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Речь – неотъемлемая часть человеческого бытия. Она является ключом к развитию мышления, познанию мира и формированию личности. Поэтому так важно уделять внимание развитию речи с раннего возраста, поощрять чтение, письмо, общение и создавать атмосферу, где речь ценится и используется в полной мере.

Rezyume. Barkamol nutq har bir inson hayotida katta rol o‘ynaydi. Bu muvaffaqiyatli o‘rganish, martaba qurish, oilada va do‘stlar bilan samarali muloqot qilishni osonlashtiradi. Savodli odam o‘ziga ko‘proq ishonadi va maqsadlariga osonroq erishadi. Talabalar nutqiga qo‘yiladigan talablar vakolatli va samarali muloqotni shakllantirishga qaratilgan. Nutqni rivojlantirish orqali biz fikrlash, madaniyat va umuman shaxsiyatni rivojlantiramiz.

Resume. Literate speech plays a huge role in everyone’s life. It promotes successful learning, career building, and effective communication with family and friends. A literate person is more confident in himself and more easily achieves his goals. The requirements for the speech of students are aimed at the formation of competent and effective communication. By developing speech, we develop thinking, culture and personality in general.

Резюме. Грамотная речь играет огромную роль в жизни каждого человека. Она способствует успешному обучению, строительству карьеры, эффективному общению в семье и с друзьями. Грамотный человек в большей мере уверен в себе и легче достигает поставленных целей. Требования к речи учащихся направлены на формирование грамотного и эффективного общения. Развивая речь, мы развиваем мышление, культуру и личность в целом.

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THE PROBLEMS OF THEMATIC CLASSIFICATION OF MILITARY TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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The modern stage of development of linguistics is associated with an increase in interest in the study of special spheres of activity that form separate «linguistic subsystems serving various functional spheres of speech activity» in national languages. The article is devoted to the study of the problem of classification of military terminology in the Uzbek and English languages. The choice of not only terms but also term-phrase combinations in general as the material for the study shows the prospects of this study. The above determines the relevance of the research topic, which is due, on the one hand, to the ever-increasing interest of linguists in the study of special sublanguages in new areas of knowledge, and on the other hand, to the need to identify specific features of the languages of science and technology, the importance of studying the processes of special nomination. New concepts are increasingly expressed not by individual terms, but by terminological phrases of varying degrees of complexity. Thus, the study of military terminology in languages of different structures is extremely relevant in this case.

In modern times, this issue is becoming even more widespread, which is associated with the revival of interest in the study of the interaction of cultures. A

significant contribution to the development of problem areas of military terminology, in particular military language, is made by the studies of such scientists asL'Homme, Durand[1], Eugen Wüster, Antony Pym[2] and others. A number of scientists commented on the notion of terminology.

According to Marie-Claude L'Homme[3]: «Terminology considers linguistic units from the point of view of special subject fields or domains (such as chemistry, computer science, cycling, environment or law).

In our research we defined that Marie-Claude L'Homme regarded the notion of 'special subject field' as rather loosely in terminology and often corresponds to a scientific discipline (e.g. biology, economics, or linguistics) or a technology (e.g. Internet, imaging, or auto mechanics). Economic sectors can also be considered special subject fields in terminology (e.g. recycling, steel machining) as well as schools of thought (e.g. cognitive or structural linguistics). Even sets of objects have been defined as subject fields. Thus, the distinguishing feature of this approach to the problem is that L'Homme classifies the terminology into a number of sub-groups such as fields or domains and economic sectors».

According to another famous scientist EugenWüster[4], the founder of terminology, compiled a dictionary entitled The Machine Tool Dictionary(1968) dealing with types of machine tools, their parts, etc. The delimitation and classification of subject fields are usually linked to the objectives of those who carry out these delimitations and/or classifications. The subject field (or domain) sets boundaries within which terminologists analyze linguistic expressions: only those units that can be connected to a domain are considered relevant. The value of the work of Wüster lies in the fact that the author touches on delimitation and classification of terminology, gives precise and concise definitions.

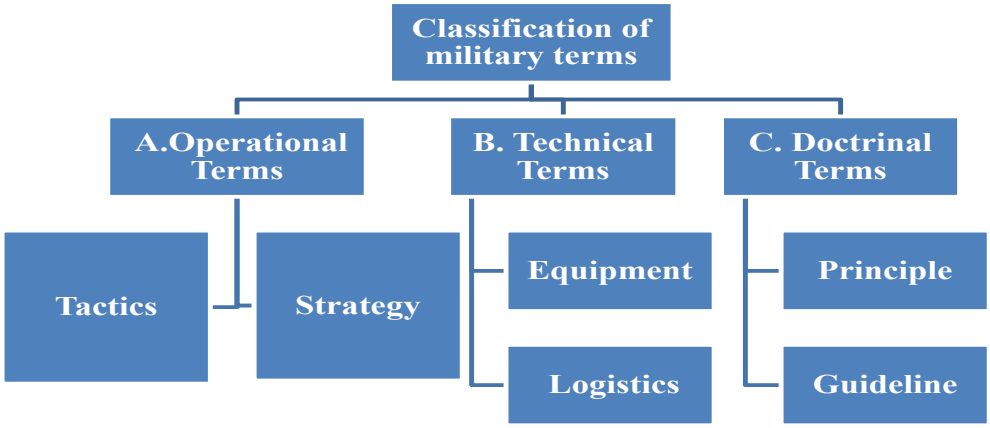


Figure 1. **Classification of military terms according to Dr. John B. Hattendorf**

