

MILITARY WORDS AND TERMS IN ERNEST HEMINGWAY'S NOVEL
"A FAREWELL TO ARMS" AND ITS ARMENIAN TRANSLATION

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Military terminology is one of the most essential layers of English and Armenian terminology and its investigation has always been in the center of linguists' attention. Usually being very specific, it can be used to convey precise information about military equipment, tactics, and procedures.

The knowledge of military vocabulary helps to ensure that everyone involved in a military operation understands exactly what is happening and what is expected of them, it provides clear communication, efficient operations, and effective coordination between various military units. It often has a long history and is steeped in tradition.

The present article aims to find out the military words and terms used in E. Hemingway's novel "A Farewell to Arms", to present their etymological, semantic, and word-formation peculiarities.

The article presents the words and terms according to their structure and the most common types of word formation, i.e. compound nouns, affixed words, word combinations//phrases. Then it gives the semantic classification of military terms in English and Armenian, e. g. state military positions, words and terms related to war, and types of weapons. Some of the most vivid military terms are discussed in the article concerning their etymology in both the English and Armenian languages. In terms of military content, we singled out those words that are either only a term or have other meanings as well, stand out for the dominance of the military meaning, because, as is known, there is no gap between a term and a word, many ordinary words in this or that field of science become terms.

Keywords: *military, terminology, word-formation, meaning, etymology, Pahlavi, English, Armenian, weapons, comparison.*

The elaboration and enrichment of a language terminology as well as the scientific and technical progress of a society conditions the development of any language¹. Each language passes from an old quality to a new one only when the elements related to its *phonetic system, word stock, and grammar* become gradually accumulated and developed, gathered, starting to prevail over the elements of its *old quality, word stock, and grammar* and when they begin to comprise the communicative function of the language². As justly noted by R. Ishkhanyan, terminological issues have received little attention by

¹See Կարապետյան Ս., Արդի հայերենի ռազմական տերմինահամակարգի հարստացումը գրաբարյան եզրույթներով (ըստ Ղ. Փարպեցու «Պատմություն Հայոց» երկի), ԳՊՀ հոդվածների ժողովածու, 2022, էջ 421:

²See Ղազարյան Ս., Հայոց գրական լեզվի պատմություն, հ. II, Եր., Հայպետհրատ, 1961:

Armenian linguists over the recent decades, whereas, in his point of view, the development of theoretical issues of Armenian terminology and their implementation in the language of different fields is much more urgent than writing voluminous books on the grammatical order of the language³.

The present article aims to single out the military words used in E. Hemingway's novel "A Farewell to Arms", by presenting their *origin, meanings, and word formation*. The work "A Farewell to Arms" by Ernest Hemingway is about an American ambulance driver in *World War I*. This novel was translated into various languages, including Armenian. In the basis of the present investigation is the translation by P. Zeytuntsian. This translation was published in 1972 in Yerevan. The novel "A Farewell to Arms" is full of military words and terms which describe **the weapons, techniques, and strategies** of the war as well as the soldiers' and civilians' experiences. While the novel is primarily a love story, it does contain lots of military content. Hemingway draws the harsh reality of war, including the horrifying injuries and deaths of soldiers, the chaos and confusion of battle, and the emotional toll that war takes on those who fight.

Additionally, the novel contains several military scenes which depicted the landscape, the sounds of battle, and the soldiers' emotions. The novel includes such words as **artillery, trench, machine gun, and barrage** which are military terms typical of the context of World War I.

The translation of military words and terms can be challenging. It is the translator's duty to select words and phrases that are equivalent to the terms in the original English text in both meaning and context. Military terms frequently have several meanings and connotations which make it difficult to translate them. For instance, the term "barrage" can be used to describe both *a barrage of artillery fire* and *military tactics or a strategy*. To choose a proper translation, the translator should carefully evaluate the context in which this or that word is used. When translating, it is important to keep in mind that the same word might indicate various things in different branches of the same field of science and technology. E. g., "airframe" in aircraft construction has the meaning of a "*glider*", and in the space industry this is the "*missile body*". Thus, when translating terms in a technical text, the translator should focus on the subject matter of the text to avoid the wrongly chosen version of the translation of the homonymous term⁴. To look at the usage and peculiarities of military terms in the Armenian and English languages, we have made an analysis based on three criteria: **word formation, semantics, and etymology** of the words.

