

zulm o'chog'iga aylanadi.), huzuri muborak (xon qabuli), gulxan (yigit bag'ri) kabi perifrazalar ham asar nutqini bezash uchun xizmat qilgan.

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Adabiyotlar:

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CONTEXTUAL AND COMMUNICATIVE - PRAGMATIC FEATURES OF ENGLISH MILITARY TERMS IN TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK

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Annotation: *The article deals with analyzing some lexical-semantic and contextual peculiarities features of English military terms in translation and in special discourse. As well as touched upon some misconceptions associated with translation of military and military-related discourse, analyzed specific peculiarities and characteristics concerning military vocabulary. The main characteristics based on detailed analysis of the examples that ought to be considered while translating texts of military discourse in given situation.*

Key words: *military term, military discourse, lexical-semantically peculiarities, category, translation, international military organizations, borrowed words, documents, military forces, terminological unit, abbreviations, word-formation.*

Аннотация: *В статье анализируются некоторые лексико-семантические и контекстуальные особенности перевода военной терминологии в специальных дискурсах. Наряду с этим рассматриваются некоторые трудности перевода военного и военно – ориентированного дискурса, а также анализируются специфические особенности и характеристики, касающиеся военной терминологии. Здесь представлены особенные характеристики, основанные на детальном анализе примеров, которые должны быть приняты во внимание при переводе военного дискурса.*

Ключ: *военный термин, военный дискурс, лексико-семантические особенности, категория, международные военные организации, заимствования, военная документация, вооружённые силы, терминологическая единица, аббревиация, словообразование*

Аннотация: Мақолада инглиз тилидаги ҳарбий терминларнинг таржимада ва дикурсадаги лексик-семантик ва контекстуал хусусиятлари таҳлил қилинган. Ҳарбий терминларнинг матнда тўғри қўлланилишига, уларнинг семантик доирасига, ҳарбий ва ҳарбийлашган соҳа терминларининг бошқа соҳалар доирасида қандай маъно-мазмун англатилишига ҳамда тўғри қўлланилишига тўхталиб ўтилган. Мақолада инглиз тили ҳарбий лексикаси (терминологияси) бир қанча лексик-семантик гурҳларга ажратилиб, таржима муаммолари ўрганилган.

Калит сўзлар: ҳарбий термин, ҳарбий дискурс, лексик-семантик хусусият, категория, таржима, халқаро ҳарбий ташкилотлар, ўзлашган сўзлар, ҳарбий ҳужжатлар, қуrolли кучлар, терминологик бирлик, аббревиация, сўз ясаш.

The demand of English has been increased for effective military communication in current globalization and turbulent time. Particularly, between members of international forces involved in peacekeeping operations in the world's trouble spots, but also between peacekeepers and local community leaders.

It is great opportunity for foreign languages teachers to accept the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PD-№1875 “On Measures for Further Improvement of Foreign Languages Learning System” on 10th of December 2012. According to this Decree, the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Uzbekistan approved special direction №711 “On Increasing of Foreign Languages Learning System in Military Sphere” on ninth of September 2013. At the result of adopting above-mentioned legal norms a great deal of positive and effective reforms are being carried out nowadays in Defense system of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

From this point, one question may be chiefly arisen. Why is it necessary to teach/acquire foreign languages, especially, English in military system, perfectly?

The resolution of international and interethnic problems, conflicts and subsequent peacekeeping duties require organizations such as the United Nations and NATO as well as individual nations to supply military support and personnel. Army, navy and air forces from many nations need to work together effectively, using English as the *lingua franca*.

As well as the language of the military and of warfare in particular has greatly influenced the English language. In recent years, numerous dictionaries have been compiled in the attempt to ascertain and record the often-ephemeral vocabulary associated with specific wars not only weapons terminology and technical jargon, but also the colorful slang that inevitably characterizes every war. As Stubbs remarks in his discussion of military discourse analysis, “The study of English in XX century has shown that members of the armed services...are especially prone to linguistic creativity”, whether soldiers, sailors, or flyers [8]. Wayne Silkett adds, “Few specialized vocabularies have been as similarly borrowed, copied, and altered as has the military vocabulary [7]”. That military language is exceptionally productive is not, perhaps, surprising; it makes sense that “each crisis creates its own vocabulary [7]”. Moreover, since the armed forces and its component units constitute definitive “subcultures or social groups” that “daily share a common set of experiences and, perhaps, even a world view,” they “can be

