

PalArch's Journal of Archaeology
of Egypt / Egyptology

MILITARY RHETORIC IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

Bekhzod Rakhmankulovich Sultanov,¹
Ashirali Suyunovich Rashidov,²
Shavkat Abdumuratovich Kuziev,³

*Head of department "English Language and Literature", Gulistan State University,
Gulistan, Uzbekistan.¹*

*Senior lecturer of department "English Language and Literature", Gulistan State
University, Gulistan, Uzbekistan.²*

*Lecturer department "English Language and Literature", Gulistan State University,
Gulistan, Uzbekistan.³*

**Bekhzod Rakhmankulovich Sultanov,¹, Ashirali Suyunovich Rashidov,², Shavkat
Abdumuratovich Kuziev,³: Military Rhetoric In Uzbek And English Languages--
Palarch's Journal Of Archaeology Of Egypt/Egyptology 17(6). ISSN 1567-214x
Keywords: English, military, languages, professional communication, rhetoric, Uzbek.**

ABSTRACT

This research provides a comparative analysis of military terminology in the English and Uzbek languages, which allows not only to compare Uzbek-speaking and English-speaking military terms, but also to highlight their main specific features in rhetoric.

INTRODUCTION

Language is a major social weapon that forms social currents on a nation-wide scale, preserves and transmits the culture, traditions, and social consciousness of a community that speaks the same language, thereby creating the basis for the emergence of nations. When language is used as the main symbol of a nation, it can be observed from two sides "from the inside" and "from the outside". When you look at it as a process that happens "from within," the language is ethnic turns out to be one of the important factors in mutual integration.

Nowadays, issues related to the study of the specifics of military terminology in a comparative aspect are becoming increasingly relevant. Conducted research leading scientists of our country Abduazizov A.A., Yusupov O. Q., Ashurova D.U., Berdiyborov H., Rasulov R., Rakhmatullaev Sh. and others.

This is due to a number of factors: firstly, the need for a more in-depth study of word-formation, semasiology, and also structural features of military terminology; secondly, the importance of researching terminology in the framework of comparative analysis, which allows us to consider

terminology as an ordered system that corresponds to the modern 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 areas of knowledge (military business, history, political science, etc. and, thirdly, insufficient scientific elaboration of issues and, accordingly, recognition of the need for a comprehensive analysis.

Particular scientific interest in the study of military terminology is the English language, since it is the most important means of expanding the external relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan with foreign countries, updating international professional communication and intensive development of professional communication in English. Moreover, the ongoing paradigm shifts in translation studies (which are becoming more and more anthropocentric and, in this regard, interdisciplinary, leads to a qualitative change in the translation of English military terminology. Translation becomes more meaningful and capacious; it begins to absorb knowledge related not only with the structural and word-forming features of the 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 that are reflected (in one way or another) in term formation. This, of course, puts the specifics of military terminology in the comparative in a number of the most relevant.

METHODS OF RESEARCH

Characterizing the degree of scientific development, it should be noted that these issues have been actively investigated by many domestic and foreign authors. However, from the point of view of a comprehensive analysis, the specificity of military terminology in the comparative aspect is not considered fully enough, which leads to a number of difficulties at the level of determining approaches and methods for studying these issues.

So, at the moment there are many definitions of the concept of "term". For example, in the opinion of Abduazizov A.A., the term is a word or phrase of a special language that is created (in order to accurately express special concepts and designate special objects and objects.

Yusupov O. Q. believes that the term is a word or a lexical phrase that requires the construction of a definition to determine its meaning in the corresponding system of concepts. Rasulov R. by the term refers to a word or phrase in a special sphere of use, which is the name of a scientific or industrial-technological concept and which has a definition. As noted by Rakhmatullaev Sh., The term is a special nominative lexical unit of a specific language, which is used for the exact naming of special concepts. These definitions reflect the main features of the "term", its form, belonging, definition, correlation of the term with the concept, systematic nature, and also allow us to consider it from one side or the other.

