

Military-Professional Terminology Military-Professional Terminology

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Abstract: Systematic study of vocabulary, in particular terminological systems, is one of the urgent tasks of linguistics. In lexicology, which is considered a branch of linguistics, lexemes, which are the basic lexical unit of language, acquire reality not in isolation from each other, but in interdependence, in various semantic connections. This article examines the military terminological system, semiotic aspects of linguistic designations in it, principles of military terminology, thematic grouping of terms, gender relations in terminology.

Attention is also paid to such linguistic aspects as lexical units of military language, relationships between terms, conceptual-nominal relationships, definition of types of semantic features of terms, thematic classification, classification of objects and events of reality.

Keys words: term, type, vocabulary, military information text, military terminology, official business style, lexical unit, terminological nominations.

INTRODUCTION

With the development of science and technology, naturally, new concepts and words appear. In this process, the interaction and interrelation of languages is of great importance. This aspect is a factor that contributes to the enrichment of the vocabulary of the national language and prepares the ground for the development of new linguistic units (words and terms) and forms. Also in the Uzbek language, in addition to the original Uzbek words, there is a layer of words borrowed from other languages. Consequently, terms appear as a result of the development and needs of society. Therefore, in the Uzbek language, in addition to native Uzbek words, there is a layer of words borrowed from other languages.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Terms appear due to development, the needs of society. Correct use of this lexical unit in the military sphere ensures clarity and understanding of military language. A word or combination of words, including a term, becomes the lexicon of the people.

According to the requirements of linguistics, when a word or phrase from another language is borrowed into the language, the original meaning of this word or idea must be taken into account. Ignoring the content can negatively affect the position of the word. If a concept, in particular an industry concept, is not based on linguistic norms, then it is impossible to talk about the development of terminology.

The vocabulary of the language of the specialty mainly consists of terms. Terms are external symbols of concepts. For example, military language. At present, the formation of speech (oral, written) competence of representatives of the military sphere, understanding and correct use of neologisms that

appear as a result of the modernization of the military sphere, improvement of speech activity, competence, such as correct speech and writing, as well as determining the influence of linguodidactic and psychological factors are of particular importance. This creates the need to develop the speech competence of military personnel and the formation of speech skills to improve the efficiency of the military service process.

Each military term must have a strictly defined meaning with clearly defined scope of application and scientific justification. Military terminology is the basis of military vocabulary. Military terminology strives to correspond to the modern level of development of scientific thought and reflect the entire diversity of military concepts.

Military terminology is most fully and widely presented in departmental and subordinate regulatory documents, legislative acts, and also in military encyclopedias. Elements of military terminology represent the basis of military vocabulary, which, unlike official military terminology, may also include its unofficial equivalents (for example: “armor” instead of the words “tank”, “APC”, “BMP”, “self-propelled gun” instead of “self-propelled gun”, and the like).

It is necessary to strictly observe the requirements of military language, first of all the norms of literary language, the vocabulary of the military sphere, otherwise the vocabulary will lose its meaning. Therefore, this language meets the requirements of the formal style. The first manifestations of the formal style date back to ancient times. Laws, decrees and orders of old khanates, military leaders, khanates, labels, various reports, official letters and various other documents, correspondence between themselves testify that the official style appeared much earlier. This can be learned from the speeches and works of the great military leaders and statesmen Amir Temur and Zakhiriddin Muhammad Babur. The military language of that time actively used such words as *хоқон* (state manager), *tuzukot* (rules), *chopovul* (tactical practice and attack against time), *sozavul* (officer), *sardor* (commander-in-chief), *kʻyshin begi* (commander of the troops), Texts and autographs with such lexical units (terms) as *bek*, *amir*, *sipahsilar*, *daruga*, *tuman*, *begi*, *ming boshi*, *kushbegi* (military ranks and degrees) are one of the first examples of military written speech.

The commonality of the official-business (administrative-legal) style lies, first of all, in the predominantly written form of their existence, in their relative isolation and inability to interpenetrate into other styles of speech. The official business style includes various documents, from state (including military) acts to business correspondence, and is implemented in various genres of administrative and legal literature. This is communication between the state and its citizens or communication of "positions", based on official rights and duties, and regulated by them. It requires from the language precision, unambiguous nominations and statements, generalized to the point of abstraction of meanings, punctual objectivity, unemotionality, mediated imperativeness, etc. It is also necessary to take into account the conditions of communication, which in the business sphere determine the appearance of such a typical feature of this style as standardization. Official business documents vary in their degree of standardization.

