



The emergence of Gallicism in military terminology in the English and the Uzbek languages

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ABSTRACT

The present article focuses on the history of the emergence of military terms such as Gallicism that were borrowed from French to English and Uzbek as a result of various armed conflicts and military contacts throughout certain historical periods. In particular, the influence of Gallicism enriched lexical units of the receiving language, especially in the sphere of military vocabulary for words describing military terms as well as military ranks. Different loanwords from old French, middle French, and modern French are reviewed and analyzed. The paper concludes by emphasizing that borrowing French words is a dynamic linguistic phenomenon that plays a key role in the evolution of English and Uzbek military terms and slang phrases.

Keywords:

Military Vocabulary, Military Terms, Gallicism, Loanwords, Assimilation, Transliteration, Transcription, Tracing Paper.

Language history is one of the most fascinating fields of study, to the point that no one could devote their entire lives to unraveling the mysteries of this one-of-a-kind vehicle that has aided in the construction of our societies from antiquity. Both oral and written languages have not only affected the full history of humanity but also altered over time. Every language changes in different ways, therefore their histories are different and distinctive. They have experienced significant semantic, morphological, and syntactic modifications.

It is impossible to imagine a language without borrowings from other languages. Borrowed lexical units can make up a large part of the entire vocabulary in some languages. Borrowing words or Gallicism from other languages has happened, is happening, and will happen at all times and in the languages of all peoples. According to Oxford Dictionary (2022), Gallicism is described as a French idiom, especially one adopted by the speakers of another language. In fact, it is a loanword or

phrase borrowed from French as well as used in English. The process of borrowing words is a normal phenomenon, and in certain historical periods even inevitable. Mastering a foreign language vocabulary enriches the vocabulary of the receiving language. Borrowings are appeared not only as a result of relations between nations and states but also due to semantics attached to the word, regardless of whether it is an international term.

Throughout history, the Uzbek people have interacted with various ethnic groups. These contacts have had a significant impact on the Uzbek language. As a result of the interaction, the Uzbek language's vocabulary has increased due to economic, political, and cultural ties. The reason for this, of course, goes back to historical processes. For example, the assimilation of their international words into the Uzbek language under the influence of many nations (Iran, Macedonia, the Hephthalites, the Turkish Khanate) who invaded our country in the period up to the 7th century past tense) and its practical application

among the population. The period after the 7th century was a time of direct Arab invasion and domination, and the influence of the Arabic language on our language, and the assimilation of new words. Since the second half of the 19th century, Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, has become a colony of Tsarist Russia. They have mastered it.

The introduction of words from Russian into Uzbek includes two historical periods:

1. The period from the second half of the XIX century to the beginning of the XX century.
2. The period after 1917.

Russian is taught in two main ways: orally (the process of communication between the various professions and the local population) and in writing (the process of newspapers, magazines, and books, correspondence).

In Uzbek lexicon Gallicism appeared as a result of the annexation of Central Asia to Russia in the XIX-XX centuries, Russian and European words entered the Uzbek Language. Uzbek lexicon is regularly updated with internal and external sources. Words entered from Russian and other languages through the Russian language are used in socio-political life, industry, agriculture, science, technology, medicine, art, trade, sports, and military, with almost unchanged phonetic aspects. They are considered to be international words. This occurred and occurs due to migration, tourism growth, globalization as well as military conflicts. Uzbek and English military ranks also came from French, such as **corporal-капрал** (from Middle French "caporal"), **sergeant - сержант** (from Old French "sergeant"), **lieutenant-лейтенант** (from Middle French "lieutenant"), **captain-капитан** (from Middle French "capitaine"), **major-майор** (from Middle French "major"), **general-генерал** (from Old French "general").

So, in the English language, many words came from Ancient Rome, Greece, Italy, Spain, and Germany. Along with Latin, French has had a significant impact on the English language. In other words, around 29% of English terms have a French root (Fikenstaedt & Wolff, 1973, p 20). In fact, many of them assimilated and acquired a completely British look. Others,

despite their resemblance, sound according to English pronunciation standards.

The emergence of the English language in the territory of the British Isles is directly related to the German occupation of antiquity. As a result of the Christianization of the country, this language was enriched with words borrowed from Latin and Greek. Later, the Anglo-Saxons defended their borders from the Scandinavian invasion, and in the Middle Ages they could not withstand the pressure of the Norman armies led by William, which led to a significant change in English under the influence of the French. It was a moment when England had a new speaking king and new French-speaking nobility. As it is known, throughout certain historical periods, the language whose native country dominates in economic and cultural elements, or where key historical events occur, has the most influence on other languages (Gotlan & Yu. A, 2013). Since the conquering of England by William the Conqueror in 1066, French words have made their way into the English lexicon. As a result of military conflicts and history between England and France, a lot of loanwords from French to English have emerged in the English lexicon. The lexicon gradually acquires main features such as pronunciation through contact with the speakers of receiving language. For example, borrowings of French military terms involve the words

-**army** (from Old French "armee"), **cavalry** (from Middle French "cavalerie"), **reconnaissance** (from Middle French "reconnaissance"), **artillery** (from Old French "artillerie), **sortie** (from Middle French "sortie"), **formation** (from Old French "formacion"), **squad** (from Middle French "escouade"), **platoon** (from Middle French "plauton"), **company** (from Old French "compaignie"), **squadron** (from Middle French "escadron"), **battalion** (from Middle French "bataillon"), **regiment** (from Middle French "regement"), **brigade** (from Middle French brigade), **corps** (from Old French "corps"), **lieutenant colonel** (from French "lieutenant colonel"), **colonel** (from Middle French "coronel"), **lieutenant general** (from Middle French "lieutenant-general").

Borrowing as one of the sources of replenishment of Uzbek and English military terminology is carried out in the following ways: **transliteration:** *танкер (tanker), рейдер (raider), дрейфт (drift), револьвер (revolver), антимилитаризм (antimilitarism)*; **transcription:** *снайпер (sniper), дедвейт (deadweight), шквал (squall)*, etc.; **tracing paper:** Cold War (Совуқ уруш), UN peacekeeping missions (Бирлашган Миллатлар Ташкилоти тинчликпарвар миссиялар), military operations in conditions in the absence of war (урушдан ташқари ҳарбий ҳаракатлар), the concept of "dominant maneuver" (хукмрон маневр), etc.

Borrowing French words is a dynamic linguistic phenomenon that plays a key role in the evolution of English and Uzbek military terms and slang phrases. In fact, conflicts and military actions refer to the propitious study of foreign language borrowings.

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