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INGLIZ TILIDAGI HARBIY QISQARTMA TERMINLAR TARJIMASI

Harbiy sohada tarjima og'zaki va yozma tarjima malakalaridan iborat bo'lib, qisqartma (akronim va abbreviatura), terminlar ilmiy, harbiy va harbiy-siyosiy matnlarning tarkibiy qismi sifatida maydonga chiqadi va ular og'zaki va yozma nutq faoliyatining uzviyligini ta'minlaydi.

"Tilda, asosan, ko'p bo'g'inli leksemalar va bir necha komponentdan tashkil topgan nominativ funksiyani bajaruvchi leksik birliklar qisqartiriladi va ular, asosan, ot turkumi doirasida amalga oshiriladi. Ingliz tili so'z yasashi iyerarxik bosqichlaridagi so'nggi tur abbreviatsiya va akronimlar bo'lib, harbiy sohada ulardan foydalanish o'zbek tiliga nisbatan ancha keng tarqalgan"¹.

D.S.Lotte to'g'ri ta'kidlaganidek: termin aniq, qisqa va lo'nda bo'lmog'i kerak². Shu ma'noda harbiylar amaliyotida qo'llanadigan ayrim ko'p komponentli qo'shma (birikmali) terminlar og'zaki va yozma nutqda birmuncha noqulayliklarni keltirib chiqaradi.

"Tilshunoslikda abbreviatsiyaga yondosh bo'lgan boshqa lingvistik hodisalar ham mavjud. Sinkopa, anokopa, aferizis, ellipsis kabi til universalialari shular jumlasidan. Abbreviatsiyaning nazariy masalalari tilshunoslikda yetarlicha, chuqur yoritilmagani sababli ba'zida uning obyekti bo'lmagan birliklarga ham qisqartmalar deb qaraladi"³.

Abbreviaturalar, asosan, so'z birikmalari komponentlarining bosh harflari asosida vujudga kelgan qisqartmalardir.

Terminlarni tarjima qilish jarayonida abbreviatura va akronimlarni elementlarga ajratish, kengaytirish yo'li orqali qisqartmalarga aniqlik kiritish, ularni soddalashtirib talqin qilish maqsadga muvofiq. Tarjimada ularning differensial xususiyatlari ham nazarda tutilsa, yo'l qo'yilishi mumkin bo'lgan turli chalkashlik va g'alizliklarning oldi olinadi.

Qurolli kuchlar mutaxassisarlari harbiy sohaga oid adabiyotlar va hujjatlarda uchratishi mumkin bo'lgan inglizcha harbiy qisqartmalarning tushunilishini osonlashtirish maqsadida bir qator akronim va abbreviaturalarni taklif qilamiz.

MC – *Military Coalition* – Harbiy koalitsiya/ittifoq;
MS – *Military Secretary* – Harbiy kotib; MC – *Movement Control* – Harakatlar nazorati; RAF – *Royal Air Force* – Buyuk Britaniya qirolik havo kuchlari; INTERCOS – *International Code of Signals* – Signallarni xalqaro kodlash; ARRL – *American Radio Relay League* – Amerika radio uzatish ligasi; AAD – *Anti-Aircraft Defence* – Havo hujumiga qarshi himoya; CNAS – *Corpus Naval Air*

Station – Dengiz havo kuchlari aviabazasi.

Akronim va abbreviaturalar harbiylarning vaqti va kuchini, quvvatini tejaydigan til vositalari bo'lsa-da, hamisha ham qisqartmalarni yaxlitligicha (o'z holicha) qo'llash muloqot va tarjimada o'zini oqlamaydi. Ularni to'g'ri tushinishda ularning tarkibiy qismlarini tasnif qilish, har bir element o'ziga xos mustaqil leksik-semantik ma'noni ifodalovchi so'z bo'lagi ekanligini anglash, ularni kengaytirish yo'li orqali tarjima qilish lozim bo'ladi. Ayrim manbalarda qisqartmalarni ifoda etish va tasnif qilish, odatda, barcha turdagi murakkab termin yoki so'zlar ning bosh harflarini olib qisqartirish yo'li orqali soddalashtirish keng tarqalgan usul ekanligi ta'kidlanadi.

Harbiy soha amaliyoti doirasida ko'zlangan maqsadga erishish uchun ingliz tilidagi akronim va abbreviatura terminlarini bir nechta leksik-semantik guruhga ajratib ko'rsatamiz:

a) Qurolli kuchlar tizimida tashkilot, idora, uyushma nomlarini ifodalovchi akronim va abbreviaturalar:

NATO – *North Atlantic Treaty Organization* – Shimoliy Atlantika ittifoqi tashkiloti; ICAO – *International Civil Aviation Organization* – Xalqaro fuqaro aviatsiyasi tashkiloti; ITU – *International Telecommunication Union* – Xalqaro telekommunikatsiya birlashmasi; IMO – *International Maritime Organization* – Xalqaro dengiz floti tashkiloti; FAA – *Federal Aviation Administration* – Federal aviatsiya ma'muriyati; ANSI – *American National Standards Institute* – Amerika milliy standart instituti; MC – *Military Court* – Harbiy sud (tribunal); RASC – *Royal Army Service Corps* – Buyuk Britaniya harbiy xizmat birlashmasi; BMA – *Board of Military Appeals* – Harbiy ishlar yuzasidan shikoyatlarini ko'rib chiquvchi boshqarma (idora); MA – *Military Alliance* – Harbiy ittifoq; OMPP – *Office of Military Public Prosecutor* – Harbiy prokuratura; MA – *Military Academy* – Harbiy akademiya; MH – *Military Hospital* – Harbiy hospital; GH – *General Headquarters* – Bosh shtab va h.k.

