

## STUDY OF MILITARY TERMS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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### ABSTRACT

In this article, the formation of the Uzbek literary language and its specific lexical content and the specific changes in the lexical system in the process of various communication and interaction during the development period, in particular, the important place of military campaigns in the life and destiny of the people of the time, its study it is mentioned.

*Key words: semantic field, military science, term, lexicon, military terminology, Uzbek literary language, language of Navoi's works.*

If we look at the complex and diverse development process of human society, no period, no culture has been excluded from military-strategic relations in any form. With the formation of the first states on earth, the need for self-defense and military campaigns appeared as a primary, natural need. The fact that war epics exist to this day, that these epics have their own style and creative requirements, shows how important this process is in the life of a human society. Military science, like other areas of society, is constantly developing and developing. In particular, the development of new, modern battle tactics, the development of new types of weapons, improved designs, and the development of military science from its primitive appearance to the level of art, thousands of new concepts entered human life. In addition, there are new words. This process led to the emergence of a large semantic field in the science of linguistics - the semantic field of military words. This area can be further analyzed in a narrower way, dividing it into many more subgroups. In particular, names of military titles, names of military weapons, names of military uniforms, names of military formations, etc. So, we can conclude as follows. Military terms and their narrow research is one of the important issues. In the science of linguistics, this term and the meaning it represents, the factors that caused the emergence of this term, it consists in researching its use in which area, in which period, and in which sense. The Uzbek people are a nation with a rich cultural and historical path of development. If we study the military terms used in the history of the peoples of Central Asia, a very large object can be seen. There are specific economic, social, political and cultural reasons for this. Central Asia witnessed many invasion campaigns. Starting from AD, the Ephtalian campaign (4th century AD), the Turkish khanate (5th century AD), the Arab invasion (9th century AD), the invasion of the Mongols, the Shaybanids Great military campaigns, such as the 15th century BC, the invasion of Tsarist Russia, had a unique impact on the country's cultural, socio-economic, political, religious, and ideological life. The process of contact and intervention took place in the life of the colonial state and the peoples of the colonized country. In particular, the process of communication and exchange took place between the languages of these nations. The field of military terminology is no exception. In particular, we can give an example of the words "daruga" and "bosgok" borrowed from the Mongolian language, "hifz" and "qatl" from the Arabic language, and thousands of other terms. Significant changes in the language of the peoples of Central Asia have been noted under the influence of each invasion campaign. Central Asian languages themselves have become the object of research. In this regard, Y. Ekman, A. N. Kononov, A. Borovkov, A. M. Shcherbak, S. N. Ivanov, etc. works dedicated to the world of Turkology are a vivid example of our idea. In a word, the history of the peoples of Central Asia, the history of military terminology is an object of deep research. The above-

mentioned fact that military campaigns played an important role in the life and destiny of the people of the time caused the emergence of several literary genres and epics within this topic. In the field of khamsanavis, the legendary image of the legendary commander of the fifth epic is traditionally dedicated to the qualities of King Alexander and his martial skills. The use of military terms in Alisher Navoi's epic "Saddi Iskandarii" has its own characteristics. This issue is the subject of the article.

The concept of military terms is one of the topics that is widely addressed. There are explanatory dictionaries on this topic in world linguistics. (Deorter G. Turkische und mongolische Elemente Neuperzischen. Bd. 1-4 Wiesbaden, 1963-1975). In Uzbek linguistics, "Dictionary of Historical Military Terms" by H. Dadaboyev (2003), "History of the Lexicon of the Uzbek Literary Language" by H. Dadaboyev, Z. Hamidov, Z. Kholmanova (2007), D.A. "Lexicon of historical works of Alisher Navoi" (2016) by Abduvaliyeva, "Lexicon of historical works of Ogahi" (2013) by Abdulla Orozboyev were created.

