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**Guardsmen of Great Britain and Belarus**

**from history to the present day**

Section English

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**CONTENTS**

INTRODUCTION……………………………………………………………..……...3

CHAPTER 1. ESSENTIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BRITISH GUARDMEN AND BELARUSIAN ONCE…………………………………………………………4

1.1 The British Guard formation research…………………………………………….4

1.2 The Belarusian Guard formation research………………………………………...8

CHAPTER 2. LINGUISTIC PECULARITIES OF MILITARY COMMANDS IN THE BRITISH AND BELARUSIAN ARMIES…………………………….………13

2.1 Semantic features of British military commands in comparison with Belarusian ones…………………………………………………………………………………..13

2.2 Morphological and syntactic structure of British military commands..................15

CONCLUSION……………………………………………………………...………18

REFERENCES……………………………………………………............................19

APPENDIX …………………………………………………………………………20

**INTRODUCTION**

As you know, the presence of an army is a mandatory characteristic of any modern independent state. Armies differ in size, recruitment principles, degree of combat capability, the drill charter and even existing relationships that include communication and drill commands. Every independent state aims to have a strong and efficient army as a guarantor of its peace and peaceful existence.

The guardsmen of Great Britain and Belarus are a special type of armed forces that has its own history, periods of formation and development.

**The material of this work** is a study of the term "guard" in the armies of Great Britain and Belarus.

**The object of this study** is the vocabulary that functions only as part of the commands of the British and Belarusian armies.

**The subject of the research** is qualitative and quantitative linguistic and cultural characteristics of the British and Belarusian military commands.

**The purpose of the study** **is to identify the main linguistic features of the British and Belarusian army commands.**

The purpose of the study involves the following tasks:

1. To study the history of formation and development of the British and Belarusian guards.
2. To define the role of the guard of Britain and Belarus in our days.
3. To make a selection of British and Belarusian military commands.
4. To analyze and compare the semantic and structural features of the British and Belarusian military teams selected as the material for this study.
5. To create a Glossary of British military commands based, on the combat Charter of the armed forces of the Republic of Belarus.

The set goal and specific tasks influenced the choice of research methods: studying archival documents, working with Internet sources and electronic resources, talking with military personnel of the 120th anti-aircraft missile brigade, studying military documents, and comparative analysis of military commands.

The working hypothesis of the study is that along with the similarity in the semantic meaning of the British and Belarusian military commands, there are a number of detailed differences.

**The scientific novelty** of the results obtained in the course of the study is determined by the fact that the research is aimed at studying the semantic, morphological and syntactic features of the British and Belarusian military commands.

**The theoretical value of the research results** is that they contribute to cross-cultural research in the field of military translation features.

**The practical value of the research** is the possibility of using the results obtained and the Glossary compiled as a result, of the study by peacekeeper soldiers, in practical classes by cadets of the Military Academy, for training military attache, in optional classes in Suvorov and cadet military schools.

**CHAPTER 1**

**ESSENTIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BRITISH GUARDMAN AND BELARUSIAN ONCE**

**1.1 The British Guard formation research**

There is not much to fear for the life of the king or Queen these days and today the guards perform mostly ceremonial duties. However, guard traditions were born about three centuries ago, when the British monarchs really went out on the battlefield. Soldiers in the guard regiments were selected very strictly, they were the best parts. The Royal guard is part of the British Army and along with others perform combat missions, however, dressed in a standard uniform – camouflage

The British guard was born during the tumultuous events of the mid — 17th century-the English revolution and the civil war that followed. In 1656, in Bragg one of the Royal Army commanders, the Earl of Rochester, formed a regiment of guard from the most loyal royalists to protect the son of the executed king Charles I, crown Prince Charles Stuart.

After the Restoration, the second regiment of the guards was formed under the command of John Russell.

In 1665, the two regiments were merged into one, called the 1st regiment of the foot guards. The regiment received the honorary name Grenadier a century and a half later, at the end of the Napoleonic wars — on July 29, 1815.

Although the Grenadier guards are officially considered the oldest infantry regiment in the British army, there are earlier regiments in the guard.

In August 1650, during the creation of the new army, Oliver Cromwell, who won the civil war, formed a regiment under the command of one of his loyal supporters, Colonel George Monk.

After Cromwell's death and the resignation of his heir, General Monk sided with the Stuarts, becoming the main author of their return to the English throne.

On January 1, 1660, Monk's regiment crossed the river tweed on the border of Scotland and England at a place called Coldstream and entered London five weeks later. After the Restoration, this formation became part of the Royal Army under the name of the Lord General's regiment of foot guards. In 1670, after monk's death, it was named the Coldstream regiment of foot guards in honor of the events of the Restoration.

Even older are the Scots guards. In 1642, by order of king Charles I, Archibald Campbell, Marquess of Argyll, formed a regiment for service in Ireland. When Prince Charles Stuart arrived in Scotland in 1650, a year after his father's execution, to become king of Scotland and continue the fight against Republican England, the Marquess of Argyle's regiment became his guard. He was defeated in battles with Cromwell's troops, which included monk's regiment.