From the point of view of word formation, we have mainly come across the following main patterns of words;

1. **Simple words or terms**, e. g. *circuit, fire, order, արկ, բանակ, գունդ, թիրախ, մայր, պատերազմ, սպա*, etc.
2. **Compound words or terms**, e. g. *flywheel, nonlinear, non-waste, waste-free, թնդանոթ, հրանոթ, հրամանատար, ռազմաճակատ* և այլն:
3. **Word combinations//phrases**, e. g. *circuit breaker, non-metallic inclusions, a multiscale process, heat and mass exchange, wide spectrum properties, ռումբերի հետքեր, երկարավուն փամփուշտներ, հրետանու բնկումներ* և այլն:
4. **Affixed words**: **-ment-** bombardment, **-al-** medical, **-cy** – lieutenantcy, **-er** -officer, **-ed-** blunt-nosed, **ություն** - ռմբակոծություն, հերթապահություն, զինավարժություն, նշանառություն, **ական-** ռազմական, զինվորական, սպայական, **ում** - հարձակում,

³See **Իշխանյան Ռ.**, Հայերենի տերմինաշինության հարցեր, Լրաբեր հասարակական գիտությունների, 7, Եր., 1969, p. 87:

⁴See **Hatim B. and Munday J.**, Translation: An advanced resource book for students, 2004. Routledge. https://www.academia.edu/50819285/Translation_An_Advanced_Resource_Book_by_Basil_Hatim_and_Jeremy_Munday

ոմբակոծում, **անակ**- հաղթանակ, **ք**- դիրք, զորք, ռազմամթերք, **ակ** -գնդակ հետևակ, **ային**- գնդացրային, հրետանային, շարքային - **ք+ային**, **իկ** - պայթուցիկ - **ույց+իկ**, **ավոր**- հրետանավոր, **ատ**- ջոկատ, խրամատ, **անի** – հրետանի, **յուն** – պայթյուն:

We have made a semantic classification of the military terms that we came across in the novel "A Farewell to Arms" and the picture is as follows. We have followed the classification given by Hrachya Acharyan and we also generalized it for the English language⁵:

1. **State military positions**- *Captain, Colonel, general, Lieutenant, Major, Soldier գեներալ, զինվոր, լեյտենանտ, կապիտան, կարաբինավոր, հրամանատար, մայոր*

2. **Words and terms related to war**; *allies, army, attack, battle, defeat, enemy, front, grenade, machine, gun, military, retreat, rifle, shelling, trench, victory, wounded, բանակ, բանտ, գնդացրային, գունդ, զինակից, զորասյուն, թիրախ, խրամատ, կայան, կռիվ, հակազգագ, հաղթանակ, համազգեստ, հրետանի, ճակատ, ճակատամարտ, պահակետ, ջոկատ, ռազմաճակատ, սաղավարտ, վիրավոր*

3. **Types of weapons**- *flint, guns, machine, pistol, shell, rifles, tanks, ավտոմատ, ալրճանակ, արկ, թնդանոթ, խզակոթ, հրանոթ, հրթիռ, ռումբ, փամփուշտ*

Here are some specific military terms and concepts that are referenced in "A Farewell to Arms".

Trenches- The soldiers in the novel fight in long trenches- *narrow ditches dug into the ground for protection*. The word "trench" has several meanings, depending on the context in which it is used: a) a long, narrow excavation in the ground, often used for military purposes, b) a ditch or channel cut into the earth for drainage or irrigation, c) a deep cut or gouge, such as in the surface of a piece of wood or metal, etc.

