Frontal Attack or Retrograde: Croatian Military Terminology Confronting Anglo-American Terminological Influx

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ABSTRACT

With the accession of Croatia to NATO, Croatian military terminology was confronted with a vast and complex terminological pool in English, for which Croatian equivalents had to be developed. This paper aims to address and investigate both latent and conspicuous mirroring of English term-formation patterns at all linguistic levels, as well as calqueing as a mechanism for creating Croatian equivalents. The research was undertaken on a corpus-verified excerpt of terms that were subjected to terminological analysis. Prima facie observations confirmed the efforts of subject matter experts to develop contemporary Croatian military terminology using Croatian language material. However, multiple criteria revealed the sample was debatable, both from the perspective of the standard Croatian language and of terminological principles. The research demonstrated that Croatian (terminological) term formation – as the most desirable method of term formation – is significantly underrepresented and dominated by latent linguistic borrowing (calques) and multiword term units. Because multiword terms constitute the most prevalent subgroup of terms today, they were given additional consideration, especially as Anglo-American structures and patterns are most closely emulated at this level of term formation. Anglo-American formation patterns frequently take priority, typically under the pretext of their alleged precision and transparency, despite the Croatian language substantial inherent term-formation potential. To systematize military terminology and introduce stability into the conceptual system, the author deemed it beneficial to go beyond the merely descriptive level of research and render solutions for terminological gaps or the terminology requiring revision and normative preference by undertaking concrete normative interventions and providing practical paradigmatic models. Finally, the rendered solutions were designed to both catalyze future interventions in Croatian military terminology and revise the current one.

Key words: *terminology, Croatian military terminology, Anglo-Americanization, calques, linguistic borrowing*

Introduction

Croatia's centuries-old lexicographic heritage, spanning over four centuries and dating back to the first Croatian printed dictionary by Faust Vrančić in 1595, regularly chronicled the growth of lexis associated with the military and warfare in each subsequent dictionary. However, the documented origins of the Croatian military lexicon can be traced back even further than 1595, to 1578, when two military edicts (*Artikelbrief*) of Charles II, Archduke of Austria, intended for the infantry and cavalry forces were translated from Latin and issued in Croatian[1, 2]. The foregoing decrees, *ius militare Croaticum*[3], were meant to be read publicly and sworn to by Croatian troops. However, before addressing the ongoing terminological predicaments, key historical landmarks found across the Croatian military terminology landscape deserve attention.

Just over a century later, in 1699, Croatian lexicographer Ivan Tanzlingher Zanotti (1651–1732) compiled a lexicographic opuscule, *Raccolta d'alcuni termini militari che s'attrovano sparsi nel Libro Maresciallo* (Collection of Some Military Terms Dispersed in Libro Maresciallo) containing approximately 380 Croatian military terms as an annexed dictionary to his remarkable general multilingual dictionary, both of which unfortunately remained a manuscript. Regardless of how modest the dictionary may seem, Tanzlingher Zanotti is justly referred to in the literature as the "forefather of Croatian military terminology" and *Raccolta* as the "first Croatian military dictionary"[4]. However, other historical figures' panoply and contribu-

tions throughout the centuries merit mentioning. The first official military manual – used by Croatian forces under Napoleon's reign in the Illyrian Provinces – was a translation of a French manual (*Règlement concernant l'exercice et les manoeuvres de l'Infanterie, 1er Août 1791*) made by Daniel Dane Rastić (1794–1853) in 1811[5]. However, establishing Home Guard troops in 1868 marked a watershed point in developing the Croatian military language. Bogoslav Šulek, a remarkable polymath and terminological virtuoso, translated 29 military manuals from Hungarian into Croatian for the Home Guard and is thus regarded as the father of Croatian military terminology. However, recent research by Vrgoč[6] has revealed the contributions of several deuteragonists who, alongside Šulek, made their mark by publishing a number of strictly military or military-language manuals. These were all Home Guard officers, bar none. Thus, many official military manuals, dictionaries, and handbooks formed the cornerstones of the emerging military terminology. Unfortunately, the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire marked the end of fifty years (1868–1918) of Croatian military terminology as well. Except for a brief period during the Independent State of Croatia (1941–1945), Croatian military terminology was obliterated in both monarchist and communist Yugoslavia. Instead, Serbian military terminology enjoyed exclusive and official status in the military, although the hybrid Serbo-Croatian language was technically the official one.[5] Not until the 1990s, following the independence of Croatia, did we witness the revival of the Croatian military vocabulary and parlance.

