English military terminology and its knowledge organisation

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Valentina Georgieva és cap del Departament de Formació Lingüística del Rakovski National Defence College de Sofia (Bulgària). Hi treballa des de 1992 com a professora d'anglès. L'any 2017 fou becària Fulbright a la Texas State University (EUA), on va treballar sobre el disseny de materials en línia per a adults. També ha estat professora a la Universitat de Hull (Regne Unit) i professora convidada a la Universitat Estatal d'Erevan (Armènia). Té un màster en filologia russa i búlgara per la Universitat de Shumen i un màster en llengua i literatura angleses per la Universitat de Veliko Târnovo. Va defensar la seva tesi doctoral sobre la comparació de la terminologia militar anglesa i búlgara a l'Institut de Llengua Búlgara de l'Acadèmia Búlgara de Ciències, per la qual va rebre el Premi Internacional de l'Associació Europea de Terminologia de 2020. Les seves línies de recerca són els problemes terminològics, la metodologia EFL i els estudis interculturals. Entre les seves publicacions, cal destacar *Military English: From theory to practice* (2015).

Resum

La terminologia militar anglesa i l'organització del coneixement

L'article tracta els problemes de l'organització del coneixement de termes de la terminologia militar anglesa amb el seu subcamp de termes de suport a la pau. Presenta els fonaments comuns entre la terminologia i l'organització del coneixement com a disciplines científiques. L'anàlisi es basa a revelar l'organització del sistema de conceptes militars proporcionant definicions i diagrames que mostren les relacions semàntiques entre els principals conceptes militars del domini investigat.

Paraules clau: *terminologia militar; organització del coneixement; concepte; sistematicitat; suport a la pau*

Abstract

The article deals with the problems of knowledge organisation (KO) of terms from English military terminology with a focus on peace support terms. It presents the common grounds between terminology and KO as scientific disciplines. The analysis is based on revealing the organisation of the military concept system by providing definitions and diagrams which show the semantic relations between the main military concepts in the researched domain.

Keywords: *military terminology; knowledge organisation (KO); concept; systematicity; peace support*

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1 Introduction

Knowledge organisation (KO) as a field of study, teaching and practice has been in the focus of researchers from many different scientific fields, librarians and information science specialists in particular, because by definition it includes "activities such as document description, indexing and classification performed in libraries, databases, archives, etc." (Hjørland, 2008, p. 86). Terminologists from different countries, including Bulgaria (cf. Alexiev, Vicheva, Popova), however, have been identifying the common grounds between KO and terminology, viz. terms as knowledge items. As Sager states, "terminology can claim to be truly interdisciplinary. [...] The common element [...] (is) the formal organisation of the complex relationships between concepts and terms" (Sager, 1990, p. 2).

Another important definition which proves the relationship between KO and terminology is the definition of *concept* accepted in *AAP-77 NATO Terminology Manual* as "a mental representation of something that can be considered a unit of knowledge" (AAP-77, 2018, p. 3).

The aim of this article is to analyse English military terminology in the domain of peace support from the perspective of the systematisation and organisation of terms. A model for KO of the most important terms in the researched domain will be presented.

2 Knowledge organisation and terminology

Since KO is literally organisation of knowledge in general, and terminology deals with the organisation, systematisation, and classification of terms based on principles, we can argue that KO and terminology have the same object of study. The suggested model for KO is based on Sager's theory that terms represent concepts and that "concepts are constructs of human cognition processes which assist in the classification of objects" (Sager, 1990, p. 22). Different attempts have been made to organise military knowledge, i.e. the terms that represent concepts in the military field, but most of them are in the form of dictionaries and glossaries (e.g. AAP-6, 2013) which offer an alphabetical arrangement of military terms. An exception is the attempt of the information specialist Ptushenko who, when defining the main principles of standardisation of Russian military terminology, underlines that "the leading principle is the recognition of the object under study as a system, and definition of the system relations as well as the system structure of the object" (Ptushenko, 2009).