We know that a number of aspects of the system of military terms in the old Uzbek language were studied by A. Matgoziyev [4] and A. Ibrahimova [3] until H. Dadaboyev, who conducted special research on this topic. The linguistic study of military terms in the old Uzbek language is reflected in the candidate's dissertation, articles and dictionaries carried out by H. Dadaboyev [2]. Despite the wide range of researches carried out within the framework of the topic, some issues in this regard have not been fully resolved. In particular, despite the fact that the mentioned article of A. Matgoziyev includes examples from the historical works of Munis and Ogahi, the volume of the article naturally cannot cover all the words related to the system. In addition, the opinions expressed by the scientist regarding the genetics of some words are disputed. And A. Ibrahimova rightly compares only the military terms used in "Kelurnoma" to the language of other sources in the old Uzbek language based on her topic.

Aspects related to the nature, uniqueness of the Uzbek literary language and the principles of its historical study are closely related, and their separate research is objective about the dynamics of the formation and development of the literary language. hinders reflection.

From the first half of the 13th century to the 60s of the 14th century, Movarounnahr was under the rule of the Mongols. In a short period of time, the Tatar-Mongols mixed with the local Turkic peoples and Turkified them in the conquered territories. In addition to assimilation with the inhabitants of the subordinate countries, Mongols adopt the religion and language of the settled people. How quickly and significantly the process of Turkification took place can be seen from the formation of the Turkish literary language in the Khoji ulus and the Golden Horde and Chigatai ulus as early as the 14th century. As a result of adopting the culture, religion, and language of the subordinate countries, the Mongols forgot their mother tongue in a short period of time. The name and traditions of the Mongols have been preserved. The elements of the specific Mongolian language were absorbed by the Turkic language system and were actively used mainly at the lexical-semantic level. By the 14th century, many poets, writers, scientists, and poets from Khorezm lived and created in the cultural centers of the Joji nation, which had achieved considerable stability in social, economic, political, religious, and cultural life. contributed to the widespread rooting. In the 13th-14th centuries, secular and religious literature of various content and genres was created in the Turkish language in Central Asia, the Kipchak Desert, the Volgaboyi, the Crimea, and the Egypt of the Mamluks. According to the nature of the language, some of these works belong to the group of languages considered to be a relatively new type of literary language, while the other part belongs to the d-ž-z group, which is a relatively archaic language similar to the Qarluq-Uyghur literary language.

The second half of the 14th century and the first half of the 15th century are of particular importance in the formation and development of the Uzbek literary language and its specific lexical content. After all, this period is characterized by the colorful style of the literary language and the rapid development of genres. This period had a special place in the further development of the lexicon of the Uzbek literary language. A certain part of the units in the lexical system of the current Uzbek literary language belongs to the same period.

The main processes in the lexical development before Navoi are, of course, directly related to the socio-political events that took place during this period. Serious changes in the social, economic, political and cultural life that took place in the second half of the 14th century - the first half of the 15th century in areas such as Movarounnahr, Dashti Kipchak, Khorasan, Eastern Turkestan entered the political arena in the middle of the 14th century, and in Movarounnahr, a period of a century and a half lasted. who put an end to the tyranny and tyranny of the Gul Khans, devoted all his energy, knowledge, talent, and ability to the supreme goal of building a socially, economically, politically, and militarily strong, centralized, independent state, Dashti is closely related to the activity of the kingdom founded by the great general and statesman Amir Temur, who made military campaigns to countries and countries such as Kipchak, Khorezm, India, Iran, Iraq, Sham, Caucasus, Asia Minor, Egypt in order to achieve his dreams.

The language of Alisher Navoi's works is studied not only in the framework of Uzbek linguistics, but also in the researches of many foreign Turkologists in the direction of the history of Turkic languages and world Navoi studies. It is natural for the phonetic-grammatical, lexical-semantic system of any language to undergo voluntary and involuntary changes. This regularity is typical for the lexical composition of the language of Navoi's works from the point of view of the result of the influence of the social situation of each period. The research confirms that most of the words found in the thinker's works and related to all word groups have been used since the ancient Turkic period.