Following the country's independence, the establishment of Croatian military terminology was enthusiastically pursued, riding the wave of the revival of the Croatian standard language. Indeed, it is necessary to underline the extra-linguistic distinctiveness and symbolic identity significance associated with military terms. It has been established that Šulek's vast terminological repertoire served as the foundation for future fundamental Croatian military terms, to the extent that it proved adequate for contemporary terminological needs. It has been corpus- and terminologically verified that today's terminology (ranks, units, names of branches, services, professions, command language, drill language) is uniformly defined, systematic, and standardized.[5] However, after joining NATO, Croatian military terminology was confronted with a vast and sophisticated English terminological pool for which Croatian equivalents had to be developed.

Global processes in the defense and security domain have proved to be so unpredictable that new terms appear nearly every day at the NATO level (to name but a few examples: the aerial weapon system "kamikaze drone", recent terrorist tactic vehicle-"ramming attack", in the typology of wars "proxy war", or at one point the word of the year, "fake news", which all conceptually fit within security and intelligence activities). Given that the NATO terminology repository keeps growing, it was unrealistic to expect the Croatian terminological response to keep pace with its growth without first organizing, unifying,

and systematizing its own terminological corpus. Based on a range of criteria, a significant portion of the corpus-verified terms has proven to be debatable in terms of the appropriateness for the standard Croatian language. First, this refers to accepting foreign or English terms in their original form in the absence of a Croatian term, as well as numerous lexical, syntactic, and semantic loans that are inappropriate according to terminological principles and the standard Croatian language. This will be exemplified further by selected terms, which will be analyzed using terminological principles. Finally, the research findings will be used to develop solutions for the revised terminology.

As to the structure of the paper, this introduction section is followed by the theoretical and methodological framework, terminological analysis and discussion, and concluding remarks. The appendix to this paper contains the table of recommended Croatian alternatives to English terms. It is important to underline that none of the proposed Croatian equivalents should be considered normative or prescriptive but rather as suggestions. Therefore, in some cases where several Croatian synonyms are offered, the decision regarding their normative status is left to subject-matter experts.

Theoretical and Methodological Framework

The theoretical framework of this research is multitiered. First, the study rests upon the theoretical instruments of the classical theory of terminology of Eugen Wüster[7] – particularly its prescriptive-normative elements postulated in the Croatian Terminology Handbook[8] – which proved to be the most appropriate and essential for establishing and structuring Croatian military terminology. The onomasiological approach to terminology is fundamental for the framework mentioned above, which presupposes that the concept is the starting point of the terminological analysis and thus takes precedence over the term-oriented approach[7]. This strategy contrasts the semasiological, "lexicographic", word-centered approach to forming terminology. In other words, the concept itself must be systematically investigated and defined before producing a Croatian equivalent. In actuality, the majority of Croatian terms result from secondary term formation, which takes place when an English term serves as a linguistic precedent for a pending Croatian equivalent[9,10]. The transfer of an existing term into another "linguistic community" is accomplished through the *term transfer* process. Frequently, one or more Croatian terms are already competing to be an appropriate translation equivalent of an English term. The research shows that linguistic calqueing frequently occurs when there is no in-depth terminological analysis of the meaning underlying a particular English term.

Furthermore, the research could be considered a small-scale, follow-up study to a monograph on Croatian military terminology by Vrgoč[5], in which lexical borrowing is theoretically and generally grounded in approaches by Muh-

vić-Dimanovski[11], Mihaljević[12], and Turk[13]. However, there are no clear-cut boundaries within the calqueing typology, so we will resort to the approach applied in Vrgoč[5]. This mainly concerns direct loans, loan translations, and semantic loans. In other words, "all lexical units in Croatian that can be lexically, semantically, morphologically and syntactically appropriately adopted into Croatian will be considered *ipso facto* Croatian lexical units "[5], despite being provoked by an English precedent. Strictly speaking, they will not be regarded as loans. Therefore, whether formed strictly of native material or not, terms that comply with Croatian terminological principles (which are practically terminological universals as laid down in ISO standards[26,28]) and Croatian standard language norms will be considered indigenous equivalents rather than loans. These are frequently terms semantically triggered by English terms such as *besposadni zrakoplovni sustav* 'unmanned aircraft system', *udarno ratovanje* 'strike warfare', *projekcija sile* 'power projection', *četverokutni borbeni poredak* 'box formation', *vjetrobranski prikaznik* 'head-up display', *prijateljske snage* 'friendly forces', *prikriveni pasivni nadzor* 'covert passive surveillance', *sektor djelovanja rakete* 'missile engagement zone', *svijest o situaciji* 'situational awareness', *snage za prodor* 'breach forces', *stabilizacijske aktivnosti* 'stability activities', *standardni dan opskrbe* 'standard day of supply', *operativno umijeće* 'operational art', *traganje i spašavanje* 'search and rescue', *visokoisplativ cilj* 'high pay-off target', željeno *krajnje stanje* 'desired end state' or *uzmak* 'retrograde'.

