

## THE DIFFICULTIES OF TRANSLATING MILITARY TERMS FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK

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**Abstract:** The language used in the military is intricate and varied, which makes cross-cultural communication difficult in many ways. Specifically, the conversion of military jargon between Uzbek, Russian, and English is a difficult undertaking because of the variances in cultural norms and language peculiarities situations in which they are applied. This piece examines the difficulties involved in translating military jargon between both languages and emphasizes how crucial cultural understanding and cross-cultural proficiency in order to achieve effective communication.

**Keywords:** Russian, Uzbek, English, military terminology, translation, intercultural competency, intercultural communication, and cultural awareness.

Particularly in situations where international military operations are carried out, military jargon is crucial to cross-cultural communication. It might be difficult to translate military jargon across different languages. The needing a thorough comprehension of the unique characteristics of each language and the cultural the context of its application.

This essay addresses the difficulties in translating military vocabulary used in the widely utilized languages of Uzbeki, Russian, and English within a military setting. The purpose of the paper is to shed light on the difficulties that while interpreting military jargon and emphasizing the significance of cultural understanding and cross-cultural proficiency to achieve effective communication.

There are many different aspects and complexities involved in translating military terminology between Uzbek, Russian, and English. According to Alimova and Tadzhibaev (2019), military jargon includes a wide variety of terms and expressions that characterize military operations, strategies, gear, and innovation. Furthermore, military jargon is frequently very detailed and technical. Which, in order to be translated accurately, necessitates a thorough comprehension of the subject. The grammatical and syntactic variations between Uzbek, Russian, and English present another difficulty when translating military jargon. According to Turkina (2016), every language has a distinct grammar and syntax that can impede the accurate translation of military jargon from one language to another an additional one. For instance, the intricate system of cases in Russian grammar and declensions, which might make it difficult to translate military jargon into simpler languages like Uzbek or English.

L.L. Based on the conclusions of Nelyubin's studies [2.380], in terms of the interpretation of military terms in English, it is possible to divide into three main groups<sup>1</sup>:

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<sup>1</sup>Нелюбин Л. Л. Учебник военного перевода. Английский язык. Общий курс [под ред. д-ра филол. наук проф. Л. Л. Нелюбина] / Л. Л. Нелюбин, А. А. Дормидонтов, А. А. Васильченко – М.: Воениздат, 1981. – С. 380

1. Things-subjects, representing reality and realities, which are the same as the national reality and realities, which do not cause difficulties in interpretation, that is, the terms that are copied. For example: War ship - "military ship", army aviation - "army aviation", military police - "military police", field uniform - "field uniform".

2. Terms to be replaced by selecting the Uzbek alternative in the adequate translation of the text related to the military field. For example: classified information - "secret information", noncommissioned officers - "composition of sergeants", designated marksman - "infantry marksman", effective rate of fire - "military rapid fire", continuous wave - "work in telegraph mode", baby bomb - "small-caliber bomb".

3. The category of terms that express the realities of foreign reality, but are not generally accepted in the national language and do not have a terminological alternative, pose a great challenge to the translator. For example: ensign - "ensign (junior officer in the fleet)", stealth - "low detection level", fire-and-forget missile - "missile that automatically detects a target".

Another major obstacle to translating military terminology between Uzbek, Russian, and English is cultural differences. According to Baykulova (2020), military jargon is frequently intimately associated with historical and cultural situations, necessitating a thorough comprehension of the cultural background in which is employed. For instance, there may be differences in the definitions of terms like "patriotism" notably between the languages of English, Uzbek, and Russian because of the disparities cultural settings where it is applied.

According to A. Kurganov's research it was found out that military terms should be translated using the following methods: <sup>2</sup>

-full or partial translation of industry terms. For example: chief master sergeant, second lieutenant, nuclear no-first-use policy, photo interpreter terms include;

- translation of military terms by classifying/describing (descriptive) the meaning of the English term. For example: payload - "combat equipment (missiles)", attack problem - "tactical task of conducting an offensive battle", to scramble fighters - "launching fighter planes on a distress signal", foxhole - "pre-equipped firing position", arresting - "stopping the aircraft while landing on the deck of the aircraft carrier with the help of an aerofinisher" etc.

Furthermore, the linguistic and cultural element of the text include US military terminology, facts, and vocabulary units that, because their equivalents do not exist in Uzbek, present a number of translation-related challenges. We can use the to support our position. Adhere to military terminology. It's important to note that the English terms "air cavalry" and "armor cavalry" are inaccurately listed as "bronecavalery" in dictionaries. Actually, this term's meaning does not conform to contemporary circumstances because of the way that the word "armored" is associated with fighters. Additionally, you should think about the "air cavalry" option, which shows riders on Pegasus. a poor interpretation. The term "cavalry" actually refers to a kind of army that moved and conducted military operations using horses according to its etymology. It is crucial to realize that the cavalry lexeme in this instance suggests a secondary

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<sup>2</sup>Linguistic Characteristics of English and Uzbek Military Terms Anvarjon Kurganov 1, Ph.D

nomination. In sequence In order to identify the term's secondary nomination, it is helpful to understand the particular linguistic and cultural traits, to become proficient in both the information's source and context. Therefore, it is obvious that, from the perspective of the modern day, this term does not signify on horses, but rather on US Army units' contemporary armored vehicles and helicopters. Nonetheless, the term "cavalry" has given rise to and is frequently used in English words like "air cavalry," "heavy cavalry," "light cavalry," and "armored cavalry." Only the first one matches in the translation. "cavalry, konnytsia" in straight Russian, referring to specialized dictionaries of military words (annotated, bilingual, translation) to provide the precise, contextual meanings of the other It would be reasonable to use reconnaissance armored units or reconnaissance aeromobile units.