After the restoration, in 1661, Charles II restored a regiment of the Scottish foot guards. In 1686, it officially became part of the English army.

Throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries the guards fought on the fields of Europe and North America in all the wars of Britain

Service in the guard was considered extremely prestigious. This was clearly reflected in the price of an officer's patent — until 1871, officer ranks in the British army were quite officially bought and sold. In a country where an annual income of 100 pounds meant belonging to the middle class, the patent of a second Lieutenant of the guard cost 1,200 pounds (in the regular infantry, 450 pound). The patent of a Lieutenant Colonel in the foot guards was the most expensive in the entire army (even in the horse guards, it was cheaper): for the position it was necessary to pay 9 thousand pounds only officially, and unofficially — a couple of thousand more on top. British guards fought in Egypt and the Sudan, and at the turn of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in South Africa against the Boers.

One of the results of the Boer war was the creation of a new regiment of guards, created by Queen Victoria on 1 April 1900, to celebrate the bravery of her Irish subjects on the battlefield. Major Richard Cooper and 75 other Irishmen who served in the Grenadier guards formed the basis of the Irish guards, which first paraded on 30 May 1902.

Only the guards had the ancient privilege, granted by the Lord mayor in the seventeenth century, of entering the capital in formation and with weapons in their hands. Therefore, it was actively involved in suppressing various riots in London.

Historically, four regiments are associated with each of the four home Nations of Great Britain. Of course, it is assumed that Grenadier guards are British, Scottish — the Scots, Welsh in the Welsh, the Irish inhabitants of Ulster. The battalions of the four regiments are light infantry. The Scots guards have a mechanized infantry regiment equipped with Mastiff heavy armored vehicles (a British modification of the American Cougar). A field uniform of the British guards differs from the usual one only by a khaki beret with a blue-red-blue guards Chevron, on which the regimental cockade is fixed. But the guard's full dress uniform stands out — red uniforms and high bear hats. This headdress was first worn by grenadiers after Waterloo, and in 1831 such caps became the official headdress of all guards. The standard bear cap of a private guardsman is up to 13.5 inches (about 34 cm) tall and weighs 1.5–2 pounds (675-900 g). Officers ' caps are taller and heavier. Hats are made from the skins of bears mined in Canada: officers — from the more expensive and better quality brown bear skins (female individuals who have a black skin), lower ranks — from the skins of the more common black bear (baribal). Between 50 and 100 bear pelts are purchased for the British guard each year, which has drawn increasing protests from animal rights groups in recent decades.

There are small differences in dress uniforms, usually associated with regimental traditions. For example, the Irish guards wear a green Shamrock on their collars.

The easiest guards in dress uniform to distinguish the color of the plumes on the bearskins: the grenadiers he's white, from Coldstream red, the Irish — blue event — white-green-white (is the plume left instead of right like the others), in Scotland no. Also, the arrangement of buttons on the uniform corresponds to the official seniority of the regiments: the grenadiers have buttons sewn singly, the Сoldstream — in groups of two, the Scots — three, the Irish — four, the Welsh — five.

Like the foot guards, the history of horse guard regiments also dates back to the English civil war of the mid-17th century. At the court of the exiled Charles Stuart, two companies of horse guards were formed in 1658. After the Restoration, two more companies of horse guards were created in England, and two companies of horse guard grenadiers were created in Scotland. In 1788, all these units merged into the 1st and 2nd regiments of the Life guards

The British guard division today consists of two mounted and five infantry regiments. The cavalry is the Lifeguards horse regiment (its uniform is red coats, and in winter also red capes) and the Royal horse guard regiment in blue uniforms and blue capes. Her Majesty's guard infantry regiments Сoldtream, Grenadier, Scottish, Irish and Welsh.

Unlike the foot soldiers that guard Buckingham Palace, other Royal residences, the Royal regalia vault in the tower, and some other buildings day and night, the horse guards stand guard only during the day and only at the light neoclassical building of their barracks on London's Whitehall Street. Their service is rather symbolic. The only weapon is a broadsword. They change them every hour: the horse can't stand still for more than an hour. But the foot guards are armed with machine guns with fixed bayonets. At night, by the way, the guards take off their bear hats and red dress uniforms and put on the usual soldier's uniform.

In the UK, there is no compulsory military service, and all military personnel, including guards, are contract soldiers. In the first year of service, a private guardsman receives 750 pounds a month (about a thousand dollars). This is not much, even if you consider that the soldiers live on everything ready. However, to get into the guard, you need to pass an extremely tough selection process. By the way, the guard regiments often accept representatives of national minorities, people from India, Pakistan, and Africa, which often surprises tourists who come to London. And in the regimental bands (each guard regiment has its own) take now and women.

The usual changing of the guard, which does not attract much attention, should not be confused with the famous ceremony at Buckingham Palace, which takes place every day in the summer months and every other day in the winter months. This ceremony is not mandatory it may be canceled (for example, due to rain). This changing of the guard ceremony is usually attended by units of four different guard regiments (two guards and two bands), and lasts for more than an hour. Soldiers March through crowds of tourists. The officers of the regiment that passes the guard "recite" the Charter of the guard service and the list of duties to the officers who accept it. The repeat this, turning to his soldiers, then at a measured pace, throw them to the posts. Guard bands standing on the sidelines play various tunes from time to time, in our time even the Beatles ' music. I must say that the small parade ground in front of the facade of Buckingham Palace gets a lot from the guards ' shoes, it is Estimated that on average in a week the guards "March" 1,600 kilometers along it. Therefore, every few years, the covering of the parade ground has to be completely changed.

