



IMPORTANCE OF USING UZBEK, RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES IN MILITARY TERMINOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

Language is a major social weapon that forms social currents on a nationwide scale, preserves and transmits the culture, traditions, and social consciousness of a community that speaks the same language, thereby creating the basis for the emergence of nations.

Keywords: Military terms, Languages, Traditions, Government, Army, Terminology

Today, as military science and technology develop rapidly, military terminology is also evolving. The improvement and updating of tools and events related to these processes ensures the emergence of new military terms in these processes. The lexical structure of a language, its total vocabulary, is an event that has been formed throughout the entire historical development of the nation. It is constantly on the move and growing. The reason for the development of language depends mainly on two factors, how to use its internal and external sources of growth. The term is taken from the general language or a new term is adopted and adapted to the language from a particular field. When you look at it as a process that happens “from within,” the language is ethnic turns out to be one of the important factors in mutual integration. This is due to a number of factors: firstly, the need for a more in-depth study of word-formation, semasiology, and also structural features of military terminology; secondly, the importance of researching terminology in the framework of comparative analysis, which allows us to consider terminology as an ordered system that corresponds to the modern 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 areas of knowledge (military business, history, political science, etc. and, thirdly, insufficient scientific elaboration of issues and, accordingly, recognition of the need for a comprehensive analysis. Particular scientific interest in the study of military terminology is the English language, since it is the most important means of expanding the external relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan with foreign countries, updating international professional communication and intensive development of professional communication in





English. Moreover, the ongoing paradigm shifts in translation studies (which are becoming more and more anthropocentric and, in this regard, interdisciplinary, leads to a qualitative change in the translation of English military terminology. Translation becomes more meaningful and capacious; it begins to absorb knowledge related not only with the structural and word-forming features of the terms, but also with a wide range of ideas about the “human factor”, about various spheres and problems, as well as about social, intercultural, political, historical and other phenomena that are reflected (in one way or another) in term formation. This, of course, puts the specifics of military terminology in the comparative in a number of the most relevant.

It is known that any word (lexeme) can be a general word or term according to its nature. To define a term, it is usually compared to a word. In the linguistic literature, in scientific works devoted to terminology, it is widely accepted that any term is a word, but not every word can be a term. Today, the rapidly evolving scientific and technical tools and phenomena are called by new terms in almost all languages, and this complex is becoming a unique lexical layer of these languages.

The Uzbekistan Army consists of Mechanized Infantry, Armor, Artillery, Air Defense, and Mobile units. Mechanized Infantry is the basic ground-gaining unit of the Army. Because of their versatility today's Mechanized Infantry units are capable of fighting under widely various conditions of terrain, weather, and nuclear availability. The modern Mechanized infantry may fight on foot, or go into action by parachute, helicopter, armored fighting vehicles. Infantrymen are capable of making rapid maneuvers on frontage and from the depth with a high speed, to pursuit, and neutralize enemy personnel and technics. Armor units are the main striking forces of the Army and the powerful mean designated for accomplishment of the most important missions in the modern warfare.

: The first one is English has become an international language. It makes people exchange their experiences in technology language because modern weapons are designed by world's developed countries and they all use English, another reason is when an adult gets into the army they can easily get on with advanced technology like in Mechanized Infantry units. Knowing English will make it easier for you to communicate with other people and do your job better. Knowing English can help you get a job in arm since it is an important skill for these kinds of jobs. How you learn English is also a little different from how you would learn regular English. You can learn it from specific channels because there are some slangs and specific words we need to know. We know that there are Academy of the Armed Forces universities and departments in Uzbekistan. University students of academy of armed forces are striving for developing their language skills to B2 level. At the lessons students try to





work on language skills as reading, writing and speaking. Students have opportunities to learn not only Uzbek language but they learn Russian and English too Academy of Armed Forces of Republic of Uzbekistan, because with these languages they can develop their knowledge perfectly in the advanced technology based world. Students try to work on military terminology at the English classes.