Of particular interest is the monograph Berdiyev H. The language of modern technology: the core and periphery, in which the author proposes to consider the term in the context of the language of technology, i.e. special sphere of functioning of the national language. Moreover, the language of technology is associated with the concept of a functional style and is an integral part of the whole 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 wording and clarity of expression of thought." Berdiyev H. also distinguishes phrases in general and substantive phrases, which are special units of the language of technology. 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 related simultaneously to "cognition and discourse".

Obviously, the terms are inextricably linked with the scope of their functioning. Terminology is the main specifics of the vocabulary of the language of science or a particular specialty; it is its most informative part. In particular, the importance of military terminology today is difficult to overestimate. There are a large number of areas and areas related to military affairs, respectively, and using military terminology, and all of them are of particular interest from the point of view of implementing this kind of terminology in the language. The main feature that distinguishes a military term from all other types of nominations is its connection with military scientific concepts. Since the formation of the term, according to Ashurova D.U., is carried out on the basis of subject knowledge of the field, the concepts of which can be interpreted as terms, respectively, the linguistic status of the military term is confirmed by the influence of the military branch of knowledge.

Military affairs today play a special role for 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 accident 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.

Based on the concept of the term as a special nominative lexical unit of a specific language, which is used for the exact naming of special concepts, it can be assumed that military terms are special words, phrases, professionalisms, etc., limited by the scope and subject matter, in this case the military sphere.

It is very difficult to draw clear boundaries of the concept of "military term," since the scope of the operation of military terminology is quite wide, and numerous commonly used terms in it have a special, narrower meaning. For example, according to Ashurova D.U., military terminology includes stable units of synthetic or analytical nominations assigned to the corresponding concepts in the conceptual and functional system of certain areas of the military profession in the values regulated by its definition. However, one should not be limited only to military affairs, since within this vast area there are many branches that must be considered as various independent areas of knowledge or activity. In this regard, it is advisable to distinguish the following groups of military terminology:

- military-political terminology;
- military diplomatic terminology;
- military-technical terminology.

The terms of these groups are commonly used by professionals who are associated with the field of the armed forces, i.e. military personnel, politicians, political and military observers, media workers, organizers of various events, government officials in the field of the armed forces, etc. It should be noted that the linguistic units used by soldiers in colloquial speech play an equally important role, along with official, stylistically neutral terminology. They form a separate group of items - professionalism, such concepts are very often found in the media.

Military units can also include linguistic units, which, although they do not indicate military concepts, are used exclusively in the military environment, and in general use are little known.

For example, in the Uzbek comic language: pinwheel - helicopter, zelenka - forest belt, fist - tank; in English: boondocks - jungle, behavior report - writing home, side arms - cutlery, etc. Military terminology also includes emotionally colored vocabulary, which, as a rule, consists of stylistic synonyms corresponding to military terminology. For example, in English, the words doughboy and infantryman mean "infantryman." It should be noted that a change in the composition of military terminology, especially its continuous replenishment, the loss of a number of language units, the transformation of meanings, etc., are closely interconnected with the constant development and formation of general conditions for the activity of the armed forces.

Among the main areas of functioning of military terminology in modern Uzbek and English, we can distinguish:

- terms covering the field of development of new weapons. For example, in the Uzbek language: a radioactive shell, modern launch vehicles; intercontinental ballistic missile; in English: wire-guarded missile - guided missile, laser range finder - laser range finder, rocket-assisted projectile - active rocket;

- terms related to the modification of certain fundamentally important provisions relating to tactics and military-operational art.

For example, in the Uzbek language: aviation escort of troops, nuclear deterrence, aerospace defense; in English: electronic countermeasures

- electronic resistance, embargo - blockade, ban, guerilla war - guerrilla warfare, etc. ;

- terms related to the reorganization of the formations of the ground forces and the higher authorities. For example, in the Uzbek language: acoustic base, military infrastructure, observation log; in English: logistics operations center - rear control center, besiege - besiege, overlay, bivouac - overnight, rest, etc.