However, in contrast to the examples above, all other Anglo-Americanized terms will be categorized under two main borrowing strategies – direct loans with varying degrees of adaptation (e.g., *proxy rat* 'proxy war', *recovery vozilo* 'recovery vehicle', *staff ride* 'staff ride') and loan translations or calques (e.g., *na-zapovijed misija* 'on-order mission', *načelo "moram znati"* 'need-to-know principle', *zastavni brod* 'flagship'). Therefore, terms that have not undergone any adaptation ('guest' terms in Croatian) or have gone through minor adaptation will be considered direct loans. In contrast, terms whose original forms – both in terms of their formation and meaning – have been entirely substituted through the translation process would be considered loan translations[27].

In addition, we will list the terminological principles that were used to analyze corpus-verified examples: 1) Native terms take precedence over foreign terms; 2) Terms must be adapted to the Croatian standard language, then such terms take precedence over unadapted terms; 3) Terms take precedence over other synonymous terms if they correspond to the concept they were assigned to and reflect their place in the conceptual system; 4) Latin or Greek terms take precedence over terms from a modern foreign language; 5) More widely used terms and terms more acceptable to users take precedence over less widely used terms; 6) Shorter terms take precedence over longer ones; 7) Terms that can more easily be used as bases for derivatives take precedence over those where derivatives are not possible; 8) It should be avoided that terms within

the same terminology system have several meanings; and 9) Terms should not be modified without a valid reason[8].

Finally, the corpus analysis method was based on a corpus-based approach[14], in which corpus examples are used to test earlier theoretical assumptions and hypotheses. The corpus included the following specialized dictionaries, glossaries, journals, legislation, and books (publications): *Razlike između hrvatskoga i srpskoga jezika – vojno nazivlje*[15], *Razlikovni popis vojnih nazivaka*[16], *Englesko-hrvatski / Hrvatsko-engleski vojni rječnik*[17], *Englesko-hrvatski zrakoplovni rječnik*[18], English-Croatian Dictionary of Military Terms / *Hrvatsko-engleski rječnik vojnih izraza*[19], *Pojmovnik hrvatskoga vojnog nazivlja*[20], *Englesko-hrvatski diplomatski rječnik*[21], *Hrvatsko vojno nazivlje – dossier*[22], 33 assorted official military-professional publications published by military-publishing services of Ministry of Defense (MOD/CAF GS)[5], *defense- and security-related legislation, Hrvatski vojnik – military-professional journal* (MOD), *Strategos – military scientific journal* (Croatian Defense Academy), as shown in Table 1. 20 paradigmatic examples analyzed in this research, as shown in Table 2, were selected from an initial corpus compiled by the author for a previous extensive study.

TABLE 1

NUMERIC OVERVIEW OF THE USED SOURCES

Specialized dictionaries	8
Military-professional books (publications)	34
Defense-related legislation	14
Journals	2

The methodology used was qualitative. More precisely, the phenomenon of significant diffusion of Anglo-American term-formation patterns across all linguistic levels of Croatian terminology was investigated, described, and then revised to generate terminologically acceptable Croatian equivalents. Therefore, this research aimed to provide a practical framework for future interventions in Croatian terminology by providing an in-depth understanding of the nature of Anglo-Americanization on a range of terms and, conversely, its need for revision. The research confirmed a recurring pattern, evident not only in military terminology but also across other scientific disciplines: English term-formation patterns (lexical, syntactic, semantic, and metaphorical) rather than definitions serve as a blueprint for developing Croatian equivalents.

Terminological Analysis and Discussion

As previously said, global processes in defense and security are so dynamic that new NATO terms appear nearly every day. In general, terms in the military domain are formed so that a pre-existing concept or reality requires a language representation, i.e., the correct creation of the term, definition, description, and positioning within the