The terms of these groups are commonly used by professionals who are associated with the field of the armed forces, i.e. military personnel, politicians, political and military observers, media workers, organizers of various events, government officials in the field of the armed forces, etc. It should be noted that the linguistic units used by soldiers in colloquial speech play an equally important role, along with official, stylistically neutral terminology. They form a separate group of items - professionalism, such concepts are very often found in the media. Military units can also include linguistic units, which, although they do not indicate military concepts, are used exclusively in the military environment, and in general use are little known. For example, in the Uzbek comic language: pinwheel - helicopter, zelenka - forest belt, fist - tank; in English: boondocks - jungle, behavior report - writing home, side arms - cutlery, etc. Military terminology also includes emotionally colored vocabulary, which, as a rule, consists of stylistic synonyms corresponding to military terminology. For example, in English, the words doughboy and infantryman mean "infantryman." It should be noted that a change in the composition of military terminology, especially its continuous replenishment, the loss of a number of language units, the transformation of meanings, etc., are closely interconnected with the constant development and formation of general conditions for the activity of the armed forces. Among the main areas of functioning of military terminology in modern Uzbek and English, we can distinguish: - terms covering the field of development of new weapons. For example, in the Uzbek language: a radioactive shell, modern launch vehicles; intercontinental ballistic missile; in English: wire-guarded missile - guided missile, laser range finder - laser range finder, rocket-assisted projectile - active rocket; - terms related to the modification of certain fundamentally important provisions relating to tactics and military-operational art. For example, in the Uzbek language: aviation escort of troops, nuclear deterrence, aerospace defense; in English: electronic countermeasures - electronic resistance, embargo - blockade, ban, guerilla war - guerrilla warfare, etc.;

Military terms are formed by the usual word-formation methods inherent in the Uzbek and English languages: by 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. Let us consider the





methods for the formation of military terms in the Uzbek and English languages in more detail almost all examples of military terms in the Uzbek language are taken from the "Dictionary of military terms".

- Affixation method - implies the formation of new terms by attaching affixes to the root elements: prefixes and suffixes. For example, in the Uzbek language: (-prokater, bomber, (-th) infantry, sighting; in English: (-er) armorer - manager of the arms depot, (counter-) countersniper, - ext. per. counter sniper, (-ions) conscriptions - conscription, conscription, (-ing, -up) pick (ing) -up - receiving reports from the ground by pick-up, etc .;
- Compounding method - involves the formation of terms by combining the foundations of two or three words. For example, in the Uzbek language: aircraft carrier, air mobility, gas detector, stereo pipe; in English: battlefield - battlefield, rifleman - shooter, countdown - return report, maintainability - maintainability, maintainability, repairman - machinery repair technician, etc .;
- Conversion method - implies the formation of new terms due to the fact that some existing words, without changing, get the meaning of another part of speech. For example, in the Uzbek language: duty, commander, military; in English: mortar - to mortar (mortar - ext. per. to shell with mortar fire), shell-to shell; rocket - to rocket (take off like a rocket), etc .;
- Reduction method - involves cutting or dropping off certain parts of the sound envelope or graphic form of the word. For example, in the Uzbek language: AG - army group, AAMGI - anti-aircraft machine gun installation, BMP - infantry fighting vehicle, RPG - hand anti-tank grenade launcher; in English: USN (United States Navy) - United States Navy, SLAR (side-looking airborne radar) - side-view aircraft radar station, SLAR (side-looking airborne radar) - side-view aircraft radar station, BOSS (biological orbiting satellite station) - biological orbital station and
- The method of changing the meaning of the term - involves the transfer of meaning based on the similarity of certain signs of objects, objects, phenomena, actions, properties. Often, the transfer of meaning is carried out along with the borrowing of a word from other fields of activity. For example, in the Uzbek language: caterpillar (butterfly larva - tank undercarriage), hedgehogs (family of mammals - a portable obstacle); in English: rappelling (descent from a mountain on a tightrope - landing on a tightrope from a helicopter), acquisition (acquisition - detection and notching of a target), etc.

It is known that word acquisition occurs initially in the state of the word and some of its lexical meanings, and the semantic structure is not fully assimilated.





For in the early period of language, the context in which the meaning of assimilation is fully conveyed and expressed is not yet formed. For it is perceived only through the expressive lexical meaning of things and objects adopted in relation to it, in connection with the mutual cultural relations of the people. In any language, assimilated words are not very easy to assimilate and adapt, because they have to take control of the grammatical system of the language they are assimilating, to get the right to their own words.

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