

## **Influence of European-Georgian Military Relationship on the Development of New Georgian Military Terminology**

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### **Abstract:**

Historically, Georgia has always strived to the closer relationship with Europe and there are many examples of it. Since 2003, Georgia officially admitted that he was willing to join North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the country navigated its policy in that direction. Georgia and Europe got closer to each other not only on military aspects, but also on political, cultural and social grounds. Military education and training in Georgia are accomplished according to NATO standarts and many Georgian soldiers participate in NATO international missions. Therefore, it turned out necessary to create appropriate literature and doctrines. The process of transition from Russian to English literature created many problems, especially in new Georgian Military Terminology. It resulted in borrowing lots of new terms from English, their adaptation and establishment. This process is so fast, that there is no time for science-research activities and deep research of each term. Accordingly, many terms are vernacularized incorrectly. To solve this problem it is necessary to make a deep research of terminology and to coordinate with State Language Department.

**Keywords:** New Georgian Terminology, adapt, influence, Doctrine Development Centre, leader, State Language Department, law about state language, normalization of literary language.

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### **1. Introduction**

In different epochs Georgia was influenced by other governments. This was a result of internal or external policy of the country. The will of Georgia – to have close relationship with Europe – was resisted by internal or external subjects. The speech of ex-prime-minister of Georgia, Zurab Jvania, in the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe on January 27, 1999, proved to have historic influence. His words \_ I’m Georgian and therefore I’m European paved a new way to the Georgian nation. After the Rose Revolution, Georgia became closer to Europe. Deepened military relationship between Europe and Georgia caused creation of new Georgian military terminology. In this perspective, the Doctrine Development Department takes a very important place. It was created in 2003 in the Ministry of Defense of Georgia. Since 2015 it is called Doctrine Development Centre. Unfortunately, the great abundance of manuals and doctrines to be translated and processed makes it impossible to conduct thorough analyses of the material. This causes naturalization of new terms in incorrect form, that breaks the rules of Georgian language.

In the given article, we will provide the discussion of one specific term and the process of research and work on it will also be discussed.

The quantitative method of research is used in this article. This involves the study of books and manuals connected with this issue and personal interviews with the Chief of Doctrine Development Centre (DDC) and the Chief of Evaluation and Assessment Center of National Defense Academy (NDA).

### **2. Europe-Georgian military relationship and New Georgian military terminology**

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After the relationships between NATO and Georgia became closer, the need of translation of military books and manuals of NATO increased. This literature includes all military fields and is meant for the military personnel of all ranks; it also covers new equipment and technics used instead of old equipment and technics of Soviet times. Since 2017, the Doctrine Development Centre has an interpreter of French language. This contributes to improvement of relationships with Europe.

In the DDC, doctrines and manuals are translated, corrected stylistically, and proof-read. In the Centre there are officers, military subject matter experts, who work on the translated versions and make further contribution to the final version of the doctrine. They also participate in the process of translation and adaptation of manuals. Although, despite the desire of the Chief of the DDC, it's often impossible to make a thorough research to establish a correct form, as terms are limited. So, many terms continue to exist in incorrect form and it causes controversy (e.g. infiltration-ინფილტრაცია, exfiltration-ექსფილტრაცია [eksphiltratsia], noncombatant-არაკომბატანტი [aracombatanti], military-მილიტარული [militaruli], paramilitary-პარამილიტარული [paramilitaruli] etc.); Some terms (those from old Soviet dictionaries) are obsolete and have to be changed/renewed; Some terms are not relevant to Georgian military system and need to be adapted (e.g. army, corps, regiment etc.).

