

## **PECULIARITIES OF STUDYING MILITARY TERMINOLOGY IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE**

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**Abstract:** The article studies the concept of “military terminology” in modern Russian. The relevance of the study is due to the widespread use of military terminology in the media and the rapid advancement of weapons technology. The aim of our research is to study the features of military terminology in modern Russian. The research methods are: the study of scientific literature on the topic, the analysis and the classification. The article distinguishes between the concepts of “military vocabulary” and “military terminology”, defining military terminology as a significant part of military vocabulary. The article explores the problem of studying military terminology in a historical context and analyzes various modern approaches to the classification of military terms concluding that these classifications have a number of shortcomings. The novelty of the study lies in the expansion and deepening of the existing classifications of military terminology. The system of military terms is quite mobile: old terms are replaced by new ones, and many foreign borrowings appear. The article concludes that military terminology occupies a significant place in the lexical system of the language, it is widely used in everyday speech of native speakers and in journalism. The study of military terminology is of great importance not only within the framework of linguistics, but is also of high value for history.

**Keywords:** Russian language, term, military vocabulary, military terminology, classification of military terminology

Military vocabulary occupies a special place in the lexical system of the Russian language. On the one hand, it is used by every native speaker and can be used in various conditions of communication. On the other hand, military vocabulary has a limited sphere of use. It can be referred to the terminological and professional lexicon.

Terminological lexicon represents a large stratum in the system of the Russian language. Each scientific field of knowledge has its own specific terminological system. The concept of term is quite complex and multidimensional. A term is understood as a word or a phrase combination that names a special concept of any particular sphere, for example, science, art, etc. [1, c. 91]. The basis of each term is the definition of the reality it designates. Thus, a term is a precise and concise characteristic of a certain subject or phenomenon. It should also be noted that terms do not exist in isolation, by themselves. They necessarily refer to a certain field of knowledge, the essence of the term is revealed only in the context [2, p. 91].

The emergence and widespread use of terms is due to the rapid development of science and technology in recent centuries. Terminological vocabulary has become an integral part of the Russian language, combining general scientific and special terms.

Military terminology is part of the military vocabulary. It is defined as "a formalized system of established military terms, each of which has a strictly defined meaning with a clearly delineated scope of application and scientific justification" [3. p. 7].

Military terminology has its characteristic properties: 1) systematic; 2) nominative; 3)

monosemic within its terminological field; 4) stylistic neutrality; 5) lack of expressiveness [4, p.98].

The basis of military terminology consists of military terms, which are understood as names that correlate with special concepts from the field of military affairs [5, p. 98]. The semantic structure of military terms includes 2 words "combat" and "military". Thus, military terminology constitutes the system of nominations of military science.

Within the military vocabulary, in addition to military terms, we can also distinguish military jargon (lace-шнурок – в значении «матрос», trunk - хобот – ствол танковой пушки, rake - грач – жаргонное название самолетов, senior lieutenant -старлей – старший лейтенант non-military vocabulary (скооп - черпак – солдат, прослуживший от 1 до 1,5 лет; demobel-дембель – демобилизованный или солдат, ждущий демобилизации; quarantine - карантин – курс молодого бойца).

This can also include various situational words that acquire a military character in a certain context:

Military terminology is a whole system and includes a large number of components, which consist with each other in certain relations and form a unified whole. Language elements in this terminological system do not exist in isolation, they are a means of reflecting extra-linguistic reality.

The study of military terminology is devoted to the works of many linguists, for example, Y. A. Belchikov [7, p. 34], D. Biderksen [3, p. 5], A. N. Kozhin [8, p. 3], A. N. Kolgushkin [9], S. V. Lazarevich [10], F. P. Sorokoletov [11] and others. However, it should be noted that so far the military terminology has not been studied completely. In general, this lexical stratum is very mobile. There are constant changes in it, primarily related to the events occurring in society and politics, as well as scientific and technological progress. Many military terms become obsolete and irrelevant, and new lexemes replace them.

