



TYPALOGICAL BASIS OF MILITARY TERMS IN THE GENERAL EXPLANATORY DICTIONARY OF UZBEK LANGUAGE

Xolmurotov Ilhom Kholievich

Basic Doctoral Student of the National University of Uzbekistan

-----ABSTRACT-----

It is known that the thematic separation of ideographic dictionaries in the Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary is important in solving the problems of terminology in linguistics. Also, the evolution of military affairs associated with scientific and technological advances introduces innovations by renaming military terms. As a result, the fact that military terms with a historical basis have changed their form today has created historical typological confusion in annotated dictionaries. This article discusses the concept of "military term", its features, historical typological directions of its study, and its peculiarities, as well as the problems of its division into parts.

KEYWORDS: *Idiographic dictionary, military term, lexicography, Turkish lexicon, annotated dictionary, names of military equipment.*

INTRODUCTION

If someone is condemned to hard work and suffering, let him write a dictionary, let alone the hard work of a blacksmith or a miner: this work itself is the hardest of all hardships. The Russian translation of this poem was written by one of the founders of theoretical lexicography, the famous linguist academician L.V. Sherba also caught his eye. Given the importance and complexity of lexicography, L.V. Sherba's statement, "I do not know a more serious field in linguistics than lexicography," confirms the above.

From the first days of independence, Uzbek linguists have been tasked with the study of professional language units and the systematization of field terms, as well as the creation of specialized dictionaries. Today, when military terminology is just beginning to form and develop in our country, there is a growing interest in the study of military terminology in English, Russian and other languages. Therefore, based on the need to "stimulate scientific research and innovation, to create effective mechanisms for the application of scientific and industrial achievements", to teach students the linguistic and extralinguistic aspects of professional terms in a foreign language is modern. is one of the requirements. Also, the current system of military terminology of our native language is one of the areas that is not fully studied.

Therefore, there is a need to study the formation and regulation of terminological units related to the military profession and to describe them from a semantic and functional point of view. .

As you know, as in all areas, the role of military terminology in the annotated dictionaries of Uzbek linguistics is very important. In his book *Modern Uzbek Lexicography and Terminology*, H.Dadaboyev describes military terminology as follows: it refers to concepts about terms and languages that serve as an abstract discussion of the actual description of the language. "

Why study military terminology?

A distinctive feature of the military profession is that it develops in a constantly dangerous environment, where the life of the military team depends on speed, accuracy and correct actions. The peculiarity of the activity is that, in addition to various ambiguities, speech is characterized by abbreviations, conciseness, comprehensibility and clarity. This is reflected in the use of well-defined clichéd linguistic forms in the texts of such genres of professional discourse, which are intended to regulate military practice.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Military terminology, or military language, is an important means of communication between servicemen in war and in service (training), as stated in one of the works on the culture of speech of servicemen. The decisive nature of modern joint armed struggle today, its speed and military actiona drastic change in the



situation is important, not just in a minute, but every second - all of which increases the demand for military language and its terminology. As the Russian scholar P. Trifonov points out, "... Military language today is clearer than ever, with expressions of clarity and precision, where every word not only explains but also convinces" and not only minutes but every second is precious and determines its level of accuracy and speed, - says the scientist.

Ertayev Sherali, in his article "Description of military terms in the Dari language", writes about the Turkic language, which is the basis of the origin of military terms. Dari (Persian-ye Kabuli) is one of the official languages of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. We know that the two official languages of Afghanistan are Dari and Pashto. Modern Dari is a language related to Persian and Tajik. There are more than 20 languages and more than 200 dialects in Afghanistan. According to the current constitution, Pashto (Afghan) and Dari (Persian-Kabuli, Persian-Afghan dialect) are the official languages of Afghanistan.

The lexical structure of any language, its total vocabulary, is a phenomenon that has been formed throughout the history of the nation. He is always on the move and growing. The reason for the development of language depends on two factors, how to use its internal and external sources of growth. In particular, the lexicon of the Dari language has developed a system of military terminology, which is used in practice. Therefore, it is important to study the existing and emerging military terms in the Dari language and to apply them in practice with cadets. In the article, the author lists a number of shortcomings in the military terminology formed in the Dari language: Military terminology in the Dari language has not yet been specialized and is not stable in Afghan dictionaries.