From a linguistic point of view, military terms can be classified by structure (number of components), so the following groups of terms are distinguished:

- terms-words (this group includes both simple one-word terms and complex terms that are formed by adding up the basics and which are written together or through a hyphen). For example, in the Uzbek language, rearguard, beacon, arquebusier. In English, activator-activator, bombardment-bombardment, cockpit-cockpit;

- terms-phrases (this group includes compound or multicomponent terms that have structural and semantic unity and represent a dissected

termination nomination. For example, in Uzbek, an aerospace bank, cable reinforcement, armored tower. In English, active loop -active cycle, autopilot servo-autopilot servo, auxiliary barrel-auxiliary cylinder.

Military terms are formed by the usual word-formation methods inherent in the Uzbek and English languages: by morphological and lexical-semantic methods, due to borrowings from other areas of science and technology, as well as from other languages, as well as based on the combination of various phrases. Let us consider the methods for the formation of military terms in the Uzbek and English languages in more detail almost all examples of military terms in the Uzbek language are taken from the "Dictionary of military terms".

➤ Affixation method - implies the formation of new terms by attaching affixes to the root elements: prefixes and suffixes. For example, in the Uzbek language: (-prokater, bomber, (-th) infantry, sighting; in English: (-er) armorer - manager of the arms depot, (counter-) countersniper, - ext. per. counter sniper, (-ions) conscriptions - conscription, conscription, (-ing, -up) pick (ing) -up - receiving reports from the ground by pick-up, etc .;

➤ Compounding method - involves the formation of terms by combining the foundations of two or three words. For example, in the Uzbek language: aircraft carrier, air mobility, gas detector, stereo pipe; in English: battlefield - battlefield, rifleman - shooter, countdown - return report, maintainability - maintainability, maintainability, repairman - machinery repair technician, etc .;

➤ Conversion method - implies the formation of new terms due to the fact that some existing words, without changing, get the meaning of another part of speech. For example, in the Uzbek language: duty, commander, military; in English: mortar - to mortar (mortar - ext. per. to shell with mortar fire), shell-to shell; rocket - to rocket (take off like a rocket), etc .;

➤ Reduction method - involves cutting or dropping off certain parts of the sound envelope or graphic form of the word. For example, in the Uzbek language: AG - army group, AAMGI - anti-aircraft machine gun installation, BMP - infantry fighting vehicle, RPG - hand anti-tank grenade launcher; in English: USN (United States Navy) - United States Navy, SLAR (side-looking airborne radar) - side-view aircraft radar station, SLAR (side-looking airborne radar) - side-view aircraft radar station, BOSS (biological orbiting satellite station) - biological orbital station and

➤ The method of changing the meaning of the term - involves the transfer of meaning based on the similarity of certain signs of objects, objects, phenomena, actions, properties. Often, the transfer of meaning is carried out along with the borrowing of a word from other fields of activity. For example, in the Uzbek language: caterpillar (butterfly larva - tank undercarriage), hedgehogs (family of mammals - a portable obstacle); in English: rappelling (descent from a mountain on a tighrope - landing on a tighrope from a helicopter), acquisition (acquisition - detection and notching of a target), etc.

RESULTS

Multicomponent military terms in the Uzbek and English languages are formed by joining a word that designates a generic concept, of particular attributes for obtaining a specific concept. Such terms are actually collapsed

definitions, bringing these concepts to more general ones and at the same time pointing to their specific features to concepts. This, in turn, forms a kind of terminological nests that are able to cover a large number of varieties of designated phenomena.