TABLE 2

SUGGESTED CROATIAN ALTERNATIVES FOR ENGLISH TERMS

English term	Direct loan	Loan translation	Recommended term
1. low-level flight 2. contour flight 3. nap-of-the Earth	–	*1. niski let, let na malim visinama* *2. konturni let, let uz konturu terena, let uz obrise terena* *3. let prilijeganjem uz zemlju, let tik uz zemlju, let tik uz površinu Zemlje*	*Model 1* *1. niski let* *2. obrisni let* *3. terenski let* *Model 2* *1. let na malim visinama* *2. let uz obrise* *3. let uz površinu*
air policing	air policing	*zračno redarstvo, redarstvo u zraku, održavanje reda u zraku, nadzor i zaštita zračnog prostora, mirnodopski nadzor zračnog prostora, uporaba zrakoplova presretača u doba mira, nadzor zračnog prostora lovačkim zrakoplovima*	*mirnodopski nadzor zračnog prostora*
alpha scramble	alpha scramble	–	*žurno presretačko uzlijetanje*
bodyguard satellite	–	*satelit tjelohranitelj*	*zaštitni satelit, stražarski satelit*
false flag operation		*operacija pod lažnom zastavom*	*lažna operacija, pseudooperacija*
flagship	–	*zastavni brod*	*admiralski brod, zapovjedni brod*
hypersonic	–	*hipersoničan, prekozvučan, nadzvučan*	*visokonadzvučan*
loitering munition	–	*lutajuće streljivo*	*vrebačko streljivo*
mission creep		*puzanje misije, zastranjenje misije, izopačenje misije, otezanje misije probijanje (opsega) misije, pomak misije, nenamjerno proširenje opsega misije*	*prekoračenje misije, probijanje opsega misije, zastranjenje misije*
need-to-know principle	–	*načelo „moram znati", „trebam-znati" načelo*	*načelo nužnosti pristupa, načelo potrebe pristupa*
provost marshal	provost marshal	–	*glavni vojnopolicijski savjetnik, stožerni časnik za vojnu policiju*
proxy war	proxy rat	*rat putem posrednika, rat uz pomoć tuđih snaga, indirektni ratni sukob*	*posrednički rat*
staff ride	staff ride	–	*stožerni izvid*
supersonic	–	*supersoničan, nadzvučan*	*nadzvučan*
tango scramble	tango scramble		*vježbovno žurno presretačko uzlijetanje*
walk-in	walk-in	–	*pridošlica, došljak, samoinicijativni izvor*
weapons free zone	–	*zona oružje slobodno*	*zona slobodnog djelovanja oružja*

conceptual framework. In this regard, the creation of contemporary Croatian military terminology is primarily an example of a process recognized as interlinguistic secondary word formation[9]. In other words, the source language, usually English, contains a term that requires a Croatian equivalent[10]. The results, however, indicate that a number of NATO Anglo-American concepts either lack equivalents in the Croatian conceptual system or that their equivalents present terminological concerns across all linguistic levels.

The following is a panoramic overview of prototypical examples of the impact of Anglo-Americanization across morphological, syntactic, and lexical (semantic and without assimilation) linguistic levels, followed by recommended alternatives. Unless otherwise specified, all definitions and definition-like explanations are taken from Vrgoč[5].

Direct loans

Several terms discussed here are typical of direct loans, as confirmed in the corpus.

proxy war

A proxy war is one of many types within the typology of wars. It is a war in which large countries indirectly engage on opposing sides as suppliers, aides, and advisors to smaller governments that are, in actuality, combatants[19]. With a few corpus-verified suggestions of Croatian equivalents, it is most consistently used with the English term *proxy rat* 'proxy warfare'. Some of the term candidates recorded were *rat putem posrednika* 'lit. war via agent', *rat uz pomoć tuđih snaga* 'lit. war by the agen-

cy of other's forces', *indirektni ratni sukob*' indirect war conflict' or *posrednički rat* '*lit.* agent/proxy/delegate war'. Considering that the linchpin of this concept is the function of actual belligerents involved as agents for other parties that are not directly involved in the hostilities, the Croatian term *posrednički rat* could be recommended as eligible.

Alpha Scramble and Tango Scramble

Alpha Scramble is a multiword term used in the air force and defined as the flight of an interceptor aircraft to protect the sovereignty of the airspace, i.e., identification of an unknown object in the airspace, active anti-aircraft defense or assistance to aircraft in conditions of emergencies and danger. The corpus research yielded only direct loans alpha scramble /tango scramble whereas indigenous alternatives only provided periphrases or (semi-)definitions *žurno uzlijetanje na zadaću presretanja* ' urgent takeoff for the interception mission'. Furthermore, the term is most commonly encountered in multiword units such as *Alpha Scramble misija* 'Alpha Scramble mission' or *Alpha Scramble procedura* 'Alpha Scramble procedure'. According to the terminological principle that the term needs to be integrated according to the standard Croatian language system, the following term can be proposed: žurno *presretačko uzlijetanje* 'urgent interception takeoff'. Similarly, Tango Scramble is a closely-related hyponymic term referring to the flight of a military interceptor aircraft for training the Alpha Scramble flight. Therefore, the adjective *vježbovni* 'training' could be elegantly introduced here as a modifier, resulting in *vježbovno žurno presretačko uzlijetanje.*