Military terms are a complex system that is complemented by their vocabulary and foreign language skills. Terminological vocabulary consists of nouns, nouns, verbs, and terminological phrases. These two major terminological groups are formed on the basis of the rules of phonetics, morphology, and syntax of the modern Dari language. In the modern Dari language, along with the original military terms, assimilation terms are actively used.

Early lexicography, military terminology in historical lexical sources.

Stages of formation of Uzbek terminology and lexicography Linguists have already recognized the significant role of grammatical (philological) treatises written in Arabic in the XI century. It is known that lexical sources were written by Turkic scholars several years ago. For example, Abu Hayyan's *Kitab ul-idrok li-lison ul-atrok*, which focuses on the grammar of the Turkic language, according to the well-known scholar MTXoutsma, states that in 1245, in the Mamluk state (1250-1517), Khalil bin Muhammad bin Yusuf al- Konyavi's "*Kitabi kompleksai tarjimoni turki va ajami va mugali*", unknown author "*Kitabi attuhfat uz-zakiya fi-l-lug'atit turkiya*", Jamoluddin Turkiy's "*Kitab bulgat al-mushtaq fi- l-lug'atat-turk va-l-qifchaq* ", "*Al-qawaninul kulliya li-zabtil-lug'atit turkiya*" written in Cairo in the early 11th century. leads to the idea that it has found expression.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The lexicon and terminology of the Turkic language mentioned in ancient sources are divided into the following groups in the book "*Translator Turkic and Ajami and Mugali*": personal names - Alaqush, Aktay, Altuntash, Baybars, Sonqur, etc .; Astronomers: Ulkar; geographical names: Sham, Egypt; zoonyms: horse, ox, mule, tortoise, stallion, etc .; wild animals: lion, hyena, boar, fox, etc .; birds and insects: eagle, eagle, sparrow, goose, swallow, crow, etc .; military equipment: ya, entrance "bow string (tetiva)", artificial "spear", shield, club, etc .; medical terms: collectively "illness, disease", pain "pain", soka "sick, sick", fever, sitting "cough", etc .; musical terms: duduk "musical instrument", tomru "drum", yaklik "rubob", sibizgu "sivizga", etc. Also, the typological roots of the first military terms can be traced back to the sources mentioned in the book "*Turkish and Ajami Translator and Mughal*".

The most common trends in changes in the lexical system of language during wars of any kind are the activation of military terminology in all functional and stylistic forms of speech; development of military terminology system; the emergence of new terms that evoke new interpretations; changes in the meanings of some words in the general language due to semantic transmission (lexical metaphor); often the appearance of neologisms derived from the language of the enemy, with a specific meaning, and so on. All these changes are reflected in many works devoted to the study of the Russian language during the Great Patriotic War.

Among them is GG Aliyev's "*Persian-Russian and Russian-Persian military dictionary*" created during the former Soviet Union, M.F. Slinkin's book "*Russko-dari voenny i tehicheskiy slovar*" ("*Russian military and technical dictionary*"), consisting of about 40,000 words and phrases, and A. Kuronbekov's and B. Boltaev's book "*Uzbek and Dari speech*" These are among them.

Due to the fact that the subject of military terms in the Dari language is not fully understood, they require phonetic, lexical, semantic analysis and research, separate lectures, a number of terminology manuals, dictionaries. As a result of the influence of extralinguistic factors, such as the recent rapid development of science, technology and information technology, the number of terms for objects, objects and devices with the affix -chi in the Uzbek language has increased. Such an event was first recorded in the system of Uzbek military



terminology (Yodgorov1996; 20), including bomber ("bomber"), fighter aircraft ("fighter aircraft"), assault ("assault"), photo-reconnaissance aircraft ("aircraft"). -Photorospredchik »).

