

## Comparative Analysis Of Military Terminology In The Uzbek And English Languages

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**Abstract.** This article deals with the specifics of military terminology (on the material of Uzbek and English languages). The relevance of the chosen topic is determined by a number of factors, including: the need for a deeper study of word-formation and structural features of military terminology; the importance of terminology research within the framework of comparative analysis, which allows us to consider terminology as an ordered system; as well as inadequate scientific elaboration of issues, etc. The purpose of the article is a comparative analysis of military terminology in English and Uzbek, which allows not only to compare Uzbek-speaking and English-speaking military terms, but also to highlight their specific features. Based on the analysis carried out by the author, it is noted that the main characteristic of military terms in English and Uzbek, among other terminological properties, is a special sphere of functioning, which is determined by a number of signs that allow one or another word or phrase to be classified as military terminology.

**Keywords:** military terminology; comparative analysis; Uzbek-speaking and English-speaking military terms; ways of forming terms; lexical units; notions; warfare.

Nowadays, issues related to the study of the specifics of military terminology in a comparative aspect (on the material of various languages) are becoming very actual. This is due to a number of factors: first, the need for a deeper study of word-building, semasiological, as well as 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 science development and meets modern research trends aimed at analyzing linguistic phenomena not in isolation but in close relation with many other areas of knowledge (military business, history, political science, etc.) [16, p.3-9]; and, thirdly, insufficient

scientific development of issues and, accordingly, recognition of the need for a comprehensive analysis.

Of particular interest in the study of military terminology is English, because it is the most important tool of expanding external relations of Russia and Western countries, updating international professional communication and intensive development of professional communication in English [8, p.1-3]. Moreover, the current paradigm shift of translational research (which is becoming more and more anthropocentric and, therefore, interdisciplinary in nature [18, pp.2-5]), is leading to a qualitative change in the translation of English military terminology. The translation becomes more meaningful and capacious; it begins to incorporate knowledge related not only to structural and word-formation features of terms but also to an extensive range of ideas about the “human factor”, about various spheres and problems, as well as about social, intercultural, political, historical and other phenomena that appear (one way or the other) in terminology [4, p.129-136]. And this phenomena, naturally, puts questions of the specifics of military terminology in a comparative aspect (based on the material of the Uzbek and English languages) from among the most relevant ones.

Specifying the level of scientific development, it should be noted that these issues have been actively investigated by many domestic and foreign authors. In particular, the works of K.Ya.Averbukh [1], M.N. Volodina [3], S.V. Grinev-Grinevich [5], D.A. Kozhanov [10], A.V. Superanskaya [20], N.M. Shansky [21] and others. The specifics of the formation of English terminology are discussed in the works of S.N. Gorelikova [4], D.F. Kayumova, A.I. Shaidullina [8] and others. A comparative analysis of terminology (including military) in Uzbek and English is given in the works of M.A. Lazareva [11], Sh.Z. Dolimov [15], E.A. Ryabova [16], A.D. Samigullina [17] and others. However, from the point of view of complex analysis, the specifics of military terminology in a comparative aspect (on the material of Uzbek and English languages) are not fully investigated, which leads to a number of difficulties at the level of determining approaches and methods of studying these issues. Thus, the purpose of this article is a comparative analysis of military terminology in English and Uzbek languages, which (analysis) allows not only to compare Uzbek-language and English-language military terms, but also to highlight their main specific features.

So, now there are many definitions of the word “term”. For example, according to O.S. Akhmanova, a term is a word or a word combination of a special (scientific, technical, etc.) language that is created (adopted, borrowed, etc.) in order to accurately express special concepts and designate special objects and

objects [2, p.473-474]. T.L. Kandelaki believes that the term is a word or a “lexicalized phrase”, which requires the construction of a definition to define its meaning in the corresponding system of concepts [7, p.6-7]. V.P. Danilenko understands by the term a word or a word combination of a special sphere of use, which is the name of a scientific or production-technological concept and which has a definition [6, p.10-11]. According to S.V. Grinev-Grinevich, the term is a special nominative lexical unit of a specific language, which is used for the exact naming of special concepts [5, p.11-12]. These definitions reflect the main features of a “term” (its form, affiliation, presence of a definition, correlation of a term with a concept, system, etc.), and also allow to consider it from one side or the other as a whole.