provost marshal

The senior military police officer on the staff – designated as the *provost marshal* – is responsible for assisting the commander in exercising control over military police forces in the area of operations. Provost marshal is not a rank but a designated duty. The Croatian corpus confirmed a direct loan *provost marshal* exclusively, with one periphrasis *glavni policijski savjetnik zapovjednika snaga pojedine razine* (the chief police advisor to the commander of the forces of a particular level), thus, a new Croatian recommendation should be rendered here. According to the aforesaid onomasiological approach and the terminological principle that the concept is the starting point in term formation, one should first consult the definition. Since assistance and advising in military police affairs is provost marshal's main purview, the following Croatian equivalents could be recommended: *glavni vojnopolicijski savjetnik, stožerni časnik za vojnu policiju.*

walk-in

In intelligence terminology, a person approaching a military facility or forces on his own initiative and offering information is termed a walk-in. Simply put, it is a person who walks into an embassy or military-intelligence agency without prior contact and delivers information. Only a direct loan, *walk-in*, is verified in the Croatian corpus. Recognizing the term-formation potential already present in autochthonous Croatian language material, we can recommend *pridošlica* or *došljak*, which underwent the terminologization process, as possible Croatian equivalents. Similarly, if we recall previously terminologized terms like *spavač* 'sleeper', *nezadovoljnik*' disaffected person', or *lažnjak* 'dummy agent', the offered terms would be consistent with the terminological principle that a term should reflect its place in the conceptual system. Otherwise, a less metaphorical and neutral term, *samoinicijativni izvor* '*lit.* a self-initiated source' would take precedence.

staff ride

The staff ride is a professionally guided historical study of a campaign or battle that envisions a systematic preliminary study phase, an extensive field study phase on the actual historic site, and an integration phase to capture the lessons derived from each. The corpus research verified only the direct loan *staff ride*. According to its definition, this concept presupposes a thorough study and investigation of a historical battle *in situ* by military staff members. Therefore, a possible indigenous term could be *stožerni izvid* '*approx.* staff inquiry', '*approx.* staff investigation' – as already suggested by Stojić and Matić[23] – or *stručni obilazak* '*approx.* professionally guided tour', conveying more the idea of the expert guide who provides historical and military context during the staff ride.

Direct loans and/or loan translations

air policing

Air policing is another aviation term closely related to NATO airspace security, defined as the peacetime use of interceptor aircraft that aims to preserve the security of Alliance airspace. The borrowing approach manifested itself in three ways in the corpus. Either as a direct loan *air policing* or as loan translations *zračno redarstvo, redarstvo u zraku, održavanje reda u zraku*, and finally as indigenous alternatives *nadzor i zaštita zračnog prostora* 'airspace control and protection', *mirnodopski nadzor zračnog prostora* 'peacetime protection of airspace', *uporaba zrakoplova presretača u doba mira* 'use of interceptor aircraft during peacetime' and *nadzor zračnog prostora lovačkim zrakoplovima* 'interceptor aircraft airspace control'. Neither of the strategies seems fit for the standard Croatian language. First, we should disregard *air policing* as a direct loan or a 'guest' term. Second, even though it seems elegant, we should not arbitrarily resort to loan translations such as *zračno redarstvo* and *redarstvo u zraku*. These are semantic loans, and the Croatian definition of *redarstvo* 'policing' does not converge with the definition of policing provided for in *air policing*. In other words, it does not adhere to the terminological principle

that a term should accurately reflect its place within the conceptual system. Third, terms such as *nadzor zračnog prostora lovačkim zrakoplovima* and *uporaba zrakoplova presretača u doba mira* conflict with the terminological principle, whereby shorter terms take precedence over the longer ones. Therefore, *mirnodopski nadzor zračnoga prostora* 'peacetime airspace control' could be offered as an acceptable Croatian alternative.

mission creep

Mission creep is a familiar concept in terms of conducting military operations, which implies the tendency of military operations in foreign countries to gradually expand in scope, requiring the commitment of more and more resources until the original mission is overshadowed and neglected. The Croatian corpus confirmed several equivalents: *prekoračenje misije* 'mission overstepping', *probijanje (opsega) misije* 'mission scope breach', *pomak misije* 'mission breakthrough', *nenamjerno proširenje opsega misije* 'unintended expansion of mission scope', *puzanje misije* 'mission creep', *zastranjenje misije* 'mission deviation', *izopačenje misije* 'mission degeneration', and *otezanje misije* 'mission protraction'. It is evident from the definition that the concept implies mainly unwanted and unplanned expansion of mission scope, which frequently has undesirable effects. Several of the alternatives provided clash with the terminological principles and would not seem to fit the definition. *Puzanje* 'creep' is a literal translation implying crawling, which is semantically, due to its blatant figurative sense, unfit for the Croatian standard language. *Izopačenje* 'degeneration' should be disregarded because it implies making somebody or something perverse or corrupted. Likewise, *pomak* 'breakthrough' generally refers to progress or development for the better and therefore does not correspond semantically. The word *otezanje* 'protraction' implies a temporal element of prolongation, thus partially corresponding to the definition. *Probijanje* 'breach' *prekoračenje* 'overstepping' or *zastranjenje* 'deviation' suggests breaching, deviating or diverging from the set direction and scope; thus *prekoračenje misije*, *probijanje opsega misije* or *zastranjenje misije* could be proposed as possible Croatian equivalents.

