



PECULIARITIES OF USING MILITARY TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

The military terminological field, which has its special place and position in the linguo-cultural issues of the language, is simultaneously part of the universal language and a special lexicon with a limited scope of application. Therefore, in this article, the translation of military terms is considered one of the special types of translation, in which the task of military communication is clearly expressed. It is also considered that military terminology differs from other types of translation due to its brevity and extreme clarity, as well as the comprehensible description of the material without figurative-emotional means of expression. In its place, it includes interprofessional communication, in particular, scientific, scientific-technical, legal and medical features.

Keywords: *Special lexicon, military terminology, military symbols, weapons, command, military speech, military knowledge, military art, war, offensive, military strike, Military encyclopedia.*

INTRODUCTION

Special vocabulary occupies a special and important place in the lexical-semantic system of every language. Language is a tool of communication that objectifies thinking activity, exchange of ideas, as well as a system of historically existing sounds, lexical and grammatical tools that help people understand and understand each other in society.

It should be noted that military terminology is one of the most common terminological systems. Its all-round development is inextricably linked with the fact that the military actions that took place in the world and their spheres of influence were an important factor in the lives of different peoples. Therefore, in the history of world civilization, the study of military lexicon is very relevant and important. It also played an important role in the history of the Uzbek people. After all, military terminology is a very old, broad and controversial topic that requires special and detailed research. It covers a wide range of concepts: from types of weapons to military uniforms, from separate parts of military actions, to military symbols (*flag, insignia, musical instruments*), as well as speech features (*orders, instructions*). Therefore, military terms provide detailed information about various aspects of human activity.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Component analysis, classification analysis, hybridization, historical-etymological and structural-semantic analysis, stylistic and statistical analysis, as well as cross-cultural methods were used in the coverage of the topic of this article.

The social structure of society (*positions, titles*), the development of production forces (*types of weapons*), the development of military art (*names of military operations, operations*) and the history of the formation of

military forces (*designation of military units and formations*), the people's attitude towards soldiers (*warriors*) attitudes (*names that describe them*) and the system of educating young people in the spirit of patriotism (*military game names*) and other anthropological names (*components of military terms or related terms covered by components*). Therefore, the scientific description of the military lexicon serves as an important factor in the process of studying the vocabulary of the language, developing linguistic criteria and principles.

It is worth noting that the military terminological field, which has a special place and position in the linguistic and cultural issues of the language, simultaneously belongs to the composition of the national language and a special lexicon with a limited scope of application. Translation of military terms is one of the special types of translation, in which the task of military communication is clearly expressed. Military terminology differs from other types of translation by its brevity and extreme clarity, relatively free of figurative-emotional means of expression. In its place, it includes interprofessional communication, in particular, scientific, scientific-technical, legal and medical features.

Military translation has "military speech" as its object, that is, it arises in a military situation or in the conditions of military communication, special communication. Military speech, in particular, can be considered as a special form of speech communication, characteristic of a certain professional generality, united by the unity of the subject of its activity. Sh. According to Bally, each society tries to create its own "language". Such "creation of words and phrases", says the Swiss linguist, often defines a special need-need in accordance with a specific form of thought existence[1, 114]. The combination of conditions associated with all the persons involved in the creation and maintenance of this form of speech is called the environment. This approach, in turn, creates two rules. Firstly, the need for the form of speech to correspond to the form of existence of thought, and secondly, the uniqueness of the speech of this or that community determines the specific characteristics of its living and working environment. So, in the military sphere, there are various functional-communicative systems: military-official, military-scientific, military-popular, military-historical.

It should be noted that the subject of the military sphere is wars and campaigns. That is, military conflicts are a social danger for society, sometimes for some individuals. It is well known that war determines the continuation of a particular policy through another medium. For society, war is a continuation of life in conditions of mental shock, a series of social restrictions, constant threats, and strict obedience to the laws of the military era. The society involved in the war, in turn, lives in a special environment, participates in it and expresses its opinion in the speech forms accepted in this environment. The specific conditions of this field of communication, the variability of the subject of thoughts in these conditions determine the specific nature of military speech.

