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Borrowed English Military Lexicons in the Uzbek Language.

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Abstract: The relevance of this study is determined by the presence of a steady interest of scientists and society in the issue of borrowing military vocabulary from English. The study of the problems of military terminology development in different language systems is confirmed by numerous scientific publications in the sphere of terminology, cognitive science, word formation, and sociolinguistics, as well as by the practical necessity both in the sphere of translation of military-technical literature and in training future military specialists in foreign language skills for professional purposes.

Keywords: borrowings, military vocabulary, Uzbek-language military terminology, English-language military terminology, Tuzuki Temur.

Appeal to military terminology is currently topical due to the unprecedented volume of its use in the media, which are constantly focused on military conflicts. Military terminology is regularly used in a multitude of contexts and is in a state of intensive development in the conditions of modern technical progress.

The purpose of the study is to determine the degree of penetration of military Anglicisms into Uzbek-language military terminology and the state of study of this issue.

The analysis of the historiography of the studied problems has shown that in Uzbek scientific and practical interest in English borrowings and, accordingly, to English culture appeared in the 18th century with the Russian Empire.

In linguistics, in particular, in Turkology, there are a lot of research works on this topic. Their authors are M.M. Gukhman, A.P. Dulzon, N.P. Dyrenkova, S.M. Abramzon, I. Ismailov, A.A. Pokrovskaya, A.A. Mashrabov, M.S. Saidova, H.H. Egamnazarov, A.B. Jabborov, whose works were published at different times. These works differ from each other like research methods and principles of analyzing factual material. In some works the analysis of factual material is carried out based on the principle "from the form to the meaning of a linguistic sign"; and in others, on the contrary, "from the meaning of a linguistic sign to its form" (B. A. Jabborov , A. A. Mashrabov , H. H. Egamnazarov). Several Uzbek linguists have expressed their ideas on the borrowings in different linguistic layers of the Uzbek language in their works. One of the most significant works of them is "Lexical Layers of the Modern Uzbek Literary Language" by E. Begmatov. Moreover, most of our scholars who have studied the lexicon of the modern Uzbek language have learned certain ideas about borrowings in the language. In particular, in scientific publications such as "Lexicology of the Uzbek language" (1981), published under the edition of A.Khojiev and A.Akhmedov, "Modern Uzbek literary language" by H.Jamalkhanov

(2005), "Modern literary Uzbek language by Sh.Rakhmatullayev (2006), and "Lexicon of the Old Turkic Literary Language" (2015) by B. Abdushukurov, some scientific observations have been made on this issue. Furthermore, most of the dissertations defended in the field of lexicon in recent years have to some extent drawn conclusions and generalizations on the borrowed units to a certain extent. Nevertheless, in most of the above-mentioned studies, borrowings are examined at the lexical level, mainly lexical borrowings are discussed.

In the 21st century, research in the field of foreign language borrowings in general and Anglicisms in particular, including in the military sphere, has received a new round of development due to the intensification of globalization processes, international cooperation, and aggravation of political and military conflicts in the world, the dominance of English as the language of international official and interpersonal communication at all levels and in all areas of people's activities. Among the most studied are the issues of historical and linguistic analysis of the formation of military terminology in English and Uzbek languages, as well as the influence of Anglo-American borrowings on Uzbek.

However, so far there has been no comprehensive study of the issue of the penetration of English borrowings into Uzbek-language military terminology, which would expand both the theoretical knowledge of linguistic science in this area and the boundaries of their practical application.

Theoretical analysis of scientific literature from library collections and Internet resources allows us to identify the essence and types of borrowings of lexical units of military terminology from one language to another.

The dissertation study by V.V. Chebotareva presents military terminology as an open language system undergoing various changes, among which one of the most common is borrowing from other languages.

Modern lexicologists under the term "borrowing" mean both the process of adopting foreign lexical units and the words themselves, transferred from foreign languages, regardless of the time of their borrowing and the degree of assimilation.