These different senses of the word "**trench**"⁶ can be related to one another through the idea of *cutting or digging*. However, the meaning of a word can vary from context to context. The word derives from the Old French word "**tranchier**" which means "**to cut**". It was loaned by the English language in the late 14th century and at first referred to a ditch made in the ground for the purpose of defensive works. By the mid-16th century, the word had gained a **military connotation**, referring to a long, narrow ditch or excavation made in the ground for defensive purposes. The use of trenches as a military strategy became widespread during World War I, where they were used to protect soldiers from the enemy's fire and to advance or retreat under cover. Today, the word "**trenches**" is commonly used to refer to the system of defensive ditches and tunnels used during World War I, as well as any military fortifications involving the process of digging into the ground. The usage of the word has developed to encompass a variety of meanings. Used as a verb, it means "*to dig a trench or to fortify with trenches*".

Artillery - Hemingway describes the sounds of *artillery* fire, which is the use of large guns or cannons to attack enemy positions. The word "**artillery**" comes from the Old French word "**artillerie**", which meant "**war equipment**" or "**munitions of war**". The term was derived from the Latin word "**artillarius**", which referred to those who provided equipment and supplies to the Roman army. The modern English usage of "**artillery**" developed in the 16th century, when it referred specifically to the large guns and other heavy weapons used in warfare⁷. The etymology of the word reveals that there has been **a meaning specialization or narrowing**. Online Etymology Dictionary suggests that the term "**artillery**" may have also been impacted by the Italian word "**artigliere**"- "**gunner**", which was loaned from French as "**artillier**"⁸. This word in the end evolved into "**artillerie**" in Old French. The semantics

⁵See Աճառյան Հ., Հայոց լեզվի պատմություն, I մաս, Երեւան, 1940, էջ 296.

⁶See <https://www.etymonline.com/word/trench>

⁷ See <https://www.britannica.com/search?query=artillery>

⁸ See https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=artillery&ref=searchbar_searchhint

of "**artillery**" also suggests a sense of precision and accuracy, as these weapons are designed to deliver highly targeted and devastating firepower. Borrowed from Old French and adapted to the English language, the word has remained largely unchanged in its spelling and pronunciation over the centuries, though its usage has evolved to encompass a specific type of **military weaponry**, so here again, we have meaning **specialization**.

Gas attacks - Poison gas was used as a weapon during World War I, and E. Hemingway describes the chaos of a *gas attack*. The term "**gas attacks**" is used in a military context to refer to the use of chemical weapons in warfare. It has a negative connotation and evokes a sense of **horror** and **dread**, as the use of "gas attacks" often results in painful and prolonged death⁹. The use of this term in warfare meant a significant departure from traditional combat forms, and was formed to describe this new, terrifying phenomenon. Since the early 20th century, the term "**gas attacks**" has come to be used **more broadly** to refer to any intentional use of toxic chemicals as a weapon. This includes terrorism, sabotage, as well as instances of chemical pollution¹⁰. So, here we see a case of **meaning generalization**.

Medals - In the novel, characters are awarded medals for bravery. The term "**medals**" generally refers to an award given to an individual for their achievements. In a **military** context, *medals are often awarded for acts of bravery or heroism, as well as for long and distinguished service*. Not only can medals be used in a military context, but they can also be awarded in a variety of other spheres. The use of medals has a century-old history, and the word comes from the Latin word "**medalia**", which originally *referred to a coin or other object struck with a design*. The Latin word itself is derived from the neuter form of the adjective "**medialis**", which means "*of or belonging to the middle or center*". Over time, the word "**medals**" has started to encompass both formal and informal honors and distinctions. The meaning of the word has developed to comprise various objects that were marked as a form of recognition, including military awards and decorations. So, there is a meaning generalization. The modern usage of the term "**medal**"¹¹ as a form of recognition or award can be traced back to the 16th century when European monarchs began using medals to honor individuals for acts of bravery or other notable achievements.

Desertion - a soldier's or other military personnel's act when he leaves their post without permission, violating the military law. In general, the term "**desertion**" refers to the act of abandoning one's duty, responsibility, obligation. However, more often this word is used in a military or legal context. Desertion is generally viewed as a serious offense, often punishable by penalties, including imprisonment or even death. The word "**desertion**" comes from French *désertion* (early 15c.), from Late Latin *desertionem* (nominative *desertio*) "a forsaking, abandoning"¹², which means "**abandonment**" or "**forsaking**", noun of action from past-participle stem of Latin *deserere* "to abandon, to leave, forsake, give up, leave in the lurch," from *de* "undo" (see [de-](#)) + *serere* "join together, put in a row" is also found in words like "**series**" and "**sermon**", which both have to do with connecting or ordering things. In the context of military usage, the term "**desertion**" has been used since at least the 16th century *to refer to the act of abandoning military duty without permission or justification*.