The first attempts to describe military vocabulary were made in the work of A. S. Budilovich

"Primitive Slavs in their language, life and concepts according to lexical data" [12]. F. P. Filin's dissertation "The Lexicon of the Russian Literary Language of the Old Kiev Epoch" (1949) is devoted to the study of military vocabulary and phraseology [13].

Among the main works devoted to the study of military terminology of the Old Russian language, the following can be distinguished. For example, the work of S. D. Ledyeva "Russian military vocabulary of the XI-XIII centuries". [1], in which the elements of military vocabulary are considered from different points of view (word-formation, semantic and phraseological). It is also necessary to note the study "Russian military vocabulary of the second half of the XVII - the first half of the XVIII century" by M. F. Tuzova [14], which is based on the materials from the documents about the peasant uprisings of Stepan Razin and Kondraty Bulavin. A great contribution to the study of Old Russian vocabulary was made by P. Ya Chernykh. Here we should note his work "Sketch of Russian historical lexicology" [15], where the author analyzes the formation of military vocabulary, notes the appearance of new words, foreign borrowings in this lexical category.

The process of development of military terminology can be traced in the course of studying written monuments of different times, containing vocabulary typical for the linguistic environment of the time period under study. In the literary monuments of the XI-XII centuries the terminology of East Slavic origin prevails (axe, war, hammer, stick, scabbard, rath, etc.). Among the military phraseological expressions there are Church Slavisms (to break the spear, to go (go) to the army), linguistic stamps (to lay down the head, to treat with bones, to make the earth empty) and standard formulas (to create peace, to lay down honor, to fall arrows like rain).

The military vocabulary developed in the later period in the XV-XVII centuries has a rather diverse composition, which includes terms and other elements of the military language of the Russian Middle Ages. Most of them can be referred to the general sphere of word usage. At that time there was

no clear distinction between professional (terminological) vocabulary and common vocabulary. This time period is characterized by the appearance of new lexical elements borrowed from Turkic ((sword-меч, saber-сабля, cannon-пушка, tip-наконечник и др.) Western European languages (vanguard-авангард, embrasure-амбразура, deserter-дезертир, cavalry-кавалерия, musket -мушкет, partisan-партизан etc.).

For example, in the XIX century there is a significant event - the Patriotic War of 1812. In this period, gunpowder and firearms begin to be used, which contributed to the appearance of new lexical units: gun, shell, cavalry, mine, pistol, epaulette, artillery, etc.; the number of new military terms increases significantly: adjutant, battalion, garrison, cavalry, redoubt, recruit, etc.; the number of new military terms increases significantly.

The 20th century brought new military upheavals: revolutions, World War I, World War II and many others. These events caused significant changes in the composition of military terminology. During the Great Patriotic War, military terms become commonly used. This is explained by the fact that words describing military activities were used everywhere: in newspapers, in magazines, in radio programs; they became part of the life of every ordinary person and went beyond the limited word usage.

Many linguists who have researched the history of the origin and formation of military terminology say that it developed within the framework of people's everyday life, since most of them, due to historical circumstances, were constantly engaged in military affairs. In this regard, military terminology contains quite a large number of commonly used words that are used to denote military realities: guard, weapon, commander, gun, ration, attack, encirclement, captivity, and others.

Currently, there are various approaches to the classification of military terminology. Let us consider some of them.