Domestic military terminology was formed over many years, starting from the times of ancient Uzbek statehood, when the first military names were used in Amir Temur's army, the pieces of information were formed in his book, a historical work that provides information from the military and political activities of Amir Temur. Named after "Tuzuki Temur" and "Tuzukoti Temur", and up to our days, through close interaction with other states and the formation of its own culture of military affairs. In the second half of the XIX century, the Uzbek army adopted new types of weapons, and foreign forms of organization of military forces, which brought with it the penetration of foreign-language words. The greatest influence on the process of borrowing military terms from foreign languages was exerted by the Russian colonization, which led to the active assimilation of Europeanisms into the Uzbek language, mainly from French, German, Polish, and Dutch. For example, words from the Dutch language appear in naval terminology ("lag" (Dutch: log); "шкипер" (Dutch: Schipper, from ship 'судно')).

Thus, the variety of borrowed words reflects the history of relations between the Russian people and other states and the introduction of those or other innovations in the field of military technology and organization.

Assimilation of a new lexical unit is a complex process in which new semantic and stylistic relations arise between the members of the semantic field. More often, however, special military terms originate from the funds of the native language.

Modern scientists-linguists distinguish two ways of borrowing in the formation of military terms, among which are: - internal - from different layers of the vocabulary of one language; - borrowings from foreign languages.

The process of transferring foreign words from the donor language to the recipient language is conditioned by both intralinguistic peculiarities of foreign terms use and extralinguistic (historical, economic, socio-cultural, linguistic, mental, aesthetic) conditions of development of Russian society in general and national military affairs in particular.

According to Y.V. Ageyeva, military vocabulary is words and expressions intended for the precise naming of persons, objects, and phenomena of the military sphere, as well as for people's communication in the military environment.

The origins of military terminology in the Uzbek can be traced to the example of the text of the "Temur Tuzuklari" (presumably XIV century). Since the "Tumur Tuzuklari" is devoted to a military campaign, it richly presents the military terms and military system of its time, in addition to detachments of mounted archers, Timur had at his disposal regiments on foot, the role of which was gradually increasing. To conduct successful campaigns, Timur needed specialists in siege warfare, which, could not be found among the nomads. Military terminology was mostly Mongolian or Turkic. Large tribal groups were called by the word "il" or "ulus". Tumen - a detachment of 10,000 men. Hazara, a Persian word meaning a thousand warriors, was borrowed by the Mongols and Turks long before Timur came along. Small units, ranging in size from 50 to 1,000 men, were called by the Mongol word *koshun*. Timur's army was built according to the decimal system, as was customary among the Mongols. The army (*ordu*) was subdivided into corps (*fauj*). The auxiliary units of the allies were called *khshar*. This light cavalry played a major role in Timur's Anatolian campaign. The command hierarchy was not rigid. Some senior military commanders were called by the word *sardar*. Other commanders were called *emir*, *ming-bashi* - the thousandth man, *yuz-bashi* - the centurion, and *on-bashi* - the tenth man. A similar scheme was used in the army of the Ottoman Turks. These two armies went back to the same military tradition.

When Timur dispersed the Jagatai tribes, many of the tribal chiefs received tribal tenures that turned them into a semi-feudal military elite. During the Timurid rule, such land grants were called *suyurgals*. The Timurid system of *suyurgals* resembled the Islamic system of *ikta* or the Ottoman system of *timar*. Whereas in Europe the landed estates were in the possession of feudal lords, in the East the landed estates were given only for use and could be confiscated at any time.

However, unlike the ikta, the holder of a suyurgal had the full power of the local government and also had the right to collect taxes, for which he was obliged to perform military service together with a detachment of a certain size. Over time, suyurgals became hereditary, which brought them closer to European feuds. Some suyurgals were so huge that they covered entire provinces and included large cities. etc. Further, in the XVII century, as the language developed, Latinism and Germanism began to penetrate it.

During Russian Empire Uzbek language was enriched with military and naval terminology due to the active reforming activity of the first Russian Reformation in the military sphere. Due to the development of military service and the borrowing of advanced technologies from German and English languages, maritime terms penetrated, which are still relevant in military affairs.

