context of terminology, as they are not always technical terms of art.

The discipline of terminology is based on its own theoretical principles and consists primarily of the following aspects:

- Analyzing the concepts and concept structures used in a field or domain of activity.
- Identifying the terms assigned to the concepts.
- In the case of bilingual or multiannual terminology, establishing correspondences between terms in the various languages.
- Compiling the terminology, on paper or in database. Managing terminology databases.
- Creating new terms, as required.

As a discipline, terminology is related to translation, alongside which it is often taught in universities and translation schools. Large translation departments and translation bureaus will often have a terminology section, or will require translators to do terminology research.

## **2.1 Military Terminology**

Military terminology refers to the terms and languages of military organizations and personnel as belonging to a discrete category, as distinguishable by their usage in military doctrine, as they serve to depoliticize, dehumanize, or otherwise abstract discussion about its operations from an actual description thereof.

The operation pressure for uniform understanding has developed since the early 20th century with the importance of joint operations between different services (army, navy, air force) of the same country. International alliances and operations, including peacekeeping have added additional complexity. For example, the NATO alliances a large dictionary (US website: 2006 ) of common terms for use by member countries. Development work is also taking place between NATO and Russia on common terminology for extended air defense, in English, French and Russian.

Some claim military terms serve to depoliticize, dehumanize, or other abstract discussion about operations from an actual description thereof. Similar to "legal terminology" and related to "political terminology", military terms are known for an oblique tendency to incorporate a perceived need for operational security, giving away no more information than needed. (Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia).

## **2.3. Types of Terminology**

A distinction is made between two types of terminology:

Ad hoc terminology, which deals with a single term or a limited number of terms.

Systematic terminology, which deals with all the terms in a specific subject field or domain of activity.

Ad hoc terminology is prevalent in the translation profession, where a translation for a specific term (or group of terms) is required quickly to solve a particular problem. (Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia).

## **2.4. Origin of Military Terms**

On investigating the origin of official militaristic terms, slang and colloquial expressions it is found that the majority of them originated during wars and conflicts, especially those of the 20th century. It is also found that many of them are connected to the names of new weapons, instruments, or other innovations of war. That is why the origin of military official terms is covered in brief. From the perspective of technological events, this is particularly evident from the history of World War I, World War II, and the Cold War.

In his book *Twentieth Century Words* Ayto (1999:iv) writes: "Words are a mirror of their times. By looking at the areas in which the vocabulary of a language is expanding fastest in a given period, we can form a fairly accurate impression of the chief preoccupations of society at that time and the points at which the boundaries of human endeavor are being advanced". In other words, Ayto states that any technological advances or political events in which the military is involved result in a call for new vocabulary.

Cowley & Parker (1996:223-224) describe the technological innovations that were portent to these eras in the following way: "World War I hammered home the impact of modern technological innovation. On the ground, rapid-fire weapons, massed artillery—the great killer of the war—gas, tanks, flame-throwers, and barbed wire forced new tactical and further technological innovations on the combatants. World War I was the chemist's war, and their lethal innovations, from explosives to poison gas and petroleum, added to the terrible casualties of trench warfare. But innovations occurred not only on land. The navies of the world had gone to war in 1914 with ships possessing capabilities unimagined when their admirals had joined up forty years before. Ship speeds had quadrupled, and their firepower, formerly effective only at point-blank ranges, could reach targets almost on the horizon. The appearance of the submarine further disturbed navies, as the undersea weapon threatened all the standard precepts of naval power. Finally, aircraft made their appearance in World War I in all the missions that are familiar to us today: close air support, reconnaissance, air superiority, and strategic bombing."

"The Cold War ushered in the atomic age, in which the two superpowers deterred each other from another disastrous world war by building ever more frightening weapons of mass destruction. Both the weapons and their delivery vehicles proliferated – bombers, intercontinental ballistic missiles, and cruise missiles with pinpoint accuracy. Conventional wars have accelerated the development of 'smart' weapons. Laser-guided bombs that so devastated Iraq in the Gulf War are now being replaced with weapons that will use global- positioning satellites." (ibid).