KO of terminology should be based on the principles of arranging the concepts into groups, families, classes and types on the basis of their characteristics, and on establishing the hierarchical and semantic relations of each term with the rest in the subsystem since, as Hjørland states, "The broad sense [of KO] is thus both about how knowledge is socially organised and how reality is organised" (Hjørland, 2008, p. 87). The author of an article dedicated to exploring and explaining the complex relations between the Spanish terms which describe military hierarchy, follows the approach of selecting the main military terms (*jerarquía, grado, categoría, graduación, empleo, clase, rango*, etc.) and based on their definitions in the *Diccionario de la lengua española*,he reveals the differences in their meanings, presents them as a system and arranges them hierarchically (Díaz, 2017). Melania Cabezas-García justifies the importance of management of corporate terminology by stressing the fact that "failure to manage terminology could hinder communication, create confusion, damage a company's image, lower translator productivity, or even result in legal issues". She proposes steps for terminology management that include: *(i)* corpus preparation and compilation; *(ii)* term extraction; *(iii)* conceptual analysis; *(iv)* identification of equivalents; and *(v)* representation and storage in terminology management systems (Cabezas-García, 2021). In the context of military terminology organisation, standardisation and utilisation, failure to use approved terminology could result not only in miscommunication and confusion, but could cost lives.

For the purposes of this research, the process of terminological organisation and systematisation can be accomplished in the following steps:

- The first step in KO is determining the corpus of terms for the field of knowledge.
- The second step is the statistical extraction of the terms with the greatest frequency.
- The third step is the analysis of definitions of the specified group of concepts (the subfield of the terms for peace support in our case) as a result of which it is possible to identify the concepts and the terms which represent them.
- The fourth step is the graphical presentation of the semantic relations between concepts and terms in schemes, tables and diagrams.

These steps will be applied to organise the concepts and terms in the military terminology domain of peace support.

3 Knowledge organisation and military terminology

Structuring, unification and standardisation of military terms and determining the interrelations between them can be the result of KO of the military terminology. In this way it would become much easier to find the proper place of each military term that refers to military activities, processes, products or actors by following the model and "filling in" the appropriate facets.

In 2018, NATO's Military Committee Joint Standardisation Board (MCJSB) published *NATO Terminology Manual NATO Standard AAP-77* with the main purpose to:

> (1) explain the basic concepts involved in terminology work; (2) lay down the English and French lexicographical and terminographical conventions to be followed when developing NATO terminology; and (3) give detailed instructions on the preparation of lexicons. (AAP-77, 2018, p. 1)

This manual was a result of NATO's awareness of the importance of terminology standardisation to be used in NATO documents and communications. It focuses its guidelines on providing a brief overall review of the basics of terminology and concepts, a description of dos and don'ts when preparing the terminological entry structure, and style conventions. To support the guidelines, many examples are provided, e.g.:

> Write a definition so that it contains all the information required to distinguish the concept from other concepts and is applicable throughout the relevant subject field.
> Example 49:

Wrong: **rifle**	Right: **rifle**
A thing designed to inflict bodily harm.	A hand-held gun fired from shoulder level, having a long spirally-grooved barrel to make a bullet spin and thereby increase accuracy over a long distance.

> [...] Write the definition as briefly as possible, in a single sentence, to contain only that information which makes the concept unique. [...]. If absolutely necessary, you may include additional information in a note, including examples of elements of the definition, but not examples of the concept.

Example 51:

Wrong: **defilade**	Right: **defilade**
Protection from hostile observation and fire provided by an obstacle such as a hill, ridge, or bank.	Protection from hostile observation and fire provided by an obstacle. Note: Examples of obstacles are hills, ridges and banks.

(AAP-77, 2018, p. 21, 30)

NATO Terminology Manual AAP-77 introduces the main principles and terminological meta-terms in order to advise in writing "consistent, logical and clear terms and definitions" (AAP-77, 2018, p. 3). Following the basic principles of terminological theory (cf. Sager, 1990, p. 28-44, Popova, 2012), the manual stresses that

> A concept normally exists in relation to other concepts, which collectively form a concept system. In such a system, concepts are ranked in descending order from the most general to the most particular. A concept which is ranked higher (more general) is called the superordinate concept. A lower-ranked concept (more particular) is called the subordinate concept. [...] A concept diagram may be used to model the hierarchical relationships between the various concepts of a semantical family. A concept diagram is organised into levels where the superordinate concept is subdivided into subordinate concepts by applying the same criterion. (AAP-77, 2018, p. 3)

Following this suggestion, which is much more detailed in theoretical terminological research (cf. Sager, Popova, Ptushenko, Vicheva), we can present the following diagram to introduce the concept diagram which includes *military terminology* as a major constituent in the concept system (Fig. 1).

