

SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MILITARY TERMS IN ENGLISH - UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract. The article deals with a comparative analysis of military terms in English and Uzbek languages. The purpose of this article is a comparative analysis of military terminology in the English and Uzbek languages, which allows not only to compare the Uzbek-speaking and English speaking military terms, but also to highlight their main specific features.

Keywords: specific characteristics, comparative analysis, military terminology, specific features, structural features, professional communication.

Introduction. Today, issues related to the study of the specifics of military terminology in a comparative aspect (based on the material of different languages) are acquiring more and more relevance. Military terminology also includes emotionally charged vocabulary, which, as a rule, consists of stylistic synonyms corresponding to military terminology. This is due to a number of factors: first, the need for a deeper study of derivational, semasiological, and structural features of military terminology; secondly, the importance of the study of terminology in the framework of comparative analysis, which allows us to consider terminology as an ordered system that corresponds to the current level of development of science and meets the trends of modern research aimed at analyzing linguistic phenomena not in isolation, but in close interaction with many other spheres of knowledge (military business, history, political science, etc.) [1]; and, thirdly, insufficient scientific elaboration of issues and, accordingly, recognition of the need for a comprehensive analysis. Of particular scientific interest in the study of military terminology is the English language, since it is the most important means of expanding foreign relations of countries, updating international professional communication and intensive development of professional communication in English. Terminology is the main specificity of the vocabulary of the language of science or a certain specialty, it is the most informative part of it. In particular, the importance of military terminology today can hardly be overestimated. There are a large number of areas and directions related to military affairs, respectively, and using military terminology, and all of them are of particular interest from the point

of view of the implementation (education, use, etc.) of this kind of terminology in the language. The main feature that distinguishes the military term from all other types of nominations is its connection with military scientific concepts [2]. Since the formation of the term, according to V.M. Leichik, is carried out on the basis of subject knowledge of that sphere, the concepts of which can be interpreted as terms [3], respectively, the linguistic status of a military term is confirmed by the influence of the military branch of knowledge. Military terms are formed by the usual methods of word formation inherent in the Uzbek and English languages: morphological and lexical-semantic methods, due to borrowings from both other fields of science and technology, and from other languages, as well as on the basis of combining various phrases.

MILITARY TERMINOLOGY

If terminology is that part of linguistics which describes the lexicon of special languages, this means that military terminology is concerned with description of the military language. It informs that military terminology refers to the terms and language of military organizations and personnel as belonging to a discrete category. The operational pressure for uniform understanding has developed since the early 20th century with the importance of joint operations between different services of the same country. International alliances and operations, including peacekeeping, have added additional complexity. Similar to legal terminology and related to political terminology, military terms are known for an oblique tendency to incorporate technical language and self-censorship in discussing military matters. Separate from jargon, which can be more frank, terminology is largely of the officer class, and generally refers to military actions at a generalised level. Distinct from law, the unsophisticated usage by military personnel at substantively different levels in the chain of command, serves largely to obfuscate the actual meaning or intent of discussion in transparent relativistic euphemisms or arcane jargon. Due to this fact, often the specialized language used by the military is called a ‘military jargon’ and according to some



Keys:

- M.i = military intervention
- M.R. = military rule
- M.g = military government
- M.r = military regime
- P.p = political power.

researchers military terminology can be described as a professional jargon, overloaded with peculiar and artificial terms, which is constantly enlarged with neologisms for new weapons systems and types of military operations, reflecting the new inventions and concepts.

Military intervention in politics, in this context, can be seen as an unconstitutional takeover of political power from the civilians by the armed forces by brute force. Armed forces here include: the army, the navy, the air force, the secret police and other sabotaging law enforcement agencies (Acemoglu et al, 2010). It is unconstitutional because there are no defined rules of engagement stated anywhere as the established mechanisms on how the people can change their government. It can appropriately be called coup d'état. Coup d'état implies violent (or by whatever means) military overthrow of an elected civilian government or a constituted monarchy. Summarily, while military rule is an act or a process of governance, military government is an institution or agency of governance and military regime is a framework of governance. It is very difficult, if at all possible, to find in a polity where there is military rule without military government and military regime; except in a diarchy where power is shared by both the military and civilian authorities. On the other hand, military intervention is also an act; though not of administering or governing, but of acquiring the political power by the armed forces. The entire process follows a concentric chain order (see the concentric diagram below).

