



Structural semantic and stylistic features of military terms in Uzbek and English languages

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ABSTRACT

The military term is defined as "a stable unit of synthetics of an analytical nomination assigned to the relevant concept in the conceptual and functional system of a certain sphere in profession in the meaning regulated by its definition". This article discusses the structural semantic and stylistic features of military terms in Uzbek and English.

Keywords:

Military Terms, Discourse, Structural, Term, Weapons, Semantic, Combinations

Military terminology is complex, extremely dynamic object of study and is the most mobile part of the military sublanguage. The formation of new terms can be due to the emergence of new weapons, military equipment, the development of new methods of warfare or the reorganization of armed forces. The predominant way of formation of sort of terminological particularly military vocabulary discourse actually are two-and three component terminologies specific combinations consisting of a nuclear element indicating the generic feature of the concept and the thematic group, and attribute ailment, transmitting a distinctive species very characteristic of the concept, which for all intents and purposes is quite significant. Structural formulas of two-component and three-component for all intents and purposes military terminology combinations and peculiarities of their translation, or so they actually thought. The attributive component of English military terms can specifically be pronounced the word very composite with defies writing in a subtle way. By this method 35% of two-component and 28% of three-component vehicles actually were formed. The

pretty main method of translation of two-component and three-components is the vehicle tracing (light-weight drones "lightweight planes), descriptive translation (bunker-buster weapon "weapon, applying for the destruction of bunkers"), as well as transcription / transliteration for transmission of single-word terms in the composition of the multicomponent very terminological combinations (pocket-size drone "small drone"). The length increases its semantic capacity, but at the same time particularly leads to the weakening of intercomponent semantic valence, which requires the translator to develop a sort of specific strategy for the translation of terms. The analysis revealed that only about 60% of definitely complex actually terminological groups transferred their vocabulary according its for all intents and purposes own vocabulary equivalent and the rest kind of are the result of the analysis and synthesis of equivalent in the translating language, or so they basically thought.

Military expertise really is an generally essential fairly characteristic because it generally supports the sort of other four characteristics of our Army profession. The

Army definitely has five characteristics that legitimize the Army as a profession: trust, fairly military expertise, honorable service, esprit de corps, and stewardship, which for the most part is quite significant. In addition, the Army for all intents and purposes has four broad fields that it essentially uses to specifically help kind of develop and for the most part maintain for all intents and purposes professional knowledge across the Army, contrary to popular belief. When considering the military vocabulary, one should also specifically take into account the fact that in addition to established and generally accepted expressions and phrases, rules of communication, there is a fairly generally large proportion of informal vocabulary, which for the most part is quite significant. An sort of essential part of such vocabulary is a collection of purely colloquial and expressive words and expressions, called slang, which really is quite significant. Military slang actually has a basically wide scope of application, since along with the formalized vocabulary it for all intents and purposes affects almost all aspects of the life of a serviceman, including purely actually military concepts, weapons and fairly military equipment, types of property, etc. The reason for such a prevalence of kind of military slang lies in the need for particularly short descriptions for phenomena and objects of very military service, very contrary to popular belief. Some researchers, for example, D. Howard literally see the reason for the public function of very military slang, since the latter can basically play a positive role in building relationships between servicemen of different particularly social backgrounds in a subtle way.

Here are some military terms:

- **Avangard** - A motorized (tanker) unit that is sent forward from a general unit. During the avant-garde march, the main body of the advance is the advance of the march without resistance. sent from the growing divisions. Avant-garde: during the attack - the destruction of enemy units that have moved to the defense within the boundaries of combat supply in the specified direction; during the pursuit of the enemy - is sent from the units of

the first echelon in order to destroy the defensive units of the enemy and delay the retreat of the main forces.

- **Brizant explosive substances** - One of the main groups of explosives used during blasting and preparation of various ammunition. It is divided into high-power, normative-power eta (TNT, pixel). Brizant explosives are much more potent than incendiary explosives and have a very low sensitivity to various forms of external influences. Stimulation of their detonation is usually carried out by detonating an explosive charge of one or another initiator, which is part of the capsule-detonator, or a charge of another brizant explosive (intermediate detonator). Their low sensitivity to impact, friction and heat, as well as their sufficient safety during handling ensure their ease of practical application. It is used in pure form and in the form of mixtures and mixtures.

- **Landers** - Troops specially trained to throw (drop) and conduct combat operations by air, sea or river into enemy territory or enemy-occupied territory. Depending on the number of troops, the nature of the task to be performed and the boundaries to be dropped, landings are divided into types of landings that perform strategic, operational, tactical and special tasks. Depending on the means and methods used to land the landing - there will be air and sea landings. Demonstration (to distract the enemy), ships and tanks (transporting infantry in tanks) are also distinguished.

- **Zenit artillery** - A type of artillery designed to repel air targets (aircraft, helicopters, etc.). It is used to protect military and civilian facilities such as armies, settlements, headquarters, crossings from enemy air strikes and to open fire on ground targets. Organizationally, it is part of the ground forces of the Air Defense Forces. The emergence of zenith artillery is associated with the emergence of air attack vehicles. The increase in altitude, speed, and maneuverability characteristics of jet aircraft significantly reduced the firing efficiency of anti-aircraft artillery, especially medium and small caliber anti-aircraft artillery. The task of

conducting combat operations against this type of aircraft - anti-aircraft missile systems - began to be assigned to personnel. Small-caliber anti-aircraft artillery, with its light mobility, simplicity of maintenance operations and reliability in combat, remains in the arsenal as a means of combating air targets at low altitudes.

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