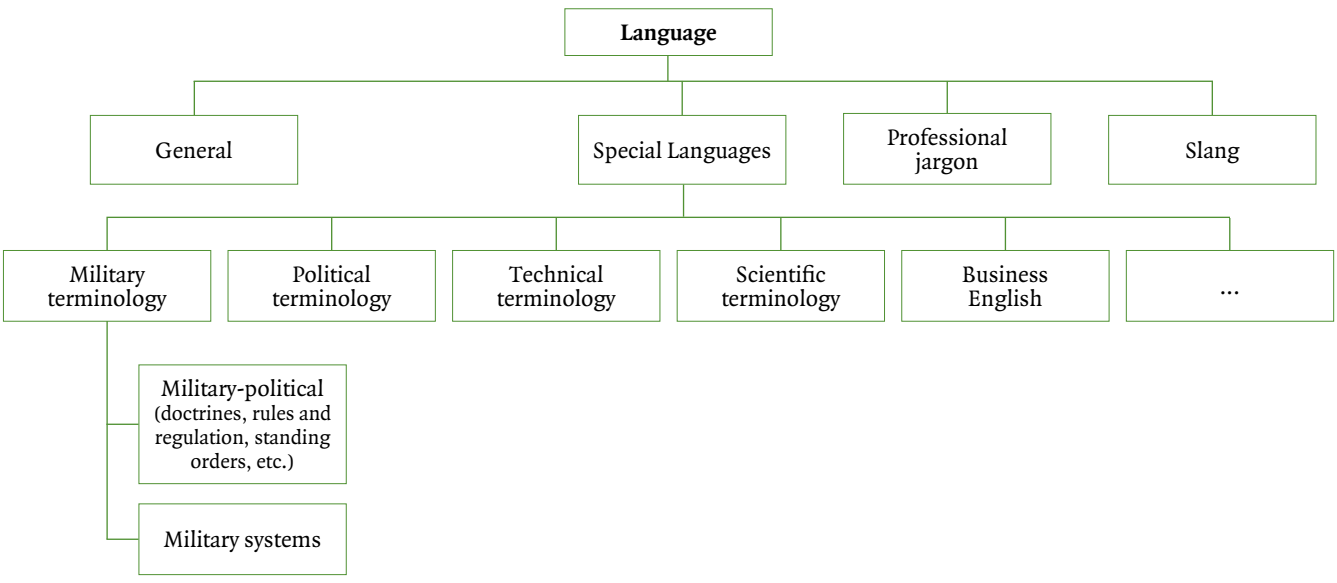

FIGURE 1. Language and the concept system

At the top of the diagram of Fig. 1 is the language, which is synonymous to knowledge, because as Sager explains "we divide knowledge up into subject areas, or disciplines, which is equivalent to defining subspaces of the knowledge space" (Sager, 1990, p. 16). On the subordinate level are: the general language, which is "the set of rules, units and restrictions that form part of the knowledge of most speakers of a language" (Cabré, 1999, p. 59); special or specialized languages, which "refer to a set of subcodes (that partially overlap with the subcodes of the general language), each of which can be 'specifically' characterized by certain particulars such as subject field, type of interlocutors, situation, speakers' intentions, the context in which a communicative exchange occurs, the type of exchange, etc." (Cabré, 1999, p. 59); professional jargon; and slang.

Military terminology is a concept subordinate to the *special languages* and can be subdivided into *military-political* (defence system with its rules and regulations, standing orders, etc.) and *military systems*, which can be further broken down.

4 Basic principles of KO of military terms

In order to define the grounds for the principles of KO, it is necessary to define and explain the basic theoretical principles of this research. We adopt the definition of Popova (Popova, 2003, p. 34) for the terminological system as an "organised aggregation of terms, which have certain interrelations and as a whole are subordinate to a specific concept". Cabré also points out,

> since terminology starts from concepts, and concepts in the same field form a structured set, [...] terminological reference works often present entries in a systematic order as opposed to the alphabetic order of general language dictionaries. Systematic ordering is in itself an attempt to reproduce the conceptual system of a special subject. (Cabré, 1999, p. 34)

Furthermore, Popova (Popova, 2003, p. 34) defines the following types of systematicity (see Fig. 2).

Internal systematicity is concerned with the expression of the logic-notional system in the respective subject field, while the external (functional) systematicity is concerned with providing for communication.