It is acknowledged that the translation standards now in use interpret the term "cavalry" as referring to a mobile army, which is a distinct language and cultural element. Given that handgun is a term used in the military, it is commonly used to refer to side arms or weapons. Dictionary as "personal weapon" (3.3rd ed.). But their intended meaning falls short of fully make sure the chosen concept has a sufficient meaning. Given that the word "side arm" or "weapon" essentially refers to a weapon worn on a belt. On the other hand, a personal weapon is a specific kind of weapon used for close-quarters combat and self-defense. These kinds of weapons can be both firearms and close-quarters weaponry, such as swords, daggers, revolvers, and pistols. Thus, in a circumstances, it is appropriate to refer to the idea of a "personal weapon" as a "personal arm" [2.380]. Also, only firearms are referred to as handguns in English. This covers handguns and revolvers, as well as the this phrase is equivalent to "personal firearm" or "stvol" in Uzbek.

In these cases, depending on the subject matter, it is helpful to guarantee the accuracy of the translation by concentrating on the primary and secondary designations of military words from the standpoint of the context. Here, A. Potebnya clarified why a single thing—a subject—can be expressed using multiple words in a single language. And vice way, one word can be used to express many concepts or things. Consequently, in order to The translator needs to consider the term's ontological state in order to appropriately interpret its meaning. the word's internal shape, and thoroughly understand the unique linguistic and cultural aspects of language groups.

The aforementioned factual examples make it clear that, first, there is a good chance of obtaining an adequate translation by accurately grasping the specific nuances of the terms, and second, the terms and realities of both national and foreign military words pertaining to military reality, armed forces, defensive structures, and linguistic awareness are necessary.

This means that the mutual linguo-pragmatic relationship between the term being classified and the linguistic relationship between the term in one language and the semantic-functional and linguistic-cultural relationships constitutes the correct establishment of the semasiological relationship in the translation of terms. If it is appropriate to translate some English military terms into Uzbek using the Kalka method, it is useless to use this method when translating some military terms. For example: turboshaf - turbovalley; turbofan - turbofan; turbojet - turbojet; common strategic rotary launcher – a revolver-type launch device for strategic missiles; chaff -

dipole reflector; goony bird – helicopter; glamorous boy - a soldier recently accepted into military service, etc.

Recently, although the single-meaning feature of most military terms is observed in other branches of science, as a result of their integrative phenomenon, the probability of reflecting a different concept in other fields is increasing. In the literary language, jacket does not mean "jacket" but "covering", jar means "condenser" not "jug", to load means "read" not "to load"; pocket, in addition to meaning "pocket", means "lung" in aviation. Their specific linguistic and cultural features play an important role in the meaning of "encirclement" in tactics, "dead zone" in radio work, and "cable channel" in electrical engineering.

Here it should be noted that according to L.L. Nelyubin, 70% of English military terms without linguistic and cultural characteristics are multi-content terms. For example: stand-off weapon - a weapon used outside the action zone; dense ECM environment – a state of strong radio-electron countermeasures. The composition of the following English military terms was determined to be from four to eleven components: stand-off all-weather in-flight terrain surveillance synthetic aperture radar; high-flying remotely-piloted vehicles; high resolution near real time strip map. The linguistic algorithm of similar multi-component terms in translation is detailed in the works of L.L. Nelyubin, V.N. Shevchuk, S. Ya. Dokshstein, G. M. Strelkovsky.

It is crucial to have strong language skills, subject matter experience, and a thorough awareness of the cultural context in which military terminology is employed in order to overcome these obstacles. For Skorokhodova (2019), as mentioned, Intercultural competency and cultural understanding are essential for successful communication while translating terms used in the military. With more comprehension Understanding these difficulties and the value of cross-cultural communication, translators can enhance their proficiency in translating military jargon between English, Russian and Uzbek languages.

In conclusion, there are a lot of difficulties in intercultural communication when translating military terminology between Uzbek, Russian, and English.

These difficulties result from the variety and intricacy of military jargon, the these languages' disparities in syntax and grammar, as well as the cultural variations ingrained in military jargon. In order to overcome these obstacles, one must be very proficient in both language and the subject matter, as well as have a thorough awareness of the cultural context in which military terminology is utilized. Subject-matter proficiency. Furthermore, intercultural competency and cultural awareness are essential to attaining effective communication when translating military phraseology. With a more profound comprehension of these difficulties and the significance of intercultural dialogue, translators can enhance their capacity to precisely translate terms used in the military from Russian, Uzbek, and English.

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