

## The Problems of Translation in Military Terms

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### ABSTRACT

Military terminology includes words and phrases related to armed forces, hostilities, military discipline, and regulations. Military terms are formed in a morphological and lexical-semantic way that is characteristic of the English language. In addition, military concepts include terms related to various fields of science and technology, borrowed from other languages. Terms related to the military field are usually unambiguous, but it can be observed that plural terms are still used in this field. Students studying in this field should be aware of such changes. This plays an important role in the training of highly qualified military specialists in the military field.

In world linguistics, a number of problems aimed at determining the lexical-semantic features related to the concept of occupational language units in the terminology of the field have been the object of scientific research. Today, learning the language of the professional field has reached a new level. However, the issues of determining the principles of classification of language units related to the professional field by topic or on the basis of other subgroups and specific types of inter-systemic relations characteristic of them, as well as defining the specific functional characteristics of these language units, are still waiting for their solution.

From this point of view, since the first days of independence, Uzbekistan's linguists have been entrusted with a number of tasks related to the study of professional language units and the systematization of field terms, as well as the creation of special field dictionaries. Today, when military terminology is just entering the stage of formation and development in our country, attention is being paid to the study of military terminology in English, Russian and other languages. In general, in the process of expressing a military object by means of proper nouns, the following subclasses of language units related to the military profession can be distinguished.

Military terminology is characterized by its own structure and lexical-semantic features. In English, the system of military terminology is characterized by the dominance of certain structural models. As can be seen from the analyzed materials, English military professionalisms are expressed in nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbial phrases. Quantitatively, military terms are mainly represented by nouns and verbs. In terms of percentage, substantive terms and phrases make up 70%, verb terms and phrases make up 20%, and the rest are adjectival and ad-verbal terms and phrases. Also, special dictionaries of the military lexicon contain many abbreviations consisting of syllabic abbreviations. At the current stage of the development of military technologies, defense occupies a special place in the production of new equipment, this demand continues. In this field of activity, against the background of the strengthening of cooperation with foreign countries, the exchange of technical information is being established, documents for the export of manufactured

equipment are being formalized, and the volume of direct communication at business meetings is increasing. There are open relations, professional communication develops, the number of interstate military competitions is increasing, where the main role is played by the English language, a means of international information exchange.

With the rapid development of military technology, the importance of military terminology is increasing, and adequate understanding by the participants of the communication process is a prerequisite for effective communication. Military terminology is one of the rapidly developing components of the lexical structure of the languages of developed countries.

The reason for rapid quantitative growth and qualitative change is the rapid development and introduction of new technologies and new equipment. In this field, the traditionally accepted methods of terminology are giving way to previously undefined terms in the linguistic literature. A study of military periodicals of recent years provides rich material for their study. In the speech of specialists there are many terminological innovations that have not yet acquired the function of a dictionary. The active process taking place in the military field gives rise to less intensive processes of development of the system of terms operating in its framework, the study in this regard seems very urgent.

The relevance of this study is that special terms are the most rapidly developing part of the vocabulary of the language and play a very important role in modern society appears.

Each special field of knowledge or activity develops its own linguistic apparatus, which serves the purposes of naming concepts and their understanding, and demonstrating them in the process of communication. Modern terminology has undergone certain changes in the field of its lexical and semantic structure, and since the publication of the "English-Russian car explanatory dictionary" in 1961, its volume has increased significantly. Despite the publication of a number of general military dictionaries, the only guide to Uzbek military terminology does not reflect its current state, which requires detailed linguistic research. Of particular importance are the problems of decoding and searching for Uzbek equivalents of military vehicles and tank building language terms.

The study of scientific works on the problems of translation of English military terminology, the principles of standardization and classification of military terminology helps to determine the specific scope of the language of equipment construction and defines the role and functions of the Armed Forces as one of the important elements in the system of the military industrial complex. Based on the principles of rational classification and taxonomy, as well as the technical translation of the term "technique" with the help of lexical and semantic analysis.

