



FUNCTIONAL AND SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF MILITARY TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Kurganov Anvarjon Mukhtorovich

Head of the Department of Uzbek and Foreign Languages of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, (PhD), associate professor

Abstract: This article describes the process of entrance of military terms into linguistics and lexicography. Semantic and lexical features of the terms, the scientific views of the scientific is reflected in the using of the words. Terminological dictionary, which defines the scientific approaches such as determination of the terminological meaning of the words.

Keywords: Process, entrance, linguistics, lexicography, Semantic and lexical features, terminology, scientific, terminological, approach, determination, meaning of the words.

In world linguistics, a number of problems aimed at determining the lexical-semantic production related to professional language units in field terminology have been the object of scientific research. Today, learning the language of the professional field has reached a new level.

However, the types of coordination of professional language units by topic or other small software description tools and their specific features, specific features and functions are still waiting for their solution. In this regard, since the first days of independence in this field, the linguists of Uzbekistan have been responsible for the study of language units related to the profession and the field. A number of tasks were assigned to systematize terms, as well as to create special field dictionaries. Today, when military terminology is just entering the stage of formation and development in our country, attention is being paid to the study of military terminology in English, Russian and other languages. In general, in the process of expressing a military object by means of proper nouns, the following subclasses of language units related to the military profession can be distinguished:

Military terminology is characterized by its own structural and lexical-semantic features. In English, the system of military terminology is characterized by the dominance of certain structural models. As can be seen from the analyzed materials, English military professionalisms are expressed in nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbial phrases. Quantitatively, military terms are mainly represented by nouns and verbs. In terms of percentage, substantive terms and phrases make up 70%, verb terms and phrases make up 20%, and the rest are adjectival and ad-verbal terms and phrases. Also, special dictionaries of the military lexicon contain many abbreviations consisting of syllabic abbreviations.

At the current stage of the development of military technologies, defense occupies a special place in the production of new equipment, this demand continues. In this field of activity, against the background of the strengthening of cooperation with foreign countries, the exchange of technical information is being established, documents for the export of manufactured equipment are being formalized, and the volume of direct communication at business meetings is increasing. There are open relations, professional dialogues are developing, the number of interstate military competitions is increasing, where the main role is played by the English language, a means of international information exchange.

With the rapid development of military technology, the importance of military terminology is

increasing, and adequate understanding by the participants of the communication process is a prerequisite for effective communication. Military terminology is one of the rapidly developing components of the lexical structure of the languages of developed countries.

A study of military periodicals of recent years provides rich material for their study. In the speech of specialists there are many terminological innovations that have not yet received vocabulary fixation³. The active process taking place in the military field gives rise to less intensive processes of development of the system of terms operating within it, the study of which seems very urgent.

The relevance of this article is that special terms are the most rapidly developing part of the vocabulary of the language and play a very important role in modern society. It is manifested in research and acquired knowledge in specialized fields. Each special field of knowledge or activity develops its own linguistic apparatus, which serves the purposes of naming concepts and their understanding, and demonstrating them in the process of communication⁴. Modern terminology has undergone certain changes in the field of its lexical and semantic structure, and since the publication of the "English-Russian Car Armored Dictionary" in 1961, its volume has increased significantly.

Despite the publication of a number of general military dictionaries, the only guide to Uzbek military terminology does not reflect its current state, which requires detailed linguistic research. The problems of decoding and searching for Uzbek equivalents of military vehicles and tank building language terms are of particular importance.

The study of scientific works on the problems of translation of English military terminology, the principles of standardization and classification of military terminology will help to determine the specific scope of the language of equipment construction and the role and functions of the Armed Forces as one of the important elements in the system of the military industrial complex. defines. Based on the principles of rational classification and taxonomy, as well as the technical translation of the term "technique" with the help of lexical and semantic analysis.

Sources and extralinguistic features of the emergence of terms in the field of military terms are determined. To achieve this goal, the method of etymological analysis and comparative study of the terminology system in the field of military vehicles in both Uzbek and English and the scientific study of language phenomena.

It is used in terms of the historical development of the Armed Forces. The use of a large number of terminological combinations in Uzbek military terminology makes it necessary to comprehensively study the entire terminological system in order to solve urgent linguistic problems.