In this diagram, we defined that Dr. John B. Hattendorf[5] worked on military terminology that emphasizes a systematic approach to classifying military terms based on their usage, context, and function. He identifies several categories. We can see that he categorized accordingly:

A. Operational Terms: **Tactics**: «*Flanking maneuver –qanotli harakat*»- a strategy where forces attack from the side to gain a tactical advantage, «*campaign*,» «*theater of operations-amaliyot maydoni*», and» *mission-vazifa*». **Strategy**: «*Shock and awe –shok va hayrat*» – a military strategy aimed at overwhelming an adversary's will to fight. «*National defense strategy-Milliy mudofaa strategiyasi*» and «*deterrence*- To'xtatib qolish».

B. Technical Terms: **Equipment**: «*Ballistic missile-ballistik raketa*» – a missile that follows a ballistic trajectory to deliver a warhead. «*guided*

[1] Durand, J. (2016). Translation in Military Contexts. John Benjamins Publishing.
[2] Pym, A. (2010). Exploring Translation Theories. Routledge.
[3] L'Homme, M.C. (2018). Browsing the Terminological Structure of a Specialized Domain: A Method Based on Lexical Functions and their Classification. Language Resources and Evaluation, LREC 2018, , Miyazaki, Japon., 3079–3086.
[4] Wikipedia contributors. (2024, March 22). Eugen Wüster. In Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. Retrieved 07:05, October 28, 2024, from https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Eugen_W%C3%BCster&oldid=1214962712
[5] Hattendorf, J. B. (2007). Naval history and maritime strategy: The naval war college in the twentieth century. Naval War College Press.

missile- Yo'naltirilgan raketa» and «*cyber warfare- Kiberurush*» **Logistics**: «*Supply chain management- Ta'minotzanjiriboshqaruvi*» – the coordination of moving and supplying military resources «*logistics- logistika*», «*maintenance- Texnik xizmat*».

C. Doctrinal Terms: **Principle**: «*Mission command*» – a doctrine that emphasizes decentralized execution and leadership at all levels. **Guideline**: «*Rules of engagement-Vazifa boshqaruvi*» – directives that define how military personnel can interact with opposing forces.

D. Cultural Terms: **Terminology**: «*Guerilla warfare*» – tactics used by irregular forces that reflect cultural and social contexts.**Symbolism**: «*The Thin Blue Line*» – a cultural reference representing law enforcement's role in society, often used in military contexts to signify the defense of order.

Thus, Dr. John B. Hattendorf's concept of classifying military terms underscores the importance of precise language in military operations. By categorizing terms into operational, technical, doctrinal, and cultural groups, he illustrates how clear communication is essential for effective strategy and execution in warfare. His approach highlights that a deep understanding of these classifications can enhance interoperability among forces, improve training and education, and ultimately contribute to mission success. In essence, the effective use of military terminology is vital for clarity, coordination, and strategic planning in complex operational environments.

According to G. A. Lindgren[1]**,** in his work he focuses on how cultural factors shape military terminology and the implications for communication in multinational operations. He proposes the following 3 aspects:

1. Terminological Consistency: Emphasizes the need for uniformity in the usage of military terms to ensure all personnel understand instructions and procedures without ambiguity.

2. Contextual Application: Recognizes that the meaning of military terms can change based on operational environments, cultural contexts, and technological advancements. «*Engagement»:* In a combat context, it refers to a battle or skirmish; in a diplomatic context, it might refer to discussions or negotiations with hostile parties. «*Deployment»:* In a military context, it involves sending troops to a specific location; in a humanitarian context, it can refer to mobilizing resources for disaster relief. «*Surveillance»:* In military operations, it means monitoring enemy movements; in law enforcement, it can refer to observing suspects.

3. Functional Classification: Categorizes terms into specific functions, such as tactical, operational, logistical, and strategic **(Figure 2**).

In conclusion, G. A. Lindgren's exploration of military terminology highlights the critical role that cultural factors play in ensuring effective communication during multinational operations. By prioritizing terminological consistency, understanding contextual application, and implementing functional classification, military organizations can enhance clarity and coordination among diverse personnel. This approach not only mitigates the risks of miscommunication but also fosters a more cohesive operational environment, enabling forces to work together successfully in various contexts. Recognizing these aspects is vital for improving collaboration and achieving mission objectives in complex, multicultural settings.