The sources and extra linguistic features of the emergence of terms in the field of military terminology are determined. To achieve this goal, the etymological analysis of the terminology system in the field of military vehicles in both Uzbek and English is used, as well as the method of comparative study and the connection of language phenomena with scientific and technical facts, as well as the historical development of the Armed Forces. The use of a large number of terminological combinations in the Uzbek military terminology makes it necessary to comprehensively study the entire terminological system in order to solve urgent linguistic problems. Although research in the field of military terminology is widely covered in the works of local linguists, there are sufficient foreign sources. It should be noted that foreign literature is mainly intended for information, which includes

dictionaries and encyclopedic publications. Despite various aspects of the study of military terminology, to our knowledge, there is no complete study of the language of military construction and vehicles.

During the formation and development of military terminology, an important event in the history of techniques was marked, which had a significant impact on the development of the entire terminological system of the studied language. Combining two systems (Thomas Kuhn's theoretical model of science development and periodization of military language according to J.J. Fedoseev) made it possible to propose our own periodization of the stages of development of military equipment and to develop military equipment based on it. The classification of historical periods is detailed in the formation of military terminology, which includes three main stages:

The first stage is characterized by the emergence of outdated and prototypes of military terminology, the accumulation of design and production experience. Statistical analysis of the terms selected for the study shows that 351 language units were included in the test period of military terminology, which is 11.3% of 3100 terms. This stage is characterized by the formation of the basic concepts of military terms and the emergence of the language of military vehicles and nuclear terms.

The second stage is characterized by the creation of military terms (the basis of national defense) and the development of serial production of various types of military terms. Military vocabulary in general and military terminology in particular, is enriched. The production concept of this stage led to the emergence of 1502 language units in the terminology of military language construction, which was 48.4% of the total sample of terms. Thus, the second stage is the most effective in the formation of military terminology. The third stage, according to the theory of Thomas Kuhn, is the final but promising stage for the development of scientific terminology. This stage is characterized by a paradigm-based development process: experiments are established, facts are collected, specific theories are developed, and prerequisites for the future development of weapons and equipment are created. In the third stage of military terminology, there are 1247 language units, which is 40.2% of the total of 3100 terms.

By studying terminology within the framework of the sociolinguistic method of the principle of language and social phenomena, it is possible to determine the structural and semantic features of terminological units based on extra linguistic factors. Research shows that the most effective way to create terms in English is two-component terminological combinations. A characteristic feature of the linguistic data of military terms is the appearance in this language of a large number of exponentially compact, but semantically two-component terminological combinations, in which the attribute component is represented by a complex word (composition).

The most common way of translating military terminology is lexical and semantic substitutions (concretization, generalization, modulation) - translation of lexical units of the original using units of foreign languages, the meaning of which does not correspond to the values. Consists of original units, but can be deduced from them using certain types of logical transformations

First of all, we will focus on the terms (specified, such and indefinite), which, despite their extremely misleading significance, often require semantic expression in translation. It is

known that both articles have a pronominal origin: the definite article is derived from a demonstrative pronoun, and the indefinite article is derived from an indefinite pronoun leading to a number.

This is their original significance, which sometimes shows itself in modern usage. In such cases, their lexical meaning should be sent in the translation; otherwise the Uzbek translation will be incomplete and incorrect, because the meaning of semantic translations is an integral part of the entire semantic content of the proposal.

From all the translations given above, it is clear that the translation does not pay attention to the lexical, but sometimes also the grammatical importance of the article, resulting in the content being incomplete or unclear. Education is provided on the basis of goals and tasks such as demand in the military field, individual work with young people, and formation of free communication skills in them using military terms, involvement in scientific research in the military field. They are distinguished by the fact that they express a general military term in their composition.

It also provides detailed information on certain military terms in a concise and understandable manner. The scope of some words is quite wide, since they cover a large part of the military vocabulary. Quantitatively, military terms are mainly represented by nouns and verbs. In terms of percentage, substantive terms and phrases make up 70%, verb terms and phrases make up 20%, and the rest adjective and adverbial terms and phrases. Also, special dictionaries of the military lexicon contain many abbreviations consisting of syllabic abbreviations.