Of particular interest is the monograph by L.A. Manerko “The language of modern technology: the core and the periphery” [13], 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. At the same time, the “language of technology” is associated with the concept of functional style (functional style) and is an integral part of the entire language. The author notes that the term “language of technology”, in its turn, is characterized by “high informational content, consistency, consistency of presentation, clarity of wording and clarity of the expression of thought” [13, p.10-12]. L.A. Manerko also identifies general word combinations in general and substantive word combinations, which are special units of the language of technology (in particular, in English). According to the author, complex structural substantive phrases in the language of technology are cognitive-discursive formations (within the cognitive-discursive paradigm) formed as a result of human categorizing activity and related simultaneously to “cognition and discourse” [13, p.113-115 ].

Of course, the terms are inextricably linked with the scope of their functions. Terminology is the main peculiarity of the scientific language vocabulary or a particular specialty, it is the most informative part of it [10, p.43-47]. In particular, it is difficult to overestimate the importance of military terminology. There are a large number of areas, especially areas related to military affairs respectively and using military terminology, and all of them are of particular interest from the point of view of introduction (implementation, use, etc.) of this kind of terminology in the language. The main feature that distinguishes a military term from all other types of nominations is its connection with military scientific concepts [8, p.1-3]. Since the formation of the term, according to V.M. Leychik, is carried out on the basis of subject knowledge of that sphere, the concepts of which can be interpreted

as terms [12, p. 1116], the linguistic status of the military term is confirmed by the impact of the military branch of knowledge.

At present, military affairs play a special role in 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 identity of the people [16, p.17-25]. It is not by chance that the problem of war and peaceful coexistence of different countries is in the center of attention of specialists from various scientific fields. For linguists, the language of military affairs, in particular its terminology is of particular interest. Based on the notion of a term as a special nominative lexical unit of a specific language, which is used for the exact naming of special concepts [5, p.11-12] it can be assumed that military terms are special words, phrases, professionalisms, etc., limited to the scope of use and the subject to affiliation, in this case the military sphere.

It is very difficult to draw the clear boundaries of the term “military term”, since the sphere of functioning of military terminology is rather broad and numerous commonly used terms have a special, narrower meaning in it. For instance, according to V.N. Shevchuk, military terminology includes stable units of synthetic or analytical nominations, assigned to the corresponding concepts in the conceptual and functional system of various areas of the military profession in terms of its definition [22, p.7-9]. However, one should not limit oneself to military affairs, since within this vast area there are many branches that should be considered as various independent areas of knowledge or activity [19, p.82-84]. In this regard, it is advisable to distinguish the following groups of military terminology:

- military-political terminology (strategic, tactical);
- military diplomatic terminology (organizational);
- military-technical terminology (refers to different forms and types of armed forces and types of troops).

The terms of these groups are commonly used by professionals who are associated (one way or another) with the area of the military-armed forces, i.e. military personnel, politicians, political and military observers, media workers, organizers of various events, representatives of government bodies in the field of military-armed forces, etc. It should be noted that linguistic units, which are used in colloquial speech by military personnel, play an equally important role, along with official, stylistically neutral terminology [8, p.1-3]. They form a separate group of titles - professionalisms (they are often referred to as a group of colloquial terms); such concepts are very often found in the media.

One can also refer linguistic units to military terminology, which, although they do not denote military concepts, are used exclusively in the military environment, but are not so known in general use. For example, in Uzbek: гирдобли - a helicopter, кўкдори - a forest belt, мушт - a tank; in English: boondocks - чакалакзор, behavior report – уйга хат, side arms – ошхона анжомлари, etc. Military terminology also includes emotionally colored vocabulary, which, as a rule, consists of stylistic synonyms corresponding to military terminology [16, p.83-99]. For example, in English, the words doughboy and infantryman mean “пиёда аскар”. It should be noted that changing the composition of military terminology, especially its continuous replenishment, the loss of a number of linguistic units from it, the transformation of meanings, etc., are closely interrelated with the constant development and formation of the general conditions for the activity of the military forces.