Although research in the field of military terminology is widely covered in the works of local linguists, there are sufficient foreign sources. It should be noted that foreign literature is mainly intended for information and includes dictionaries and encyclopedic publications. Despite various aspects of the study of military terminology, to our knowledge, there is no complete study of the language of military consAny language has systems known as speech styles or functional styles. Styles are the richness and diversity of any language. Learning the basic techniques in English and Uzbek will seriously enrich your understanding of the language and help you learn it. In the process of language learning, reading texts belongs to various functional styles: conversational, artistic, scientific, journalistic (popular), official styles.

Functional language styles are a system of interrelated languages that serve a specific purpose of communication. A functional style serves as a product of an absolute task organized by the sender of the message. Functional styles are often found in the literary part of the language. Although all functional styles are in a unique way, various features are interrelated as a system, despite the fact that language is the main feature of a group of communication tools, it will not be enough to determine the desired functional style. truction and vehicles.

Each functional style depends on a stable system at the stage of development of the literary language, but it sometimes changes frequently as it passes from one period to the next. Therefore, the functional styles of the language are considered a historical series (category). Examples are enough to prove this concept. Consequently, the poetry (artistic) style of the functional style began to function as an independent style in the second half of the 16th century; newspaper style is separated from journalistic style; Like other functional styles, the style of speaking has undergone significant changes.

The development of each style is predetermined by changes in the norms of the standard English and

Uzbek languages. Changes in social conditions, scientific progress, and the development of cultural life have a great influence on this. The traditionally distinguished functional styles — scientific (popular science), formal, journalistic (popular), colloquial, artistic — are language subsystems, each of which is unique at five main levels: phonetic, morphological, lexical, syntactic and text structure features.

Functional styles are distinguished by the possibility or not of the use of certain elements and structures, as well as their communication systems. For example, phonetic tools are important for the style of speaking: compliance with pronunciation standards, wide use of intonation; for the scientific method - syntactic: clear syntactic structure, direct order of words, wide use of words, wide use of various specific and specific systems, at the text level : logical, clear presentation structure (newspaper or magazine article). The text of the official style is characterized by the presence of special terms (commercial, legal, etc.), stamps, specialized foreign expressions, abbreviations, mixed words, absence of figurative means at the lexical level; at the syntactic level - complex structures are formed by the wide use of sentences in the passive tense of the verb.

Functional styles are found in written and spoken form. The speech style is characterized by the presence of short sentences, two-syllable words, phonetic and syntactic abbreviations. Artistic style combines three sub-styles: poetic style of language, emotional (artistic) prose style and dramatic style. There are common characteristics for each of these sub-styles and for individual sub-styles as well. Literary texts also have a number of difficulties, because they combine logical-intellectual information with figurative-emotional information.

Functional language styles are a system of interrelated languages that serve a specific purpose of communication. A functional style serves as a product of an absolute task organized by the sender of the message. Functional styles are often found in the literary part of the language. Although all functional styles are in a unique way, various features are interrelated as a system, despite the fact that language is the main feature of a group of communication tools, it will not be enough to determine the desired functional style.

Each functional style depends on a stable system at the stage of development of the literary language, but it sometimes changes frequently as it passes from one period to the next. Therefore, the functional styles of the language are considered a historical series (category). Examples are enough to prove this concept. Consequently, the poetry (artistic) style of the functional style began to function as an independent style in the second half of the 16th century; newspaper style is separated from journalistic style; Like other functional styles, the style of speaking has undergone significant changes.

References:

1. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Critical analysis, strict order, discipline and personal responsibility should be the daily rule of activity of every leader. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2017
2. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the State Language", adopted in a new version on December 21, 1995
3. Decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On further development of the higher education system".
4. Ismailov G'. Semantic formation of terms in the terminological system of the Uzbek language. Filol.fan.nomz.diss.avtoref.-Tashkent, 2011.
5. Isaev R.R. Strukturnyy lingvokulturologicheskiy aspekty formirovaniya otraslivoy terminosistemy (na materialy voenno-tekhnicheskoy terminologii sovremennogo persidskogo zyzyka) - M.: 2013. diss. sugar elephant nauk - s. 23
6. Grinev-Grinevich, S.V. Terminology: textbook, manual for students of higher education institutions/ Academy, 2008 - 304p.