Military terms - occupy a large part of military terminology. Historical and political themes are the main purpose of this language is an expression of objects, events and concepts related to defense. In today's rapidly developing world of scientific and technical progress, military terms and concepts, as well as their objects, are evolving. However, this does not change the value of military terms.

Military terms can be divided into the following groups:

- military and political terms (strategic, tactical);
- military and diplomatic terms (organization);
- military-technical terms (armed forces and combat weapons belong to different sectors);
- When translating foreign texts containing military terms and definitions, we often face some problems because there are differences in different languages;
- lack of comparison between concept and reality (army is the ground forces);
- the terms are incorrect or completely coincidental (military academy - basically, according to the military academy, a military school);
- differences in the ranks of the Armed Forces of different countries;
- differences in the organizational;
- structure of the unit (a soldier in the British Army - and in the US Army - an intelligence company);

- short "lifetime" of individual terms (for example, significantly different vocabulary terms of the First and Second World Wars, , the disuse of some military terms after at least 30 years);
- abbreviations;
- ambiguous military terms;

According to V.M. Levchik's definition, the terminological unit is a complex, dialectically complex phenomenon, which is expressed in the content of the linguistic substratum and logical superstratum of the term and the content of a special (scientific, scientific-technical) concept. In this regard, the relevant features of the term are the expression of scientific (scientific-technical) concepts, logical concepts, uniqueness in use, clarity of content, existence of a clear definition (terminological definition), meaning not dependent on the context (in the general sense), ambiguity, consistency of semantics, stylistically neutrality and other aspects emerge.

The term manifests its position as a lexical tool of a special-purpose language (hereinafter MMT), it is distinguished by belonging to a certain natural language, specific to a specific MMT, system, normative, etc. One of the most important features of a term is its conventionality, which is considered as the conscious regularity and controllability of the term formation process.

At the same time, the proportionality of the concept expressed by the term and the expressive language unit performs the task of idealizing the essence of terminological units. Also, the term, as a linguistic sign, embodies the specific features of the language substrate, in particular, specific paradigmatic, syntactic and derivational features, as well as features specific to the general word field. (Grinev-Grinevich 2008; Superanskaya et al., 2007; Shmeleva 2010, etc.) A number of authors interpret the ambiguity and synonymy features of the term as its irrelevant (imaginary) features.

The peculiarity of the term is that it belongs to a specific terminological system, and this systematic organization of terms "reflects not only their non-linguistic status, but also the results of human activity in this field and the state of emerging concepts, recorded in industrial terminology." "Structural and semantic system of terminology means that the creation of a sign is twofold, and it represents the totality of the expressed sign (the field of terms as a set of special concepts and their connections). Obviously, systematicity is an advantage in the common use of terms. This is the genetic property of terms, which is manifested in their ability to participate in the construction of complex taxonomic devices, and includes a set of necessary, logically determined relationships to the classification structures of terms.

We understand the consistency of terms as their most important epistemological feature, which reflects and at the same time ensures the inherent consistency of scientific knowledge. On the one hand, a separate term is naturally an element added to the general hierarchy of the terminological system, which, in turn, provides a complete representation of pieces of scientific knowledge. We define this type of systematization of provisions as a structural and formal aspect. On the other hand, the systematic nature of the term reflects a systematic classification and conception of the world.

**VANGUARD:** A motorized rifle (tank) unit sent forward from a general army unit



The vanguard is considered to be the body of the march during the march, advancing in front and in separate directions in order to prevent the main forces from advancing without resistance, to prevent the enemy's attack on these forces and the enemy's intelligence on the ground to penetrate into the path of the movement of the protected troops, and to create favorable conditions for the deployment of troops and entering into battle. sent from the composition of units. Vanguard: during the attack - loading enemy units that have moved to the defense within the limits of combat supply in the specified direction; during the pursuit of the enemy, they are sent from the first echelon units in order to destroy the opponent's defensive units and delay the retreat of the main forces.