Another famous ceremony, much more impressive, which is attended by both horse and foot Royal guards, takes place once a year in mid-June - the day on which the birthday of the British monarch is celebrated (it does not matter when he or she was actually born). This parade, which is now taking place about a kilometer from Buckingham Palace, in the presence of Her Majesty Elizabeth II, is called Trooping the color the solemn divorce of the guard with the removal of the banner. Each year, the honor of carrying the banner is given to a different guard regiment. The parade lasts for several hours and hundreds of guards take part in it. Sometimes it takes place in a terrible heat, and then one of the soldiers gets a sunstroke.

But this, of course, is not the most difficult thing that the British guards have to endure during their service. They are not operatic, but real soldiers. Guards are often sent to hot spots. They participated in the Suez Canal war and the operation against Saddam Hussein in the Persian Gulf, fought in the Falklands, and served in Northern Ireland and Afghanistan. And often die.

But even in peacetime, the service of the Royal guards is not honey. At the post you need to stand, not paying any attention to the tourists. The bear's hat weighs about three kilograms, the high collar of the uniform, made of thick cloth, painfully rests on the chin, and the guard's parade marching step, developed in ancient times, is especially difficult: the elongated toe of the foot seems to hang before the soldier puts his foot on the pavement. True, the guards live (as, indeed, all British military personnel) very comfortably: two in a room, with a TV, a music center... They also have a special privilege that other military units do not have: once a year, Her Majesty Elizabeth II and her husband Prince Philip hold a special reception for the guard, to which each guardsman can bring one family member with them. Young soldiers take either their mothers or their brides to these receptions. And with each of them, the Queen conducts a personal conversation.

The soldiers of the Palace division are famously skilled in performing ceremonial duties. However, while maintaining the traditions of the past, the Palace division has a brilliant command of modern combat skills, and its soldiers feel equally confident in a tank, armored combat vehicle, or skydiving.

**1.2 The Belarusian Guard formation research**

The existence of guard units in the Belarusian army is inextricably linked with the army of the Russian Federation. Until 1991, Belarus was part of the USSR. And the origins of the origin of the guards of this great power go deep into history, during the reign of the Russian tsar Peter I.

Tsar Peter I personally engaged in the recruitment of guard regiments in the initial period of their formation. "Every soldier who wanted to join the Guards regiment was enlisted only with the permission of the Sovereign himself, who put his own handwritten resolutions on their petitions"[4]. This "selective" principle of recruiting guard units with lower ranks, and even more so with officers, was preserved later, although the criterion of the level of education and military professionalism by Peter's successors was largely displaced by the criteria of political interest, personal loyalty, wealth, birth, etc.

In the Peter the Great era, the Guards solved a threefold problem. First, they were the political support of the tsarist government in carrying out reforms that were not always popular among the people. Secondly, the Guards regiments not only performed the functions of a military school that prepared command personnel for the army, but were also a testing ground where all sorts of innovations for reforming the army were tested. Finally, thirdly, the guard was also a combat unit, sometimes the last and decisive argument on the battlefield.

The Russian Guard received a baptism of fire in the Northern War of 1700-1721. In the battle of Narva in November 1700, two Guard regiments held off the attacks of the Swedes for three hours. Their steadfastness saved the Russian army from complete defeat. For this feat, the officers of the Preobrazhensky and Semenovsky regiments were awarded a badge of distinction with the inscription: "1700 November 19". The Guards participated in other battles with the Swedes: they took Noteburg (1702), won a victory near Narva (1704), distinguish themselves in the battles of Lesnaya and Poltava (1709)

To train officers in the army cavalry regiments, the Kronshlotsky Dragoon Regiment was formed in 1721, which was ordered to consist of nobles alone and be called the Life Region (from 1730 – the Horse Guard, from 1801-the Life Guards Horse Regiment). In September 1730, another Guards regiment was formed – the Izmailovsky Life Guards [7].

The Empress Elizabeth Petrovna had the rank of colonel of all Guard regiments. The Grenadier company of the Preobrazhensky Regiment, with the help of which she ascended to the throne, as a reward for the services rendered, the empress separated from the regiment and named it the life company.

During the reign of Paul I, the numerical composition of the guard was significantly increased. Regiments were formed: the Hussar Life Guards (1796), the Cossack Life Guards (1798) and the Cavalry Guard (1799), as well as the Artillery and Jaeger battalions of the Life Guards.

Under Emperor Alexander I, the Life Guards of the Jaeger (1806), Finnish (1811) and Lithuanian (1811) regiments were formed.

In 1805, the Life Guards horse artillery was formed, in 1811 – the Life Guards artillery brigade, in 1812-the Life Guards Sapper Battalion.