flagship

By definition, a flagship is a ship with the fleet's commander aboard, typically an admiral. In other words, it is a warship bearing the flag of an admiral, vice-admiral, or rear-admiral and is therefore considered the most important ship in a group of ships. This term is fundamentally a temporary designation since an admiral can choose whatever vessel he embarks on to be his commanding ship for the entire fleet. Any ship the admiral is aboard is configured as a flagship and distinguished by flying his distinctive flag. However, this is usually the most powerful vessel in the Navy. Terminology-wise, the corpus confirmed a literal loan translation *zastavni brod* disputable as far as standard Croatian language is concerned. Since there are alternatives reflecting more appropriately the

definition and the meaning, we could recommend *admiralski brod* or *zapovjedni brod*.

false flag operation

An attack or other hostile action that obscures the identity of the participants carrying out the action while implicating another group or nation as the perpetrator is termed a *false flag* or *false flag operation* in English. The Croatian corpus confirms it as a loan translation with a minor syntactic adaptation, *operacija pod lažnom zastavom*, '*lit.* operation under the false flag'. Even though this alternative does not conflict with Croatian language standards, a more neutral equivalent could be recommended to avoid such a metaphorical idea. Considering that this is a fake, make-believe pseudo-operation, we could propose *lažna operacija* or *pseudooperacija* as Croatian equivalents.

weapons free zone

NATO defines a weapons-free zone as an air defense zone established to protect key assets or facilities other than air bases, where weapon systems may be fired at any target not positively recognized as friendly. The loan translation confirmed in the Croatian corpus *zona oružje slobodno* '*lit.* zone weapons free' is a nominative word-for-word translation only adapted word order-wise. This directly mirrors the English term-formation pattern, which is alien to the Croatian standard language. Therefore, *zona slobodnog djelovanja oružja* '*lit.* zone of free use of weapons' could be recommended. Moreover, this term could be easily accommodated within the terminological system since there is already a closely related term, *zona djelovanja oružja*' weapons engagement zone'.

bodyguard satellite

A bodyguard satellite refers to a satellite designed to protect and/or defend valuable satellites against attacks. This is a novel term taking hold in the military lexicon that has not yet been corpus-verified. However, to prevent any potential direct loans (e.g., *bodyguard satelit*) or loan translations (e.g., *satelit tjelohranitelj*), we could recommend either *zaštitni satelit* 'protective satellite' or *stražarski satelit*' guard satellite' as the Croatian alternative adhering to the terminological principles and standards of the Croatian language.

supersonic/hypersonic

Supersonic and hypersonic are two converging but conceptually distinct adjectives usually calqued in Croatian by simply transposing the internationalisms super, hyper, and sonic into Croatian. This results in appropriately adapted *supersoničan* and *hipersoničan*. Since internationalisms of Latin and Greek origin have had a privileged status over other foreign words in Croatian for centuries, they could be deemed acceptable when adequately adapted to Croatian. However, the corpus frequently confirms in-

digenous creations such as *nadzvučan, iznadzvučan, and prekozvučan* but randomly attributed, leaving the user to question which of the two adjectives it refers to. Supersonic refers to speeds from one to five times the speed of sound in air, whereas hypersonic to speed exceeding five or more times that of sound in air. Considering the place each term has to assume within the overall terminological system, we can observe a clear progression from supersonic to hypersonic and recommend two easily recognizable Croatian terms: *nadzvučni* and *visokonadzvučni*.

need-to-know principle

The need-to-know principle states that access to classified information may only be granted to those who require such information to carry out their official duties or tasks. In terms of the multiword structure, this is a standard English term-formation strategy, with a hyphenated compound modifier preceding the noun. However, this is alien to the Croatian standard language; therefore, corpus-verified loan translation examples *načelo "moram znati"* and *"trebam znati" načelo* should be disregarded or considered only temporary solutions. Interestingly, such compound modifiers are frequently used between quotation marks to emphasize a structure atypical for the Croatian language. In accordance with the Croatian standard language system, the terms *načelo nužnosti pristupa* and *načelo potrebe pristupa* could be recommended. It is unnecessary to create extensive terms under the pretext of precision, such as corpus-verified *načelo potrebe pristupa podatcima*. In other words, the definition, not the term, determines the meaning of the concept. Finally, it is worth noting that this English term-formation strategy on the syntactic level is more prevalent and latently compromises and redefines the syntax of the Croatian standard language.