**ACCIDENT** Non-fatal failure of equipment. Breakdown or breakdown of any mechanism, machine, etc. during work, movement.

**AIRCRAFT** Combat surface ship, intended for accommodation of 100 or more combat aircraft and helicopters, their takeoff and landing

The aircraft carrier has guided anti-aircraft missiles, 100 - 127 mm anti-aircraft artillery guns for its protection. The water capacity is up to 95 thousand tons. The power of the power plant is up to 280,000 horsepower; speed 35 knots per hour (about 65 km); crew can be up to 6300 people. It appeared during the World War. In World War II, it was used in the fleets of the United States, Japan, and Great Britain

**AVIATION CARRIER** Carrier-based aviation of the Navy (XDF). This aviation is designed to load the enemy's warships and naval transports at sea and naval bases, aircraft and ground objects in space and airfields, and to support their troops on land. It includes deck-based fighter, attack, anti-submarine and similar aircraft and helicopters.

### **BASE**

- 1) base, base, support;
- 2) warehouse;
- 3) Organization engaged in supply or service.

**BASE RELOCATION** A change in the location of an air force to create a new air force group, reinforce existing air force groups, or relocate air force uniforms and units closer to areas of hostilities.

**INTERNATIONAL ANGLE** In order to fight against the policy of a person (state) with the intention of showing solidarity (or for other high spiritual reasons) to another state person, people (state), to establish or restore a progressive socio-political and advanced economic system, economic, a moral and political concept that expresses the desire to provide political and military assistance. The fulfillment of the international duty is related to the direct participation in the practical assistance provided.

**INTERNATIONAL COMBATS** A military serviceman who performs military duty in the territory of another country as part of the troops of one country.

**FLAG** 1) A cloth of a certain color and size attached to a stick, wire, rope, etc. at one end. This fabric may also contain some emblems; 2) State symbol. It can also be that of an organization.

**GASPANA** A place specially equipped to protect people from chemicals.

After the Second World War, it was called a shelter.

GARRISON 1) military uniforms and military training institutions permanently or temporarily located in a certain settlement or any territory.

In the garrison, the head of the garrison (by the order of the Minister of Defense), his deputy for educational affairs, the military commandant, the head of the control of military vehicles of the garrison is appointed; 2) troops defending a base (long-term defense structure, fortress).

In the process of collecting the terms of the military field as a research object, we encountered some difficulties, as observed in other fields. These are the following:

- What words should be considered military terms?
- Why are there so many differences in the definition of the number of terms in the field dictionaries?

It should be remembered that as a result of shortening in oral speech, as a rule, the stylistic color of the term changes. At least at first, the new word has a somewhat familiar color, but in the future this change can quickly disappear (that is, flatness will appear). Some abbreviations have become common words, and in modern usage, abbreviations are not accepted as terms.

- by military term we mean "a special name for a simple or complex formal structure (phrase) associated with a certain concept in the field of military affairs (military science, technology, administration, life of troops, etc.), in its semantic structure, of course, has a military combat meaning is available.

A necessary condition for the inclusion of a unit (phrase) in the set of terms is its inclusion in professional military dictionaries. From this point of view, military terminology, like any other, has a certain internal organization and is "a set of terminological nomenclature units of concepts of military science". In the military vocabulary of the non-terminological plan, we include slang, military jargon and colloquial and decisive vocabulary. This group consists of lexical units according to their functional characteristics, emotionally charged elements of the military vocabulary, which are often considered stylistic synonyms of military terms.

G.A. Saidalieva's dictionary also gives synonyms of the terms. This raises another question. According to one of the classic features of the term, there are no synonyms in the terminology. If there is no synonym in the terminology, the above sign-definition is obsolete. Terminology also has synonyms. If there are synonyms in the terminology, then the definition of the term should be considered from another point of view. And following the verdict, we say, "If we call a term a word used in one or another field, what do we call terms used in five or six or more fields?"