b) Harbiy sohaga oid rasmiy hujjat va unvon nomlarini ifodalovchi terminlar:

WL – *War Loan* – Harbiy zayom/kredit; MA – *Military Agreement* – Harbiy bitim; DO – *Defence Order* – Harbiy buyruq/buyurtma; CB – *Commander of Battalion* – Batalion komandiri; GA – *General of the Army* – Armiya generali; C – *Colonel* – Polkovnik; LC – *Lieutenant Colonel* – Podpolkovnik; M – *Major* – Mayor; O – *Officer* – Zobit; Pro – *Provost* – Marshal; NSO – *Naval Staff Officers* – Dengiz floti zobitlari; GMRA – *General Major*

of Royal Artillery – Buyuk Britaniya qirolik artilleriyasi general mayori, MOC – Military Officer in Charge – Harbiy boshliq.

d) Harbiy sohada faoliyat yuritayotgan xodimlarga xizmat ko'rsatish (servis)da uchraydigan akronim va abbreviaturalar turlari:

APO – Army Postal Office – Harbiy pochta xizmati; C – Canteen – Oshxona; JAG – Judge Advocate-General – Bosh maslahatchi/konsultant; MS – Medical Station – Tibbiy punkt; DS – Dental Service – Stomatologiya xizmati; PHS – Printing House and Stationery – Kanselariya va nashriyot; TM – Transport Means – Transport vositalari; RS – Railway services – Temiryo'l xizmati; IWT – Inland Water Transport – Ichki suv yo'li transporti; FR – Flat Rent – Kvartira ijarasi va boshqalar.

Ingliz tili harbiy terminologiya tizimida turli so'z bo'laklaridan tarkib topgan yakka komponentli terminlarni ham qisqartirish o'ziga xoslik kasb etadi. Masalan:

Mlzd – militarized – harbiylashgan; cpt – captain – kapitan; mlt – militaristic – harbiy ruhdagi; mjr – major – mayor; at – anti-terror – antiterror; amt – amount – miqdor; cld – cleared – tozalangan; g – general – general; brg – brigade – guruh; jamoa, otryad; tr – transport – transport; s – supply – ta'minot; adjt – adjutant – ad'yutant, yordamchi; grd – guard – qorovul; rjm –

regiment – polk, qo'shin va h.k.

Ingliz tilidan farqli o'laroq o'zbek tilida birikmali, murakkab shakldagi harbiy soha abbreviaturalari og'zaki nutqda kamdan-kam hollardagina qisqartirilgan shaklda qo'llanadi. Masalan, TOHTBYU – Toshkent oliy harbiy texnika bilim yurti – Tashkent Military Technical Institute, MV – Mudofaa vazirligi – Ministry of Defense, IIV – Ichki ishlar vazirligi – Ministry of Internal Affairs, DXX – Davlat xavfsizlik xizmati – State Security Service, AAT – Avtomatlashtirilgan axborot tizimi – Automated Information System shular jumlasidan. Sinxron tarjima jarayonida odatda termin birikmalar qisqartirilmay yaxlitligicha (kengaytirilgan holda) qo'llaniladi. Masalan, T.R.B – The Rifle Brigade – Piyoda askarlar guruhi; R.A.M.C – Royal Army Medical Corps – Buyuk Britaniya harbiy tibbiy birlashmasi; A.F.R.U – Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan – O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qurolli Kuchlari va h.k.

Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va ilmiy tushunchalarni ifodalash jarayonida qo'shma va birikmali terminlarning muqobili bo'lmish akronim va abbreviaturalar og'zaki va yozma nutqning tejankor vositasi vazifasini bajaradi. Mazkur xususiyat aksariyat ingliz tili harbiy terminlariga xos bo'lib, tarjimada ularning tarkibini tashkil etuvchi so'zlarning o'zaro ichki bog'liqligiga aniqlik kiritib, kengaytirilgan shakl orqali talqin qilish maqsadga muvofiq.



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MASS MEDIA AS A GREAT TOOL OF TEACHING AND ANALYZING THE LANGUAGE

Use of the mass media as a teaching instrument in the classroom has increased considerably at all grade levels in the past few years. A modern teacher can use TV news programs and newspapers to teach comprehension and critical thinking and to help students develop sensitivity and awareness of the self, community, nation and the world. Learning the specific features of the language and style in news programs of Euronews gives a great chance to teach writing skills.

First of all, Euronews stories, especially in such news programs as All Views, Prime Edition, No Comment and World News are famous for their headlines. The headlines in every story within the program are usually kept short (5-10 words) and follow SVO – subject-verb-object structure¹. Here come some of them:

French elections under scrutiny

Russia to trial fan ID ahead of football World Cup

Turkeys encircling dead cat baffles Internet

Londoners evacuated as quarter-ton WWII bomb found

High winds cause havoc across USA

These headlines help viewers catch the idea of the topic being reported at one glance and/or keep track of the news reporting's special coverage from the channel's or program's perspective. According to The Elements of Style², the bible of media writing in English, headlines use present simple for past events (High