In the Uzbek language: fire damage, blank card, biological weapons, barrage, optical locator; in English: guerilla war - guerrilla warfare, dragon's teeth - anti-tank obstacles, intelligence officer - scout, training area - main training area, road block - mined road section, weapon system - missile system, motor vehicle - military vehicle, military department vehicle etc.;

In the Uzbek language: support for military operations, fire support for an attack, fuse target sensor, orientation of observation devices, troop control bodies, anti-aircraft guided missile; in English: laser range finder - laser range finder, tactical air command - tactical air command, transport helicopter company - medium-sized transport helicopter company, medical supply agency - military medical supply department;

In the Uzbek language: combat patrol of submarines, types of small arms fire, equipment for underwater driving of tanks, rocket artillery fighting vehicle, unmanned aerial attack means, non-military civil defense units; in English: set your sights on - set a goal, give up without a fight - surrender without a fight, manned aerial weapons system - manned air weapons system, ground control interception squadron - squadron of ground guidance of marine corps fighters, etc.

In the Uzbek language: life-support systems for crews of aircraft and submarines, liquidation of consequences of the use of weapons of mass destruction; in English: multiple-integrated la-Baltic ser engagement system - a multi-component laser engagement system, dual purpose improved conventional munition - two-stage improved ammunition, in conjunction with a nuclear detonation - troop movement immediately after a nuclear explosion, dropping and pick-up ground - platform for dropping and receiving reports, etc.

It should be noted that with a large number of components in terms-phrases, semantic-syntactic relations within the terminological series may be violated, this leads to the disintegration of the terms into two or more separate combinations. To preserve semantic-syntactic relationships within a combination, individual components are hyphenated or separated by a comma. For example, in the Uzbek language: airborne-landing equipment, air assault (air-assault) actions, disinfection-shower installation; in English: twin-eyed optical system - binocular optical device, eight-man infantry squad - infantry squad, landing craft, infantry - flagship landing ship, etc.

CONCLUSION

Consequently, military terms are formed by the usual methods of word formation inherent in the Uzbek and English languages: morphological and lexical-semantic methods, due to borrowings from other areas of science and technology, as well as from other languages, as well as based on the combination of various phrases.

Among the main areas of functioning of military terms in the Uzbek and English languages, there are: a) terms covering the field of development of new types of weapons; b) terms related to tactics and military-operational

art; c) terms related to the reorganization of troops and bodies of higher command. The main characteristic of military terms in the English and Uzbek languages, in addition to other terminological properties, is a special area of functioning, which is determined by a number of features that make it possible to classify certain words or phrases as military terminology.

REFERENCES

- Aznaurova E.S. Translation theory and practice. “Ўқитувчи”. 1989. Pp-16-22.
- Harvey, M. (2003). A beginner's course in legal translation: the case of culturebound terms. Retrieved April 3, 2007 from <http://www.tradulex.org/Actes2000/harvey.pdf>
- Barkhudarov L.S. Language and translation. 190 p.
- Komissarov V. Theory of translation. M., 1990. 172 p.
- Dictionary of the Uzbek language. State Scientific Publishing House "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan". Tashkent, 2007. Volume 3. Page 207.
- Bulloch Ch. Speech recognition//Mark.progr.Interavia. 1984. Vol.39, 12. p.105-131.
- Copper W.E. Paccia-cooper I. Syntax and speech. Cambridge, 1980.
- Dell G.,Rech P. Stages in sentence production: an analysis of speech error data// Verb.Learn.Behav. 1981.Vol.20.P7611-629.
- Dixon B. L'homme et la machine. P., 1983.
- Fodor I.A. Semantics: Theories meaning in generative grammar.- Brighton:Harvester, 1982.-225p.
- Fromkin V.A. Errors in linguistic performance.-N.-Y. 1980.
- Gibson J., Gruner Ch., Hanna M.S., Smuthe M.Z., Hauss M.T. The Basic Course in Speech at U.S.- Colleges and Universities:1980.
- Rarig F.M.,Greaves M.S. National Speech organisations and Speech Education.-N.-Y.,1954.