Problems of Translation in Military Terms

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Abstract: Military terminology comprises words and phrases related to the armed forces, hostilities, military discipline, and regulations. Military terms are formed in a morphological and lexical-semantic manner that is characteristic of the English language. Moreover, military concepts include terms related to various fields of science and technology, borrowed from other languages. Terms pertaining to the military field are usually unambiguous, but the usage of plural terms in this field can be observed. Students studying in this field should be aware of such changes. This awareness plays a crucial role in the training of highly qualified military specialists in the military field.

1 INTRODUCTION

In global linguistics, numerous problems related to defining the lexical-semantic features associated with occupational language units in field-specific terminology have been the focus of scientific research. Today, learning the language of a professional field has reached a new level. However, the determination of principles for classifying language units related to the professional field by topic or based on other subgroups and specific types of inter-systemic relations characteristic of them, as well as defining the specific functional characteristics of these language units, remain unresolved.

From this perspective, since the early days of independence, linguists in Uzbekistan have been tasked with studying professional language units, systematising field terms, and creating specialised field dictionaries. Currently, as military terminology is just beginning to form and develop in our country, attention is being given to studying military terminology in English, Russian and other languages. Generally, in the process of expressing a military object via proper nouns, the following subclasses of language units related to the military profession can be distinguished.

Military terminology is characterised by its unique structure and lexical-semantic features. In English, the system of military terminology is marked by the dominance of certain structural models. As can be seen from the analysed materials, English military professionalisms are expressed in nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbial phrases. Quantitatively, military terms are primarily represented by nouns and verbs. Percentage-wise, substantive terms and phrases make up 70%, verb terms and phrases account for 20%, and the remainder are adjectival and adverbial terms and phrases. Also, specialised dictionaries of military lexicon contain many abbreviations comprised of syllabic abbreviations. At the current stage of military technology development, defence holds a special place in the production of new equipment, and this demand continues. In this field, against the backdrop of strengthening cooperation with foreign countries, technical information exchange is being established, documents for exporting manufactured equipment are being formalised, and direct communication in business meetings is increasing. There are open relations, professional communication is developing, and the number of interstate military competitions is increasing, where the English language, a medium for international information exchange, plays a central role.

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

The rapid quantitative growth and qualitative change are due to the swift development and introduction of new technologies and equipment. In this field, the traditionally accepted methods of terminology are yielding to terms previously undefined in linguistic literature. A study of recent military periodicals provides an abundant source for their examination. In the discourse of specialists, there are many terminological innovations that have not yet acquired dictionary status. The active process occurring in the military field triggers less intense developments of the system of terms operating within its framework; thus, research in this area appears to be quite timely.

2 EXPERIMENTAL PART

The relevance of this study is underscored by the fact that specialised terms are the most rapidly evolving part of a language's vocabulary and play a pivotal role in contemporary society.

Each specialised field of knowledge or activity develops its own linguistic apparatus, which serves the purposes of naming and understanding concepts, and illustrating them in the process of communication. Modern terminology in the field has undergone certain transformations in its lexical and semantic structure, and since the publication of the "English-Russian car explanatory dictionary" in 1961, its volume has significantly increased. Despite the publication of several general military dictionaries, the solitary guide to Uzbek military terminology does not reflect its current state, necessitating in-depth linguistic research. The issues surrounding the decoding and identification of Uzbek equivalents for military vehicles and tank-building language terms are of particular importance.

Investigating scientific works on the problems of translating English military terminology, the principles of standardisation, and classification of military terminology aids in identifying the specific scope of the language of equipment construction and defining the role and functions of the Armed Forces as key elements in the system of the military-industrial complex. This is based on principles of rational classification and taxonomy, along with the technical translation of the term "technique" through lexical and semantic analysis.

The origins and extra-linguistic features of term emergence in the field of military terminology are identified. 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 is the method of comparative study and the linking of language phenomena with scientific, technical facts, and the historical evolution of the Armed Forces. The extensive use of terminological combinations in Uzbek military terminology necessitates a comprehensive study of the entire terminological system to address pressing linguistic issues. While research in the field of military terminology is widely covered in the works of local linguists, there are ample foreign sources available. It is worth noting that foreign literature is primarily intended for information, including dictionaries and encyclopaedic publications. Despite various aspects of military terminology research, to our knowledge, there is no comprehensive study on the language of military construction and vehicles.