Among the main areas of functioning of military terminology in modern Uzbek and English one can distinguish the following [17, p.11-18]:

- Terms covering the development of new types of weapons. For example, in Uzbek: радиоактив снаряд, замонавий ракета ташувчилари; минтақалараро баллистик ракета; in English: wire-guarded missile – бошқариладиган ракета, laser range finder – лазер ёрдамида асофани ўлчаш, rocket-assisted projectile – актив ва реактивли хусусиятга эга снаряд, etc.);

- terms associated with the modification of certain fundamentally important provisions (doctrines) relating to tactics and military-operational art. For example, in Uzbek: қўшинни кузатиб борувчи самолётлар, ядро қуролидан тийилиш, ҳаво-космик ҳимоя; in English: electronic countermeasures – электрон қарши таъсир, embargo – фаолиятни тўхтатиш, таъқиқ, guerilla war – партизанлар уруши, etc.);

- Terms relating to the reorganization of the formations of the ground forces and the higher authorities. For example, in Uzbek: акустик база, ҳарбий инфраструктура, кузатув журнали; in English: logistics operations center – фронт орқасининг бошқарув маркази, besiege – қуршаб олмоқ, bivouac - тунаш, тунаб қолиш, қўниш etc.

From a linguistic point of view, military terms can be classified by the structure (number of components), for example, the following groups of terms are distinguished:

- terms-words (this group includes both simple single-word terms and compound terms, which are formed by adding the basics and which are written together or through a hyphen). For example, in Uzbek,

асосий кучлардан орқадаги ҳарбий қисмлар, халокат сигналини юбориш, аркебузир (қурол). In English, activator-активатор (фаоллаштириш, тезлаштириш), bombardment-бомбардимон қилмоқ, cockpit-учувчи бошқарув жойи;

- terms-phrases (this group includes compound or multicomponent terms that have a structural and semantic unity and constitute a “dissected terminated nomination” [23, pp.52-53]). For example, in Uzbek, аэрокосмик банк, кема мустаҳкамлигини ошириш, артиллерия минораси. In English, active loop-фаол цикл, autopilot servo-автопилот сервоприводи, auxiliary barrel- ёрдамчи цилиндр.

Military terms are formed in the usual way of word-formation inherent in Uzbek and English: morphological and lexical-semantic methods, by borrowing from other areas of science and technology, from other languages, as well as on the basis of combining various phrases [16, p.98-117]. Let’s consider the ways of forming military terms in Uzbek and English in more detail (almost all examples of military terms in Uzbek are taken from the “Dictionary of military terms” by A.M. Plekhov [14], in English - from the “English-Russian Dictionary of military and related vocabulary” V.V. Kiselev [9]).

#### 1. Methods of formation of terms-words:

a) Affixation method - implies the formation of new terms by attaching affixes to the root elements: prefixes and suffixes. For example, in Uzbek: (-чи) прокаткачи, бомбардимончи; in English: (-er) armorer – қурол-аслаха омборхонаси бошқарувчиси, (counter-) countersniper, - lit. per. қаршисидаги снайпер, (-ions) conscriptions — ҳарбий хизматга чақирув, (-ing, -up) pick (ing) -up – ушлаб қолиш усули билан ердан ҳисоботларни қабул қилиш, etc.;

b) The way of composition - involves the formation of terms by combining the roots of two or three words. For example, in Uzbek: самолёт ташувчиси, аэромобиллик, газаниқловчи; in English: battlefield – жанг майдони, rifleman - ўқчи, countdown – тесқари ҳисоб, maintainability – таъмирлаш қобилияти, таъмирлаш мумкин бўлган, repairman – механизмларни таъмирлаш бўйича мутахассис, etc.;

c) The way of conversion - implies the formation of new terms due to the fact that some already existing words, without changing, receive the meaning of another part of speech. For example, in Uzbek: навбатчи, қўмондон, ҳарбий; in English: mortar - to mortar (миномет – *сўзма-сўз таржима* миномёт билан ўққа тутмоқ), shell- to shell; rocket - to rocket (ракета – *сўзма-сўз таржима* ракета бўлиб учиш), etc.;

d) The method of reduction - involves the reduction or disappearance of individual parts of the sound envelope or the graphic form of the word. For example, in Uzbek: АГ – армия гуруҳи, ХХҚҚ – ҳаво ҳужумига қарши қурол-яроғ, ПЖМ – пиёда жанговар машинаси, ТҚҚГ – танкка қарши қўл граномёти; in English: USN (United States Navy) - US Navy, SLAR (side-looking airborne radar) - side-looking aircraft radar, SLAR (side-looking airborne radar) - side-looking aircraft radar, BOSS (biological orbiting satellite station) - biological orbital station, etc.;

e) The method of changing the meaning of a term - implies the transfer of meaning based on the similarity of certain signs of items, objects, phenomena, actions, properties. Often, the transfer of values is carried out along with borrowing words from other fields of activity. For example, in Uzbek: занжир тасма (капалак қурти – танкнинг ҳаракатланувчи қисми), кирпи (сутэмизувчилар оиласи – кўчма тўсиқ); in English: rappelling (descent from a mountain by a rope - landing of a descent on a rope from a helicopter), acquisition (acquisition - detection and notching of a target), etc.