Rations - E. Hemingway references *the rations that soldiers receive, which are limited portions of food and supplies*. This term refers to the specific amount of food or provisions that are provided to an individual or group regularly, often in a **military or emergency context**. Rations are typically

⁹ See <https://www.wordreference.com/definition/gas%20attack>

¹⁰ See <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/gas%20attack>

¹¹ See <https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=medal>

¹² See <https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=desertion>

distributed out of necessity, availability, and are designed to make sure that individuals or groups of people have access to the minimum amount of sustenance necessary to survive and maintain their health and well-being. In a broader sense, the term can also be used to refer to any regular distribution of resources, such as fuel or supplies, in a controlled or regulated manner¹³. The word is derived from the Latin word "**rationem**", which means "a *reckoning, computation, account, or proportion*." The term entered English in the 1540s as a term used in accounting, and it later started to refer to the distribution of food and other provisions in a regulated manner.¹⁴

Armistice - *The novel ends with the announcement of Armistice, the agreement to end hostilities between the warring nations.* The term "**armistice**" refers to a formal agreement between warring parties to cease hostilities, usually as a precursor to a more permanent peace settlement. The term is mostly associated with the end of World War I, when an armistice was signed between the Allied powers and Germany on November 11, 1918, bringing an end to four years of brutal fighting. The word "**armistice**" has its roots in the Latin term "**arma**", meaning "**arms**" and "**stare**" - "**to stand**". It entered the English language in the late 16th century as a term used in the context of military conflicts, referring to a temporary cessation of hostilities between two opposing forces. The term "**armistice**" is closely related to the words "**ceasefire**" and "**truce**", but differs in that it often implies a more formal and binding agreement than either of those terms. The prefix "**armi-**" is derived from "**arma**" and the suffix "**-stice**" is derived from "**stare**"¹⁵.

About the Armenian language, it should be noted that when evaluating the terms with military content, Ed. Aghayan divides the vocabulary of Armenian into 3 groups from a terminological point of view: 1) words that are non-terminological, 2) terminological words, which are words of general meaning, but in the manifestation of certain meanings, also are terms, 3) terms which only have term meaning¹⁶.

We have come across the below-mentioned military words and terms in Armenian. It is well known that the absolute majority of words and terms borrowed from, say, French in Modern Armenian are intermediary borrowings, some of which were transferred to Armenian through Russian.

Գեներալ// **general**- this is a **French** word borrowed through Russian and means a high-rank military man.

Ավտոմատ//**automat**- **Greek** - automatos- a military, automatic tool.

Լեյտենանտ//**lieutenant** -**Fr.** -1. the first command rank in the air, sea, and land forces of the USSR 2. a junior officer rank in foreign armies

Մայոր // **major** - **Latin** - borrowed through Russian- major senior, officer degree.

Կապիտան // **captain**- **Fr.**- **capitaine**- 1. The rank of troop commander followed by the rank of major. 2. captain.

Սերժանտ// **sergeant**- **Fr.** sergent- 1. infantry non-commissioned officer in France and Russia, 2. military rank of the lower command of the Red Army.

Արժանակ//**gun**-**Iranian**- this word comes from the supposed Iranian form "**aturjanak**"- formed with the words **atur**- "fire" and Zendian (Old Persian) **jan**- "to beat"¹⁷: Thus, in the old times it was pronounced as **ապրճանակ**: The Iranian word means "**հրահան, շախմախ- lighter**".