One most disputable term in Georgian military system is the term *leader* (ლიდერი [lideri]). This is an English word and is translated as *chief, supervisor*. In old dictionaries, for example, in Georgian Language Explanatory Dictionary (edited by the famous Georgian linguist Arnold Chiqobava) published in 1986, the term, leader “is explained in two contexts: 1. Chief of political party or of public, professional organization. 2. Sports context: The leading, promoted person or group in sports competitions. Nowadays the meaning of this term is expanded and is used almost in all fields. Though, the establishment of this particular term in Military field is associated to hardships. For example, in modern *Georgian Military Encyclopedic Dictionary* (2017) we can't find the term *leader*. In

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English-Georgian Military Dictionary (editor - Tinatin Margalitadze) this term is defined in two ways: 1. ლიდერი [lideri], but only as political leader. 2. მეთაური [metauri] (commander), ხელმძღვანელი [khelmdzghvanieli] (chief). So the use of this term in different manuals is various. For example, the Army Training and Evaluation Program manuals are for all military occupational specialties and for all military personnel of all military ranks. In these manuals the term *leader* is translated as commander. In fact, on squad or platoon level, the terms, leader “and, commander “may coincidence functionally, but on higher level they have absolutely different functions. In some cases, leaders and sergeants have the same functions and we can’t translate, leader “as commander or chief. So it’s incorrect translation, because *commander* is a position, *sergeant* is a rank, category, status and *leader* is an authoritative person, who has different skills but no position. In some departments of Ministry of Defense of Georgia the term *leader* is used. Nowadays, in Georgian Defense forces new method of command, called mission command, is established. This is the method of decentralized command, where a leader has the special role, not a commander. Commander creates small groups in his unit and appoints leaders for each group. So, it proved to be impossible to avoid using the term, leader “and translate it as commander, sergeant or chief. Therefore, in the Mission Command Manuals, we don’t translate this term and use the international term, leader “. Since 2014, National Defense Academy has added a new component of evaluation system. It identifies whether a Junker/officer-cadet has leader skills or not and they get special evaluation in it, since 2014. Finally, in the future the term has a tendency to be used in all departments and staffs of Ministry of Defense of Georgia.

The terminology enriches the language and our society (Georgian society) was always ready to get the innovation but for this reason our language was under threat to degradation. Our ancestors permanently regulated this process.

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The principles of composing and accepting terminology is discussed in work of famous Georgian linguist Rogneda Ghambashidze, Georgian scientific terminology and the main principles of composing it “. The abovementioned scientific work combines different attitudes of scientists to terminology. The linguists are divided in two groups. On the base of attitude of first group, there are two types of terminology: 1. The special terminology, which is used only in specific field and this terminology, clear only for specialists. 2. Terminology, that is common and it is used by all (Ghambashidze, 1986). The second group of linguistics disagree and reckons that terminology must be general and common. Author mentions the role of terminology as faded “if it used only as independent and concrete unit of system and it’s restricted to practical, constructive work of specialists (Ghambashidze, 1986). Therefore, the role of terminology is limited, if it used only by the specialists of narrow fields.

Unfortunately, the State Language Department and law about state language officially was established very late in 2017 year. In accordance to law, the State Language Department is the Legal Entity Under Public law and its activities are under control of Government of Georgia. It provides maintaining and popularization of constitutional status of national language, the standards of Georgian language and clarifying and accepting the new special terms (Georgian Law about National Language, part 3, e). The general/main function of State Language Department is to confirm the rules and terminological standards of Georgian Language, also to recommending to national and local self-government, Private and Legal Entities Under Public law organizations to overcome challenges in process of using language (Georgian Law about National Language, part 36. d, e, f). Coordination and collaboration with State Language Department is very important for development of new Georgian Military Terminology to keep the rule of Georgian language.

### **3. Conclusion**

#### **Acknowledgment**

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European and Georgian relationships go closer and closer in many fields (Political, Technical, Cultural, Juridical, Civil Educational, Banking etc.) and huge number of international terms are setting in Georgian language. The new terminology enriches the language, but this process should be under control, our very old and ancient language will be under influence of new terminology. This process is continuing now.

New Georgian Military Terminology should be developed through scientific and research studies. This issue requires the deep research and study, also the coordination and collaboration of Doctrine Development Center with another Institutions of language. After that we have better results and high quality military literature.

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