During the reign of Alexander I, the Guards units participated in all the wars that Russia waged in the European theater of military operations. In numerous battles, the guards covered themselves with unfading glory, giving an example of true service to the Motherland.

Russian Russian guards confirmed the glory of Russian weapons in the Patriotic War of 1812 and in the Foreign campaign of the Russian army of 1813-1814. Polotsk and Smolensk, Borodino and Krasny, Kulm and Leipzig, Katzbach and Craon, La Rothiere and Fer-Champenoise-this is not a complete list of battlefields where the Russian Guard distinguished itself.

In 1813, in addition to the Old Guard, the Young Guard was established in Russia. This name was originally assigned to two grenadiers and one cuirassier regiments for military differences in the Patriotic War of 1812. In 1829, the Finnish Rifle battalion of the Life Guards was assigned to the Young Guard. He, as well as the Grenadier and Pavlovsky regiments of the Life Guards, was granted the rights of the Old Guard in 1831 for differences in the war with Poland.

In 1830, the Don Cavalry Artillery Company was formed by the Life Guards. In 1833, the Guard was divided into two corps – the Guards Infantry (from infantry and foot artillery) and the Guards Reserve Cavalry (from cavalry and horse artillery).

In 1856, rifle companies were formed in all the Guards infantry regiments, one per battalion, and at the same time the Guards 1st and 2nd rifle battalions were formed again. In the same 1856, the Life Guards Rifle Battalion of the Imperial Family was assigned to the composition of the Guard (on the rights of the Young Guard).

In the following years, the number of units that were part of the Young Guard continued to increase. In wartime, the guard units took part in all the wars that Russia waged. With their steadfastness and bravery, the guards earned fame not only in their homeland, but also the enthusiastic reviews of their allies,

In peacetime, the guard carried out internal service, participated in the protection of the royal family, guards, parades, campaigns inside Russia, in camps and performed various tasks.

The officers of the guard consisted mainly of representatives of the highest nobility. The soldiers in the guard were selected from physically strong people who were politically trustworthy.

The appearance of the guard units was distinguished by the bravery of the soldiers, their bearing, the ability of the officers to behave with dignity, uniforms.

In the second half of the XIX century, the Russian Imperial Guard participated in almost all military enterprises of tsarist Russia. At the same time, along with participation in combat operations, the guard continued to be used as a school for training military personnel in army units. The secondment of trained soldiers and officers from the Guard continued until the First World War.

The First World War was a serious test for the Russian Guard. In the summer of 1916, as part of the special army, the guard participated in the offensive of the Southwestern Front. In the battles on the Stokhod River, she fought bloody battles with the enemy. Drained of blood, having suffered heavy losses, the guard units were withdrawn to the Stavka reserve, where they remained until the end of the war.

In connection with the most serious losses in personnel, representatives of the peasantry and the working class began to be called up to replenish the guard. This seriously affected the political mood among the Guards. As a result, after the victory of the February Revolution of 1917 and the abdication of the tsar from the throne, the guard did not even make an attempt to interfere in the course of events, the Kornilov mutiny also left the guard indifferent. In February 1917, the soldiers of almost all the reserve infantry units of the Petrograd Garrison Guard went over to the side of the rebels, which largely contributed to the victory of the revolution.

The provisional government retained the guard, abolishing the prefix "leib" and the name "Imperial". During the preparation of the October Uprising, at a garrison meeting in Smolny on October 18(31), representatives of almost all the regimental committees of the Guards reserve regiments (except of Izmailovsky and Semenovsky) spoke in favor of armed action. They also took an active part in the course of the uprising itself. So, the Pavlovians and the grenadiers of the Guards participated in the storming of the Winter Palace, the reserve soldiers of the Finnish Regiment established Soviet power on Vasilievsky Island, etc.

The formal disappearance of the guard was connected with the signing of the Brest-Litovsk Peace Treaty by the Soviet government on March 3, 1918. However, since the end of January, the units of the Petrograd garrison have been demobilized. At that time, it was considered necessary to get rid of the former military formations, including the guards, as soon as possible. The liquidation of the Guards regiments was completed by April 1, 1918.

The Soviet Guard was born in the battles near Yelnya during the Battle of Smolensk, during the most difficult period of the Great Patriotic War. On September 18, 1941, by the order of the People's Commissar of Defense No. 308, four rifle divisions were transformed into Guards divisions: the 100th (commander Major General I. N. Russiyanov) into the 1st Guards Rifle Division, the 127th (commander Colonel A. Z. Akimenko) into the 2nd, the 153rd (commander Colonel N. A. Hagen) into the 3rd and 161st (Commander Colonel P. F. Moskvitin) to the 4th Guards Rifle Division. This was the beginning of the Soviet Guard, which inherited the best traditions of the Russian Guard of the times of Peter the Great, A.V. Suvorov, M. I. Kutuzov.

The Guards formations took an active part in all the decisive battles of the Great Patriotic War and made a significant contribution to the victory.

