

LEXICOGRAPHICAL FORMATION AND THE USAGE OF MILITARY TERMINOLOGY IN ENGLISH

Saidazimkhon Shodikhonov

Teacher, Department of Linguistics

Karshi State University

e-mail: saidazimshodikhanov@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This article deals with the theoretical aspects of research: the basic concepts of "term" and "terminology" are considered, the concept of "terminosystem" is explained and the principles of formation of terminosystems are analyzed, the terminology of military subjects in the lexical system of English is interpreted, the specificity and diversity of word-formation tools of English military terminology are indicated.

Key words: military terminology, terminological word combinations, military-topographical, command-military terms, structure-vocabulary, staff terms, classification, affixation

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье рассматриваются теоретические аспекты исследования: рассматриваются основные понятия «термин», «терминология», объясняется понятие «терминосистема» и анализируются принципы формирования терминосистем, интерпретируется терминология военной тематики в лексической системе английского языка, указывается специфичность и многообразие словообразовательного инструментария английской военной терминологии.

Ключевые слова: военная терминология, терминологические словосочетания, военно-топографические, командно-строевые термины, структурно-словообразовательной, штабные термины, классификация, аффиксация

Finding out the origin of military terms in the English terminological system, their wide distribution and inclusion in the language system is possible only on the basis of the classification of all military terms according to different aspects. One of the main issues in the terminology of military terms is the choice of classification, which will allow a comprehensive analysis of the behavior of military terms in the language system.

There are two main classifications of military terminology: firstly, the classification of military terms according to parts of speech; secondly, the structural and word-formation classification of military terminology.

It is worth noting that there are four types of parts of speech: noun, verb, adjective, adverb.

Addressing the classification of military terms by parts of speech is interesting only because it allows us to trace and analyze the quantitative composition of military terms in every parts of speech. However, an analysis of military terminology by belonging to a certain part of speech shows that more than 80% of all military terms are represented by a noun. Therefore, addressing the classification of parts of speech is less interesting and exceeds the scope of this study.

An appeal to the structural-verb classification of English military terminology is interesting, especially regarding the fact that by classifying all military terms, it is possible, on the one hand, to systematise English military terminology according to different spheres of usage, and on the other hand, to characterise and present military terms according to the way they are formed.

In accordance with this circumstance, English military terms can be subdivided according to different fields of use. Thus, English military terminology is interpreted according to the structural-vocabulary classification into the following types:

In the field of use or usage, military terms such as military terms of various troop types, command and combat, military topographical, organizational, staff terms, etc., are traditionally distinguished:

1) **Terms of various branches of troops.** These can include terms that refer to the formation of the armed forces and describe relevant military concepts, for example: infantry, cavalry, field artillery (Royal Artillery in Great Britain); signal corps.

2) **Organizational terms.** These terms can include those which characterize the organizational structure of the armed forces, for example squad – группа, команда, отделение, оружейный расчет; section – группа; platoon – взвод; batallion – батальон (амер. Артиллерийский дивизион); squadron – эскадрон; артиллерийский дивизион; regiment – полк; brigade – бригада; division – дивизия (мор. дивизион); corps – корпус; army – армия.

3) **Staff terms.** These terms are widely used in military personnel administration, for example: headquarters – штаб; staff car – штабной (служебный) автомобиль; personnel – личный состав.

4) **Terms of military ranks and positions.** Terms describing military ranks and positions include the following, for example: private man – рядовой; corporal – капрал, staff sergeant – сержант; conductor – интендант (Bowyer, 2007).

5) **General tactical terms.** These terms include military terms that address general tactical tasks in the army, such as defense – оборона; provost corps – полевая жандармерия; defence – оборона; offensive – наступление etc. (Bowyer, 2007).

6) **Military topographic terms.** Military topographic terms include terms describing direction to terrain, measurement, and targeting, for example: topographic map – топографическая карта; cartography – картография; land survey – наземная съемка; aerophotography – аэрофотосъемка.

7) **Command and control terms.** This group includes terms describing the training and speech of military personnel, e.g.: Fire! – Огонь!; Eyes, right! – Равнение направо!; Attention! – Смирно!; Stop! – Стой!; In action! – К бою! etc.

A) **Affixation.** Affixation is the most common method of morphological word formation for military terms in which new terms are created through the addition of word-forming suffixes and prefixes to the bases of various parts of speech.