In order to shed some light on this issue, we will use the well-known linguist Professor M.E. We pay attention to Umarkhojaev's thoughts.

According to the functional point of view, terms are not special words, but words with a special function, any word can replace the term.

The derivational perspective is closely related to the processes of formation of terms. According to the supporters of this idea, the term is recognized not only as a variant of a

simple word, but also as a specially made unit with new, unique specific characters.

The reasons for the emergence of new terms are evaluated by the extiyo of expressing new realities.

The term has certain requirements; this aspect distinguishes it from ordinary words in the common language and dialects and dialects.

Nomenclature is a new category of terminology. The nomenclature of any field includes all species names related to that field. When their amount reaches an excessive level, it requires a special structure. For example, trying to give a separate name to each of the more than 200,000 plant species today is useless, it is not even possible.

From the nomenclature of natural sciences, which reflects the stages of human knowledge and understanding of nature, it is necessary to distinguish between the technical nomenclature that is discovered and created by man (production nomenclature), as well as the trade nomenclature, which is specially created for the purpose of providing and selling consumer goods. Although all three nomenclatures are created by interested parties, they exist on the basis of different foundations, different goals and different principles.

The difference between nomen of scientific knowledge and nomen of scientific and technical knowledge created by man is that scientific nomen exist in nature, while the latter do not exist in nature. Names for things created by the discoverer are not taken from the vernacular (except for such units as airplane, drone, samokat). These categories, that is, words representing nomen, are artificially created based on lexemes in our own or foreign languages, in which the indexing of letters and numbers is emphasized.

#### Functional semantic groups of military terms in English

1	Ejection system	20	0.51
2	Passenger airplane airport	49	1.25
3	Airport terminal	50	1.27
4	Airfield handling and servicing equipment	36	0.92
5	Helicopters	56	1.43
6	Cliding	40	1.02
7	Parachutes.Parachuting	31	0.79
8	Fighter	51	1.31
9	Bomber	45	1.15
10	Vertical take-of and landing aircraft	54	1.38
11	Navigation.Aerial Photography	34	0.87
12	Bombing.Aircraft fining and instrument	59	1.51
13	Classification and tupes of missiles	31	0.79
14	Rocket and missile designs	55	1.41
15	Ballistic missile	38	0.97
16	Air-to-air guided missele	34	0.87
17	Air -to-subface guided missele	25	0.64
18	Jemi-strategic and tactical ballistic misseles	33	0.54
19	Air -defense guided misseles	52	1.33
20	Antitank guided misseles	26	0.66
21	Lunching olevices	85	2.17



22	Miselle control and guidance equipment	69	1.76
23	Miselle guidance systems	41	1.05
24	Air and antimissile defence	87	2.22
25	Rocket artillery	29	0.74
26	Cannon artillery	29	0.74
27	Recoiler rifles , mortars	29	0.74
28	Barrel. Top carriage	32	0.82
29	Screw brech block	55	1.41
30	Wedge brech block	51	1.31
31	Credle and rewib medienisms	35	0.89
32	Elevating and traversing mechanisms	24	0.61
33	Gun and mortar sight	52	1.33
34	Artillery fire control instrument	28	0.71
35	Element of trajectory.Elements anti aircraft gunnery	45	1.15
36	Individual weapons	53	1.35
37	Automatic pistol	44	1.12
38	Creew served weapons	195	4.98
39	Rocket launcher.Grenades.Flame.Thrower	49	1.25
40	Small arms ammunition	51	1.31
41	Artillery (ordnance) ammunition and fuves	109	2.78
42	Aerial bombs	45	1.15
43	Nuclear weapons.Chemical and biological weapons	38	0.97
44	Radiological detection devices	39	1.01
45	Chemical detection devices	34	0.87
46	Indi dual protective equipment	44	1,12
47	Decontamination equipment	38	0,97
48	Collective protective means	35	0,89
49	Engineer vehicles	82	2,17
50	Infantry entrenchments	37	0,94
51	Shelters	34	0,87
52	Artificial obstacles	34	0,87
53	Land mines rend ground bombs	52	1,33
54	Demolition charges rend demolition means. Mine detector	47	1,20
55	Camouflage	27	0,69
56	Water supply	58	1,48
57	March and meeting engagements	35	0,90
58	Offensive combat	62	1,59
59	Unit assault crossing	28	0,71
60	Defensive combat	41	1,05