As a result, by the end of the Great Patriotic War, the Soviet Guard was an indestructible force. It consisted of 11 combined-arms and 6 tank armies, one cavalry-mechanized group, 40 rifles, 7 cavalry, 12 tanks, 9 mechanized and 14 aviation corps, 117 rifles, 9 airborne, 17 cavalry, 6 artillery, 53 aviation and 6 anti-aircraft artillery divisions, 7 rocket artillery divisions; 13 motorized infantry, 3 airborne, 66 tanks, 28 mechanized, 3 self-propelled artillery, 64 artillery, 1 mortar, 11 anti-tank fighter, 40 rocket artillery brigades, 6 engineering and 1 railway brigade. The Guards became 1 fortified area, 18 combat surface ships, 16 submarines, a number of other units and divisions of various branches of the armed forces, and in total more than four thousand military formations.

The introduction of the Guards Banner (Flag) served as a recognition of their military valor, and for military personnel – guard ranks and the establishment of the "Guard" badge.

The presentation of the Banner (Flag) and the badge was usually carried out in a solemn atmosphere, which was of great educational importance. The honorary title obliged every warrior to become a master of his craft. All this contributed to the growth of the authority of the Soviet Guard.

In the post-war years, the Soviet Guard continued the glorious traditions of previous generations of Guards. And although in peacetime the transformation of formations into guards was not carried out, in order to preserve the combat traditions, the guard ranks of units, ships, formations and associations were transferred to new military units and formations during the reformation with direct succession in personnel.

The Guards of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus are the successors and continuers of the combat traditions of their predecessors.

Currently, there are more than 20 units in the armed forces of the Republic of Belarus that bear the proud title of Guards.

In our city of Baranovichi, we visited the 120th Yaroslavl Order of Kutuzov of the 3rd degree and the Red Star anti-aircraft missile brigade, on the basis of which the 1146 Guards anti-aircraft Missile Regiment was formed in 2017.

Like all guard units, this regiment began its existence since the Great Patriotic War. In the post-war period, the regiment was stationed in Orsha, Vitebsk region. Repeatedly, the regiment's personnel were involved in tactical exercises with live firing. But in 2001, in connection with the reform of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Belarus, it was decided to disband the regiment. And only on October 16, 2017, by order of the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Belarus, it was decided to restore the 1146 Guards anti-aircraft missile regiment. The basis of the formation was the personnel, weapons and military equipment of the anti-aircraft missile division "Tor" of the 120 anti-aircraft missile brigade. The place of permanent deployment is the city of Ostrovets, where this regiment carries out the protection and protection of a nuclear power plant.

**Conclusions on Chapter 1**

All of the above allows us to draw the following conclusions. The history of the emergence of the guard both in the UK and in Russia goes back far into the depths of centuries. In each of these countries, the guard was formed in its own consistent way. The main role in the formation of the guards, of course, belongs to the ruling monarchs at that time. They are the ones who stand at the origins of their formation. At all times, the guard played a decisive role in military battles, in palace coups, in establishing the ruling regime.

Today, the guards of Great Britain, mainly perform a ceremonial function and protect the royal residences. At the same time, they have repeatedly participated in military conflicts and were part of peacekeeping contingents in Asia and Africa.

The Royal Guard is subordinate to the Ministry of Defense and consists of five infantry and two horse regiments. Infantry guards guard the palaces of the monarchs, including Buckingham Palace, as well as the Tower of London Fortress Museum. The Horse Guards are on duty at the barracks building on Whitehall Street. Here the guards change every hour, because a horse cannot stay in one place for a long time.

Despite the difficult period in the history of our country associated with the collapse of the USSR, the subsequent upheavals in the army and economy, the guard units were preserved. Currently, the Armed Forces of the Republic of Belarus have more than 20 units bearing the title of Guards. Our soldiers proudly wear a badge on their chest-a symbol that contains more than three hundred years of the history of our glorious guard. While still part of the USSR, our Guards fought valiantly in Afghanistan. Now, in peacetime, the Guard regiments and brigades of the Republic of Belarus take an active part in all allied military training exercises, carry out a peacekeeping mission.

**CHAPTER 2**

**LINGUISTIC PECULIARITIES OF MILITARY COMMANDS IN THE BRITISH AND BELARUSIAN ARMIES**

**2.1 Semantic features of British military commands in comparison with Belarusian ones.**

As you know, the presence of an army is a mandatory characteristic of any modern independent state. Armies differ in numbers, recruitment principles, the degree of combat readiness and even the existing relations in it, including communication. Thus, we can conclude that the main source of creating new terms, enriching the terminological fund and improving individual terminological systems of the language, which is replenished not only during wars and conflicts, but also during periods of military reforms and transformations, is its internal resources.

The secrecy and closeness of the army determines its corporatism and creates prerequisites for the development of the military language, which develops in the national language in stages, reflecting the linguistic and cultural situation characteristic of a particular era. The development and formation of military vocabulary is also closely connected with the development of forms of social life with the success of economic and cultural activities.

The analysis of commands in military terminology shows its relative heterogeneity. Along with unambiguous terms that have precise and clear semantic boundaries, polysemous terms also function in the English subsystem of the military language. For example, the term security-means security, security, combat support; secrecy; counterintelligence; the term unit and command have up to ten or more meanings. Unit – mathematical unit; unit of measurement; kilowatt-hour; the number of hours required to fulfill the educational standard; part; element; department; department; section; module; film crew, part; division; connection; unit; block; section; node; element; device; installation; device.