During the formation and development of military terminology, a notable event in the history of techniques occurred, significantly impacting the development of the entire terminological system of the studied language. The amalgamation of two systems (Thomas Kuhn's theoretical model of science development and the periodisation of military language according to J.J. Fedoseev) facilitated the proposal of our own periodisation of the stages of development of military equipment and the advancement of military equipment based on it. The classification of historical periods is detailed in the formation of military terminology, encompassing three main stages:

The first stage is characterised by the emergence of antiquated and prototype military terminology, and the accumulation of design and production experience. Statistical analysis of the terms selected for the study shows that 351 language units were incorporated during the test period of military terminology, equating to 11.3% of the 3100 terms. This stage is typified by the formation of basic military term concepts and the emergence of the language of military vehicles and nuclear terms.

The second stage is characterised by the creation of military terms (forming the basis of national defence) and the development of mass 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, constituting 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 Thomas Kuhn's theory, is the final but promising stage for the development of scientific terminology. This stage is characterised by a paradigm-based development process: experiments are conducted, facts are gathered, 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, making up 40.2% of the total of 3100 terms.

By examining terminology within the framework of the sociolinguistic method of the principle of language and social phenomena, it is possible to discern the structural and semantic features of terminological units based on extra-linguistic factors. Research indicates that the most effective way to create terms in English involves two-component terminological combinations. A distinctive feature of the linguistic data of military terms is the prevalence in this language of a large number of exponentially compact, yet semantically two-component terminological combinations, wherein the attribute component is represented by a compound word (composition).

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The most common method of translating military terminology involves lexical and semantic substitutions (concretisation, generalisation, modulation) - the translation of lexical units of the source language using units of foreign languages, the meanings of which do not align with the values of the original units, but can be inferred from them via certain types of logical transformations.

Firstly, we will concentrate on the terms (definite, indefinite and such), which, despite their ostensibly straightforward meaning, frequently necessitate semantic expression in translation. It is known that both types of articles have a pronominal origin: the definite article is derived from a demonstrative pronoun, and the indefinite article from a numeral-based indefinite pronoun.

This original meaning occasionally reveals itself in contemporary usage. In such cases, their lexical meaning should be conveyed in the translation, otherwise the Uzbek translation will be incomplete and incorrect, as the meaning of semantic translations is an integral part of the entire semantic content of the sentence.

From all the translations provided above, it is evident that failing to take into account not just the lexical, but also the grammatical significance of the article, results in content being incomplete or unclear. Education is given based on objectives and tasks such as demand in the military field, individual work with young people, cultivating in them the ability to freely communicate using military terms, and involving them in scientific research in the military field. They are characterised by the expression of a general military term within their composition.

Detailed information is also provided on certain military terms in a succinct and comprehensible manner. The scope of some words is quite broad, as they encompass a large part of the military vocabulary. Quantitatively, military terms are primarily represented by nouns and verbs. In terms of percentages, noun terms and phrases constitute 70%, verb terms and phrases 20%, and the remaining 10% are adjective and adverbial terms and phrases. Furthermore, specialist dictionaries of the military lexicon contain many abbreviations comprised of syllabic abbreviations.

Military terms make up a large segment of military terminology. The primary purpose of this language, with its historical and political themes, is to express objects, events and concepts related to defence. In today's rapidly progressing world of scientific and technological development, military terms and concepts, as well as their objects, are evolving. However, this does not alter the value of military terms.