2. Methods of formation of terminology phrases. Multicomponent military terms in Uzbek and English are formed by joining a word, which denotes a generic concept, of one or another concretizing signs for obtaining a species concept. Such terms are actually collapsed definitions, leading these concepts to more general and at the same time pointing to their specific features concepts [16, p.110-125]. That, in turn, forms a kind of terminological nests, which are able to cover a large number of varieties of the designated phenomena. The term phrases are classified by the number of their constituent components:

- two part.

In Uzbek: ёнғин мағлубияти, бланк картаси, биологик қурол, оптик локатор; in English: guerilla war – партизанлар уруши, dragon's teeth – танкка қарши тўсиқ, intelligence officer – разведкачи, training area – ўқув машқларининг асосий майдони, road block – йўлнинг миналаштирилган худуди, weapon system – ракета мажмуаси, motor vehicle – ҳарбий автомобиль, автомобиль ҳарбий бўлими, etc.;

- three part

In Uzbek: ҳарбий ҳаракатларни таъминлаш, ўт ёғдириб ҳужумга ўтиш, портлагичнинг нишон датчиги, кузатув мосламасидан турган жойини аниқлаш, қўшинларни бошқариш органи, зенит орқали бошқариладиган ракета; in English: laser range finder – лазер орқали масофа ўлчагич, tactical air command – ҳаво тактик қўмондонлиги, transport helicopter company – вертолёт

транспорт воситалари ротаси, medical supply agency – ҳарбий-медицина буюмлари билан таъминлаш бошқармаси, etc.;

- four part

In Uzbek: сувости кемаларининг жанговар патрулиги, ўт отиш куролларининг турлари, танкларни сувостида бошқариш мосламалари, реактив артиллериянинг жанговар машиналари, ҳаво хужумининг учувчисиз воситалари, фуқаролар муҳофаазининг ҳарбийлашмаган тузилишин; in English: set your sights on – ўз олдига мақсад қилиб қўймоқ, give up without a fight – жангсиз таслим бўлиш, ground control interception squadron – денгиз пиёда қўшинлари қирувчи самолётларининг ердан туриб бошқариш эскадрильяси, etc.;

- terms-phrases consisting of five or more components

In Uzbek: сувости кемалари ва учар аппаратлар экипажлари ҳаётини таъминловчи тизим, оммавий қирғин куролларини қўллаш оқибатларини бартараф қилиш; in English: multiple-integrated laser engagement system – лазер орқали аниқлашнинг кўптаркибли тизими, dual purpose improved conventional munition – икки поғонали яхшиланган ўқ-дорилар, in conjunction with a nuclear detonation – ядро портлашидан сўнг қўшиннинг бевосита ҳаракатланиши, dropping and pick-up ground – маълумотларни қабул қилиш ва ташлаш учун майдон, etc.

It should be noted that with a large number of components in terms-phrases, semantic-syntactic links within the terminological series may be broken [8, p.1-3]. This leads to the disintegration of terms into two or more separate combinations. To preserve semantic-syntactic links within a combination, separate components are connected with a hyphen or are separated by a comma. For example, in Uzbek: десантчиларни тушириш воситаси, десантчиларнинг шиддатли хужум (штурм) ҳаракати (ҳаво хужуми (штурми)), душни дезинфекция қилиш қурилмаси; in English: twin-eyed optical system – оптик дурбин асбоби, eight-man infantry squad – пиёда бўлинмаси, landing craft, infantry – эскадра қўмондонининг десантчилар кемаси, etc.

Thus, military terms are formed in the usual ways of word-formation inherent in Uzbek and English: morphological and lexico-semantic methods, by borrowing from other areas of science and technology, from other languages, as well as on the basis of combining various phrases. Among the main areas of operation of military terms in Uzbek and English are: a) terms covering the development of new types of weapons; b) terms related to tactics and military-operational art; c) terms relating to the reorganization of the troops and the higher authorities. The main



characteristic of military terms in the English and Uzbek languages, among other terminological properties, is a special sphere of functioning, which is determined by a number of signs allowing to refer certain words or phrases to the category of military terminology.

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