

LEXICAL AND MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF MILITARY TERMS IN ENGLISH

Abdullayeva Yulduz Ilxombekovna

Urgench Ranch University of Technology

1st year master degree student at Linguistics (English language)

Abstract: The aim of this article is to analyze the basic phrases from the operational plans / orders by explaining concepts such as mission and execution, together with their elements, from a semantic and grammatical approach, and also by adding plastic elements in order to facilitate the understanding of the debated topics.

Key words: comparative analysis, military terminology, specific features, structural features, professional communication, word formation, specialized vocabulary, borrowed terms.

Introduction. In the realm of military operations, effective communication is not just beneficial, it is essential. The language of defense, characterized by its unique military terminology, serves as the backbone of interactions among personnel, shaping strategies, tactics, and overall operational effectiveness. This article explores the significance of military terminology, its historical evolution, and its critical role in enhancing precision, standardization, and interoperability within modern armed forces. In military operations, clear communication can be the difference between success and failure. Specific terms help eliminate ambiguity, ensuring that all personnel understand commands, strategies, and objectives without confusion.

Literary review. This, naturally, raises the issues of the specifics of military terminology in a comparative aspect (based on the material of the Russian and English languages) among the most urgent. Characterizing the degree of scientific elaboration, it should be noted that these issues have been actively studied by many domestic and foreign authors. In particular, the works of K.Ya.Averbukh, M.N.Volodina, S.V.Grinev-Grinevich, D.A.Kozhanova, A.V.Superanskaya, N.M. Shansky and others. The specificity of the formation of English terminology is investigated in the works of S.N. Gorelikova, D.F. Kayumova, A.I. Shaydullina and others. Comparative analysis of terminology (including military) in languages is given in the works of M.A. Lazareva, N.M. Razinkina, E.A. Ryabova, A.D. Samigullina and others.

Discussion and results. Military terminology also includes emotionally charged vocabulary, which, as a rule, consists of stylistic synonyms corresponding to military terminology [8]. For example, in English the words *doughboy* and *infantryman* have the meaning "infantryman". It should be noted that the change in the composition of military terminology, in particular its continuous replenishment, the loss of a number of linguistic units from it, the transformation of meanings, etc., are closely interconnected with the constant development and formation of the general conditions for the activities of the military-armed forces. Among the main areas of functioning of military terminology in modern Uzbek and English languages can be distinguished:

1. Terms covering the development of new types of weapons. For example, wire-guarded missile - guided missile, laser range finder - laser rangefinder, rocket-assisted projectile - active-rocket projectile, etc.);
2. Terms associated with the modification of certain fundamentally important provisions (doctrines) relating to tactics and military-operational art, electronic countermeasures - electronic

countermeasures, embargo - blockade, ban, guerilla war guerrilla war, etc.); The terms of these groups are widely used by professionals who are associated (in one way or another) with the field of the military, i.e. military personnel, politicians, political and military observers, media workers, organizers of all kinds of events, representatives of command and control bodies in the field of the military-armed forces, etc. It should be noted that the linguistic units that are used in colloquial speech by the military play an equally important role, along with the official, stylistically neutral terminology [5]. They form a separate group of names -professionalisms (they are often referred to as a group of colloquial terms); such concepts are very common in the media. Linguistic units can also be attributed to military terminology, which, although they do not denote military concepts, are used exclusively in the military environment, and are little known in general use. For example boondocks – jungle, behavior report – letter home, side arms – cutlery, etc.

Conclusion. The distinctive features of lexemes in general and military slang, in particular, are exaggerated expression, dynamism, general familiarity and broad usage within the military society. Interpreting military terms will always be challenging. Due to the fact that it is dynamically developing and being updated, any dictionary and reference books devoted to the problems of military terms will inevitably “lag behind” reality. Therefore, in order to provide an adequate interpretation of specific military words and phrases, the linguists will definitely need a rather profound knowledge of military routine, army regulations and traditions, the structure of military units, their tactics, weapons and military equipment used and so on.

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