Implicational systematicity is a scheme of "such links and relations between notions which reflect real links between objects in reality" (Popova, 2003, p. 35). The subtypes of implicational systematicity are:

- Partitive systematicity: represents "whole-part" relationships and serves to indicate the connections between concepts consisting of more than one part and their constituent parts. Partitive relationships can be represented by trees.
- Associative systematicity: deals with various relations between real objects and concepts, as for example "activity-actor", "activity-place", "activity-result", "process-product", "process-instrument", "cause-effect", "actor-object", etc.

Classificatory systematicity deals with generic relationships which establish hierarchical order. According to Sager, it "identifies concepts as belonging to the same category in which there is a broader (generic) concept which is said to be superordinate to the narrower (specific) subordinate concept or concepts" (Sager, 1990, p. 30).

5 Structure of the peace support (PS) term system

In order to present the KO of the PS term system, we can analyse this system as a unity of different types of relationships.

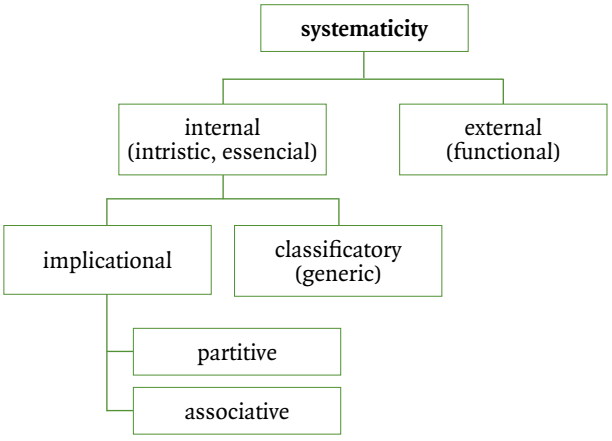

FIGURE 2. Types of systematicity

5.1 Positional relationships which represent classificatory systematicity

5.1.1 Hierarchical relations (vertical relations of terms), e.g.: *operation → crisis response operation → peace support → conflict prevention, peacemaking, peace enforcement, peacekeeping, peacebuilding*

5.1.2 Subordinate horizontal relations – when terms are subordinate to a higher generic term and share the same specific characteristics, e.g. the means (components) of the PS are diplomatic, civilian and military; in turn, military components are ground, sea and air; the ground component includes armoured troops, infantry and artillery, etc.

5.1.3 Oppositional relations – they can be seen as a variant of subordinate relations, e.g.:

- according to the presence/absence of the characteristic of [± power]: *peace enforcement* [+], *conflict prevention* [±], *peacemaking* [±], *peacebuilding* [±];
- according to the presence/absence of the characteristic of [± consent of the conflict parties]: *peace enforcement* [-], *peacemaking* [-], *peacebuilding* [+]; *conflict prevention* [-].

5.2 Semantic relations

5.2.1 Classificatory relations of the generic type – they are the most common type of relations, e.g.: *operation à crisis response operation*, *peace support à peacebuilding*.

5.2.2 Implicational relations

5.2.2.1 Partitive relations, e.g.: *joint force commander* and *component commander* are elements of *NATO military command structure*; *peace support force* includes *maritime*, *land* and *air components*.

5.2.2.2 Associative relations, e.g.:

actor – object: *joint force commander – joint force; component commander – PS military component;*

actor – result: *joint force commander – operational plan;*

purpose – actor: *operational control – joint force commander*.

6 KO of the terms in the peace support domain

6.1 Determining the corpus of military terms

As mentioned above, the first step in the KO is determining the corpus of terms for the field of knowledge. The analysis of military terminology begins with establishing its nucleus by applying the quantitative method and identifying the most frequent terms which have the most derivatives. This analysis is based on the terms from *AAP-6 NATO Glossary of Terms and Definitions* (AAP-6, 2013).

For the purposes of this research, a term is considered to be in the nucleus and to be a base term if it has 20 or more derivatives. 25 English terms from the *NATO Glossary* meet this requirement. The quantitative analysis shows the following results: *air* 182 derivatives (*air* 136 + *aircraft* 46), *operation* 116, *mine* 90, *fire* 87, *military* 73, *control* 67, *area* 67, *command* 62 (*command* 36 + *commander* 26), *force(s)* 50, *nuclear* 42, *point* 41, *peace* 35, *system* 33, *support* 32, *target* 28, *war* 27 (*war* 8 + *warfare* 19), NATO 27 (NATO 23 + *Allied* 4), *tactical* 27, *combat* 22, *weapon* 22, *safe* 22, *radio* 21, *intelligence* 20, and *plan* 20.