Terminology has a special place and position in the vocabulary of the modern Uzbek literary language. There are two views on the role of terminology in the structure of language vocabulary. According to the first idea, terminology is recognized as an independent layer of the lexicon of the literary language, while according to the second theory; it is separated from the composition of the vocabulary of the literary language, evaluated as a "separate" object

and equated to types of speech (dialect, slang, colloquial speech).

According to V.P. Danilenko, terminology is an independent functional type of universal language, i.e. the traditional language of science (the language of science or the language of technology). The language of science, as one of the functional systems of the universal language, stands alongside the concepts of the language of living conversation and the language of literary literature.

The language of science is formed and developed on the basis of the universal language of the nation. Therefore, the foundation of the language of science and science is the lexicon, word formation and grammar of the general literary language. According to X. Hewell, terminology is a set of terms related to a specific science or a set of words used in the field of technology. By recording the meaning of the terms, we also record the concepts they represent.

There are different understandings of the term. For example, a term for linguists is a word that refers to a set of descriptions (or descriptions) of an object and is applied to it. Any word in any language can be a term. In science and technology, a term is a special word that is artificially invented or taken from natural language. The field of application of such words is specified or limited by the representatives of this or that scientific school. In contrast to general language terms, terms specific to science and technology are combined into terminological systems as hierarchical units, they shine on their meaning only within the same system, the terminological field of the concept corresponds to these systems.

Any development in science indicates the development or clarification of scientific terms. The theory of marked (marked) and unmarked (unmarked) units are considered a new step in the development and improvement of logical (logical) division. In the 1930s, the members of the Prague Linguistic School (PLM) (N. Trubetskoy, R. Jakobson) who were closely involved with this issue, in the 1960s, the ideas of machine text processing (EXM), i.e., searching for information on coding and decoding of texts using a machine, has proven to be highly efficient in processes such as translation from one language to another. It was determined that they differ in terms of carrying additional information compared to specified (labeled) units.

It is necessary to distinguish the concepts of term and terminological lexicon from each other.

The scope of use and distribution of terms is limited by a specific terminological system; they act and occur in a specific way within the framework of human activity.

A term that has entered the sphere of universal language is separated from its terminology, terminological field and system, and is separated from the characteristics of the term.

Regarding the definition of the term, many comments have been expressed in the scientific literature. In almost all definitions, the term is described as a word or phrase expressing a special scientific and technical concept.

According to O. Vinokur, the term is always clear and unambiguous. The language of the system of terms is formed consciously. Because the term does not appear by itself, voluntarily, but is created due to its necessity, the existence of a need for it in society. It is important to research and analyze the formation features of terminology in any language in order to determine the features of formation of terms as units expressing terminological meaning. It should also be noted that term formation is a broader process compared to word formation, because in the formation of terms, not only simple word formation tools are used

due to the morphological method, but also their own means - word combination formation methods. Everything is determined by the actual specific linguistic features of the terms in the language, the use of the terms in the language of a certain field.

The originality of term formation is fully related to the main function of terms, which is the characteristic of certain groups of people as a means of communication in production conditions. Another peculiar aspect of terminology is that the process of term formation is not random, but a conscious process. In the process of the emergence of new concepts and phenomena, new terminological units appear, which are explained by the progress of science and technology, and as a result, the process of formation of terms is significantly controlled and regulated. The meaningfulness of the process of term formation consists in the need to reveal the definition and name of the scientific concept that may arise. The internal form of a term should reflect its external structure to a certain extent.

