

Comparative Analysis of Military Terms in English and Uzbek Languages

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Annotation: The article deals with a comparative analysis of military terms in English and Uzbek languages. The purpose of this article is a comparative analysis of military terminology in the English and Uzbek languages, which allows not only to compare the Uzbek-speaking and English-speaking military terms, but also to highlight their main specific features.

Keywords: comparative analysis, military terminology, specific features, structural features, professional communication.

Today, issues related to the study of the specifics of military terminology in a comparative aspect (based on the material of different languages) are acquiring more and more relevance. This is due to a number of factors: first, the need for a deeper study of derivational, semasiological, and structural features of military terminology; secondly, the importance of the study of terminology in the framework of comparative analysis, which allows us to consider terminology as an ordered system that corresponds to the current 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 spheres of knowledge (military business, history, political science, etc.) [8]; and, thirdly, insufficient scientific elaboration of issues and, accordingly, recognition of the need for a comprehensive analysis. Of particular scientific interest in the study of military terminology is the English language, since it is the most important means of expanding foreign relations of countries, updating international professional communication and intensive development of professional communication in English [5].

In addition, the ongoing paradigm shift in translation studies (which are becoming more and more anthropocentric and, therefore, interdisciplinary [10]), leads to a qualitative change in the translation of English military terminology. The translation becomes more meaningful and capacious; begins to absorb knowledge associated not only with the structural and derivational features of 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 displayed (one way or another) in term formation [3].

This, naturally, raises the issues of the specifics of military terminology in a comparative aspect (based on the material of the Russian and English languages) among the most urgent. Characterizing the degree of scientific elaboration, it should be noted that these issues have been actively studied by many domestic and foreign authors. In particular, the works of K.Ya. Averbukh, M.N. Volodina, S.V. Grinev-Grinevich, D.A. Kozhanova, A.V. Superanskaya, N.M. Shansky and others. The specificity of the formation of English terminology is investigated in the works of S.N. Gorelikova, D.F. Kayumova, A.I. Shaydullina and others. Comparative analysis of terminology (including military) in languages is given in the works of M.A. Lazareva, N.M. Razinkina, E.A. Ryabova, A.D. Samigullina and others.

However, from the point of view of a comprehensive analysis, the specificity of military terminology in a comparative aspect (based on the material of the Russian and English languages) has not been fully considered, which leads to a number of difficulties at the level of determining the approaches and methods of studying these issues.

So, at the moment there are many definitions of the term "term". For example, according to O.S. Akhmanova, a term is a word or phrase of a special (scientific, technical, etc.) language that is created (adopted, borrowed, etc.) for the purpose of accurately expressing special concepts and designating special objects and objects [1]. T.L. Kandelaki believes that the term is a word or "lexicalized phrase", which requires the construction of a definition to determine its meaning in the corresponding system of concepts [13]. V.P. Danilenko understands a term as a word or phrase of a special sphere of use, which is the name of a scientific or production-technological concept and which has a definition [2]. As S.V. Grinev-Grinevich, a term is a special nominative lexical unit of a specific language, which is used for the exact naming of special concepts [4]. These definitions reflect the main features of a "term" (its form, affiliation, the presence of a definition, the relationship of a term with a concept, consistency, etc.), and also generally allow us to consider it from one side or another. Of particular interest is the monograph by L.A. Manerko "The language of modern technology: core and periphery" [7], in which the author proposes to consider the term in the context of the "language of technology", i.e. a 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 stylistics) and is an integral part of the entire language. The author notes that the term of the language of technology, in turn, is characterized by "high information content, consistency, consistency of presentation, clarity of formulations and clarity of expression of thought" [7].

Also L.A. Manerko singles out phrases in general and substantive phrases, 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 framework of the cognitive-discursive paradigm) that are formed as a result of categorizing human activity and are simultaneously related to "cognition and discourse" [7]. Of course, terms are inextricably linked to the scope of their operation. Terminology is the main specificity of the vocabulary of the language of science or a certain specialty, it is the most informative part of it [10]. In particular, the importance of military terminology today can hardly be overestimated. There are a large number of areas and directions related to military affairs, respectively, and using military terminology, and all of them are of particular interest from the point of view of the implementation (education, use, etc.) of this kind of terminology in the language. The main feature that distinguishes the military term from all other types of nominations is its connection with military scientific concepts [5]. Since the formation of the term, according to V.M. Leichik, is carried out on the basis of subject knowledge of that sphere, the concepts of which can be interpreted as terms [6], respectively, the linguistic status of a military term is confirmed by the influence of the military branch of knowledge.