Previous paragraphs show that military innovations accelerated during conflict and that this led directly to the creation of a vacuum for new vocabulary. In order to demonstrate that the birth of such language is indeed concurrent with such events, military and cultural affairs are compared with the growth of both the official and unofficial vocabulary of the armed forces.

### **3. Military Neologisms and Compounds**

#### **3.1. Neologism**

A neologism from Greek (neos 'new') + (logos'word') is a newly coined word that may be in the process of entering common use, but has not yet been accepted into mainstream language. Neologisms are often directly attributable to a specific person, publication, period, or event. According to Oxford English Dictionary neologism was first used in print in 1483.

Neologisms are often created by combining existing words or by giving words new and unique suffixes or prefixes. Portmanteaux are combined words that begin to be used commonly. Neologisms also can be created through abbreviation or acronym, by intentionally rhyming with existing words or simply through playing with sounds.

Neologisms often become popular through mimetic, by way of mass media, the Internet, and word of mouth, including academic discourse in many fields renowned for their use of distinctive jargon, and often become accepted parts of the language. Other times, however, they disappear from common use just as readily as they appeared. Whether a neologism continues a part of the language depends on many factors, probably the most important of which is accepted by the public. It is



unusual, however, for a word to enter common use if it does not resemble another word or words in an identifiable way.

When a word or phrase is no longer "new", it is no longer a neologism. Neologisms may take decades to become "old", however. Opinions differ on exactly how old a word must be to cease being considered a neologism. (From Wikipedia, free encyclopedia).

Nowadays, there seems to be a consensus that neologism is a word that expresses a novel concept either through coining a new vocabulary item or through attaching a new meaning to an already existing one (Newmark: 1995).

Neologisms pass through three stages: creation, trial and establishment (Parianou & Kelanddries, 2002:756). First, the unstable neologism is still new, being proposed or being used only by a limited audience; Epstein (2005) calls such a neologism protologism 'from Greek *protos*, first+Greek *logos*, word, by analogy with prototype and neologism'. Then, it is diffused, but it is not widely accepted yet. Finally, it is stabilized and identifiable, having gained wide – spread approval; such "stability" is indicated by its appearance in glossaries, dictionaries and large collection. However, even the last stage may not be the final one being it bases on the social acceptance of the neologism and its life span.

Niska (1998) draws on the concept of "translational creativity" to claim that: 'neologisms are tokens of a creative process,' a novel relational product, growing out of the uniqueness of the individual on the one hand, and the material, event, people, or circumstances of his life on the other hand,".

Such creativity is especially evident in computing where the coiners of neologism 'are not particularly aware of following any word-formation rules (Jacqueline, 2001:35). But the data text calls for consistency which is more important than creativity (Siliva, 2001), whereas Bauer acknowledges that both ' **productivity** and creativity give rise to a large number of neologisms' (1983:83).

Technical vocabulary is full of productive, or "motivated" terms' (Dibue, 1992 cited in love, 2000), consisted of morphemes that allude to the

signifier they designate . This allusion is made through the morphemes' etymology or meaning. He cites leukemia [Greek *leukos* (white) +-*aimia* blood < haima] to highlight the desirability of such motivation in coming neologisms.

Neologisms are frequently generated in the media, advertising and technical domains, being described as a ' response to a particular need' (Neomark, 1995) ; e.g. the need to create the (now lexicalized ) neologisms PC(Personal Computer )arose no sooner than the product-computer became available to the average consumer.

Siliva (2001) differentiates between 'morphological neologisms ' created through

- **Derivation**
- **Compounding**
- **Blending**
- **Acronyms**
- **Borrowing**

And 'semantic neologisms ', resulted from

- **Expansion:** extension of the meaning of a term by giving it a new meaning (i.e. shift from the concrete to the abstract or from the abstract to the concrete).
- **Metaphor:**' the process whereby a word or expression is to refer to something other than what it was originally applied to , or what it 'literally' means, in order to suggest some resemblance between the two things' (Coulthard *et.al.*2000:100);e.g. computer's master hard disk.
- **Conversion of grammatical category.**
- **Adoption from another subject field:** e.g. the virology term *virus* adopted in the field of computer security.

For this purpose, any "item" that passes through the establishment stage will be considered as a neologism. Next section covers the strategies to be used to translate neologisms.