The formation, enrichment and regulation of the military terminology of the Uzbek language is one of the most pressing issues today. Dolimov's Glossary of Military Terms is one of the most important sources in addressing these issues. This dictionary is the first commentary in this field created during independence. In compiling this dictionary, the author used the latest encyclopedic publications, reference books and textbooks. Another feature of the dictionary is the breadth of terminology, ie detailed information about each term. The dictionary plays an important role in regulating and unifying military terms. It should be noted that the author strictly adhered to the terminological norms in choosing the Uzbek alternative to Russian terms. In particular, it can be said that this dictionary fully meets today's requirements and will serve as a basis for future military encyclopedias in our lexicography.

CONCLUSION

In place of the offer:

Currently, the level of theoretical research in the field of military terminology has risen sharply. Scholars focus on the separation of terminology from other types of military dictionaries, the search for consistency in military terminology, the disclosure of its functional and qualitative features in terms of a systematic approach, integrity, structure and composition, the definition of asymmetry in national military terminology systems, their comparative studies, use of linguistic-statistical methods in the description and analysis of vocabulary and terminology. In military translation, the "corpus approach" and so on is especially successful in solving theoretical and practical aspects of terminology.

Trends in the development of the Uzbek language require new research every day. It is known that all the news in each field is reflected in the language. Therefore, there is a constant need to study this great wealth linguistically, to compile it, to create dictionaries. Military terms are no exception.

The formation, enrichment and regulation of the military terminology of the Uzbek language have become one of the most pressing issues today.

Traditionally, in the practice of world lexicography, keywords in a dictionary are placed in two different ways. The first way is to place words in alphabetical order, which, although not based on any scientific principle, is easy to find the right word and is widely used in compiling monolingual and bilingual dictionaries. The second way is the placement of lexemes selected on the basis of ideographic, thematic principles. Sh. In compiling Dolimov's Concise Glossary of Military Terms, he places the glossaries in alphabetical order, the traditional historical method. The Russian-Uzbek structure of the explained terms means 1574 words.

This can cause a lot of problems for the student. Today, it is important to create modern electronic dictionaries of Uzbek terminology for military terminology.

Dictionary selection is based on a number of principles and criteria.

The level and frequency of use of the keyword in the language;

* Meaning and communicative value of the keyword;

* Lexical-syntactic connection with other words;

* Word formation skills;

* Quality of methodical and didactic necessary language material;

* Learn the semantic value of a word;

* Give examples of historically typological forms of the word.

In creating glossaries of military terminology, Sh. Dolimov's "Concise Dictionary of Military Terms" needs to be further explored in the light of its ideographic, thematic principles. When compiling military thematic ideographic dictionaries, special attention should be paid to the division of terms in this field into the following groups:

The origin of a term is divided into historically based lexemes according to the typology of formation;

Affixation, the division of hARRY terms in the composition method into morphemes (for example, the names of military weapons); (place names); (words used in the service), etc .;

Dictionaries on military terminology need to be updated every 4 years to keep up with globalization.

REFERENCE

1. Л.В.Щерба. Языковая система и речевая деятельность. Ленинград, 1971, с 312.
2. L.W.Scheweljowa. lexikologie der duetschen Cegenwartsspache. Vorlesungen. M., 2004, S.185.
3. ERKINOV SUHROB. System-functional features of linguistic units of military profession (on the basis of English language material) // Samarkand-2020.b5.
4. Yodgorov Hamid. Synchronous study of military terminology of the Uzbek language. Doctoral dissertation T: .- Tashkent. 1996.p-3.
5. Бозатырев Е.Д. Духовные основы военной интеграции государств — членов СНГ // Сб. научных трудов Военного университета. № 1. М.: Изд-во Военного ун-та, 1997. С. 88—95.
6. Ertayev Sherali in his "Description of military terms of the Dari language" p.3.
7. H.A.Dadaboyev. Modern Uzbek lexicography and terminology "module T: .- Tashkent-2016. —p.16-17.



-
8. G.G.Aliev *Persian-Russian and Russian-Persian military dictionary*. Moscow., Voenizdat, 1972 , p-656.
 9. M. F. Slinkin "*Rusko-dari voennyi i texnicheskiy slovar`*",Moskva., Voenizdat, 1981, p-246.
 10. Sh. Dolimov. *Brief glossary of military terms*. T: .- 2007. P. 5-6 .