Military terms can be categorised into the following groups:
- military and political terms (strategic, tactical);
- military and diplomatic terms (organisation);
- military-technical terms (armed forces and combat weapons from different sectors);

When translating foreign texts containing military terms and definitions, we often confront some problems because there are disparities between different languages;
- a lack of correlation between concept and reality (army refers to the ground forces);
- terms that are incorrectly or entirely coincidentally matched (military academy - fundamentally, according to the military academy, a military school);
- differences in the ranks of the Armed Forces of different countries;
- differences in the organisational structure of the unit (a soldier in the British Army - and in the US Army - an intelligence company);
- the short "lifespan" 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 intricate phenomenon, expressed in the content of the linguistic substratum and logical superstratum of the term, and the content of a specialist (scientific, scientific-technical) concept. Consequently, the distinguishing features of the term are the expression of scientific (scientific-technical) concepts, logical concepts, uniqueness in usage, clarity of content, the existence of a precise definition (terminological definition), meaning not dependent on context (in the general sense), unambiguity, consistency of semantics, stylistic neutrality, and other aspects.

The term asserts its position as a lexical tool of a special-purpose language (hereinafter SPL), differentiated by its affiliation to a specific natural language, specific to a particular SPL, system, normative, etc. One of the most significant characteristics of a term is its conventionality, regarded as the deliberate regularity and controllability of the term formation process.

Simultaneously, the proportionality of the concept expressed by the term and the expressive linguistic unit carries out the task of idealising the essence of terminological units. Additionally, the term, as a linguistic sign, embodies the distinct characteristics of the language substratum, notably specific paradigmatic, syntactic, and derivational features, as well as features unique to the general lexical field (Grinev-Grinevich, 2008; Superanskaya et al., 2007; Shmeleva, 2010, etc.) Several authors interpret the

ambiguity and synonymy features of the term as its irrelevant (supposed) characteristics.

A distinctive aspect of the term is its affiliation to a specific terminological system, and this systematic organisation 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, documented in industry-specific terminology." "The structural and semantic system of terminology implies that the creation of a sign is twofold, and it represents the totality of the expressed sign (the field of terms as a collection of special concepts and their connections). Clearly, systematicity is an advantage in the common use of terms. This is the genetic property of terms, which is demonstrated in their capacity to participate in the construction of complex taxonomic devices, and includes a series 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 simultaneously ensures the inherent consistency of scientific knowledge. On one hand, an individual term is naturally an element added to the general hierarchy of the terminological system, which, in turn, provides a comprehensive representation of segments of scientific knowledge. We define this type of systematisation of provisions as a structural and formal aspect. On the other hand, the systematic nature of the term mirrors a systematic classification and conception of the world.

VANGUARD: A motorised rifle (tank) unit sent forward from a primary army unit. The vanguard is considered to be the body of the march during the advance, moving ahead and in separate directions to facilitate the main forces' unresisted progress, prevent the enemy's attack on these forces, and stop the enemy's reconnaissance from infiltrating the protected troops' movement path. It also aims to create favourable conditions for troop deployment and engagement in battle. The vanguard, during an attack, engages enemy units that have moved to the defence within the limits of combat supply in the specified direction. During the pursuit of the enemy, they are dispatched from the first echelon units to destroy the opponent's defensive units and delay the retreat of the main forces.

ACCIDENT: Non-fatal failure of equipment. It refers to the breakdown or malfunction of any mechanism, machine, etc., during operation or movement.

AIRCRAFT CARRIER: A combat surface ship, designed to accommodate 100 or more combat aircraft and helicopters, facilitating their takeoff and landing. The aircraft carrier is equipped with guided anti-aircraft missiles, 100 - 127 mm anti-aircraft artillery guns for its protection. Its water displacement capacity is up to 95,000 tonnes. The power plant capacity is up to 280,000 horsepower, and it can reach speeds of 35 knots per hour (approximately 65 km/h). The crew can be up to 6,300 people. It emerged during the World War. In World War II, it was utilised 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 engage 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, support;
2) Storage facility;
3) Organisation engaged in supply or service.

BASE RELOCATION: A strategic move involving changing the location of an air force to create a new air force group, reinforce existing air force groups, or relocate air force units and uniforms closer to areas of conflict.

INTERNATIONAL ANGLE: A moral and political concept expressing the desire to offer political and military support in order to combat the policy of an individual (state), show solidarity (or other high spiritual reasons) to another state or person (state), and establish or restore a progressive socio-political and advanced economic system. The fulfilment of the international duty is associated with direct participation in the practical assistance provided.