These base terms can be divided into 3 categories:

1. military – also called *special terminology* as defined by the *NATO Glossary*, used mainly in a military context (e.g. *military*, *command*, *peace*, *war*, *target*, *tactical*, *combat*, *weapon*, NATO);
2. scientific-technical – also referred to as "general military terminology of specialised military meaning" which are used in other scientific fields (e.g. *air*, *operation*, *mine*, *force*, *nuclear*, *system*, *radio*, *intelligence*);
3. general – with specialised military usage as a result of terminologisation (e.g. *fire*, *control*, *area*, *point*, *support*, *safe*, *plan*).

Military terminology, being a dynamic and continuously enriching system, is characterised with several nuclei (term systems or domains) which can be distinguished for denoting types of weapons and armament, personnel (military ranks), military equipment, etc. A distinct domain (term system) within the military terminology is the term system of PS terms.

It should be emphasized that all three constituent elements of the generic term *peace support operation* are from the nucleus of English military terminology with the largest number of derivatives: *peace*, *support* and *operation*.

6.2 The most frequent peace support terms

The second step in KO is statistical analysis of the terms in the peace support domain with the greatest frequency. It is accomplished with the *AntConc* corpus analysis toolkit for concordancing and text analysis; thus, the frequency of NATO terms in the main document *AJP-3.4.1 Allied Joint Doctrine for the Military Contribution to Peace Support* (AJP, 2014) is determined.

The number of the words in this document is 2,885; the most frequent terms (excluding articles, prepositions, conjunctions and particles) are as follows (numbers refer to the number of times they occur in the document):

peace 316, incl. *peace enforcement* 11	*state* 77	*population* 41	*crisis* 28	*CIMIC* 21
support 290	*local* 76	*understanding* 41	*strategy* 28	*principles* 21
military 207	*planning* 50 + *plan* 20	*enforcement* 40	*peacebuilding* 27	*national* 21
force(s) 197	*international* 69	*agency/-ies* 39	*control* 27	*council* 22
PFS 160	*allied* 64	*assessment* 37	*comprehensive* 26	*decision* 20
operation(s) 138	*UN* 62	*help* 37	*transition* 26	*development* 20
security 128	*protection* 60	*information* 37	*approach* 25	*logistics* 20
parties 101 + *party* 21	*use* 60 (v and n)	*mandate* 37	*operational* 25	*public* 20
conflict 116	*capability/-ies* 56	*strategic* 36	*civil* 25	*purpose* 20
process 105	*political* 54	*capacity* 34	*order* 25	*settlement* 20
activity/-ies 100	*doctrine* 49	*law* 34	*police* 25	*threat* 20
actor(s) 100	*peacekeeping* 48	*measures* 34	*objectives* 24	*legal* 19
civilian(s) 98	*nation(s)* 48	*deterrence* 33	*intelligence* 24	*prevent* 19
NATO 92	*organisation(s)*48	*legitimacy* 31	*need* 24	*stability* 19
commander(s) 63 + *command* 24	*area(s)* 48	*violence* 30	*conduct* 23	*staff* 19
effort(s) 84	*tasks* 48	*mission* 30	*key* 23	*states* 19
conflicting 80	*consent* 42	*training* 29	*role* 23	*united* 19
joint 77	*humanitarian* 41	*action* 29	*resources* 22	*armed* 18

6.3 Military base terms and the most frequent PS terms

When comparing the 25 military base terms with the most frequent peace support terms, the statistics proves that 9 of the PS terms are also base terms: *operation*, *support*, *military*, *command*, *peace*, *area(s)*, *force(s)*, *NATO*, *plan(ning)*.

The reason for a lesser frequency of the rest of the base terms in the peace support domain is revealed in the preface of the AJP 3.4.1 document which states:

> *AJP 3.4.1 Allied Joint Doctrine for Military Contribution to Peace Support* provides insight and guidance for commanders when planning for and conducting peace support. Peace support efforts include conflict prevention, peacemaking, peace enforcement, peacekeeping and peacebuilding. The impartial implementation of a political strategy is the fundamental difference separating peace support from other types of operational-level themes. (AJP 3.4.1)

This document is military-political in nature which explains the frequency of terms which are typical for the political terminology, e.g. *parties*, *process*, *activities*, *state*, *international*, *UN*, *political*, *organisation*, *conflict*, *agencies*, *consent*, *civilian*, *local*, *humanitarian*, *population*, *objectives*, *tasks*, *national*, *nations*, etc., which are used more than 40 times in the document. The high frequency of terms which are not military scientific-technical (e.g. *aircraft*, *fire*, *mine*) proves the fact that peace support system of terms interacts with other terminologies as well as with general usage words (cf. the frequency of *need*, *resources*, *role*).