Figure 1: concentric diagram of military relationship

From the diagram, while there cannot be military rule without military intervention, there can be military intervention without military rule. The former implies that for the armed forces to control political power which constitutes the epicenter of the concentric circle, they must have to intervene first. On the other hand, the later implies that a dissatisfied military (like others in the society) might intervene to correct a societal anomie (though not often the case) and install a new government not necessarily controlled by them.

METHODS OF RESEARCH

Characterizing the degree of scientific development, it should be noted that these issues have been actively investigated by many domestic and foreign authors. However, from the point of view of a comprehensive analysis, the specificity of military terminology in the comparative aspect is not considered fully enough, which leads to a number of difficulties at the level of determining approaches and methods for studying these issues. So, at the moment there are many definitions of the concept of "term". For example, in the opinion of Abduazizov A.A., the term is a word or phrase of a special language that is created (in order to accurately express special concepts and designate special objects and objects. Yusupov O. Q. believes that the term is a word or a lexical phrase that requires the construction of a definition to determine its meaning in the corresponding system of concepts. Rasulov R. by the term refers to a word or phrase in a special sphere of use, which is the name of a scientific or industrial-technological concept and which has a definition. As noted by Rakhmatullaev Sh., The term is a special nominative lexical unit of a specific language, which is used for the

exact naming of special concepts. These definitions reflect the main features of the “term”, its form, belonging, definition, correlation of the term with the concept, systematic nature and also allow us to consider it from one side or the other. Of particular interest is the monograph Berdiyrov H. The language of modern technology: the core and periphery, in which the author proposes to consider the term in the context of the language of technology, i.e. special sphere of functioning of the national language. Moreover, the language of technology is associated with the concept of a functional style and is an integral part of the whole language. The author notes that the term of the language of technology, in turn, is characterized by "high information content, consistency, consistency of presentation, clarity of wording and clarity of expression of thought"[4]. Berdiyrov H. also distinguishes phrases in general and substantive phrases, which are special units of the language of technology. According to the author, complex structural substantive phrases in the language of technology are cognitive-discursive formations (within the framework of the cognitive-discursive paradigm) that are formed as a result of categorizing human activity and are related simultaneously to “cognition and discourse”. Terminology is the main specifics of the vocabulary of the language of science or a particular specialty; it is its most informative part. In particular, the importance of military terminology today is difficult to overestimate. There are a large number of areas and areas related to military affairs, respectively, and using military terminology, and all of them are of particular interest from the point of view of implementing this kind of terminology in the language. Military affairs today play a special role for international relations; it is not only a professional human activity, but also an element of the cultural, political, economic life of a country, an integral element of the traditions and self-consciousness of the people. It is no accident that the problem of war and peaceful coexistence of different countries is in the center of attention of specialists in various scientific fields. For linguists, the language of military affairs, in particular, its terminology, is of particular interest. Based on the concept of the term as a special nominative lexical unit of a specific language, which is used for the exact naming of special concepts, it can be assumed that military terms are special words, phrases, professionalisms, etc., limited by the scope and subject matter, in this case the military sphere. It is very difficult to draw clear boundaries of the concept of “military term,” since the scope of the operation of military terminology is quite wide, and numerous commonly used terms in it have a special, narrower meaning [5]. For example, according to Ashurova D.U., military terminology includes stable units of synthetic or analytical nominations assigned to the corresponding concepts in the conceptual and functional system certain areas of the military profession in the values regulated by its definition. However, one should not be limited only to military affairs, since within this vast area there are many branches

that must be considered as various independent areas of knowledge or activity. In this regard, it is advisable to distinguish the following groups of military terminology:

- military-political terminology;
- military diplomatic terminology;
- military-technical terminology.