V.N. Shevchuk defines military terminology as "an ordered set of military language terms that reflect the conceptual apparatus of military science and, more broadly, military affairs and are related to the forms and methods of warfare, the strategic use of the armed forces, as well as the operational-tactical use of associations, formations, units and subdivisions, their organization, armament, and technical equipment". A military term, is defined as "a stable unit of synthetic or analytical nomination, fixing the corresponding concept in the conceptual-functional system of a certain sphere of the military profession in the meaning regulated by its definition".

The very word "army" came to us from the Latin language (Armo - I arm) - "the state land army; military army, host, force, foot and horse, except for the sea".

According to Merriam-Webster the word "army"

a: large organized body of armed personnel trained for war, especially on land

b: unit capable of independent action and consisting usually of a headquarters, two or more corps, and auxiliary troops often capitalized c: the complete military organization of a nation for land warfare.

In the military terminology of the Uzbek language, there has long been a frequent use of loanwords, most of which came from English. Caliber — from the French *calibre*), Caliber - a numerical expression of the characteristics of the barrel diameter; one of the main values that determine the power firearm.

Major (majeor, maior) (German Majog, from Latin māior, "greater, elder, higher") is a rank, the first military rank of senior officers in some armed forces of the world's countries.

Another source states that Major is a military official of the 8th class, the first staff-officer rank, between captain and lieutenant colonel; regimental petty officer. Of the insignia on the epaulets with two gaps - one large star. In several states and countries, it is called "Commander" (Spanish-speaking countries), "Commandant" (France, Ireland), and others. It should not be confused with the polysemic French rank, meaning the highest preofficer rank in the armed forces (for example brigadier-major of the French police).

Let us list some English-language lexical borrowings used in modern Russian-language military terminology: "bazuka" (English: bazooka - musical wind instrument) - a hand-held anti-tank grenade launcher, for example The Beretta M9, officially the Pistol, Semiautomatic, 9mm, M9, is the designation for the Beretta 92FS semi-automatic pistol used by the Uzbekistan Armed Forces. "Pietro Beretta Weapon Factory") is a privately held Italian firearms manufacturing company operating in several countries. Its firearms are used worldwide for a variety of civilian, law enforcement, and military purposes. The Beretta is the surname, of whose surname is founder of the firearm company.

"Stealth" (from English stealthy - 'secret, hidden') - a set of means and methods of reducing the visibility (mainly radar and infrared) of military planes, ships, etc. Rakov machine for loading 7.62 mm machine gun belts. 92nd Infantry Division Water Buffalo, the term consists of two English words water and buffalo.

Many English-language borrowings came into the Uzbek military terminology at a certain stage but are not widely used in the modern Uzbek military thesaurus, which is mainly due to the development of military science, technology, and weapons or the need to nominate subjects or phenomena that were absent in the domestic armed forces at that time. Among them: "caterpillar" (from English caterpillar - 'lavra'), the name of the British battleship of the early twentieth century, significantly superior in combat qualities to all the existing at that time battleships. There are many English borrowed terms, which nowadays are understood only by narrow specialists: "upwelling" (from English up - 'up' and well - 'to rush') - the phenomenon of the rise of deep ocean waters to its upper layers. A separate group of loanwords can be considered to be terms formed by calquing foreign language terms already rooted in the donor language and transferred into the recipient language. These include the expressions: 'fire-and-forget' - 'shoot and forget'; 'Vertical Envelopment' - 'vertical coverage' or 'coverage from the air'.

The transliteration of abbreviations of names of modern weapon systems and equipment, international organizations, or documents related to military activities, which in written sources are often transmitted using the Latin alphabet, can also be attributed to English-language borrowings.

(ASDIC - Anti-Submarine Detection Investigation Committee - 'Исследовательский комитет по средствам обнаружения подводных лодок') is the original name of the sonar station used by the British Navy during World War II, later replaced in NATO countries by another English-language name Sonar.

(IMO – International Maritime Organization) – ‘Международная Морская Организация’).

Transliteration is a formal letter-by-letter recreation of the original lexical unit using the alphabet of the translating language, a literal imitation of the form of the original word. In the case of transliteration, a letter-by-letter translation of a word from the source language into the target language is observed. For example: Aerodrome - airfield, Aerodynamic - aerodynamics, Autopilot - autopilot, Balance - balance, Center - center, Component - component, Collapse - collapse, Compressor - compressor, Concept - concept, Aeroplane - airplane, aircraft, Corridor - corridor,

Defect - defect, Director - director, Electrolyte - electrolyte, Extract - extract, Fact - fact.