Command - (entity) command; order; directive; command; management; position of commander (at any level); part; connection; military district (in the UK); command of the connection; headquarters; power; domination; possession; pressure; coercion; domination; domination; domination; to order; command; manage; receive; deserve (respect, attention, sympathy); dominate; dominate; own; have; have at your disposal; rise; give an overview; keep under fire. Therefore, the ambiguity of one-component terms makes it difficult to understand and translate them correctly, the adequacy of which depends entirely on the context and situation.

Secondly, the terms are opposed to the general vocabulary also in the sense that they are associated with a certain scientific concept: the term reflects the results of scientific research and their theoretical understanding (tank battalion – танковый батальон; inertial guidance – инерционное наведение, etc.)

When studying the commands of the Belarusian and British army, we found out that:

- All commands of the Belarusian army are strictly prescribed in the Combatant Charter of the armed forces of the Republic of Belarus.

- All commands of the British army are strictly prescribed in the General Regulations and Orders for the Army.

Looking through both of these books, comparing and analyzing their structure, we found it possible to identify common thematic groups:

1. Drill commands when managing the formation.
2. Drill commands when moving without weapons and with weapons.
3. Drill commands with a military greeting with weapons on the spot and in motion.
4. Drill commands when out of order and returning to service, when approaching the boss and moving away from him.
5. Combatant commands when conducting a battle.

The semantic meanings of commands in English and Russian do not always completely coincide. For example, the ATTENTION command is much wider than the Russian team "СМИРНО!" and does not require preliminary commands. It literally means to stand at attention (take a stand) from any position. Therefore, the commands "STAND UP! ATTENTION!" should be translated in one word ATTENTION.

On the other hand, the Belarusian army uses the "РАЗОЙТИСЬ!" command to disband military personnel from the ranks. In the British Army, there are two teams FALL OUT and DISMISSED. The first implies that the servicemen leave the formation, but are obliged to be near the place of construction waiting for the next command, and the second allows you to leave the place of construction.

Thus, we conclude that the drill teams are somewhat different in the armed forces of Great Britain and Belarus.

We noticed that the movements and techniques themselves differ in the British Army. For example, in the British army, turning around is not performed in the same way as in the Belarusian army, there are three options "Вольно!" On the other hand, the British Army does not have a command "На дозаправку!" For this reason, not all commands can be translated by choosing a direct analog, as in the case of "Аttention!" The most complete version of such commands is given in Appendix 1.

**2.2 Morphological and syntactic structure of British military commands.**

During the research, we found it necessary to study the list of lexical units on the topic "British military teams" in a total of 80 words and phrases in order to get the most complete picture of the English military command vocabulary.

As a basis for the classification of British military commands, we took the work of B. N. Golovin, who believes that the general classification of terms should be carried out based on their morphological and syntactic structure [3]. In this case, two main types of terms are usually distinguished: terminological words (16%) and terminological phrases (84%), and the latter also include idiomatic expressions (17%). The quantitative distribution of British military commands in accordance with this classification is shown in the diagram. (See figure 1, 2, Appendix 2) Based on this classification system, we analyzed not only individual words, but also idiomatic expressions in British military commands. For example, **to stick to your guns.** Literal translation is "Хватайся за оружие!" But idiomatical meaning is to stand on your own, to stick to your beliefs. This is what they say in a situation when a person stands firmly on his own, defends his views, despite external circumstances. This expression was given to us by sea battles.

During the battles on military ships, the sailors who operated the guns were given the command Stick to your guns. This order meant that they could not leave their combat post under any circumstances. Brave sailors were obliged to "stick to their guns" until the end of the battle, even if they were in danger of being killed. You can see a number of idiomatic expressions in the table. (Appendix 3)

As for the morphological structure of one-word terms, we presented it with nouns, verbs, pronouns, adverbs.

For example:

- Nouns (32%): Reverse! (Задний ход!), Attention! (Смирно!), Charge! (Заряд!), Fire! (Огонь!), Gas! (Газ!);

- Verbs (44%): Dismount! (Спешиться!), Load! (Загрузить!), Jump! (Прыгай!, Пошел!), Halt! (Стой!);

- Pronouns (9%): Out! (Выходи!), Off! (Спрыгивай!);

- Adverbs (15%): Forward! (Вперед!), Advance! (Вперед!).

We have classified the terms of the phrases according to the type their structures. There are simple phrases consisting, as a rule, of two significant words, one of which is the main one, and the other is dependent, and the first word is the defining one.

In accordance with the morphological type of the main word, we noticed that there are phrases with a noun (27%) or verb (39%) in the main role, as well as combinations of these parts of speech with prepositions (10%).

