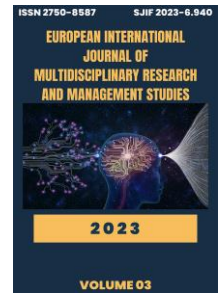


**EUROPEAN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY  
RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES**

**VOLUME03 ISSUE12**

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55640/eijmrms-03-12-26>

Pages: 149-152



**ORGANIZATION OF MILITARY STUDIES IN UZBEK LINGUISTICS**

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**ABOUT ARTICLE**

**Key words:** Morphological method, morphological-syntactic method, lexical-semantic method, lexical-syntactic method.

**Received:** 06.12.2023

**Accepted:** 11.12.2023

**Published:** 16.12.2023

**Abstract:** The article deals with a comparative analysis of military terms in English and Uzbek languages. The purpose of this article is a comparative analysis of military terminology in the English and Uzbek languages, which allows not only to compare the Uzbek-speaking and Englishspeaking military terms, but also to highlight their main specific features.

**INTRODUCTION**

Today, issues related to the study of the specifics of military terminology in a comparative aspect (based on the material of different languages) are acquiring more and more relevance. This is due to a number of factors: first, the need for a deeper study of derivational, semasiological, and structural features of military terminology; secondly, the importance of the study of terminology in the framework of comparative analysis, which allows us to consider terminology as an ordered system that corresponds to the current level of development of science and meets the trends of modern research aimed at analyzing linguistic phenomena not in isolation, but in close interaction with many other spheres of knowledge (military business, history, political science, etc.) [8]; and, thirdly, insufficient scientific elaboration of issues and, accordingly, recognition of the need for a comprehensive analysis. Of particular scientific interest in the study of military terminology is the English language, since it is the most important means of expanding foreign relations of countries, updating international professional communication and intensive development of professional communication in English [5].

In addition, the ongoing paradigm shift in translation studies (which are becoming more and more anthropocentric and, therefore, interdisciplinary [10]), leads to a qualitative change in the translation

of English military terminology. The translation becomes more meaningful and capacious; begins to absorb knowledge associated not only with the structural and derivational features of terms, but also with a wide range of ideas about the "human factor", about various spheres and problems, as well as about social, intercultural, political, historical and other phenomena displayed (one way or another) in term formation [3]. This, naturally, raises the issues of the specifics of military terminology in a comparative aspect (based on the material of the Russian and English languages) among the most urgent. Characterizing the degree of scientific elaboration, it should be noted that these issues have been actively studied by many domestic and foreign authors. In particular, the works of K.Ya. Averbukh, M.N. Volodina, S.V. Grinev-Grinevich, D.A. Kozhanova, A.V. Superanskaya, N.M. Shansky and others. The specificity of the formation of English terminology is investigated in the works of S.N. Gorelikova, D.F. Kayumova, A.I. Shaydullina and others. Comparative analysis of terminology (including military) in languages is given in the works of M.A. Lazareva, N.M. Razinkina, E.A. Ryabova, A.D. Samigullina and others.

However, from the point of view of a comprehensive analysis, the specificity of military terminology in a comparative aspect (based on the material of the Russian and English languages) has not been fully considered, which leads to a number of difficulties at the level of determining the approaches and methods of studying these issues. So, at the moment there are many definitions of the term "term". For example, according to O.S. Akhmanova, a term is a word or phrase of a special (scientific, technical, etc.) language that is created (adopted, borrowed, etc.) for the purpose of accurately expressing special concepts and designating special objects and objects [1]. T.L. Kandelaki believes that the term is a word or "lexicalized phrase", which requires the construction of a definition to determine its meaning in the corresponding system of concepts [13]. V.P. Danilenko understands a term as a word or phrase of a special sphere of use, which is the name of a scientific or production-technological concept and which has a definition [2]. As S.V. Grinev-Grinevich, a term is a special nominative lexical unit of a specific language, which is used for the exact naming of special concepts [4]. These definitions reflect the main features of a "term" (its form, affiliation, the presence of a definition, the relationship of a term with a concept, consistency, etc.), and also generally allow us to consider it from one side or another. Of particular interest is the monograph by L.A. Manerko "The language of modern technology: core and periphery" [7], in which the author proposes to consider the term in the context of the "language of technology", i.e. a special sphere of functioning of the national language. At the same time, the "language of technology" is associated with the concept of functional style (functional stylistics) and is an integral part of the entire language. The author notes that the term of the language of technology, in turn, is characterized by "high information content, consistency, consistency of presentation, clarity of

formulations and clarity of expression of thought” [7]. Also L.A. Manerko singles out phrases in general and substantive phrases, which are special units of the language of technology (in particular, in English). According to the author, complex structural substantive phrases in the language of technology are cognitive-discursive formations (within the framework of the cognitive-discursive paradigm) that are formed as a result of categorizing human activity and are simultaneously related to “cognition and discourse” [7]. Of course, terms are inextricably linked to the scope of their operation. Terminology is the main specificity of the vocabulary of the language of science or a certain specialty, it is the most informative part of it [10]. In particular, the importance of military terminology today can hardly be overestimated. There are a large number of areas and directions related to military affairs, respectively, and using military terminology, and all of them are of particular interest from the point of view of the implementation (education, use, etc.) of this kind of terminology in the language. The main feature that distinguishes the military term from all other types of nominations is its connection with military scientific concepts [5]. Since the formation of the term, according to V.M. Leichik, is carried out on the basis of subject knowledge of that sphere, the concepts of which can be interpreted as terms [6], respectively, the linguistic status of a military term is confirmed by the influence of the military branch of knowledge. Military affairs today play a special role in international relations; it is not only a professional human activity, but also an element of the cultural, political, economic life of a country, an integral element of the traditions and self-consciousness of the people. It is no coincidence that the problem of war and peaceful coexistence of different countries is in the center of attention of specialists in various scientific fields. For linguists, the language of military affairs, in particular, its terminology, is of particular interest.

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