### **3.1.1. Strategies for Neologisms**

Baker proposes the 'translation by illustration' (1992:26-42) which could keep the text short, concise and to the point.

Newmark (1995:150) subdivides these categories by including strategies such as translation through *functional term*, *descriptive term*, and *TL neologisms*.

- **Near equivalent**
- **Explanation**
- **Loan translation**
- **Standard / recognized translation**

The need to use combinations of these strategies is in the next section that deals with complex and compound words, when these incorporate neologisms.

## **3.2. Compounds and complex words**

### **3.2.1. Definitions of "word" and 'multi-word' items**

Henceforth, by the item "word" is meant any orthographic representation of a string of letters, including hyphens, the word boundary being a space on either side.

The items considered have been chosen according to their overall referential contribution (Baker 1992:64). For example, in *Light Thermal Weapon Sight*, the constituent part '*weapon sight*' will be considered as a separate item because its meaning is incorporated in the sum of the meanings of the multi-word as single unit.

The subdivision of multi-words into their "semantic unit"(shown in bold square brackets []) requires a functional analysis of grammar which describes most nominal group as being headed. According to Katamba.

"In English the head is normally the item on the right hand side of the compound. The syntactic properties are passed on to the entire compound....The syntactic head is also the semantic head of the compound. The non-head element in the compound specifies more narrowly some characteristics of the head. (1994:73).

In the nominal phrase aircraft ground support equipment, the semantic / syntactic head is [equipment] and the non-head element is [aircraft]+[ground support]. Though the unit support equipment is valid, here *ground* is a classifier of *ground*; the unit \**aircraft ground* is definitely invalid. a key concept in the analysis of these **polywords** is that they tend 'to be internally stable .....but positionally mobile' (Lyons,1968:203).

### **3.2.2. Compounds and complex words**

Bauer (1983:28) defines compounds and complex words as forms where two or more element, which could potentially be used as stems, are combined to form another stem. Stems, or morphemes, are classified as free and bound (Coulthard *et.al*,2000:50-51) . The word *impenetrability* consists of the bound morphemes,-un and -ity , and the free morphemes-*penetr* (ate) and – *abil* (able).

The main processes of word – formation are grouped together as follows (Coulthard *et.al*,2000:55-59):

**Derivation:** affixes are combined with free morphemes.

**Compounding:** two separate items (nouns, verbs, etc) are joined to produce a new single item; e.g. the nouns *air* and *crew* from the noun *aircrew*.

**Borrowing:** adoption of a foreign word as it is by the receiving culture; e.g. English has borrowed the Arabic word *alcohol*.

**Back-Formation:** the process where a word changes its word class by removing an affix from its root; i.e. *televise* from *television*.

**Acronyms:** words produced by combining the initial letters of the words in a phrase; i.e. NATO from 'North Atlantic Treaty Organization' is pronounced as a single word.

**Clipping:** another type of back-formation, known also as abbreviation; i.e. *medevac* from *medical evacuation*, suggesting a stylistic change (Bauer, 1983:233).

**Coinage:** invention of items of vocabulary which are semantically unanalysable, like EXXON.

**Conversion:** a word changes its class; Bauer (1983:229) draws our attention to four main types:

- Noun-to- Verb                      to attack
- Verb –to-Noun                      a strike
- Adjective – to- Verb              to empty
- Adjective –to- Noun              an inflatable

But the 'dividing lines' in morphology are not so clear (Bauer, 1982:35-36). In *postman*, the *from-man* lost its connection with the 'adult male man' giving phrases such as 'Madam Chairman'; eventually, the lexeme '*man*' has become a suffix' (Quirk et.al.1972:978).

Such productivity is not unrestricted (Bauer, 1983). According to the requirement of existence, the meaning of a compound is extracted from the meanings of its components; e.g. while *garbage man* and *snowman* do not denote, by analogy, the same referent (a man made out garbage/snow), the former, in a certain context, is grammatically correct.