In the official business style, from a number of synonyms, one is chosen that best expresses the military tone, for example: to oblige, to prohibit, to decree, to execute, to destroy, to appoint. This determines the “must-prescribe” nature of speech, written in the official business style [8; 64-p].

Since military language belongs to the formal style, it adheres to the following standards: precision, pattern, correctness, logic, purity.

Accuracy – the use of linguistic means in military texts in full accordance with their meaning and the correspondence of speech to the facts of reality. For example: A serviceman is a citizen on active military service. Persons in the reserve or reserve of the Armed Forces are conscripts.

Template – the idea is expressed using ready-made speech clichés. For example, According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On General Military Conscription and Military Service”

Correctness – is the correspondence of the language structure of speech to the current language norms. Even a violation of the punctuation norm can have negative consequences. For example, *"Execute, cannot pardon! Execute, cannot pardon!"*

Logicity – is strict adherence to the categories of logic. Violation of this requirement leads to incorrect interpretation of thought, loss of mental coherence between sentences. For example, *"The deserter met his accomplice at the appointed place. He was driving. (Who is driving?)"*

Purity of speech – is a communicative quality of speech that can be described only on the basis of literary speech, in which there are no elements alien to the literary language such as dialectisms, barbarisms, vulgarisms, jargons, parasite words. For example, *loy (uzbek), бабосы (russian) – money; bedana (uzbek) – pistol; skier – deserter; uhlatmoq (uzbek) – steal; anchor – soldier.*

It is known that terms, as in any field, are the vocabulary of military language. According to the rules of terminology, a term expressing any military concepts must meet certain requirements and standards. This comes from the meaning of the term. When a term is equated with a concept, the meaning is clear. Similarly, the more refined military terminology is, the more precise and detailed the military, social and political relationships are.

DISCUSSION AND RESEARCH

Each national language has its own general and limited lexical layer. Unlimited (common) vocabulary is the vocabulary actively used in our everyday life, words that are understood by everyone (person, building, field, activity, etc.). A limited layer of words is a vocabulary with limited use – words that are not actively used in everyday life, belonging primarily to the linguistic area (archaism, historicism, neologism, dialect words, professional vocabulary, slang, term, term, etc.). This vocabulary also includes dialectalisms, terms, jargon and slang.

Characteristic features of military texts are high density of material, richness in special terminology, presence of conventional signs and code names.

A word has several meanings, that is, additional meanings, but a term does not have such a feature. A term is also a word, but it differs from ordinary words in its clarity of meaning, its unambiguity. A term is actively used in a certain sphere, in the speech of representatives of this sphere. Widely used terms include *mudofaa – defense; hujum – attack; bosqinchilik – invasion; deserter; zobit – officer; qurolli kuchlar – armed forces; miltqli granatomet – rifle grenade; harbiy nizo – military conflict; harbiy holat – martial law; qurol-aslaha – weapons; etc.* are found in industries.

Therefore, in the military sphere, certain requirements and standards are established before terms expressing any concepts. This term follows from the essence and nature of its field.

The term performs a nominative function. The meaning of the term is equal to the concept within the norms of the literary language. Since the term is unambiguous in the terminological system, its meaning is equal to the concept. That is, terms are special formal words expressing one meaning. One word with several meanings expresses several concepts. For example, *wing (wing is the organ of flight of birds and insects); airplane wing – airplane wing; army wing – army wing; inspiration wing – inspiration, etc.*

One word (term) can refer to several branches of science. Such words are the names of individual concepts in each field of science. For example, the term *topshiriq* – as a pedagogical term means a task given to pupils or students, and in military terminology the term *topshiriq* denotes an important task assigned to an employee, working in the law enforcement system, and in the military sphere, a *topshiriq* is a task assigned by a higher command formation of the armed forces, either to one or several military personnel to achieve a specific goal in a military operation (military task).

If in medicine the term *"operation"* means a concept related to surgery, then in military terminology it means the name of an event carried out for a specific purpose or with a special, secret mission. An operation in the military sphere is a set of attacks, battles, and engagements, coordinated and

interconnected in purpose, time, and location, conducted by operational units of one or more types of armed forces according to a single plan and concept for operational or strategic objectives.