loitering munition

In the emerging field of unmanned aircraft, loitering munition is becoming increasingly dominant. A loitering munition is a type of unmanned aerial vehicle designed to engage beyond line-of-sight ground targets with an explosive warhead. A distinguishable feature of loitering munitions is the ability to "loiter" or wait passively in the air for an extended period of time, before striking, giving the targeter time to decide when and what to strike. A loitering munition, in contrast to other drones of comparable size and weight, is not designed to be recovered when the mission is complete. Once armed and airborne, loitering munitions – often known as "suicide drones" – are meant to detonate upon impact. With features of both cruise missiles and unmanned combat aerial vehicles (UCAVs), often known as combat drones, loitering munition fills an important niche between the two types of weapons. They differ from cruise missiles in that they are designed to loiter around the target area for a relatively long time and from UCAVs in that a loitering munition is intended to be expended in an attack and has a built-in warhead.

The corpus-verified Croatian term is *lutajuće streljivo* '*lit*. wandering munition' or '*lit*. roaming munition'. There are two main issues with this alternative. First, resorting to -*ing* participle adjectives or present participles for adjectives is not encouraged in Croatian term formation. This is a direct emulation of the English adjective-formation strategy, which is increasingly taking root today in Croatian. Second, the verb *lutati*, 'to wander, to roam' does not semantically fit the meaning. We could concur with the description of how loitering munition "resembles an alert hunter on the prowl, patiently watches, and waits for its target to reveal itself, then pounces just at the right time "[25]. Therefore, a deverbal *vrebački* '*approx*. lurking, prowling' could be recommended in *vrebačko streljivo*.

nap-of-the-earth flight

Nap-of-the-earth flight or NOE flight, is a type of extremely low-altitude flight course used by military aircraft (usually helicopters) to avoid enemy detection and attack in a high-threat environment. A technical definition would be "flight as close to the earth's surface as vegetation or obstacles will permit, while generally following the earth's contours"[24]. It is closely related to (Figure 1), yet distinct from, contour flight and low-level flight, and must be resolved within this microterminological system. The Croatian corpus verified multiple equivalents for low-level flight *(niski let, let na malim visinama)*, contour flight (*konturni let, let uz konturu terena, let uz obrise terena*) and nap-of-the-earth flight (*let prilijeganjem uz zemlju, let tik uz zemlju, let uz površinu Zemlje*). Thus, altitude is the distinguishing feature among these three low-flying modes. Even though the term *let tik uz zemlju* 'lit. right-close-to-the-earth flight' would be the most transparent one; it clashed with terminological fundamentals in various aspects. As previously stated, the formation of a term should be viewed as occurring within a system. Since we could already propose terminologically adequate terms for low-level flight (*niski let*) and contour flight (*obrisni let*), it would
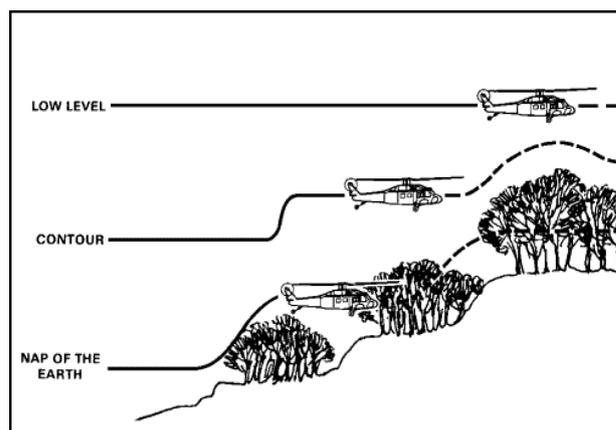

Fig1. Modes of terrain flight. Source: https://apps.dtic.mil/sti/pdfs/ADA030420.pdf.

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be inappropriate to recommend a five-unit term resembling a definition – *let tik uz površinu Zemlje* – as a viable alternative. The advisable strategy would be to consider an adjective–noun structure. Alternatively, should we retain the multiword term, the other two should be correspondingly resolved, with necessary reductions. To overcome this issue, we may therefore advocate two term-formation models, with the first taking precedence:

Model 1.
1. low-level flight – *niski let*
2. contour flight – *obrisni let*
3. nap-of-the-earth flight – *površinski let*

Model 2.
1. low-level flight – *let na malim visinama*
2. contour flight – *let uz obrise*
3. nap-of-the-earth flight – *let uz površinu*

carrier-based aircraft (carrier-capable aircraft)

Aircraft that can operate from carriers are termed carrier-based aircraft or carrier-capable aircraft. Not all aircraft are capable of landing and taking off aircraft carriers. Therefore, English has a term for such a specific aircraft. The corpus research confirmed one semi-definitional Croatian equivalent (*zrakoplov za nosač zrakoplova* '*lit.* aircraft for aircraft carrier') and a definition-like equivalent (*avion osposobljen za slijetanje na nosač zrakoplova i polijetanje s njega*, '*lit.* aircraft capable of landing and taking off aircraft carrier'). Both are periphrasis and would only serve as provisional solutions for the lack of a proper term. However, *palubni zrakoplov* or *palubni avion* ('a deck aircraft') could be recommended, conveying the meaning and having a terminologically preferable adjective–noun structure.