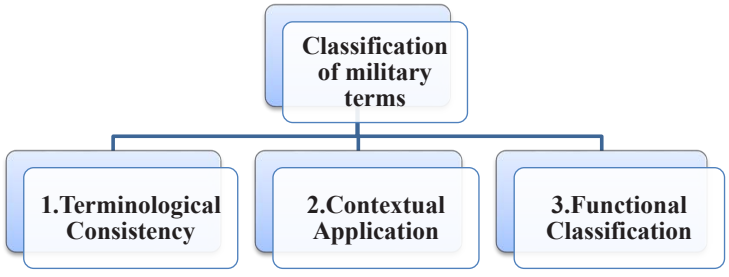


Figure2. **Classification of military terms according to G. A. Lindgren**

In our research work we have analyzed a few scientists and the results have shown that there are especially, 3 types of classification of military terms in the works of Lindgren**, which are namely,** Terminological Consistency, Contextual Application and Functional Classification. Moreover, in a bit different way, Dr. John B. Hattendorf differentiated them into 3 groups and 3 subgroups of classification

[1] Lindgren, G. A. (2007). Cultural Dimensions of Military Operations: The Role of Language and Culture in Joint Operations. Military Review.

of the armed forced terminology. They are: Operational Terms, Technical Terms, Doctrinal Terms and Cultural Terms as well as Tactics, Equipment: Principle and Symbolism and others.

In our article, we defined that military terminology is a vast and specialized lexicon used to describe the various aspects of warfare, strategy, and military operations. Here's a breakdown of its primary classifications:

Land Warfare: Terms related to ground combat, including infantry tactics, armor, artillery, and logistics,*e.g. counterattack –qarshihujum, Artillery-jangmaydoniartilleriyasi, and maintenance support-texnikta'minot.*

Air Warfare: Terms related to air combat, including fighter jets, bombers, missiles, and air defense systems, *e.g. fighter jet-qiruvchisamalyot,bomber-bombardimonchisamolyot, and rocket launcher – raketaliqurilma.*

Cyber Warfare: Terms related to computer networks, hacking, and information warfare, *e.g. phishing- fishing dasturi, malware-zararlidasturlar,disinformation-yolgonma'lumot.*

Medical: Terms related to military medicine and healthcare, *e.g wounded in action(WIA)-jangdayaralangan, patient-yarador, medical support-tibbiyta'minot.*

Legal: Terms related to military law and international law, *e.g. military Justice- harbiyyurispudensiya,Court-martial-harbiysud,and International Humanitarian Law-Xalqarogumanitarhuquq.*

Thus, military operations today involve a wide range of specialties, from ground combat to cyber attacks and medical care. This complexity requires a multifaceted approach, combining technological expertise, strategic planning, and human resilience. As technology advances, the nature of warfare continues to evolve, necessitating constant adaptation and innovation from military forces globally.

So, as a result of analysis of this theoretical material according to our purpose we consider military terminology is a sub system that is being a world-wide interest in modern linguistics. In addition, the foreign scientists consider that the military terminology is not only national sphere that serves as a communication but also an intercultural bridge. The findings of this study have broader implications for the study of specialized languages and the intersection of language and culture. The study of thematic classification of military terminology in Uzbek and English languages is a timely endeavor, given the increasing specialization of language use in various domains. By examining both individual terms and complex term-phrase combinations, this research contributes to our understanding of how languages adapt to express new concepts in the field of military science and technology.

Rezyume. Ushbu maqola o'zbek tilidagi harbiy terminologiyaning tasnifi muammolarini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan. Mazkur maqolada o'zbek tilidagi harbiy atamalar tasnifi bo'yicha masalalar tahlil qilindi. Ushbu maqolada tavsiflovchi-taqqoslovchi, kontrastiv, analitik va nazariy usullar qo'llanildi. Tadqiqotim natijasid ashunday xulosaga kelindiki, harbiy terminologiya urush, strategiya va harbiy amaliyotlarning turlijihatlarini tasvirlash uchun ishlatiladigan keng va maxsus lug'atga ega.

Resume. The article is devoted to the study of the problems of classification of military terminology in Uzbek language. In our article we analyzed the issues according to the classification of military terms in Uzbek language. In this article a number of methods are used such as descriptive comparative, contrastive, analytical and theoretical ways. As a result of our study we come to the conclusion that the military terminology falls into a vast and specialized lexicon used to describe the various aspects of warfare, strategy, and military operations.

Резюме. Статья посвящена изучению проблем классификации военной терминологии в узбекском языке. В нашей статье мы проанализировали вопросы, касающиеся классификации военной терминологии на узбекском языке. В этой статье используются различные методы, такие как описательный сравнительный, контрастивный, аналитический и теоретический. В результате нашего исследования мы пришли к выводу, что военная терминология относится к обширному и специализированному лексикону, используемому для описания различных аспектов ведения войны, стратегии и военных операций.