6.4 Migration processes of special nominatives/ terms

Knowledge organisation of the terms in the PS domain is not possible without considering the migration processes of terms. When analysing the processes in the Russian marketing terminology, Serbinovskaya describes the process of "migration of nominatives" as being characteristic of interrelations between a given terminology and other terminologies or with the general language. These nominatives enter the terminological nucleus from the periphery of the terminological domain or vice versa – some terms leave the terminological system and become general words (Serbinovskaya, 2009). Similarly, when disclosing the dynamics of terms in accounting, the authors provide numerous examples of extrinsically (originating from another subject filed) or intrinsically (inside the subject domain) generated terms (Fuertes-Olivera, Nielsen, 2011).

The PS term system can be represented as a structure consisting of several layers. The nucleus is in the centre and it comprises the most frequent terms that are related to the generic term *peace support* through system characteristics: *operation*, *peace*, *force*, *plan*, *military*, *command*, *support*, *mission*, *NATO*, *activities*, *conflict*, *international*.

The periphery contains terms from the PS domain which also function in other (air, naval, medical, etc.)

military domains or other specialised terminologies (politics, law, economics, psychology, computer science, electronics, physics, medicine, etc.). The outermost layer includes the general language vocabulary. The PS term system constantly interacts with the nominatives/terms from the other layers with varying degrees of intensity. When terms have definitions in different subject fields, they are examples of external (functional) systematicity. Such processes are known as external migration (also transterminologisation) of terms.

Some military terms have their definitions not only in military dictionaries, but also in other specialised dictionaries. For example, the definition of the term *peacemaking* includes the term *diplomatic pressure* which is typical for the political terminology. Other examples prove the relations between military and economic and management terminologies, e.g. when describing measures implemented during PSOs, the terms *economic sanctions*, *embargo*, *blockade* and *black marketeering* are used.

The term *power* is a typical example of transterminologisation, having its military definition as "the military strength of a state", but also definitions in law as "authority that is given or delegated to a person or body"; in politics as "political or social authority or control, especially that exercised by a government"; in physics as "capacity or performance of an engine or other device"; in sport and in religion. The term *force* is an example of external migration in several directions: it is a basic term in physics, but also a base term in military terminology with high frequency and many derivatives; it is a result of terminologisation of the general usage word *force*, but also the military term *force* is determinologised. It is an element in the compound terms *force protection*, *force ratio*, *opposing forces*, and of the multi-word terms *peace support force*, *other forces for NATO*, and many more.

The process of external migration between military terms and general language is also active. For example, the term *defence* has its general meaning of "protection, security", but also has its specialised uses in law, sports, information technology; it is also a base military term, as well as a term element in *defence area*, *defensive fire*, etc.

The processes of internal and external migration lead to the creation of some polysemantic and homonymous terms, which in most cases do not negatively affect communication between specialists. These processes and the existence of polysemantic and synonymous terms are the proof that military terminology is in a state of a dynamic development. The processes can be represented in Fig. 3.

The peace support term system is dynamic. It takes time for some nominatives to change their status from terminoids (also called proto-terms) to proper terms, i.e. to have their definitions in official military documents and glossaries. For example, the expression *smart defence* was used in 2008, but it got its NATO definition in 2012. Changes and development of military strategies and visions for successful peace support result in introducing new concepts which are denoted by new terms. For instance, some of the new military terms related to military operations are *capabilities* from 2003, *asymmetric threat / warfare* from 2004, *hybrid threat / warfare* from 2005 and *Connected Forces Initiative (CFI)* accepted in 2013.