For example: Follow me! - За мной! (the main word is verb follow), Step slower! – Медленнее шаг! (The main word is noun step), Carry On! – Так держать!, Light Out! – Погасить свет! (These are combinations with prepositions). You can see the quantitative distribution of this systematization in the diagram. (See figure 4, Appendix 2)

In the course of the study, we noticed that the terms of phrases can be divided into types that depend on the syntactic structure of the phrase. We noticed that absolutely all British military commands are written with an exclamation mark. It follows from this that all British military commands, as well as Belarusian ones, are pronounced in a command voice – a certain way of pronunciation, characterized by loudness, sharpness, confidence.

Most commands are divided into two parts: preparatory (preparatory command) and executive (command of execution). Having heard the preparatory one, the soldier already understands what he needs to do, he performs this action on the executive command.

For example: hearing "нале..." the soldier is preparing to turn to the left, hearing "... ВО! " - performs a turn, hearing "about...", the soldier is preparing to turn 180 degrees, hearing "FACE!" - performs a turnaround (the command sounds like" about FACE!") This approach helps to achieve perfect synchronicity of actions. Both in Russian and in English, the preparatory part sounds quieter and somewhat stretched, and the executive part is loud and sharp.

Because of these two reasons, commands in English (and in Russian, too) are pronounced with a strong distortion: vowels can be swallowed or stretched. For example, the command "attention" ("attention") is pronounced as "ten-SHUN!" or "ten-HUT!" Even a native speaker who is not familiar with the commands will not be able to understand by ear what words the commander shouts before the formation.

Our research also revealed that 27% of British military teams have the word MARCH in their structure: To the rear, MARCH! (Кругом, марш!), Double, MARCH! (Бегом, марш!), Close, MARCH! (Сомкнись!), Open ranks, MARCH! (Разомкнись!), Forward, MARCH! (Шагом, марш!), Right shoulder, MARCH! (На правое плечо!), Left shoulder, MARCH! (На левое плечо!), Close ranks, MARCH! (Подтянись)

As in Russian, any command in the British Army can begin with an address to a unit: Squad (отделение или взвод), Platoon (взвод), Company (рота). For example: Platoon, HALT! – взвод, стой!

**Conclusions on Chapter 2**

In the course of our research, we have revealed that all military commands that are carried out in the Belarusian army are prescribed in the Combatant Charter of the armed forces of the Republic of Belarus. All military commands that are carried out in the British army are registered in the General Regulations and Orders for the Army. Both in the Belarusian and in the British armies, it is the duty of every serviceman to know these statutes by heart!

While studying the British military commands, we concluded that they consist of terminological phrases in various morphological and syntactic variations.

I would like to note that the language of military commands refers to professional vocabulary, the description of which is one of the most unresolved problems in linguistics.

Summing up the above, we can state that military commands are part of military terms, which in turn are an integral part of the general literary language, which develops and functions according to its own laws. In some cases, it is very difficult, sometimes almost impossible, to determine the terminological correspondences in two languages. The non-equivalent nature of the terms is due to the linguistic and cultural differences of the languages, and the correct interpretation of such terms requires a thorough etymological analysis of their components.

**CONCLUSION**

On the basis of the theoretical material and the conducted practical research, we can come to the following conclusions. The army plays an important role in the development and formation of every independent state. Each country has its own types of armed forces. The Guards of Great Britain and Belarus are a special type of the armed forces, which has its own history, periods of formation and development.

The purpose of the study was to identify the main linguistic features of the commands of the British and Belarusian armies.

In accordance with the tasks set, we studied the history of the emergence and development of the British and Belarusian armies in order to define the concept of the term "guard" for ourselves. Based on this, we have determined the role of the Guard of Great Britain and Belarus in our days.

Having studied the military regulations of the two states, we tried to choose the maximum number of military teams. It should be noted that their number is approximately the same.

But a more detailed analysis and comparison of semantic and structural features allowed us to conclude that along with the similarity of the military commands of the two armies, there are a number of serious differences.

The result of our research was the creation of a bilingual English-Russian glossary of military commands, which is a high-quality source of material for the study of military terminology.

The objectives of the study of the English-Russian glossary of military commands are:

– the use of this dictionary during English classes in the forms affording a more in-depth study of English vocabulary features, in elective courses and pupils’ clubs of interest offered by secondary schools, and also during practical at higher educational establishments training English teachers and translators;

– Increasing the students’ motivation to learn English;

– Familiarization of students with research works of a similar nature;

– The involvement of students in research activities in order to study the language experience and the peculiarities of the vocabulary used by native speakers in various spheres of life.

From our point of view, the goal of the study was fully achieved, since we have identified the main linguistic features of the British and Belarusian armies and created an English-Russian glossary of military commands, containing 80 English lexical units compared with Russian equivalent words and explanations.

In the future, this research can be continued and expanded in the study of military terminology.

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**APPENDIX 1**

**Differences in movements and execution techniques between British and Belarusian military commands**

 **FALL IN** – СТРОИТЬСЯ.

 **Attention** (atten-TION) – СМИРНО. Примечание: в Британском флоте используют команду: **(Stand) HO!**

 **Parade REST** – в Беларуси нет такой команды и положения, это уже не «смирно», но и не «вольно» в нашем понимании, что-то среднее: ноги расставлены, руки сложены за спиной.