The newest borrowings from English (late XX - early XXI century) include the words AWACS (Airborne Warning and Control System), buffeting, tanker, raider, GPS, Air-Land Battle, etc. We will also cite older borrowings from English, which are still relevant in Russian: antimilitarism (antimilitarism/anti-militarism), deadweight (deadweight), drift (drift), tank (tank), revolver (revolver), sniper (sniper), Cold war (Cold war), squall (squall), Bizet (BZ - psycho-chemical warfare poisoning agent), CS (CS - irritant poisoning agent), etc.

It should be noted that we live in an era when the danger comes not only from terrorist groups but also from the clash of interests of the leading world powers, which gives rise to an endless arms race. One of its directions is the development of robotic weapons, and terms in this new field are also often borrowed from the English language: drone, miniature robot, etc.

On the ground, it makes sense to throw light military drones into the fight and to use smaller vehicles, including drones (such as the Puma 3 AE) designed to assassinate high-ranking commanders in the enemy camp, take over premises, and conduct reconnaissance.

Also, of special value and importance is the question of the ways of transferring English abbreviations into Uzbek. One of the ways is full borrowing.

In other words, the abbreviation is included in the Uzbek text in the form in which it is used in its native language. For example, WS (weapon system) - система оружия, will be transmitted in the Uzbek text also by the Latin letters WS. Another way would be transliteration. For example, the well-known abbreviation NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) - Североатлантический союз, in Uzbek is often rendered as NATO. This technique is used most often to transfer acronyms into Uzbek.

When transferring many acronyms into Russian, especially acronyms that coincide in letter composition with commonly used words, transcription is widely used. For example, the acronym EAGLE (Elevation Angle Guidance Landing Equipment) is transmitted in Russian as "Eagle", that is, in this case, it is not the letter composition of the abbreviation that is transmitted, but its pronunciation, which coincides with the pronunciation of the English word "eagle".

Another way is to translate the decoding of the English abbreviation.

For example, the abbreviation SHAPE (Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers, Europe) is translated into Russian as "Headquarters of the Supreme Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of NATO's Joint Forces in Europe". A variation of this method is also such a technique as a translation of the English abbreviation and the creation of a Russian abbreviation based on this translation.

When transferring many acronyms into Uzbek, especially acronyms that coincide in letter composition with commonly used words, transcription is widely used. For example, the acronym NGU (National Guard of Uzbekistan) is transmitted

in Uzbek as "гвардия", i.e., in this case, it is not the letter composition of the abbreviation that is transmitted, but its pronunciation, which coincides with the pronunciation of the English word "guard".

Another way is to translate the decoding of the English abbreviation.

A good example is the abbreviation USA (Соединенные Штаты Америки), which was created based on a translation of the decoded English abbreviation USA - United States of America. The last method, which is used in rare cases, is the transcription of the letter-by-letter pronunciation of English abbreviations. For example, transcription in Uzbek letters of the English abbreviation BBC (Британская радиовещательная корпорация) - BBC, "British Broadcasting Corporation". Or, for example, СИС - СИС (контрразведывательная служба) - "counterintelligence service" and others.

In the modern Uzbek language, as can be seen from the above material, most of the borrowings come from English and especially from its American variant. Often these are names of military professions and military equipment, terms. English-speaking countries (primarily America and Great Britain) play an important role on the world stage, their military art, which is the most advanced due to the high militarization of these countries, is subjected to careful study and described in Uzbek-language articles.

Thus, the study confirmed the assumption that the foreign-language lexicon most often denotes names of persons related to military activities, nominations of ranks, as well as names of military buildings and weapons. All the above-mentioned linguistic sources testify to the richness of the borrowed lexicon in the Uzbek language, as well as to the breadth of foreign-language words "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language".

However, life does not stand still. In the modern world, military terms, as well as the objects they designate, are in a state of dynamic development under conditions of continuous scientific and technological progress.

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