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

FLAG: 1) A piece of fabric of a certain colour 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 organisation.

GASPANA: A specially equipped place to protect people from chemicals. After the Second World War, it was referred to as a shelter.

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

Within the garrison, appointments are made to the positions of head of the garrison (by the order of the Minister of Defence), his deputy for educational affairs, the military commandant, and the head of the control of military vehicles of the garrison; 2) troops defending a base (long-term defence structure, fortress).

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

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

One must remember that as a result of shortening in spoken language, the stylistic tone of the term usually changes. At the very least, initially, the new word has a somewhat colloquial feel, but this change can quickly disappear over time (that is, it becomes neutral). Some abbreviations have transitioned into common words, and in modern usage, abbreviations are not accepted as terms.

- By 'military term', we refer to "a special name for a simple or complex formal structure (phrase) associated with a specific concept in the realm of military affairs (military science, technology, administration, life of troops, etc.), which inherently has a military combat significance.

A necessary criterion for the inclusion of a unit (phrase) into the set of terms is its presence in professional military dictionaries. From this perspective, military terminology, like any other, has a certain internal organisation and is "a collection of terminological nomenclature units of concepts of military science". Non-terminological military vocabulary includes slang, military jargon, and colloquial expressions. This group consists of lexically functional units, emotionally charged elements of military vocabulary, often considered stylistic synonyms of military terms.

G.A. Saidalieva's dictionary also provides synonyms of terms, which raises another question. One of the classical features of a term is its lack of synonyms in terminology. If terminology lacks synonyms, then the aforementioned sign-definition is outdated. Terminology does indeed have synonyms. If there are synonyms in the terminology, then the definition of the term should be reconsidered from another perspective. Consequently, we ask, "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?"

To provide some clarity on this issue, we will turn to the thoughts of the well-known linguist, Professor M.E. Umarkhojaev.

From a functional standpoint, terms are not special words, but words with a specific function; any word can serve as a term.

The derivational perspective is closely tied to the processes of term formation. Advocates of this idea acknowledge the term not just as a variant of a simple word, but also as a specially formed unit with new, unique specific characteristics.

The emergence of new terms is evaluated by the exigency of expressing new realities. The term has certain requirements, distinguishing it from ordinary words in the common language and dialects.

Nomenclature is a new category within terminology. The nomenclature of any field includes all species names related to that field. When the quantity of these names becomes excessive, it necessitates a specific structure. For instance, attempting to assign a separate name to each of the over 200,000 plant species today is futile; it's simply not feasible.

It's necessary to distinguish between the nomenclature of natural sciences, which mirrors the stages of human understanding of nature, and technical nomenclature, which is invented and developed by humans (production nomenclature), as well as trade nomenclature, created specifically for the supply and sale of consumer goods. Although all three nomenclatures are developed by interested parties, they exist based on different foundations, with different objectives and principles.

The distinction between the nomenclature of scientific knowledge and that of human-made scientific and technical knowledge is that scientific nomenclature exists naturally, whereas the latter does not. Names for items invented are not derived from common parlance (except for units like 'airplane', 'drone', 'scooter'). These categories, namely words representing nomenclature, are artificially created based on lexemes in our own or foreign languages, where the emphasis lies in the indexing of letters and numbers (Table 1).

Terminology holds a distinctive place and position within the vocabulary of modern Uzbek literary language. There are two perspectives on the role of terminology in the structure of language vocabulary. According to the first notion, terminology is seen as an independent layer of the lexicon of the literary language, while according to the second theory, it is separated from the vocabulary of the literary language, assessed as a 'distinct' entity and equated with 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 language of casual conversation and the language of literary literature.