¹³ See <https://www.thefreedictionary.com/rations>

¹⁴ See <https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=rations>

¹⁵ See https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=armistice&ref=searchbar_searchhint

¹⁶ See **Աղայան Էդ.**, Ընդհանուր և հայկական բառագիտություն, Եր., 1984, p. 320:

¹⁷ See **Աճառյան Հ.**, ՀԱԲ, հ. 1, Եր., 1926, p. 290:

Ռումբ//bomb- according to New Haykazyan Dictionary- the word is connected with Latin **rumpo** which means **to drown**, while Toma's Hubschman connects it with the Arabic *rumh* – spear/lance¹⁸.

Ադյուտանտ//adjutant- Latin, German- through Russian- commissary, a low-ranking military officer who assists the commander in the service.

Գունդ//regiment- a military term which is a borrowing from Pahlavi and means a big segment, part of a common troop, but it is a polysemantic word for which Old Armenian dictionary brings 5 meanings¹⁹; 1) any celestial body, 2) an instrument for measuring the depth of the sea, etc. As a military term, it has kept its function in Modern Eastern Armenian.

Արկ//projectile- a separately used form by the old people the verbal form of which is *արկանել* 1. Stretch, throw, 2. Put, insert, contribute 3. Spread, 4. Take out, deprive. **Արկ** is borrowed from the Iranian form **harəθk** - *to take out, to release, to throw which* give the pre-language root **slak**, to strike²⁰.

Փամփուշտ// bullet- made of the words - **փամփ** and **բուշտ**. The origin of the second one is unknown, but the first one is a native Armenian word, from the root **phamph** - to swell²¹.

Թիրախ// target- The target of an arrow, place of aim. Pahlavi - is borrowed from a compound word, the first part of which is **tir-** *arrow*, and the second part **-akh** - unknown²².

Կռիվ//fight- a place to cling. Perhaps from the indigenous Indo-European *guer*, from the root- **heavy**²³. Hrachya Acharyan also connects it to the Georgian word *կրիվ*²⁴.

Սաղավարտ// helmet- 1. a soldier's iron or copper helmet, 2. the mitre of a royal official, 3. the crown of a priest, especially that of a bishop. Into Armenian it is borrowed from Pahlavi **sarawart** – headdress, head covering. These Iranian forms are not preserved, but are attested by Assyrian words. All of them come from the words **sar-** head and **var-** cover. The particle **-ti** is found in the word *վարդիթ* – which means trousers²⁵.

Հրամանատար// commander- Pahlavi-**framanatar-** from the word **ruler, thousand-leader, governor, հրաման // command - framan**²⁶.

Բանակ// army- noun- Pahlavi loanword: crowd of people, troop²⁷. In Old Armenian, for instance, this word also got the meaning "a troop station, a camp"²⁸.

Ճակատ //front- noun., Pahlavi **cakat-** front of the army. It is well-known that it is a polysemantic word with meanings - 1. The above part of the eyes, 2. The first page of the book, 3. Battlefield, 4. Battle, war.

Սպա (սպայ)//officer- noun, Pahlavi - *spah*. it had various significations in Old Armenian 1. troop, army, 2. cavalry, 3. military man.

¹⁸ See Աճառյան Հ., ՀԱԲ, հ. 4, Եր., p. 147:

¹⁹ See Ղազարյան Ռ., Գրաբարի բառարան, Եր., 2000, p. 341:

²⁰ See Աճառյան Հ., ՀԱԲ, հ. 1, Եր., p. 322:

²¹ See Աճառյան Հ., ԱԲ, հ. 4, Եր., էջ 475:

²² See Աճառյան Հ., ՀԱԲ, հ. 2, Եր., 1926, էջ 186:

²³ See Զահուկյան Գ., Հայերեն ստուգաբանական բառարան, Եր., 2010, էջ 431

²⁴ See Աճառյան Հ., ՀԱԲ, հ. 2, Եր., 1926, էջ 671:

²⁵ See Աճառյան Հ., ՀԱԲ, հ. 1, Եր. 1926, էջ 165:

²⁶ See Աճառյան Հ., ՀԱԲ, հ. 3, Եր., էջ 130-131:

²⁷ H. Acharyan compares the word «բանակ» with the Georgian word **բանակի** (բանակ), the words **բանակեբա, դարբանակեբա** (բանակել), but he also adds that it could have come from Pahlavi as the ending *-ակ* of the word shows (see ՀԱԲ, հ. 1, էջ 405):

²⁸ Hrachya Acharyan mentions that the old did not use the word separately, rather they used it as a verb. It should be composed with the prepositions **ati**՝նոս, դեպի and the verb- **siyav**՝ «շարժվել» (see ՀԱԲ, vol. 1, p. 331).