expected to share a common lingo [9]”. Military English is a specific genre of the language, mostly expressed by military slang that contains emotively. Military vocabulary appears because of some processes and has much in common. Firstly, we should differ words and collocations that are widely used and well known and then unfamiliar and less popular word-stock. Actually, current and well-known part of English emotive military vocabulary consists of words and expressions used for determining military concepts. For example: due to the verb, “**to move**” has a great deal of synonyms as following. **To push; to dash; to drive; to forge ahead; to pour; to thrust; to surge; to sweep; to steamroll; to race; to roll; to spear-head** and etc. Touching upon the characteristic features of the military vocabulary may be shown as follows: words and expressions containing emotively can be found mainly among military staff of England and USA then borrowed by other countries, as well. This vocabulary is used both in spoken and written form. Nevertheless, most of them appear in spoken English and are being fixed in military literature that causes their popularity and application on a large scale.

This category of terms/words frequently can be unclear and confusing for non-military people or people having no specific knowledge connecting with soldiering, army or military surrounding. As a result, we can distinguish **3 types** of military vocabulary: **1) literary; 2) colloquial; 3) military slangs**. However, the third type is characterized by repletion of emotively.

Military slang, according to its usualness, may be divided into two categories. The first, less numerous, is widely used and it belongs to low colloquial English.

For example: “leatherneck” means “marine”, in Uzbek, “**dengizga oid/dengiz floti/harbiy dengizchi**. Pay attention to the translation of the fragment of the text: *When the leathernecks went ashore they were greeted by an exultant bunch of native girls*[1] - **Harbiy dengizchilar qirg'oqqa chishganida bir guruh mahalliy qizlarning olqishlari bilan kutib olindi** - *Когда морские пехотинцы сошли на берег, их восторженно приветствовала кучка девушек-туземок.*

“**Brass hat**” means “**heads in military system, like a general, colonel, lieutenant colonel major, officer**”. They are referred into Uzbek or Russian “**harbiy tizimdagi boshliqlar, ya'ni, general, polkovnik, podpolkovnik, mayor, ofitser**” va b.

Let us pay attention to the translation of the following sentence: *When are the brass hats going to start paying attention to the important things*[8]? — **Rahbariyat qachon muhim masalalar bilan shug'ullanishni boshlashadi?** - *Когда начальство собирается заняться насущными проблемами?*

As well as “**GI**” denotes the word “**soldier**”, in Uzbek “askar/soldat” (shartnoma asosida xizmat qiluvchi askar) especially a private soldier in the US army, soldiers who are serving due to the contract in army. “**Flat top**” means “**aircraft-carrier**” – “**harbiy/qiruvchi samolyotlarni tashuvchi havo layneri**”.

The second category has very narrow usage, by the armed forces of the USA and Great Britain. This category mainly consists of specific common military vocabulary. Nevertheless, we found/discovered their polysemantic peculiarities in Uzbek translation.

For example: “**loot**” means “lieutenant”, in Uzbek – “leytenat/o’lja /kafanduzd/spekulyant/talonchi”; “**boondocks**” means “jungles”- “changalzor/xilvat joy/chalkash (biror bir narsaning mujmual joylari)/markazdan uzoq.

Pay attention to the use of this slang in the following context:

*She was not exactly pleased with the idea of living in the **boondocks** [3] – Unga chahgalzorda yashash g’oyasi utuman yoqmasi - Ей совсем не нравилась идея жить в глуши; One more example: I don't want to be stuck out in the **boondocks** – Men bu chakalakzorda/odam oyog’i yetmaydigan joyda uzoq qolib ketishimni xohlamagan edim - Я не хотел бы застрять в этой глуши.*

“**Behavior report**” – a letter written by brass hats about soldier’s attitude and behavior which is sent to soldier’s home; “**side arms**” – “tableware” – “askarlarning kamariga bog’langan qurol/aslaha, xanjar, to’pponcha/revolver va b.

Besides limited sphere of usage military slang differs from colloquial languages by following characteristic features: use of strictly specialized military terminology as in direct, so figurative meaning; wide use of abbreviations; intense use of borrowings from gangland cant; borrowings from foreign languages; use of emotively denotation with negative and extremely unceremonious tint. In addition to vernacular language, military slang contains plenty of vulgar and jargon expressions that do not correspond to certain terms but representatives of armed forces of the USA and Great Britain than in other spheres use them.

As it is obvious, military discourse includes scientific discourse scientific-technical materials and military documents straight away. A number of texts linked with the structure and work of military technique are also included into the scientific-technical documents. Military documents are texts and graphic sketches intended to rule over the military bodies to dispatch information on the issues of vast circle, in the period of Peace and War:

- military documents:** order to flight, fight command;
- service documents,** order, instruction, report;
- regulation documents;** regulation, advice, instructions and orders.

