



DICTIONARY CLASSIFICATION OF MILITARY TERMS

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 10 th June 2022 Accepted: 10 th July 2022 Published: 11 th August 2022	This article discusses the practical importance of modern pedagogical technologies in increasing the vocabulary of military students at the expense of terms. In order to improve the quality of education in military educational institutions, teaching at a high level, at the scientific and pedagogical level, the appropriate use of problematic options in lectures, interesting organization of all lessons in the form of questions and answers. 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.
Keywords: Science, Military Terms, Military-Publicistic And Military-Political Materials, Military-Scientific And Military-Technical Materials, Military Command Documents	

1. INTRODUCTION

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.

2.PURPOSE OF THE ARTICLE

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 translator, 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 look 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

3. CONCLUSION

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.

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