7 Definitions of peace support terms

The main problem of KO of military terminology is its constant development and changes in the definitions of the NATO approved terms which are updated annually in *AAP-6 NATO Glossary of terms and definitions*. A good example of this trend is the very frequent and important term *operation*; a comparison of its definitions shows the development of the military con-

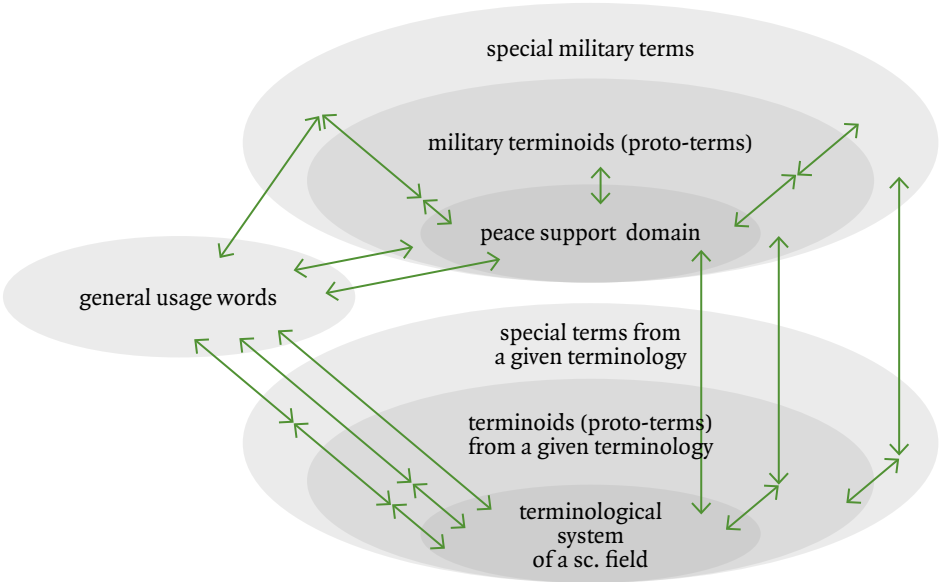

FIGURE 3. Migration processes of special nominatives/terms

cept within a period of 40 years: the one which was approved in 1973 was in use until 2014. The older definition is longer and more detailed in the description of types of missions and activities associated with the term; the new one is much more general in character and the narrowing down of the meaning is done with the help of notes which are agreed to be included in the definition with a decision of MCJSB.

operation (AAP-6, 2013)	*operation Op OP* (admitted) (AAP-6, 2019)
A military action or the carrying out of a strategic, tactical, service, training, or administrative military mission; the process of carrying on combat, including movement, supply, attack, defence and manoeuvres needed to gain the objectives of any battle or campaign. 01 Mar 1973.	A sequence of coordinated actions with a defined purpose. Notes: 1. NATO operations are military. 2. NATO operations contribute to a wider approach including non-military actions. MCJSB, 2014.04.10

Similarly, the generic term *peace support operation* from 2002 was replaced in 2014 by the term *peace support* with the following definitions:

peace support operation PSO (AAP-6, 2013)	*peace support* (AAP-6, 2019)
An operation that impartially makes use of diplomatic, civil and military means, normally in pursuit of United Nations Charter purposes and principles, to restore or maintain peace. Such operations may include conflict prevention, peacemaking, peace enforcement, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and/or humanitarian operations. Related terms: *conflict prevention; peacebuilding; peace enforcement; peacekeeping; peacemaking; peace support force*. 14 Oct 2002.	Efforts conducted impartially to restore or maintain peace. Note: Peace support efforts can include conflict prevention, peacemaking, peace enforcement, peacekeeping and peacebuilding. MCJSB, 2014.11.20

The semantic relations between the main terms which are subordinate to the term *peace support* are represented graphically in the following Figure 4 which is from *AJP 3.4.1* (AJP, 2014, p. 1-3).

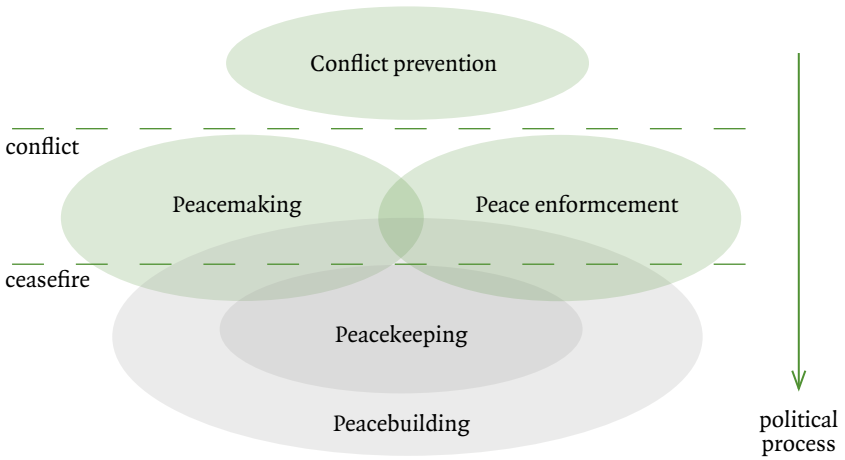

FIGURE 4. Basic conceptual framework of the main PS terms

The diagram allows for a more comprehensive understanding of the definitions of the terms and the concepts they denote (definitions from AAP-6, 2019):