The process of forming a term complicates the conscious nature of the process of naming a scientific concept, which distinguishes the term from the process of forming a word in general use. A. According to Gerd, a term is a natural and artificial language unit, that is, a word or a combination of words, with a special terminological meaning that fully reflects the main features of existing concepts at a certain stage of scientific development (Gerd, 1991, 1-4) O. According to Akhmanova, terminology emerges only when a science reaches the highest level of its development, that is, the term is recognized after a specific concept acquires a clear scientific expression.

An important means of distinguishing a term from a non-term is that it cannot be scientifically defined. V. G. Gak, in addition to giving a definition of the term, reveals its essence and determines the place of the term in a similar vocabulary. He objects to the consideration of the term as a separate type of lexical units in scientific works and puts forward the idea that the term-function is a form of the use of lexical units.

### **Synonyms of military terms**

1. Messenger-courier, express, go between, page,
2. Memorandum-directive, memo, notice.
3. Meridian-acme, apex, apogee, capstone.
4. Medal-medallion, order.
5. Mechanic-instinctive, instinctual, involuntary, knee, jerk.
6. Method-approach, form, methodology, strategy.
7. Marksman-sharpshooter, shooter, shit.
8. Margin-borderline, bound, boundary, brim.
9. Marsh-big, fen, swamp, marshland.
10. Marker-label, tag, ticket.
11. Maintenance-care, feeding, conversation, conserving, keep.
12. Loyalty-adhesion, allegiance, attachment, commitment.
13. Load-burden, cargo, draft, freight.

14. Retreat -pullback, recession, withdrawal.
15. Result-child, corollary, fate, fruit, issue.
16. Safe-all right, alright, secure, home free.
17. Schedule-agenda, calendar, docket, program.
18. Senior-aged, aging, old, elderly, senescent.
19. Sense-feel, feeling, sensation, scent, taste.
20. Fitting-fit, applicable, befitting, right, suitable, proper, fitted, good, becoming.
21. Firth-arm, bay, bight, cove, creek, embayment, estuary.
22. Fix-depose, deposit, emplace, place, lay, position, put, set, set up, situate, and stick.
23. Flee-dematerialize, dissolve, evanesce, evaporate, fade, disappear, fly, go (away), melt, sink, and vanish.
24. Flexibility-adaptable, adjustable, changeable, elastic, fluid, malleable, variable.
25. Force-blackjack coerces, compel, constrain, dragoon, drive, impel, and impress, make, muscle, obligate, and press, pressure, sand.
26. Food-bread, chow, chuck, eatables, eats edibles, fare, foodstuffs, grub, meat, provender.
27. Foreigner-stranger, nonnative, outlander, outsider.
28. Flood-deluge, drown, gulf, inundate, overflow, overwhelm, submerge, submerge, swamp.
29. Part-portion, component, section.
30. Neighbor-housemate, flatmate, roommate, next door, adjacent.

One of the principle differences between nomenclature and terminology is that nomenclature is usually not recorded in terminological dictionaries or appears in a very limited number of dictionaries. It is known that the drug acetylovaya acid with the official scientific name is popularized under the commercial name of aspirin, etc. Nomenclature, although it is related to the concept, but it is incalculable. The existence of phenomena of polysemy and synonymy of certain scientific terminology is not approved. However, in a number of terminological systems, sometimes two or more synonyms (doublets) are used to express a certain thing or concept. For example, in some works focused on terminology issues, the words term-term-interpretation are used in the form of a synonym nest.