Blocking is the 'phenomenon of the non- occurrence of a complex from because of the existence of another from ' (Aronoff, 1976 cited in Bauer, 1983:87); e.g. the existence the word *thief* blocks the formation of the word *stealer*. However, the following table suggests that blocking is also not unrestricted:



Roeper & Siegel (1978 cited in Bauer, 1983) demonstrate that in nominal phrases, such as *passive infrared seeker*, the adjective (passive) applies to the whole two – word compound and it is not an incorporated noun-phrase. Bauer (1983) observed that long compound are analyzable as combinations of two elements, each which may in turn be compound, but the validation of such a generalization needs empirical study. Thouvenin (1996) is in tune by arguing that

'A macro-structure of two elements with the grammatical functions of modifier and head could be isolated whatever the length of the nominal group'.

Baker summarizes the difficulties in translating items above the word level (1992: 54-70) as follows:

- *The engrossing effect of source text patterning*: the influence of the pattern of a TL multi-word on a SL one.
- *Misinterpreting the meaning of a SL multi-word and a TL multi – word*: two multi – words denote the same but connote a different referent, because of similar form but different contextual use.
- *The tension between accuracy and naturalness*: the need to render the meaning of a SL multi –word slightly differently for the sake of its accuracy and naturalness in the TL.
- *Culture –specific multi – words*: they reflect the cultural setting in which they occur and which may be quite different to that in TL.
- *Marked multi –words in the ST*: items whose unusual combination of words is difficult to be marked; in the TL.

### 3.2.3 *Strategies for compounds and complex words*

Newmark (1995:114) proposes a translation- oriented **Componential Analysis** where

'the basic process is to compare a SL word with a TL word which has a similar meaning, but is not an obvious one-to- one equivalent, by demonstrating first their common and then their differing sense components'.

Baker (1992:71-78) proposes the following strategies for translation problems of equivalence:

- **Using an item of similar meaning and form:** it conveys roughly the same meaning as that of the SL and consists of equivalent lexical items (e.g. superordinates, hyponyms, and more neutral / less expressive words).
- **Using an item of similar meaning but dissimilar from:** like before but the item consists of different lexical items.
- **Translation by paraphrase: expressing** the meaning of an item in other words because no match can be found in the TL or because of differences in stylistic preferences of the SL and TL (e.g. using a loan word or loan plus explanation).
- **Translation by omission:** a component of the word might be omitted in the TL because it is compensated somewhere in the text, it cannot be easily paraphrased or for stylistic reasons.
- **Translation by illustration.**

### 3.3. The Text

The text deals with concepts and equipment that have just entered the Arabic military register. It is a contemporary extract of the PEO Brochure (2005, Feb) produced by the US Army office PEO (Program Executive Office) Soldier. The extract consists of two parts: the introduction and the section 'Product and Manager Sensor and Lasers' (including the images); the entire Brochure consists of so many neologisms, compounds and complex words that it is impossible to include them all in the present paper due to lack of space and time.

**Field:** a specialized military text containing a proportionally high number of neologisms, compounds and multi – words. Military register is so standardized that there are no important differences between US and British English, at least as far as weaponry is concerned.

**Tenor:** the readership is primarily reader. While the writer and the expert – military officer belong to the same 'power elite' (Mills, 1956 cited in



Van Dijk, 1993:303) that sets plans and controls the military ' hierarchy of power' (Van Dijk, 1993:303), the educated reader is excluded.

**Mode** : an information and multimodal (text and pictures) text; it promotes military equipment (with possible civilian applications ) in an advertising – like way avoiding technical details. The text's **multimodality** enables the uninitiated to visualize and comprehend complex terms. **Multimodal** analysis asks questions such as:

- 'Is the principal carrier of the meaning the verbal or the visual element?'
- 'How are these modes orchestrated to produced meaning' (Synder, 2001:267).

### **3.4.the intention of the translator**

The translation should be 'domesticated' for the target audience' ( Coulthard *et.al.*, 2003:31). The potential user of these products , the Arabic soldier , should be able to relate them to their future operational use in the Arab environment .the translator should focus on the propositional meaning making the text as explicit as possible to avoid misunderstanding and achieve at the same time desired standardization.

Unlike other special domains, e.g. the law where legal systems technical military vary from country to country (Niska ,1998) ,technical military equipment will be used in the same way and for the same purposes no matter the final user.