 **Stand at EASE \ At EASE** – ВОЛЬНО, почти как «вольно» в нашем понимании, немного отличается положение ног.

 **REST** – ВОЛЬНО, но еще вольнее, чем в нашем понимании: поза расслаблена, разрешается поворачиваться и даже говорить в строю, нельзя только убирать с места правую ногу.

 **As you were** – ОТСТАВИТЬ.

 **Right TURN** – напра-ВО.

 **Left TURN** – нале-ВО.

 **About FACE** – кру-ГОМ.

 **Forward, MARCH** – шагом МАРШ.

 **Double time, MARCH** – бегом МАРШ. Дословно: «двойным шагом марш», подразумевает бег трусцой (jogging) в темпе около 180 шагов в минуту.

 **Route step, MARCH** – переход со строевого шага на обычный (не в ногу). На русском языке есть похожая команда «не в ногу МАРШ».

 **Column Right, MARCH** – левое плечо вперед МАРШ (колонна идет, поворачивая направо).

 **Column Left, MARCH** – правое плечо вперед МАРШ (колонна идет, поворачивая налево).

 **Right (left) flank, MARCH** – по этой команде каждый в строю поворачивает на 90 градусов направо или налево, то есть строй не заворачивает плавно, а резко меняет направление движения. В русском языке для этого отдельной команды нет, используется «напра-ВО», «нале-ВО» во время движения.

 **To the rear, MARCH** – кругом МАРШ (поворот кругом на ходу).

 **HALT** – СТОЙ.

 **Fall OUT** – РАЗОЙДИСЬ. По этой команде военнослужащие нарушают строй, передвигаются, не не уходят, находятся в непосредственной близости.

 **DISMISS** – РАЗОЙДИСЬ. По этой команде военнослужащие расходятся совсем, то есть покидают место занятий.

**APPENDIX 2**

**Quantitative distribution of British military commands by** **terminological and morphological types.**

Figure 1 - Quantitative distribution of British military commands by terminological types.

Figure 2 - Quantitative distribution of British military commands by terminological phrases and idiomatical expressions.

Figure 3 - Quantitative distribution of British military commands by morphological structure one-word terms.

Figure 5 - Quantitative distribution of British military commands by morphological types of main word and combinations with prepositions.

**APPENDIX 3**

**Table of idiomatic expressions**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Idiomatic phrase | Translation | Example |
| the point of no return | точка невозврата, пути назад нет | All documents have been signed, so we’ve reached the point of no return.  Все документы подписаны, так что пути назад  нет. |
| to bury the hatchet | заключить перемирие,  помириться, зарыть топор войны | You are best friends. You should stop arguing and bury the hatchet!  Вы лучшие друзья. Вам следует прекратить  спорить и помириться! |
| to cross swords (with somebody) | скрестить шпаги, начать спор или бой (с кем-то) | Tom knew that he was right, so he was ready to cross swords with Carry.  Том знал, что был прав, так что он был готов  спорить с Кэрри. |
| to dodge the bullet | избежать / уйти от опасности, неприятностей | I dodged the bullet deciding to come home earlier because when the bathroom flooded I saved the washing machine.  Я избежал серьезных проблем, придя домой пораньше, потому что, когда ванную комнату  затопило, я спас стиральную машину. |
| to drop a bombshell | произвести сенсацию,  ошеломить, шокировать | Ted dropped a bombshell by announcing he was going to leave his job and head for  Thailand.  Тед шокировал всех новостью о том, что он собирался бросить работу и отправиться в  Таиланд. |
| to fight fire with fire | вышибать клин клином, бороться с противником его же  методами | He decided to fight fire with fire and set prices lower than those his rivals had set.  Он решил бороться с противником его же методами и установил цены ниже, чем те,  которые установили его конкуренты. |
| to keep (one’s)  powder dry | быть наготове, быть  готовым сделать что-то в случае необходимости | She will keep her powder dry until her competitor gets tired and then she will win the  tournament.  Она будет быть наготове, быть  готовым сделать что-то в случае  необходимости наготове, пока ее соперник не устанет, и потом она выиграет турнир. |
| to pull the trigger (on  something) | пустить в ход, привести в движение, принять  окончательное решение (по какому-то вопросу) | If we don’t pull the trigger on buying a new car then we will may waste money.  Если мы не примем окончательного решения  по поводу покупки новой машины, то мы можем просто растратить деньги. |
| to shoot down in  flames | разнести в пух и прах,  раскритиковать, разнести в клочья | I was really upset because he had shot down in flames my idea at the meeting.  Я был очень расстроен, потому что он разнес мою идею в пух и прах на совещании. |
| to stick to your guns | стоять на своем, держаться своих убеждений | Jim’s wife was against buying one more computer but he stuck to his guns.  Жена Джима была против покупки еще одного компьютера, но он настоял на своем. |
| Don’t shoot the  messenger! | Не убивайте гонца,  принесшего плохую весть! (часто используется в  шуточном значении) | I know that you wanted to go hiking but it’s going to rain. Please, don’t shoot the messenger!  Я знаю, что вы хотели уйти в поход, но собирается пойти дождь. Пожалуйста, не  убивайте гонца, принесшего плохую весть! |