A. N. Kozhin in his research distinguishes the following lexico-semantic groups [8, p. 4]:

- 1) names of persons depending on the type of combat activity: artilleryman- артиллерист, miner- минер, sapper- сапер, machine gunner- пулеметчик, etc.;
- 2) names of military formations: battery- батарея, regiment-полк, division- дивизия, company- рота, platoon- взвод, squad- отделение, etc.;
- 3) names of military positions and ranks: sergeant- сержант, captain- капитан, colonel- полковник, general-генерал, commander- командир, etc.;
- 4) names of military equipment and weapons: rifle-винтовка, fighter- истребитель, minesweeper-миноносец, gunner- гранатомет, etc.
- 5) names of means of destruction: bomb-бомба, bullet- пуля, grenade- граната, fougasse-фугас, shrapnel- шрапнель, etc.;
- 6) names of tactical concepts of combat activity: attack- атака, battle- бой, march- марш, counterattack- контратака, etc.;

To this classification of A. N. N. Kozhin, another researcher of military vocabulary L. B. Olyadykova suggests adding also the following lexical-semantic groups: 1) names of military equipment: helmet, helmet, uniform, coat, overcoat, overcoat, etc.; 2) names of military awards: order, medal, etc. [5, p. 79-80].

E. V. Brysina in her dissertation study "Phraseological activity of military vocabulary" [16] offers the following classification of military terminology: 1) names of phenomena related to the construction, movement and composition of troops: front, line, row, flank, march, outpost, reserve, march, etc.; 2) names characterizing the features of military operations: retreat, assault, breakthrough, volley, shelling, defense, ambush, barrage, bombardment, surround, etc.; 2) names characterizing the features of military operations: retreat, assault, breakthrough, volley, shelling, defense, ambush, barrage, bombardment, encircle, shoot, shoot, advance, etc.; 3) names of weapons, military equipment, combat

weapons, etc.; 3) names of weapons, military equipment: mine, cannon, spear, shield, sight, misfire, charge, etc.; 4) names of the territory of military operations: frontier, position, point, guard, front line, etc.; 5) various names of military personnel: gunner, dragoon, sentry, machine gunner; private, general, ataman, lieutenant; retired, recruit, etc.; 4) names of the territory of military operations: border, position, point, guard, front line, etc..

Brysina's terminology covers not all spheres of military activity. Having studied military terminology in detail, we propose to use the following classification, dividing military terms into three main groups:

1) military-political terms: state military policy: military doctrine, military security, military threat, mobilization, etc.; military actions: attack, defense, defeat, reconnaissance, preparation and conduct of battle, military tactics, etc.;

2) military-organizational terms: types and branches of armed forces: motorized rifle troops, tank troops, artillery, naval aviation, submarine forces, etc.; military institutions: military academy, military hospital, military plant, military warehouse, etc.; personnel: tactical units: squad, platoon, company, battalion, regiment, division, etc.; military ranks: junior sergeant, petty officer, warrant officer, lieutenant, general, etc.; other names of military personnel: gunner, machine-gunner, retired, reeve, etc. military ranks: junior sergeant, petty officer, ensign, warrant officer, lieutenant, general, etc.; other titles of military personnel: gunner, machine gunner, retired, recruit, etc.; uniforms: body armor, uniform, holster, uniform, helmet, etc.; military service: march, drill, formation, combat training, stand-down, etc.; military service: march, drill, formation, combat training, stand-down, etc.;

3) military-technical terms: technical equipment of the army: attack helicopter, grenade launcher, cannon, tank, armored personnel carrier, artillery, howitzer, etc.; armament of the army: carbine, rifle, automatic rifle, gunpowder, bolt, trigger, magazine, barrel, missile, torpedo, bomb, cartridge, etc.

In addition to formal military terms, the military lexicon includes military jargonisms and military slang. They are emotionally colored elements of military vocabulary, which reveal the unofficial side of professional military communication.

Thus, military terminology occupies a significant place in the lexical system of the language, since the sphere of military activity remains relevant at all times. The system of military terms is quite mobile: old terms are replaced by new ones, a large number of foreign borrowings are introduced. The study of words of military subjects is of great interest to modern researchers. This is explained by the fact that military vocabulary is widespread in the everyday speech of native speakers. It is widely used in mass media and publicism. The study of military terminology is of great importance not only within the framework of linguistics, but also of considerable value for history.

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