The system of pure Turkic words, which is a product of long historical periods, and more precisely, is actively used in Navoi's works and later periods, is a unique language chain. These words are historical in terms of their existence in different periods and in different literary and historical works. Such words are called archaisms, i.e. archaic words, in scientific literature. Archaic words is typical for the vocabulary of any language and is the most important chain of lexical-semantic tools due to its universal and social importance. The language of Navoi's works contains archaic words, which are considered the main vocabulary. Therefore, in the history of the old Uzbek literary language, including in the language of Navoi's works, it is very important to determine the essence, scope, extent and limits of the lexical system, which is called the main vocabulary fund, and also to study the lexicon of Navoi's works.

In Uzbek linguistics, words and terms related to various fields are specially studied, but there are not many perfect, generalized lexicological studies related to Alisher Navoi's work. A comprehensive study of the history of the lexicon of the Uzbek literary language undoubtedly led to a certain degree of solving the task of restoring the spiritual heritage of the Uzbek people in the field of science, social and natural sciences, and determining its unique features. Although scientific, historical and literary sources written in Turkish in the 11th-14th centuries served as the basis for the development of the Uzbek language and its rise to the level of a literary language, in its full formation Sakkokiy, Atoiy, Gadoiy, Yakhniy, Lutfi, Babur, Muhammad Salih, especially Alisher Navoi have great services.

Alisher Navoi visited important cities of the Timurid kingdom, such as Samarkand, Astrobad, and Mashhad. During the journey, the poet stopped in various villages and cities and paid great attention to the climate, ethnic composition, the way of life and economic conditions of the people, as well as the genealogy, clans, language and dialects of the local population. At the same time, he collected the necessary material for his future large-scale works of art. In the works of the poet, lexemes related to various fields are expressed in denotative and figurative meanings. For example, religious-mystical, philosophical, military, social, political, economic terms, personal names, nicknames, names of human body parts, household vocabulary, profession, education vocabulary, food, weather related lexical units, geographical, astronomical terms, zoonyms, phytonyms, words expressing concepts related to mining and mining, sports games, musical, linguistic, literary terms, etc., make up the vocabulary of the poet's works. In his works, Alisher Navoi used the inner possibilities and richness of his native language with great artistry, and he also skillfully used the acquired layer that makes up a significant part of the lexicon of the old Uzbek literary language. Navoi's work, "word" attracts attention due to its wide range of content and logic compared to other literary and linguistic terms. V. Zohidov, A. Hayitmetov, B. Valikho'jayev, and especially A. Rustamov expressed their opinion on the thinker's scientific comments about the word. H. Qudratullayev explains about this in the article entitled "The charm of the Navoi "word" as follows: "The term "word" in Navoi is distinguished by its variety and breadth of meaning. In addition, wherever Navoi uses the word "word", regardless of its meaning, he thinks about literature, language, speech related to it, means of speech, eloquence, morality, etc. [1, 70-71]"

In conclusion, without exaggeration, the place of Alisher Navoi, its literal founder, is incomparable in the formation of the Uzbek literary language and its current state. Poem and prose work of the poet were written at a high artistic, ideological and spiritual level. As a result, a number of dictionaries and grammars were created based on his works. In Turkology and Uzbek linguistics, research was conducted on the lexical-semantic level of the old Uzbek literary language, scientific works, dictionaries, pamphlets, and articles were published. The scope and quantity of studies devoted to the language features of Alisher Navoi's works does not allow to mention them separately. The language lexicon of Navoi's works is a much studied level in Navoi studies. The lexemes used in the text of the poet's works were determined from the point of view of the statistical method, their lexical-semantic, stylistic, linguopoetic properties were studied, research was carried out on the system of military terms. Over the years, the Uzbek people have built many high-quality written monuments. The lexical wealth of the Uzbek language, including the military lexicon, is reflected in these sources created in different periods and conditions. One of the stages of the development of the modern Uzbek literary language, the comprehensive study of the lexicon of the old Uzbek literary language, founded by the thinker Alisher Navoi, has become one of the urgent issues of Uzbek linguistics.

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