Table 1: 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	Gliding	40	1.02
7	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 types of missiles	31	0.79
14	Rocket and missile designs	55	1.41
15	Ballistic missile	38	0.97
16	Air-to-air guided missile	34	0.87
17	Air -to-subface guided missile	25	0.64
18	Semi-strategic and tactical ballistic missiles	33	0.54
19	Air -defence guided missiles	52	1.33
20	Antitank guided missiles	26	0.66
21	Launching vehicles	85	2.17
22	Missile control and guidance equipment	69	1.76
23	Missile 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	Recoiled rifles , mortars	29	0.74
28	Barrel. Top carriage	32	0.82
29	Screw breech block	55	1.41
30	Wedge breech block	51	1.31
31	Credle and rewib modernisms	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	Crew 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 fumes	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

The language of science is formed and evolved based on the universal language of the nation. Therefore, the foundation of the language of science is rooted in the lexicon, word formation, and grammar of the standard literary language. According to X. Hewell, terminology is a collection of terms associated with a specific science or a group of words used in the field of technology. By documenting the meanings of these terms, we simultaneously record the concepts they represent.

There are different interpretations of the term 'term'. For linguists, for instance, a term is a word that refers to a set of descriptions (or characteristics) of an object and is assigned to it. Any word in any language can be a term. In science and technology, a term is a special word that is either artificially created or derived from natural language. The application of such words is defined or restricted by the representatives of a particular scientific school. In contrast to general language terms, science and technology-specific terms form terminological systems as hierarchical units; their meaning is illuminated only within the same system, and the terminological field of the concept corresponds to these systems.

Any advancement in science indicates the development or refinement of scientific terms. The theory of marked and unmarked units is regarded as a new stage in the development and enhancement of logical classification. Members of the Prague Linguistic School (PLM), such as N. Trubetskoy and R. Jacobson, who deeply engaged with this issue in the 1930s, found that the ideas of machine text processing (EXM), i.e., searching for information on coding and decoding texts using machines, were highly efficient in processes like translating from one language to another in the 1960s. It was determined that they convey additional information compared to the specified (labelled) units.

It's essential to differentiate between the concepts of 'term' and 'terminological lexicon'. The usage and spread of terms are confined to a specific terminological system; they function and occur in a distinctive manner within the context of human activity. A term that has infiltrated the sphere of universal language is separated from its terminology, terminological field, and system, and dissociates itself from the properties of the term.

Many opinions regarding the definition of the term have been put forth in scientific literature. In nearly all definitions, the term is depicted as a word or phrase expressing a unique scientific or technical concept.

According to O. Vinokur, the term is always clear and unambiguous. The language of the term system is formed consciously, as a term does not emerge independently, but is created due to its necessity, the presence of a demand for it in society. It's vital to research and analyse the formation features of terminology in any language to discern the characteristics of term formation as units expressing terminological meaning. It's also worth mentioning that term formation is a broader process than word formation because, in the formation of terms, not only simple word formation tools are used due to the morphological method, but also their unique means - word combination formation methods. Everything is determined by the actual specific linguistic features of the terms in the language, and the use of the terms in the language of a certain field.

The uniqueness of term formation is directly related to the primary function of terms, which is to serve as a means of communication in production conditions for certain groups of people. Another unique aspect of terminology is that the process of term formation is not random, but a conscious process. As new concepts and phenomena emerge, new terminological units appear, explained by the progress of science and technology. As a result, the term formation process is significantly controlled and regulated. The significance of the term formation process lies in the need to uncover the definition and name of the potential scientific concept. To a certain extent, the internal form of a term should reflect its external structure.

The process of forming a term complicates due to the conscious nature of naming a scientific concept, which sets the term apart from the process of forming a word in general use. According to A. Gerd, a term is a natural and artificial language unit, i.e., a word or a combination of words, with a special terminological meaning that fully reflects the primary features of existing concepts at a certain stage of scientific development (Gerd, 1991, 1-4). According to O. Akhmanova, terminology emerges only when a science reaches the pinnacle of its development, meaning the term is recognised 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, apart from providing a definition of the term, reveals its essence and determines the term's place in a similar vocabulary. He opposes the consideration of the term as a separate type of lexical units in scientific works and suggests 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.