The following words are also used: -er: gunner, gunner (in artillery); mariner, sailor; submariner, member of a submarine crew

B) **Word compounding.** Word compounding is a method of word formation, when a new word is created on the basis of combining two or three words. Traditionally, lexicology distinguishes the following types of vocabulary:

1. Compound nouns (noun + noun):

battlefield, frontline rifleman, shooter aircraft, aircraft, helicopter

2. Compound adjectives (noun + adjective; noun + participle I): battlewise – обстрелянный, получивший боевой опыт автотранспорт; armor-piercing – бронебойный, capable of or used for piercing armor used especially of rifle bullets, artillery projectiles, and antitank grenades.

C) **Abbreviation.** Abbreviation is one of the most important and common methods of morphological word formation in the military terminology of the English language. In this method of derivation a certain part of the sound shell or graphic form of a lexical unit is reduced. A special place in this method of derivation is occupied by complex abbreviated vocabulary, for example: A-bag – assault bag – штурмовой рюкзак; A-bomb – atomic bomb – атомная бомба; H-bomb – hydrogen bomb – водородная бомба.

Obviously, the intensity and spread of this linguistic phenomenon is greatly influenced by the style of modern military documents. It implies brevity and conciseness, which is the main feature.

Traditionally there are several types of abbreviated vocabulary based on the processes of truncation in a word, for example:

- truncation of the end of a word: demob(ilize); frag(ment); heli(copter); prop(eller);

- truncating the middle of a word: arty(artillery);

- truncation of the beginning of a word: (heli)copter; (para)chute.

It is necessary to pay attention to the fact that as a result of the processes of truncation in oral speech itself, as a rule, there is a change in the stylistic coloring of the military term.

D) **Conversion.** Conversion is one of the most common types of word formation in English terminology. On the basis of conversion a word which belongs to one part of speech does not change the initial form, but acquires the meaning of another part of speech, for example: a barrack - казарма; to barrack - жить (располагать) в казармах; a decoy-ложная цель; to decoy- дезориентировать.

As a result of lexical processes and occurring changes in the meaning of a military term there is an expansion or narrowing of the meaning of a lexical unit or word.

English military terms are neutral lexical units. The political processes taking place in society are directly related to the development of military terminology. But the scope of military terminology is not limited to its use by the military.

Depending on how necessary a word is as a military term, then it can undergo terminologization or, conversely, if a military term is no longer used as a military term, then the term is de-terminologized. In the latter case, we observe a simplification of the concept referred to as a military term, which becomes a ubiquitous term and consequently passes into the common vocabulary, for example: during the process of de-terminologization the word battery means battery; artillery acquires a different meaning "a battery of questions", "a battery of achievement tests", a set of achievement tests, etc.

It should also be noted that there is a process of transition of terms from one terminological system to another in the language. At the same time, the military vocabulary is quite strongly oriented to the common and common vocabulary, with metaphor acting as one of the main ways of naming.

LIST OF USED LITERATURE:

1. Аракин В.Д., Эше Д.А., Бочкарева М.Е., Корндорф Б.Ф., Суворов С.П. Учебник английского военного перевода. – М.: Изд-во лит-ры на ин.яз., 1946. – 435 с.

2. Арсеньев О.И. Явления асимметрии военно-терминологических систем (На материале французской и русской военной терминологии): автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 1988. – 21 с.

3. Капанадзе Л.А. О понятиях «термин» и «терминология» // Развитие лексики современного русского языка. – М., 1965. – С. 75-85.

4. Grinev S.V. Terminology and Nomenclature in Russian Terminology Science // Terminologie und Nomenclature. – Lang, 1996. – 320 p.

5. Lakoff G., Johnson M. Metaphors we live by. – Chicago : University of Chicago Press, 1980. – 242 p.

LIST OF USED DICTIONARIES:

1. Англо-русский военный словарь: около 70 000 терминов/ Г.А. Судзиловский, В.М. Полюхин, В.Н. Шевчук и др. – 3-е изд. перераб. и доп. –М.: Воениздат, 1987а. – Т.1. – 655 с.

2. Англо-русский военный словарь: около 70 000 терминов/ Г.А. Судзиловский, В.М. Полюхин, В.Н. Шевчук и др. – 3-е изд. перераб. и доп. –М.: Воениздат, 1987б. – Т.2. – 688 с.

3. Большой Англо-русский политехнический словарь: В 2 т. Около 200000 терминов/С. М. Баринов, А.Б. Борковский, В.А. Владимиров и др. – М., Рус. яз., 1991а. – Т. I (A-L). – 701 с.

4. Большой Англо-русский политехнический словарь: В 2 т. Около 200000 терминов/С.М. Баринов, А.Б. Борковский, В.А. Владимиров и др. – М., Рус. яз., 1991б. – Т. II (M-Z). – 1991 – 720 с.

5. Bowyer R. Dictionary of Military Terms. – London: A&C Black Publishers, 2007. – 268 p.

6. British Military Terminology. – W.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1943. – 210 p.