### **3.5. Analysis**

#### **3.5.1. Neologisms**

**Example:1.** "The Soldier is the ultimate weapon, but until recently the soldier's war fighting needs have not been considered as a *single platform*, functioning as a system and integrated with other systems in the same manner as larger systems".

**Type of neologism:** compounding expansion

**Strategy :** Near equivalent and Loan translation

Adj.	Noun		
Single	platform	Translation	منظومة مستقلة
	Head	Back-translation	Autonomous platform

*Platform* is expanded to denote equipment's versatility; for instance, "air platform" refers to any flying machine. The soldier as an autonomous "war-machine" is as efficient as his modularity with other machines.( platform : منظومة ) is a direct with the same propositional meaning in Arabic.

**Example:2.** "PEO Soldier develops all aspects of Soldier equipment to be integrated, modular, interoperable, and mission-tailorable ".

**Type of neologism:** derivation

**Strategy:** Loan translation, Standard/recognized translation

Noun				
Morphemes				
Bound	Free	Free		
Prefix	Adjective			
	Verb	Suffix	Translation	القدرة على العمل مع المنظومات الأخرى
inter	Oper-(ate)	able	Back-translation	interoperable

Inter-designates equipment's characteristic to be operated by all three services Army –Navy-Air Force. Where (inter)means (مع) in the sense of 'relating two or more things , concepts, persons together' , the free morpheme is translated as literally as possible; e.g. "inter-net: شبكة " "inter-national: وطني" and "inter-service:خدمة". Interoperable is also a neologism in 'doctrinal and operational ' terms. Recently , the Armed Forces have undergone a phase of intense reorganization ,transforming and equipping their units so they could operate more efficiently with each other ever before.

### 3.5.2. Copmpundand complex words

#### Culture specific

**Example 3"** The Army recognized the need to focus, and leverage new technologies to benefit the Soldier and created a **single acquisition office** to champion this transformation to the 21st century war fight".

**Type of neologism :**compounding, derivation

**Strategy :** Using an item of similar meaning and form

Noun	Noun		Noun		
	Morphemes				
	free	Bound			
		Suffix			
single	[acqui-(re)-s	ition	Office]	translation	هيئة المشتريات المستقلة
			Head	Back-translation	Independent procurement office

A type of procurement office established by the USA Army for a specific purpose. The lack of an Arabic hyponym is solved by the superordinate ( *procurement* : مشتريات ) . *Single* has the sense of a "particular" or "independent" office. *Independent* : المستقلة has the same propositional with but different meaning from *single*.

**Example : 4 "***program Executive Office (PEO)Soldier* stood in April 2002".

**Type of neologism :** compounding, acronym

**Strategy :** Translation by paraphrase

Noun	Noun	Noun	Noun	Noun
<b>Program</b>	<b>Executive</b>	<b>Office</b>	<b>(PEO)</b>	<b>Soldier</b>
<i>Translation</i>	Program Executive Office) PEO دائرة المشتريات العسكرية			
<i>Back-translation</i>	<b>PEO (Program Executive Office) Soldier Procurement Office</b>			

A compound designating the name of a US Army procurement – department. Commonly, such terms are explained putting in brackets

the English names. Here, the explanation of the acronym is put in brackets because it is used again later in the text.

### **General/ technical**

**Example: 5** "To achieve this mission, the Army is *re-envisioning* The Soldier as a system".

**Type of neologism:** derivation

**Strategy :** using an item of similar meaning but dissimilar form .

Verb				
Morphemes				
Bound	Free	Bound		
Prefix	Verb	Suffix	<i>Translation</i>	يعتبر
<b>re</b>	<b>envision</b>	<b>ing</b>	Bach- <i>Translation</i>	<b>Reviews</b>

The equivalent of envision has a different expressive meaning. It connotes an idealistic situation / word ; e.g. a world free of hate and vice . يعتبر conveys better the meaning of the ST which is the reassessment of the specifications of the modern soldier.

**Example: 6** "the soldier is the ultimate weapon , but until recently the soldier's *warfighting needs* have not been considered as a single platform , functioning as a system and integrated with other system in the same manner as lager systems ".