Besides this, for the use of service as to the grade of confidentiality, documents are divided into confidential “**completely confidential**” also “**especially important**” documents. Military technical materials and military documents have a number of common features. This is first as to the much usage of military terminology. Military lexemes are usually divided into the following major groups: direct military work, military forces, and military terminology stating the ways of carrying out armed struggle: military technical terminology uniting emotional coloring of military lexemes (slangs) used in the oral speech of the militants actually being stylistic synonyms of proper military terms. As far as military and military technologies are concerned, their compositions are not stable. They are steadily changing as to the drop of some of the words from communication, as to the change of meanings, as to the reconstruction of the armed forces, as to the creation of new terms associated with the appearance of new types of weapons and military technique and on the account of preparation of new methods of

waging war. For example by the end of the 90-ies of the 20th century, the discovery and usage of new technologies caused the creation and widely usage of the term NOTAR (no tail rotor). New military terms as a whole are created on the rules characteristic for the English terminology. The following means of morphological word-formation can be indicated as follows:

- 1) Affixation (maneuverability, survivability, rotary, missilery, aerial)
- 2) Word junctions (mine hunter, warhead, firepower, target seeking and airbase)
- 3) Shortening (copter helicopter, chute parachute, cap captain).

Besides the way of shortening, the means of change of spelling and suffixation are used: shrap (shrapnel – **shrapnel** consists of small pieces of metal bullets which are scattered from exploding bombs and shells. **Example:** *He was hit by shrapnel from a grenade.*), torp (torpedo – **torpedo** a cigar-shaped self-propelled underwater missile designed to be fired from a ship or submarine or dropped into the water from an aircraft and to explode on reaching a target. **Example:** *She gave the stoolie a torpedo that wrecked him*), vet (veteran - **a veteran** is someone who has served in the armed forces of their country, especially during a war. **Example:** *Tom's father is a veteran of the Second World War*), insy (incendiary bomb – **an incendiary bombs** or attacks are ones that cause large fires. **Example:** *A great deal of innocent people were protected/saved because of decontaminating an incendiary bomb*).

Distinctive feature of military materials on the lexical layer is that of abbreviation. In linguistic abbreviations as to the amount of the components in their composition may have **one, two, three, four and five** components. **For example:** -Ju (July), the S2 system (the command and control system); **two-component** abbreviations RJ (Road Junction), SA (Secretary of the Army), CP (Command Post); **three-component** abbreviations SOD (Secretary of Defense), AAM (Air-to-air missile), MFR (Memorandum for record); DAS (Director of the Army Staff); **-four-component** abbreviations TADS (Target Acquisition and Designation System), PNVS (Pilot Night Vision Sensor), VCSA (Vice Chief of Staff Army); - **five-component** abbreviation ADECC (Assistant to the Director of Executive Communication and Control), PAAMS (the Principal Anti-Air Missile System). Abbreviations having more than five components are rarely met for ex. (TRADOS USA Army Training and Doctrine Command).

So, we may come to the conclusion that despite the common features in technical and businesslike documents that the military documents possess, they have still specific features to be explained by the general characteristics of military institutional discourse. Clearness of structure, certainty of conceptions, permanentness of phraseological units all of them make the military lexical materials structuralized and easy enough to understand. At the same time plurality of special military lexemes, a number of reductions and abbreviations make the military documents complicated for understanding. In the introduction of military materials, two inclinations show themselves either in the usage of new constructions or in the introduction of new compound constructions (for service and regulation documents) and elliptic constructions.

Translating military terms or military-related texts, translators should develop not only advanced linguistic, but also comprehensive thematic competence to be able to deal with translation challenges, e.g. lack of equivalent terms. Direct and indirect borrowing of non-equivalent pieces of vocabulary should be used with extreme caution as a solution to this problem. Excessive literariness may result in producing texts that are difficult to perceive, are not reader-friendly and accurate. Transcribed and calqued terms often appear as false friends in the target language, thus the main requirement set forth military and military-related texts, namely, content precision, is not met. Moreover, borrowing by transcription should be avoided if there is an appropriate lexical unit in the target language to foreclose opportunities for double reading of terminological units.

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ИНГЛИЗ, ЎЗБЕК ВА РУС ТИЛЛАРИДА ГАП ҚУРИЛИШИ

Навоий давлат кончилик институти

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Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада чет тилларни, айниқса инглиз тилини ўзбек ва рус тиллари билан қиёслаб ўрганишнинг ахамияти, афзалликлари ва ушбу тиллардаги гап қурилиши, уларнинг ўхшаш ва фарқи томонлари ҳақида фикр юритилган.