Ասպարաւթ// **rebel**- noun- from the Pahlavi form- *apastamb* - formed with the particle - *apa* from the stem *stamb* which means *pride, arrogance*: Adjective- *rebellious*.

By generalizing, we should note that among the radical words and terms related to military life, and weapons, Iranian borrowings are common, native Armenian words and Assyrian borrowings are even rarer.

Գումարդակ// **battalion** – noun- **Iranian** borrowing- *gumartak*- *group*²⁹. In Old Armenian, it was a polysemantic word- noun 1. group 2. army 3. neck collar 4. adj. multigroup, gathered.

Դրոշ// **flag**- noun- Pahlavi *dras*՝ դրոշ:

Զեն// **Զէն**// **weapon** noun- Pahlavi *zen*՝ weapon, armor

Թշնամի// **enemy**- noun and adjective – Pahlavi- *dusman, dusmani*- *an opponent, an evil-minded man*.

Հրահանգ// **insturction** noun, Pahlavi- *frhang* means 1. exercise, 2. experience 3. education, 4. moderateness, rule and order. In modern Armenian, it is also a military term, an order given during training exercises.

Հրաման// **command** -noun- Pahlavi- *framan*- order. It has got the following meanings; 1. order, claim, demand 2. verdict, decision announcement 3. permission

Մարտ// **battle**- noun, pre-linguistic- *mrd' nauq*, from the form- *պատերազմ*-*battle*³⁰:

Պատերազմ// **war** - noun- Pahlavi- loan-word which is composed of the word- *razm*> *razman*.

Ռազմ// **battle**- noun- Pahlavi- borrowing, from the word- *razm*՝ պատերազմ.

Սուտեր// **sabre**- noun- Assyrian- loan word- *safsera*:

Սուր// **sword**- գոյ.՝ noun- *sura*՝ sword. It is a polysemantic word that has the meaning "ժանդախիտ"- *plague*.

Thus, E. Hemingway's novel is an abundant source of investigation for military words and terms the synchronic and diachronic study of which provide basis for arriving at certain generalizations for the two languages.

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²⁹The word "**gumartak**//**battalion**" is the past participle of the verb "գումարել" which was borrowed ready-made from Pahlavi and means "gathered", and "accumulated". Later it lost this first meaning and kept only the meanings "authorized", "commissioner" (see Աճառյան Հ., ՀԱԲ, h. 1, էջ 592):

³⁰ Is composed of the native Armenian form **mrd** which is formed with the pre-linguistic root **mera** with the աճական d which has the meanings ջարդել, փշրել (See Աճառյան Հ., ՀԱԲ., v. 3, p. 289):

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**ՌԱԶՄԱԿԱՆ ԲԱՌԵՐՆ ՈՒ ԵԶՐՈՒՅԹՆԵՐԸ ԷՌՆԵՍ ՀԵՄԻՆԳՐՈՒԵՅԻ «ՀՐԱԺԵՇՏ ԶԵՆՔԻՆ»
ՎԵՊՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԴՐԱ ՀԱՅԵՐԵՆ ԹԱՐԳՄԱՆՈՒԹՅԱՆ ՄԵՋ**

ԿԱՐԱՊԵՏՅԱՆ ՍԻՐԱՐՓԻ

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Ռազմական եզրութաբանությունը անգլերենի և հայերենի կարևորագույն բնագավառներից է, որի ուսումնասիրությունը միշտ եղել և մնում է լեզվաբանների ուշադրության կենտրոնում: Ռազմական եզրութաբանությունը սովորաբար շատ կոնկրետ է և կարող է օգտագործվել ռազմական տեխնիկայի, մարտավարության և ընթացակարգերի մասին ճշգրիտ տեղեկատվություն փոխանցելու համար:

Ռազմական բառապաշարի իմացությունն օգնում է ռազմական գործողությունների բոլոր մասնակիցներին հստակ հասկանալ, թե ինչ է տեղի ունենում, և ինչ է սպասվում նրանց, ապահովում է որոշակի հաղորդակցություն, գործողությունների արդյունավետություն և փոխգործակցություն տարբեր զորամասերի միջև: Ռազմական տերմինաբանությունը հաճախ երկար պատմություն ունի և հարուստ է ավանդույթներով:

Սույն հոդվածի նպատակն է բացահայտել Է. Հեմինգուեյի «Հրաժեշտ զենքին» վեպում օգտագործված ռազմական բովանդակությամբ բառերն ու եզրույթները, ներկայացնել դրանց ստուգաբանական, իմաստային և բառակազմական առանձնահատկությունները:

Հոդվածում ներկայացված են բառեր և եզրույթներ՝ ըստ դրանց կառուցվածքի և բառակազմության ամենատարածված տեսակների, այսինքն՝ բարդ բառեր, ածանցավոր բառեր, բառակապակցություններ և այլն: Այնուհետև տրվում է անգլերենի և հայերենի ռազմական եզրույթների իմաստային դասակարգումը՝ պետական ռազմական պաշտոններ, պատերազմին վերաբերող բառեր, զենքի տեսակներ: Հոդվածում քննարկվում են ռազմական ամենաակնհայտ եզրույթներից մի քանիսը՝ ըստ դրանց ստուգաբանական առանձնահատկությունների:

Որպես ռազմական բովանդակություն ունեցող բառեր՝ մենք առանձնացրել ենք այն բառերը, որոնք կա՛մ միայն եզրույթ են, կա՛մ ունեն այլ իմաստներ, առանձնանում են ռազմական նշանակության գերակայությամբ, քանի որ, ինչպես հայտնի է, եզրույթի և բառի միջև անջրպետ չկա: Գիտության այս կամ այն բնագավառի ամնասովորական բառերը դառնում են եզրույթներ:

Բանալի բառեր՝ նազմական, եզրուֆարանություն, բառակազմություն, հմտություն, պարագրամություն, պահիվերեն, անգլերեն, հայերեն, զենք, համեմատություն:

ВОЕННЫЕ СЛОВА И ТЕРМИНЫ В РОМАНЕ ЭРНЕСТА ХЕМИНГУЭЯ "ПРОЩАЙ, ОРУЖИЕ" И ИХ ПЕРЕВОД НА АРМЯНСКИЙ

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Военная терминология является одной из наиболее существенных пластов английской и армянской терминологии и ее исследование всегда было и остается в центре внимания лингвистов. Военная терминология обычно очень специфична и может использоваться для передачи точной информации о военной технике, тактике и процедурах. Знание военной лексики способствует тому, чтобы все участники военной операции точно понимали, что происходит и что от них ожидается, оно обеспечивает четкую коммуникацию, эффективность операций и эффективное взаимодействие между различными воинскими подразделениями. Военная терминология часто имеет долгую историю и богата традициями. Цель настоящей статьи – выявить военные слова и термины, использованные в романе Э. Хемингуэя «Прощай, оружие», представить их этимологические, семантические и словообразовательные особенности. В статье представлены слова и термины в соответствии с их структурой и наиболее распространенными типами словообразования, т.е. сложные существительные, аффиксированные слова и словосочетания. Затем приводится семантическая классификация военных терминов на английском и армянском языках, т.е. государственные воинские должности, слова и термины, связанные с войной и видами оружия. В статье рассматриваются некоторые наиболее яркие военные термины с точки зрения их этимологии как в английском, так и в армянском языках. В качестве терминов военного содержания мы выделили те слова, которые либо являются только термином, либо имеют и другие значения, выделяются преобладанием военного значения, поскольку, как известно, между термином и словом нет разрыва. Множество обычных слов в той или иной области науки становятся терминами.

Ключевые слова: *военный, терминология, словообразование, значение, этимология, пехлеви, английский, армянский, оружие, сравнение.*

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