Conclusion

Although this should generally apply to all scientific disciplines and their corresponding terminologies, military terminology should be the most robust and resistant to imprecision, ambiguity, and synonymity. Otherwise, the consequences could literally be fatal. Nonetheless, military vocabulary is no exception when it comes to the impact of the English language and term formation. This paper, therefore, addressed a pressing issue in the systematization of Croatian military terminology: the Anglo-Americanization of Croatian term-formation strategies. This process is evident and ubiquitous across all linguistic levels, resulting in many direct loans or loan translations. Observations confirmed subject matter experts' efforts to develop the emerging Croatian military terminology using Croatian language material. Therefore, all lexical units in Croatian that could be lexically, semantically, morphologically, and syntactically appropriately integrated into Croatian were considered Croatian lexical units, despite being provoked by an English precedent.

However, the research revealed that numerous "Croatian" equivalents were debatable, both in terms of the standard Croatian language and terminological principles. More precisely, many terms tend to mirror or emulate English term-formation patterns, whether morphologically (*lutajuće streljivo*), syntactically (*"trebam-znati" načelo*) or semantically (*puzanje misije*). Furthermore, the study confirmed numerous terminological *lacunae* in the Croatian corpus filled by a direct loan from English (e.g., *a walk-in*, *provost marshal*). Finally, it appears that all of the preceding is latently destabilizing Croatian language standards, particularly in syntax.

Thus, besides the terminological analysis and discussion, the final aim of this paper was to promote appropriate Croatian term-formation strategies, as illustrated by prototypical examples. To summarize, regardless of the inevitable and persistent impact of English, the Croatian language is unquestionably resilient and capable of producing an adequate and viable terminological response (Table 2).

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ČELNI NAPAD ILI UZMAK: HRVATSKO VOJNO NAZIVLJE NASUPROT ANGLOAMERIČKOMU TERMINOLOŠKOM PRODORU

S A Ž E T A K

Primitkom Hrvatske u NATO hrvatsko se vojno nazivlje našlo suočeno s bogatom i razrađenom terminološkom stečevinom na engleskome jeziku za koju je trebalo iznaći hrvatske istovrijednice. Svrha je ovoga rada raspraviti i istražiti kako latentno tako i ono izravno zrcaljenje engleskih tvorbenih obrazaca na svim jezičnim razinama te kalkiranje kao mehanizam stvaranja hrvatskih istovrijednica. Istraživanje je provedeno na uzorku od 20 naziva potvrđenih u pripremljenome korpusu. Prvim pogledom u korpus zamjetna je težnja da se suvremeni vojni nazivi stvaraju hrvatskim jezičnim materijalom. Međutim, prema višestrukim kriterijima dokazuje se kako je uzorak dvojben, i s motrišta sustava hrvatskoga standardnog jezika i terminoloških načela. Istraživanje je pokazalo kako je danas hrvatska tvorba – kao najpoželjniji način postanka novih naziva – krajnje podzastupljena te da u pozadini postanka vojnoga nazivlja dominira latentno posuđivanje koje leksički, sintaktički ili semantički potpuno ili djelomično odstupa od hrvatskoga standardnog jezika. Posebna je pozornost posvećena višerječnim nazivima, pogotovo imajući na umu da se na toj razini postanka naziva najviše preslikavaju engleska ustrojstva i modeli. Unatoč bogatim tvorbenim potencijalima hrvatskoga jezika, razvidno je kako engleski tvorbeni modeli često preuzimaju primat, nerijetko pod egidom njihove navodne preciznosti i prozirnosti. Težnja je, radi usustavljivanja nazivlja i unošenja stabilnosti u pojmovni sustav, nadići isključivo deskriptivnu razinu istraživanja te konkretnim normativnim zahvatima i praktičnim paradigmatskim modelima ponuditi rješenja za terminološke praznine ili za nazivlje koje zahtijeva revidiranje i normativni odabir. Konačno, predložena rješenja osmišljena su kako bi se potaknulo daljnje rješavanje problematičnih točaka za koje hrvatski jezik nedvojbeno ima odgovor.