Military work is a general term covering the theoretical and practical issues related to the construction, training and implementation of the military forces of the state in times of peace and war, as well as the preparation of the population for it when the threat of war begins. Briefly explained, it is a system of special knowledge, skills and abilities that are given to military personnel and those of military service age to successfully perform their military duty. In some countries (languages), this term is often not expressed in this form, instead the terms *military science*, *military research*, *military knowledge* and *military art* are used.

It is known that the topic of war and military art has found its reflection in the works of thinkers who lived and created in the world, especially in Central Asia, in literary and artistic genres. Many battles in classic literature, issues of military art in documents of state administration reflect a clear picture of the historical process. Firdawsi's "Shahnama" can be cited as one of the masterpieces depicting military actions. It describes the

history of military work and its foundations related to the peoples of Iran and Turan from ancient times to the 10th century. We can find philosophical and linguistic expressions of the ideas of war and peace in the works of Ogahi, Nizami Ganjavi, Saadi Shirozi, Hafiz, Jami, Navoi and other writers and thinkers. This is a clear indication that the theme of war and peace, tranquility and its preservation is an integral part of the spiritual and cultural culture of the peoples of Central Asia.

During the centuries-long historical development of the Uzbek language, some military terms became obsolete and left the lexical fund. In their place, the ancient lexicon enriching the old Uzbek language or terms borrowed from other languages appeared[4, 5].

When it comes to the military terminology of the Uzbek language, H. It is worth noting the importance of Dadaboev's candidate's thesis and the monograph created on its basis[3, 52; 4, 7].

The monograph says: Military lexicon is one of the oldest layers of the Uzbek language and has been used at all stages of its development history. Military terminology, as a layer of the general literary lexicon, reflects the characteristics of the formation of the old Uzbek language in connection with the influence of internal and external factors[3, 43].

The history of the formation and development of the military lexicon in the old Uzbek language can be analyzed in three periods[4, 6]: VII-X centuries - ancient runic inscriptions; XI-XIV centuries - monuments of the old Turkic language; XV-XIX centuries - the age of old Uzbek literary language monuments.

In English, the organizational structure of the military forces, which provides an optimal combination of the amount and types of weapons and military equipment, the composition and number of military units, to support the method of successful conduct of military operations is called *arranging of military forces*. The organizational structure of the military units is based on the mission objective and is determined by the states. In the organizational structure of the military unit, the combination of military administration bodies, main (directly defined) and auxiliary structural elements is its main rule. For example, the organizational structure of a battalion or an equivalent military unit includes a headquarters, military units (unit, units), units of military auxiliary forces, combat and internal supply units (unit, units).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In the current Uzbek military terminology, the headquarters, services and units of a military unit (joint, association) are referred to by the term administration (regiment administration, brigade administration, division administration, etc.). This term is also used to describe the organizational structure of the military forces of foreign countries. For example: the mechanized division of the US Army can have up to 1000 personnel. In addition to the divisional headquarters and its services, the headquarters of such divisions includes a headquarters battalion serving for the headquarters[2, 28].

The historical formation of the US National Guard began in 1648 with the volunteer army of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. In 1916, the Guard was established in its current form, and in 1947, the Air Force of the National Guard was established. Units of the US Guard exist in every state and report to state governors and the president of the country. The National Guard is an organized reserve of the US Armed Forces and Air Force. It can be used by the governor of the state for disaster relief, law enforcement and other purposes. Based on the decision of the US president, the Guard can be used to support the US armed forces and to carry out military operations outside the country [2, 25].

It should be noted that the difference between military units with different names is directly related to the terminology adopted by certain countries. For example: the term *group* referring to the military units of the Special Service of the Armed Forces of Uzbekistan means a platoon-level unit, and in the military units of the US strategic bomber aviation, *a military unit* consisting of several squadrons and considered *a structural unit* of an aviation wing is also called by such a term [3, 76].

CONCLUSION

As can be seen from the given examples, the military terms studied in English and Uzbek languages are used differently in sentences based on their meaning, function and scope of application, as well as linguistic and cultural characteristics. For example, the term *military unit* in the Uzbek language can be an alternative to the term *administration*, as noted above. In English, it is used with terms such as formation, unit, regimentation.

It is worth noting that the specific features of military terminology are determined by the specialty of military work. Military terminology reflects *military work*, *military theory* and *military practice*. Military terms are mainly important for military activities. Because, compared to the general theory, they must be very clear, unambiguous, and equally understandable to all military specialists and servicemen.

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