RESULTS

Multicomponent military terms in the Uzbek and English languages are formed by joining a word that designates a generic concept, of particular attributes for obtaining a specific concept. Such terms are actually collapsed definitions, bringing these concepts to more general ones and at the same time pointing to their specific features to concepts [6]. This, in turn, forms a kind of terminological nests that are able to cover a large number of varieties of designated phenomena. In the Uzbek language: fire damage, blank card, biological weapons, barrage, optical locator; in English: guerilla war - guerrilla warfare, dragon's teeth - anti-tank obstacles, intelligence officer - scout, training area - main training area, road block - mined road section, weapon system - missile system, motor vehicle - military vehicle, military department vehicle etc.

Here are some military terms:

- Avangard - A motorized (tanker) unit that is sent forward from a general unit. During the avant-garde march, the main body of the advance is the advance of the march without resistance. sent from the growing divisions. Avant-garde: during the attack - the destruction of enemy units that have moved to the defense within the boundaries of combat supply in the specified direction; during the pursuit of the enemy - is sent from the units of the first echelon in order to destroy the defensive units of the enemy and delay the retreat of the main forces.

- Brizant explosive substances - One of the main groups of explosives used during blasting and preparation of various ammunition. It is divided into high-power, normative-power eta (TNT, pixel). Brizant explosives are much more potent than incendiary explosives and have a very low sensitivity to various forms of external influences. Stimulation of their detonation is usually carried out by detonating an explosive charge of one or another initiator, which is part of the capsule-detonator, or a charge of another brisant explosive (intermediate detonator). Their low sensitivity to impact, friction and heat, as well as their sufficient safety during handling ensure their ease of practical application. It is used in pure form and in the form of mixtures and mixtures.

- Landers - Troops specially trained to throw (drop) and conduct combat operations by air, sea or river into enemy territory or enemy-occupied territory. Depending on the number of troops, the nature of the task to be performed and the boundaries to be dropped, landings are divided into types of landings that perform

strategic, operational, tactical and special tasks. Depending on the means and methods used to land the landing - there will be air and sea landings. Demonstration (to distract the enemy), ships and tanks (transporting infantry in tanks) are also distinguished.

- Zenit artillery - A type of artillery designed to repel air targets (aircraft, helicopters, etc.). It is used to protect military and civilian facilities such as armies, settlements, headquarters, crossings from enemy air strikes and to open fire on ground targets. Organizationally, it is part of the ground forces of the Air Defense Forces. The emergence of zenith artillery is associated with the emergence of air attack vehicles. The increase in altitude, speed, and maneuverability characteristics of jet aircraft significantly reduced the firing efficiency of anti-aircraft artillery, especially medium and small caliber anti-aircraft artillery. The task of conducting combat operations against this type of aircraft - anti-aircraft missile systems -began to be assigned to personnel. Small-caliber anti-aircraft artillery, with its light mobility, simplicity of maintenance operations and reliability in combat, remains in the arsenal as a means of combating air targets at low altitudes.

CONCLUSION

Consequently, military terms are formed by the usual methods of word formation inherent in the Uzbek and English languages: morphological and lexical-semantic methods, due to borrowings from other areas of science and technology, as well as from other languages, as well as based on the combination of various phrases. Among the main areas of functioning of military terms in the Uzbek and English languages, there are: a) terms covering the field of development of new types of weapons; b) terms related to tactics and military-operational art; c) terms related to the reorganization of troops and bodies of higher command. The main characteristic of military terms in the English and Uzbek languages, in addition to other terminological properties, is a special area of functioning, which is determined by a number of features that make it possible to classify certain words or phrases as military terminology. Thus, an ordinary translator faces the problem of peripheral knowledge about the described phenomenon. Obtaining the necessary background knowledge is one of the main elements in training a military translator. After all, it is the presence of this knowledge, combined with the possession of military terminology that distinguishes a military translator in professional terms from translation specialists in other areas. Here lies one of the biggest difficulties in training a competent specialist in military translation at a non-military/state university. In addition, translators must have knowledge of the national security structure of the country of the language being studied, the armed forces, their structure, weapons, and basic military tasks. The study of basic foreign military terminology and phraseology is also included in the necessary range of knowledge of the translator.

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