> *conflict prevention:* A peace support effort to identify and monitor the potential causes of conflict, and take timely action to prevent the occurrence, escalation, or resumption of hostilities.
> *peacemaking:* A peace support effort conducted after the initiation of a conflict to secure a ceasefire or peaceful set–tlement, involving primarily diplomatic action supported, when necessary, by direct or indirect use of military assets.
> *peace enforcement:* A peace support effort designed to end hostilities through the application of a range of coercive measures, including the use of military force. Note: Peace enforcement is likely to be conducted without the strategic consent of some, if not all, of the major conflicting parties.
> *peacekeeping:* A peace support effort designed to assist the implementation of a ceasefire or peace settlement and to help lay the foundations for sustainable peace. Note: Peacekeeping is conducted with the strategic consent of all major conflicting parties.
> *peacebuilding:* A peace support effort designed to reduce the risk of relapsing into conflict by addressing the underlying causes of the conflict and the longer-term needs of the people. Note: Peacebuilding requires a long-term commitment and may run concurrently with other types of peace support efforts.

Some definitions undergo editing, which is purely linguistic or done for the purposes of political correctness, e.g. the term *peacemaking* (italics mine):

AAP-6, 2013	→ AAP-6, 2019; AJP 3.4.1 2014
A peace support ***operation***, conducted after the initiation of a conflict to secure a ceasefire or peaceful settlement, ***that involves*** primarily diplomatic action supported, when necessary, by direct or indirect use of military assets. 14 Oct 2002	A peace support ***effort*** conducted after the initiation of a conflict to secure a ceasefire or peaceful settlement ***involving*** primarily diplomatic action supported, when necessary, by direct or indirect use of military assets. MCJSB, 2014.11.20

Other term definitions have evolved with the development of military doctrines, strategies and science, e.g. *conflict prevention operation* (italics mine):

conflict prevention operation (AAP-6, 2013)	→ *conflict prevention* (AAP-6, 2019; AJP 3.4.1,2014)
A peace support ***operation employing complementary diplomatic, civil, and – when necessary – military means***, to monitor and identify the causes of conflict, and take timely action to prevent the occurrence, escalation, or resumption of hostilities. 14 Oct 2002	A peace support ***effort*** to identify and monitor the potential causes of conflict, and take timely action to prevent the occurrence, escalation, or resumption of hostilities. MCJSB, 2015.12.14

Irrespectively of the degree of changes in the definitions of terms, these changes have to be accounted for in the process of KO; otherwise, the semantic relations between the terms and the concepts they represent would not be revealed. As a result, the military knowledge in general and the knowledge of the peace support domain would remain scattered, not structured and organised.

8 Conclusions

English military terminology in general and the terms from the peace support domain in particular are constantly developing, being directly related to the social and political phenomena on a global scale. Their knowledge organisation presents certain challenges both for terminologists and for military specialists for many reasons. Armed conflicts and military activities affect the language by creating or adopting many new terms to denote the processes. Terms such as *terrorist*, *war on terror*, *car bomb*, *cyberattack*, *Taliban*, and more have entered into the active vocabulary not only of the military but also of civilians in the last two decades thanks to their publicising by the media. This is evidence that military terminology is not isolated from the general language because it is characterised by internal and external migration of terms, and the boundaries between them, as well as between the military and other specialised terminologies, are open. The system relations with terms from other terminologies (political, legal, medical, informatics, economics, electronics, etc.) is one of the important characteristics of the PS term systems which also affects its KO.

The attempts of KO of terminology comprise several steps: determining the corpus of terms for the field of knowledge; statistical extraction of the terms with the

greatest frequency; analysis of definitions of the specified group of concepts; and graphical presentation of the semantic relations between concepts and terms in schemes, tables and diagrams.

The ultimate result of the process of KO is structuring the knowledge in the researched field for the practical purpose of facilitating the process of comprehension of the knowledge by specialists in the subject field and by non-specialists. When the researched field is military terminology and its KO, one of the most important practical results is that it facilitates the process of acquisition of English military terms by military specialists from partner nations that communicate in English during peace operations and international exercises for peace protection.

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