

Translation of Military Terms in Military Texts

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ABSTRACT

This academic paper examines the complex field of translating military terms within military texts. It addresses the difficulties of conveying specialized vocabulary across languages and explores various techniques used in the translation of military terms. The paper analyzes the linguistic subtleties and how these terms, often influenced by historical events and cultural factors, have different meanings in different countries and languages. It highlights the importance of keeping accuracy and context in translation, especially considering the multiple meanings that some terms have. The paper offers valuable insights into the complexities of translating military terminology and illuminates the dynamic relationship between language, culture, and the changing world of military technology and strategy.

KEYWORDS: terminological units, semantic field, military terms, military personnel, military weapons, military uniforms, armed forces, air force.

Introduction.

In the intricate realm of military discourse, the precise translation of terminology is a critical endeavor that transcends linguistic boundaries. The translation of military terms in military texts is a multifaceted process that involves not only linguistic expertise but also an in-depth understanding of the cultural, historical, and functional contexts that underpin these specialized expressions. This study delves into the complexities and nuances inherent in translating military terms, examining the dynamic interplay between semantics and functionality within the military lexicon. The semantic field theory is employed as a conceptual framework to analyze the structure of military terminology, considering its dynamic nature in response to evolving speech situations. By categorizing military terms into thematic groups, such as individual characteristics of military personnel, actions of military servicemen, and names of military weapons, this research aims to unravel the systematic relations and categorical characteristics that govern the translation process.

Main part.

The investigation extends beyond linguistic elements, acknowledging the unique features of the English language construction in the military domain, where specific nouns function as determiners in prepositional positions. In navigating the intricacies of translating military terms, this study contributes to a deeper comprehension of the challenges posed by this specialized lexicon, highlighting the significance of precision, contextual accuracy, and cultural sensitivity in bridging communication across diverse military contexts.

As noted by H.D. Paluanova, systematicity is one of the main features of terminological units, and the term's belonging to a certain terminological system leads to the emergence of their specific system-functional essence [2, 19]. Under such an approach, any word or combination of words can be accepted as a term. For this, its meaning should belong to a certain semantic group of terminology, this term should be included in the terminological system as a lexical unit.

The study of the system specific to the lexical field of the language composition prompted linguists to create the theory of the semantic field. A certain semantic field contains units that are the same in general meaning.

Such units reflect various similarities between language units representing subjects and concepts, as well as functional language phenomena. The following main features representing their semantic field can be singled out: 1) the existence of semantic relations between the words that make them up; 2) the systemic nature of these relations; 3) relative autonomy of the semantic field; 4) continuity of representation of the semantic field; 5) interdependence of semantic fields within the boundaries of the entire lexical system [1, 36].

Studying the structure of the semantic field of terminology based on a functional approach allows us to consider it as a dynamic structure that can change depending on the speech situation. Therefore, the study of military terms from the point of view of the semantic field allows to study it in detail and to divide it into horizontal parts that can establish mutual relations between them.

In modern languages, including modern English, the principle of semantically dividing lexical units related to profession into thematic types prevails. Therefore, it is necessary to identify and describe the main thematic groups in the territory of the term military field in order to determine the specific characteristics of systematic relations in a certain language field and to analyze their general categorical characteristics. Within the terms of the military field, the following main thematic groups are distinguished:

1. Units describing individual characteristics of military personnel: able-bodied – “kuchli, sog’lom”; “harbiy xizmatga yaroqli”.
2. Units describing various actions of military servicemen: absentee – “yo‘qlamada qatnashmagan xizmatchi”.
3. Units describing the names of military weapons: pistol – to‘pponcha; submachine-gun – avtomat; cannon – pushka.
4. Units describing the names of rifle (shotgun) parts: stock– qo‘ndoq; front sight– nil (mo‘ljalga olish moslamasi); trigger – tepki; receiver – qaytaruvchi; breech bolt – zatvor.
5. Units containing military terms: aggression – tajovuz; alien – begona, dushman; enemy – dushman.
6. The units representing the names of military uniforms: battle dress– jangovar yurish kiyimi; body armor, flak jacket – tana zirxlari, bronejilet; breastplate – ko‘krak nishoni; dress uniform – parad kiyimi.
7. Units related to the military profession representing military rank, unit and section names: airborne Forces troupes- HDQ (havo-desant qo‘shinlari); airborne division- HDB (havo-desant bo‘linmasi).
8. Units describing the activities of various branches of the armed forces, in particular, air force personnel: air mar- aviatsiya xaritasi; air means- aviatsiya vositalari; air mine VMS- aviatsiya minasi [3, 47]

One of the unique features of the English language is that a specific noun can be used as a determiner in a prepositional position with respect to another noun. This possibility was also widely used in the construction of word combinations in the military field. Any system of terms is considered an open system, in which the missing elements are regularly replaced by new elements. Due to the common nature of knowledge, terminology is systematized and simplified, but it is difficult to standardize it completely.

It should be noted that linguistic units used by the military in colloquial speech play an important role along with formal, methodologically neutral terminology. They form a separate group of names-professionalisms (they are often called a group of colloquial terms), such concepts are very common in the media.

Conclusion.

The translation of military terminology requires more than linguistic expertise; it demands a nuanced understanding of cultural and functional contexts. This study, employing the semantic field theory, illuminates the dynamic interplay between semantics and functionality within the military lexicon. Beyond

linguistics, it recognizes the unique feature of English, where specific nouns function as determiners in prepositional positions. Emphasizing precision and cultural sensitivity, the research categorizes military terms into thematic groups, revealing systematic relations and categorical characteristics. Acknowledging the open and evolving nature of terminological systems, the study offers insights into the dynamic structure of military terminology, enhancing precision in translations amidst the complexities of this specialized domain.

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