**Type of neologism:** compounding

**Strategy :** translation by omission

Noun		Noun		
Morphemes				
Free	Free			
Noun	Noun			
war	Fighting	needs	Translation	متطلبات الجندي
		Head	Bach-Translation	The needs (of the fighter)

The Translation should be considered in relation to the possessive form *Soldier's*. The omission of *warfighting*, for stylistic reasons, is compensated with (*fighter*: الجندي) a hyponym of *soldier* .

### Military terminology multi-words

**Example: 7** " the result is a *single integrated combat system* that enhances Soldier performance in all critical areas – increased effectiveness , decreased load, and improved mission flexibility- and enables continuous upgrades " .

**Type of neologism:** compounding

**Strategy :** using an item of similar meaning and form, using an item of similar meaning but dissimilar form .

Adj.	Classifier	Noun	Noun
Single	[integrated]	[ combat	System]
			Head
Translation	منظومة معركة مستقلة		
Bach-Translation	Autonomous integrated battle system		

Modifiers – allocation type. Apart from single the Translation uses items of similar meaning and for (*Single example1*).

**Example : 8 "** the result is a single integrate combat system that enhances Soldier performance in all critical areas – increased load, and ***improved mission flexibility*** – and enables continuous upgrades "**.**

***Type of neologism:*** compounding, derivation.

***Strategy :*** using an item of similar meaning and form, using an item of similar meaning but dissimilar form .

Epithet	Noun	Noun			
		Morphemes			
		Free	Bound		
			Suffix		
Improved	[mission	Flexib-(le)- il	Ity]	Translation	القدرة المتنامية في تنفيذ العمليات
		Head		Back- translation	Increased operational flexibility

While (mission) cannot be used here as a noun ( to naturalize the translation ) , its synonym, ( *operational* ), can similarly , ( *increased* ) sounds more natural than ( *improved* ).

### 3.6. Combinations of Neologisms and Compound Complex Words

**Example:9** " aviation devices incorporate heads-up flight data information , enabling flight operations under very low ambient light conditions and permitting focus outside the aircraft for increased safety ".

**Type of neologism:** compounding, metaphor

**Strategy** : Explanation, translation by paraphrase, translation by illustration .

Noun		Noun	Noun	Noun	Noun
Morphemes					
Free	Free				
Noun	Adv.				
[heads	up	Display]	[flight	Data]	Information
					Head
Translation		عرض المعلومات الخاصة بالطائرة على شاشة مثبتة امام الطيار			
Back-translation		Flight data information displayed on a screen in the pilot's field of view (HUD)			

The underlying verbs of ' *heads up display* 'are [(keep your ) *head up* (and look at the) *display for data*)]. A multi- word whose expressiveness and compactness is lost in translation. The omission of *head up* is compensated with the expression ( *in the pilot's field of view* ) connoting that the pilot does not bow . The acronym HUD (Heads UP Display ), routinely used in translations without a further explanation, is best seen in relation to HDD.



Example 10" infrared and laser technology that enable soldier to use individual and crew served weapons at maximum firing distances, providing *laser target location rangefinding as well as laser – designation capability*".

*Type of neologism:* compounding, acronym, derivation conversion.

**Strategy :** using an item of similar meaning but dissimilar form, loan translation , standard / recognized .

Noun	Noun	Noun	Noun		
			Morphemes		
			Free	Free	Bound
			Noun	Verb	Suffix
Laser	[tgt	Location]	range	find	ing
			Head		
Translation	القدرة على استمکان الاهداف باستخدام كاشف مدى ليزري				
Back-translation	Target location capability with laser rangefinder				

## Conclusions

The study has come up with the following findings;

1. Achieving a translational equivalent of a military neologism without considering its contextual use is not an easy task.
2. Translators often fail to convey all the nuances and the subtleties of military neologisms being unaware of the military implications and differences between Arabic and English.

3. The use of precisely defined terms is critical in any provision. It is not a question of semantic as some would say, because the terms should be used and understood properly. This does not mean that terms or their meanings should be defined dogmatically; there is always a need to create new terms or modify existing ones. However, great care should be shown in changing meanings. For example, not everything in military theory and practice is obsolete in the information age.
4. Culture cannot be excluded in translation because language is part of culture.
5. Some additions are needed to compensate the missing information in the translations so that the original meaning can be retained.

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