Military affairs today 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 self-consciousness of the people. It is no coincidence that the problem of war and peaceful coexistence of different countries is in the center of attention of specialists in various scientific fields. For linguists, the language of military affairs, in particular, its terminology, is of particular interest. Starting from the concept of a term as a special nominative lexical unit of a specific language, which is used for the exact naming of special concepts, it can be assumed that military terms are special words, phrases, professionalisms, etc., limited by the scope

and subject matter, in this case, the military sphere. It is very difficult to draw clear boundaries of the concept of "military term", since the sphere of functioning of military terminology is quite wide, and numerous commonly used terms acquire a special, narrower meaning in it. For example, according to V.N. Shevchuk, military terminology includes stable units of synthetic or analytical nominations assigned to the corresponding concepts in the conceptual-functional system of certain areas of the military profession in the meanings regulated by its definition [11].

However, one should not be limited only to military affairs, since within this vast area there are many industries that must be considered as different independent areas of knowledge or activity [12]. In this regard, it is advisable to single out the following groups of military terminology: - military-political terminology (strategic, tactical); - military-diplomatic terminology (organizational); - military-technical terminology (refers to various types and types of armed forces and combat arms).

The terms of these groups are widely used by professionals who are associated (in one way or another) with the field of the military, i.e. military personnel, politicians, political and military observers, media workers, organizers of all kinds of events, representatives of command and control bodies in the field of the military-armed forces, etc. It should be noted that the linguistic units that are used in colloquial speech by the military play an equally important role, along with the official, stylistically neutral terminology [5]. They form a separate group of names - professionalisms (they are often referred to as a group of colloquial terms); such concepts are very common in the media. Linguistic units can also be attributed to military terminology, which, although they do not denote military concepts, are used exclusively in the military environment, and are little known in general use. For instance, in Uzbek: *spinner – helicopter, musht – tank*; in English: *boondocks – jungle, behavior report – letter home, side arms – cutlery*, etc.

Military terminology also includes emotionally charged vocabulary, which, as a rule, consists of stylistic synonyms corresponding to military terminology [8]. For example, in English the words *doughboy* and *infantryman* have the meaning "infantryman". It should be noted that the change in the composition of military terminology, in particular its continuous replenishment, the loss of a number of linguistic units from it, the transformation of meanings, etc., are closely interconnected with the constant development and formation of the general conditions for the activities of the military-armed forces. Among the main areas of functioning of military terminology in modern Uzbek and English languages can be distinguished [9]:

- terms covering the development of new types of weapons. For example, in Uzbek: *radioaktiv raketalar, zamonaviy raketalar; qit'alararo ballistik raketa*; in English: *wire-guarded missile - guided missile, laser range finder - laser rangefinder, rocket-assisted projectile - active-rocket projectile*, etc.);
- terms associated with the modification of certain fundamentally important provisions (doctrines) relating to tactics and military-operational art. For example, in Uzbek: *qo'shinlarning havo eskorti, yadroviy to'xtatish, aerokosmik himoya*; in English: *electronic countermeasures - electronic countermeasures, embargo - blockade, ban, guerilla war - guerrilla war*, etc.);
- terms related to the reorganization of the formations of the ground forces and top command and control bodies. For example, in Uzbek: *akustik baza, harbiy infratuzilma, kuzatish jurnali*; in English: *logistics operations center - logistics center, besiege - besiege, bivouac - overnight, halt*, etc.

From a linguistic point of view, military terms can be classified according to their structure (number of components), so the following groups of terms are distinguished: - word terms (this

group includes both simple one-word terms and complex terms that are formed by adding bases and which are written together or with a hyphen). For example, in Uzbek, *orqa qo'riqchi*, *mayoq*, *arquebusier*. In English: *activator*, *bombardment*, *cockpitt*;

➤ terms-phrases (this group includes compound or multicomponent terms that have a structural and semantic unity and represent a "dismembered terminated nomination"). For example, in Uzbek: *aerokosmik bank*, *kabelni mustahkamlash*, *armilleriya* minorasi. In English: *active loop*, *autopilot servo*, *auxiliary barrel*. Military terms are formed by the usual methods of word formation inherent in the Uzbek and English languages: morphological and lexical-semantic methods, due to borrowings from both other fields of science and technology, and from other languages, as well as on the basis of combining various phrases.

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