



FUNCTIONAL AND SEMANTIC ANALYSES OF MILITARY TERMS

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: June, 15 th 2022	This article describes theoretical, functional and semantic analyses of military terms. Semantic and lexical features of the term, 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.
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For a military translator, a thorough knowledge of military terms is a must. All military texts abound with special military and technical terms, abbreviations and idioms. Many of these terms and definitions can be varied, meaning they can have many different interpretations depending on the context. (For example, for unit and command words: Unit:1) Any military element whose structure is determined by the competent authority. 2) Title of the organization or group division within the working group, etc. Command: 1) Authority exercised by the commander of the armed forces over subordinates according to rank. 2) an order issued by the commander, 3) a unit / units, an organization or an area under the command of a person, etc.). There are differences in armies. The latter is mainly observed in career titles. (eg the British rank of field marshal. Some countries use the title field marshal, while others may use field marshal general). NATO has agreed on common standards for level translation in its STANAG 2116 document.

There may also be cases where it is necessary to translate idiomatic military expressions and slang. In this case, one must rely on the dictionary as well as one's own skills. A sentence like "Drill sergeants smoked (or obeyed) the call" might give a translator unaccustomed to military jargon a headache, otherwise anyone would have thought that ass-kicking meant the bottom of the PRC. -25/77 radio antenna?

In addition to the wide terminology, military translation also has one characteristic: its clarity and laconism in the absence of figurative and emotional expression. It requires experience and skill, as well as a deep knowledge of the mother tongue. The translator must be familiar with the organizational structure of the armies of the respective foreign countries, their strategy and tactics, armament and defense techniques.

Because some military exercises and operations are internalized and global in nature, it is important that military knowledge (as well as military language) does not leave its shell. The military field requires knowledge of world military structures. Therefore, a competent translation in this field is very important. In addition to modern literature, it is also useful to translate classic books on war into one's own language, as these masterpieces provide a history of the development of modern military art and may even contribute to modern tactics.

Many words belonging to one group of the military vocabulary can lose their characteristics and, conversely, acquire characteristics of another group. For example, words such as mess, pillbox, silo, dud, which once referred to military jargon, that is, elements of the military vocabulary with an emotional color, have become charter terms.

Changes in the structure of the military vocabulary, especially its constant addition, loss of a number of words, changes in meaning are closely related to the continuous development of the general conditions of the armed forces.

The concept of the term comes from the Latin terminus and is translated as limit, end. The main difference between a terminological dictionary and a terminological dictionary is its maximum abstraction, specificity, internationality, consistency and semantics. Thus, a term is a word or phrase given to a certain concept in the system of concepts of a certain field of science or technology.

V.N. Shevchuk defines military terminology as follows: "an orderly collection of military language terms reflecting the conceptual apparatus of military science and in a broader sense. It is related to military affairs and forms and methods of war, issues of strategic use of armed forces, as well as issues of operational-tactical use of large structures. Units, units and divisions, their organization, weapons and technical equipment »

Military terms can be classified as follows:

In connection with the reorganization of the structures of ground troops and high command bodies, many new terms appeared (strike command "strike command"; field support command "army rear command"; divisional base "general organizational elements" divisions, divisional base"; logistics operations center "reorganization of the center").

Military translation is a special linguistic discipline due to the high demands placed on the quality and accuracy of the translation, and errors, at best, lead to an arbitrary and subjective interpretation of the text, and at worst, they can cost someone their life or have serious consequences. material costs.

Thus, using the systematic organization and structural analysis of various types of military terminology, determining the hierarchical relationship of terms, their types and genders, and entering the entire depth of the defined concept will help to correctly translate a certain term. But this is not the only way to find terminological equivalents.

Most of the military terms are recorded in military and technical bilingual dictionaries, which can be of great help to the military translator. But dictionaries cannot fully satisfy the needs of the common man, because military terms are constantly evolving, new military concepts and, therefore, new terms appear. To overcome this difficulty, the translator must acquire a certain way of working with new terminology. When translating military terms, first of all, the consistency of the military vocabulary should be taken into account. This clearly indicates the field of application of the term, within which it is necessary to search for its equivalent correspondence based on knowledge of military affairs and the military terminology of the target language.

It is worth noting that military students consider interpretation very important or important in orders, presentations, briefings and training. Although, they find these listening situations very difficult on the job, they still know the importance of their servicemen. However, there are some cases of translation for which it is relevant or irrelevant. So, it is eavesdropping on patrol, listening to radio communications, military-civilian radio stations or telephone conversations. In fact, there are similar situations in which it is very difficult to wait for the patrol. Therefore, we can say that some listening situations that are difficult for military students are classified by them as not important. In a sense, they try to avoid such situations, they do not use listening at all, or moreover, they tend not to be a part of these situations unless they have to.

The army is one of the most important social institutions in many countries of the world today. Therefore, there is a need to study military topics in a comprehensive manner. Currently, the profession of military interpreter is relevant. According to the current foreign language program, the foreign language communicative competence of a graduate of a military higher education institution implies mastering a foreign language as a secondary means of written and oral communication in the field of military professional activity.

When dealing with military texts, you may come across complex military terms. To make an adequate translation, you need to know various scientific and technical terms. The main differences between military supplies include:

- * variable-stable and constant expressions specific to this field
- * a lot of nomenclature, symbols, abbreviations (abbreviations)
- * technical specifications of equipment, special equipment

The saturation of specialized military terminology is a characteristic of military materials. Military materials usually include military-artistic materials, military-publicistic and military-political materials, military-scientific and military-technical materials, military command documents (various military documents). It is customary to refer to military materials as scientific and technical materials and control documents related to the life and activities of troops and military institutions of the armed forces. Military fiction, military journalism, and military-political materials are exclusively military in their purpose and subject matter, and have characteristics common to all socio-political, journalistic, and artistic texts.

The main difficulties in translating abbreviations:

1) almost all parts of speech are shortened, for example: nouns (Co - company), adjectives (prim - main), verbs (atch - attachment), adverbs (SW - southwest), prefixes (w / o - without), can be difficult to interpret;

2) non-observance of official rules, the order of writing abbreviations: with capital and small letters, with dots and without dots, together and separately, with a decimal point or ligature;

3) abbreviations can appear in different syntactic tasks in a sentence, taking the appropriate morphological design according to the rules of English grammar, that is, they take the plural ending, the possessive form, the past tense form. , attaching affixes, formalized with an article;

4) semantic changes of the meaning of abbreviations with the meaning of the full form, for example, Military police - military police and deputy - military police; The Women's Army Corps is the women's auxiliary of the ground forces

service, and DAK is a soldier of the women's auxiliary service of the ground forces.

1) Translating the full form is the most common way to translate abbreviations.

Examples: SEO (Sniper Employment Officer) - sniper employment officer; Port Arms Weapons Inspection.

2) Lexical-semantic substitutions are also often used when translating abbreviations and acronyms.

HALO (High Height, Low Opening) - long jump;

MRE (Meal, ready meal) - dry ration (dry ration).

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