8. Margin – borderline, bound, boundary, brim.

9. Marsh – big, fen, swamp, marshland.

10. Marker – label, tag, ticket.

11. Maintenance – care, conversation, conserving, upkeep.

12. Loyalty – adhesion, allegiance, attachment, commitment.

13. Load – burden, cargo, draft, freight.

14. Retreat – pullback, recession, withdrawal.

15. Result – consequence, corollary, outcome, fruit, issue.

16. Safe – all right, secure, home free.

17. Schedule – agenda, calendar, docket, programme.

18. Senior – aged, ageing, 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, stick.

23. Flee – dematerialise, dissolve, evanesce, evaporate, fade, disappear, fly, go (away), melt, sink, vanish.

24. Flexibility – adaptable, adjustable, changeable, elastic, fluid, malleable, variable.

25. Force – blackjack, coerce, compel, constrain, dragoon, drive, impel, impress, make, muscle, obligate, press, pressure, sand.

26. Food – bread, chow, chuck, eatables, eats, edibles, fare, foodstuffs, grub, meat, provender.

27. Foreigner – stranger, non-native, outlander, outsider.

28. Flood – deluge, drown, gulf, inundate, overflow, overwhelm, submerge, swamp.

29. Part – portion, component, section.

30. Neighbour – housemate, flatmate, roommate, next-door, adjacent.

One of the principal differences between nomenclature and terminology is that nomenclature is usually not recorded in terminological dictionaries, or it appears in a very limited number of dictionaries. It is known that the drug 'acetylovaya acid', with the official scientific name, is popularised under the commercial name of 'aspirin', etc. Although nomenclature is related to the concept, it is not calculated. The existence of phenomena of polysemy and synonymy of certain scientific terminology is not approved. However, in several terminological systems, sometimes two or more synonyms (doublets) are used to express a certain thing or concept. For instance, in some works focused on terminology issues, the words 'term-term-interpretation' are used in the form of a synonym nest, as shown in Table 2.

It is no secret that after the Uzbek language was granted the status of the state language, due to some subjective views, the use of derivatives of the term became more prevalent than the term itself. At first glance, it seems preferable to use a native word that is entirely compatible with international adoption. However, a comparison of the definition of term acquisition and the scope of term formation suggests that it is inappropriate to use both lexemes synonymously.

At the time, A. Hojiev seriously considered the error of replacing the word 'term' with the 'construction of a term', its causes, and consequences. Bearing this in mind, 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 the Arabic 'istilah' is researched from the perspective of historical terminology. The use of concepts in the text of historical sources is justified.

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

- Semiotic (in terms, the sign and the signifier enter into a symmetrical relationship);

- Functional (terms are characterised not only by having a nominative but also a definitive function);

- Semantic (terms represent only special concepts, each of them unique in its meaning);

- Spread, popularisation (only the fact that a certain portion 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 specialised, standard, stable models).

Table 2: 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 systems	51	1,41 %
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 %

4 CONCLUSION

In the course of the development of various fields of science, some nouns can transition from being pure lexical nominative units to logical (logical) information, information elements, that is, scientific terms. In conclusion, a thorough examination of the lexical, semantic, and grammatical aspects of military terminology translation ensures effective translation. In global linguistics, several problems aiming to

define the lexical-semantic features related to the concept of occupational language units in field-specific terminology have been the subject of scientific research. Today, learning the language of a 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 awaiting resolution. From this perspective, since the first days of independence, Uzbek linguists have been tasked with several responsibilities related to studying language units related to the profession, systematising field terms, as well as creating special field dictionaries.

Today, as military terminology is just entering its formation and development stage in our country, an increasing amount of attention is being paid to the study of military terminology in languages such as English and Russian. Despite the active use of military terms by terminologists and lexicographers in our country's language, the issues of their regulation, finding Uzbek alternatives to widely used English military terms, and their unification and homogenisation in explanatory and translation dictionaries, have not yet been sufficiently resolved. Resources written in the Uzbek language provide comprehensive support for the independent study of military and defence sciences by students involved in the scientific and production processes of the military sphere, as well as in higher and secondary specialised 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 foundation for developing an explanatory dictionary of terms related to the field of military work. This is one of the most pertinent directions of the production sectors of our republic.

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