#### Functional semantic groups of military terms in the Uzbek language

№	Meaning of terms	Quantity absolute numbers	Quantity in percent
1.	Naval base	38	0,97 %
2.	Classic types of warships	43	0,97 %
3	Cruiser	50	1,09 %
4	Submarines	125	1,27 %
5	Energy equipment of submarines	55	3,19 %
6	Diving and floating systems hydroacoustic	51	1,41 %

	systems		
7	Infantry troops, landing transport	20	1,31 %
8	Electric and steam torpedoes	51	0,51 %
9	Torpedo devices. Contact mines	37	1,31 %
10	Bomb launchers and bomb launchers	51	0,94 %
11	Non-contact mine, Depth bombs	47	1,31 %
12	Marine Corps System	17	1,20 %
13	Heavier than air vehicles	100	2,55 %
14	Aviation and rocket engines	138	3,52 %
15	The main elements of the aircraft structure	38	0,97 %
16	Pilot cabin	43	1,09 %
17	Aviation accessories	64	1,63 %
18	Cabin air conditioning system	61	1,56 %
19	Aircraft systems	53	1,35 %
20	Oxygen system, flight suit	43	1,09 %
21	Catapult system	20	0,51 %
22	A passenger plane	49	1,25 %
23	Airport	50	1,27 %
24	Aerodrome service facilities	36	0,32 %
25	Helicopters	56	1,43 %
26	Gliding	40	1,02 %
27	Parachutes, skydiving	31	0,79 %
28	Fighter plane	51	1,31 %
29	Bomber plane	45	1,15 %
30	An aircraft that takes off vertically and lands vertically	54	1,38 %

It is not a secret that after the Uzbek language was given the status of the state, as a result of some subjective views, the use of the derivative of the term became active instead of the term. At first glance, it seems preferable to use a native word that is in all respects compatible with international adoption. But a comparison of the definition of term acquisition and the scope of term formation shows that it is inappropriate to use both lexemes synonymously.

At the time, A. Hojiev seriously considered the wrongness of replacing the word term with the construction of a term, its causes and consequences. Taking this into account, the acquisition of words and phrases used in the fields of science and technology are the names (nomenclature, nomen) conditionally placed on the word, in particular, geographical objects, place names (toponyms), and the acquisition of Arabic istilah is research in the aspect of historical terminology. , the use of concepts in the text of historical sources is justified.

Thus, the terms embody a lexical layer that is fundamentally different from general literary words. This difference is reflected in the following main features:

- semiotic (in terms, the sign and the signifier enter into a symmetrical relationship);
- functional (terms are characterized not only by having a nominative, but also a definitive function);
- semantic (terms represent only special concepts, each of them is unique in its meaning);



- spread, popularization (only the fact that a certain part of terms related to the language of science enters the universal language does not prevent them from belonging to another system);
- ways and means of formation (in terminology, the movement of means of word formation in the universal language is subject to the development of specialized, standard, stable models).

In the course of the development of various fields of science, some nouns can be transferred to the system of terms, from pure lexical nominative units to logical (logical) information, information element, i.e. science term.

In conclusion, a good study of the lexical, semantic, and grammatical aspects of military terminology translation ensures effective translation. In world linguistics, a number of problems aimed at determining the lexical-semantic features related to the concept of occupational language units in the terminology of the field have been the object of scientific research. Today, learning the language of the professional field has reached a new level. However, the issues of determining the principles of classification of language units related to the professional field by subject or on the basis of other subgroups and specific types of inter-systemic relations characteristic of them, as well as defining the specific functional characteristics of these language units, are still waiting for their solution. From this point of view, since the first days of independence, Uzbek linguists have been entrusted with a number of tasks related to the study of language units related to the profession, systematization of field terms, as well as the creation of special field dictionaries.

Today, when military terminology is just entering the stage of formation and development in our country, English, Russian and other more and more attention is paid to the study of military terminology of languages.

Despite the active use of military terms by terminologists and lexicographers of our country in our language, the issue of their regulation, finding Uzbek alternatives to English military terms that are widely used around the world, and their unification and homogenization in explanatory and translation dictionaries has not yet been sufficiently resolved. Resources written in the Uzbek language provide all-round support for the independent study of military and defense sciences by students studying in the science and production processes of the military sphere, as well as in higher and secondary special educational institutions. The experience gathered during this activity and methodological approaches to translating new terms in modern science into the state language create a scientific and practical basis for developing an explanatory dictionary of terms related to the field of military work, which is one of the most relevant directions of the production sectors of our republic.

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