In linguistics there is a concept of "special vocabulary". This can be applied to the military sphere. In the lexical system of the sublanguage of law, the following groups can be attributed to nomenclature units:

- 1) names of state political, public, law enforcement agencies, their divisions and structures, for example: *Mudofa vazirligi, Ichki ishlar vazirligi, Ichki ishlar boshkarmasi, Adliya vazirligi – the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the District Department of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Justice;*
- 2) names of documents, business papers, for example: *direktiv hujjat, directives of order, mandate, notice, instruction, resolution, regulation, prescription, report, protocol, act – directive, order, command, summons, instruction, resolution, regulation, prescription, report, statement, protocol, act;*
- 3) names of objects and weapons: *xandaq, qo'shnlarning jangovar holati, harbiy qism, statsionar boshqaruv punktlari, poligon, arsenal, tank, torpedo, kreyser – trench, combat positions of troops, military units, stationary command posts, firing range, arsenal, tank, torpedo, cruiser);*
- 4) titles of persons by position, for example: *corporal, officer, lieutenant, captain, major, lieutenant colonel, colonel, general, admiral – corporal, officer, lieutenant, captain, major, lieutenant colonel, colonel, general, admiral.*

The term is an element of a system of industry terms and is always used within one system: admiral, quartermaster, abrasura, sailor, boatman, miscellaneous, raider, cruiser, vanguard, canister, ensign, etc. This system of terms is considered a separate link in the chain of military terminology and creates a syst.

The main parameter characterizing military-scientific texts is the business characteristic. The description is always given in an impersonal form, in which the author of the message is not visible at all. The business orientation of military-scientific texts is typical for all languages, this is a common property of the genre as a whole. The main linguistic means for expressing a business orientation are, first of all, the use of impersonal forms, the absence of statements in the first person, the predominant use of impersonal forms of the passive voice, as well as the widespread use of special terminology. Another important stylistic feature of this genre is the significant expressiveness of the statement, which is necessary to increase the effectiveness of the evidence. However, expressiveness is achieved not through emotionality, since emotional expressions are not at all characteristic of scientific presentation, but through the use of various means of non-linguistic clarity, for example, tactical schemes, schemes of the organizational structure of formations. These means allow to increase the imagery and expressiveness of the statement without resorting to emotional means of language. If in the texts of the military-scientific genre one often encounters one or another means of expressiveness, then in the texts of the military-technical genre this stylistic feature is usually absent. The entire narrative is conducted without emotional coloring. There are also no techniques of general figurativeness of expression, which are not required when describing various technical devices.

Military information texts contain neither evidence nor explanatory examples. The content of the message is limited to merely stating the fact and presenting the essence. Some messages are supplied with explanatory drawings or pictures, but there are no lengthy explanations for this illustrative material. Usually this genre of military literature is not translated, since each national army has its own specific reference literature; new information about foreign armies gets into reference publications only when it ceases to be new and familiarity with it becomes mandatory for all armed forces. [9; 89-p.].

Some military terms enter into grammatical relations in connection with the development of language and society, performing the task of directly designating the state of a special event, object, subject, reality, etc. From this point of view, they can be grouped as follows:

- 1) terms denoting persons related to the military sphere: *harbiy prokuror, polkovnik, zobit, retsidivist, giyohvand, josus, dezertir – military prosecutor, colonel, officer, recidivist, drug addict, spy, deserter;*

2) terms denoting events and processes in the military sphere: *harbiy tribunal, hujum, komendatlik soati, ishg'ol qilish* – *military tribunal, attack, curfew, occupation*;

3) military terms expressing the names of documents: *akt, bildirgi, nota, bayonnoma, sanktsiya, deklaratsiya* – *order, act, report, note, protocol, sanction, declaration*;

4) terms denoting socio-political processes related to the military sphere: *bitim, kelishuv, monitoring* – *transaction, agreement, monitoring*;

5) terms expressing situations related to the issuance of direct financing (funds): *jarima, soliq, boj* – *fine, tax, duty*;

6) terms defining the state and system of punishment: *naryad, qamoq, izolyator, koloniya gaupvaxta* – *outfit, prison, isolator, colony, guardhouse*.

Military terms with a negative meaning are words that in legislation mainly indicate the degree of criminality and imply crimes related to a person's state, incident, event, process:

crimes against the person;

crimes against peace and security;

crimes in the economic sphere;

crimes in the environmental sphere;

crimes against the order of military service, etc.

CONCLUSIONS

Systematic study of vocabulary, in particular terminological systems, is one of the current problems of linguistics. Similarly, in military lexicology, the issue of determining the relationship of lexical units, especially concepts and lexical proportionality, is of great importance.

Therefore, the purpose of developing the oral and written speech skills of representatives of the military sphere is to bring the speech of representatives of the sphere to the required level, teach them to exchange ideas, and express their thoughts in an accessible form. Obviously, improving the thesaurus of military terms is an important factor ensuring the further development of military terminology.

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