

## DIFFICULTIES WITH UNDERSTANDING ENGLISH MILITARY TERMINOLOGY

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### Abstract

The article looks into consubstantial military words, issues with comprehending English military vocabulary, military conflicts in contemporary press discourse, and certain aspects of mass media language used to describe military operations and counterterrorism operations.

**Keywords:** military terminology; mass media; counter-terrorist operations.

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### INTRODUCTION

We can infer that certain of the terminology used by the media are consubstantial since they are often employed in contexts outside of science. They either emerge as a result of borrowing from the common literary discourse (etymologization) or during the process of linguistic growth when new technological advancements penetrate our daily lives (determinologization).

As a result, while reading a newspaper story, one can tell the author has employed military jargon when they use phrases like air raid, surface-to-air missile, friendly fire, carpet bombing, germ warfare, and APC (armored personnel carrier). Meanwhile, the definitions of these terms may be found in the general vocabulary of the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English and are comparable to those found in the Campaign Dictionary of Military Terms.

Consubstantial words are defined as having "a specific number of lexical units that are found in both every day and professional speech - consubstantial" terms, and they provide a variety of challenges when attempting to separate terminological lexis from vocabulary language. Consubstantial terms in the linguistic terminology of the English and Russian languages (comparative analysis), by I. Yu. Berezanskaya, is an important work to mention when discussing terminology studies in various subsystems of the language from the perspective of the presence of consubstantial terms in these terminological systems. The author draws the following conclusions in this work: "The phrase "consubstantial word" refers to two processes that are carried out in opposition to one another:

1) A widespread word's specialty; 2) Terminological determinism.

Speaking about linguistic terms, O.S. Akhmanova states that "it is hard to reject the idea that in a very large portion of the metalanguage and object-language the same words, such as, for example, "word," "sound," "melody," "expression," etc., are simply utilized". Therefore, it may be considered that every terminological system may contain consubstantial concepts after studying the results of research by various writers. The military terminology system was examined within the context of the job under consideration in terms of the inclusion of consubstantial words. The selection of lexemes for analysis was based on the vocabularies of two dictionaries: frequently used, which was selected as the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, and special, which is the dictionary of military words from the publishing company Macmillan Dictionary of Military Terms. One of the fascinating aspects of this work was the investigation of the lexical compatibility of consubstantial phrases from military vocabularies. We'll think about this topic using the term "battle" as an example. There are several word

variations in the Battledress, battlefield, battlements, and battleship are words from the "Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English general's vocabulary.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

New terminology with the root "battle" may be found in the military lexicon, including "battle group," "battle handover point," "battle honor," and "battle damage assessment." Common verbs that are part of military vocabulary, as a rule, acquire specific meanings: to detail (for duty) назначать (в наряд); to develop (a position) вскрывать, разведывать (оборону); to dress равняться; to find a guard выделять (караул); to furnish (a patrol) выделять (дозор); to mount (an attack) переходить в наступление; to negotiate (an obstacle) преодолевать (препятствие); to rotate (personnel) чередовать (личный состав); to stage (an attack) предпринимать (наступление); to turn (a position) обходить (оборону). The preliminary studies to make precisions in such meanings is especially important, since it is not always possible to understand the meaning of these phrases outside the military context. The difficulties of comprehension and translation must be mentioned while examining English-language military jargon. These issues can be both generic—for example, the absence of concepts and realis that are comparable to the word, or inconsistent and incomplete—as well as specific—for example, distinct military rank systems and variations in the organizational and staff structures of armies in various governments. The difficulties of comprehension and translation must be mentioned while examining English-language military jargon. These issues can be both generic—for example, the absence of concepts and realis that are comparable to the word, or inconsistent and incomplete—as well as specific—for example, distinct military rank systems and variations in the organizational and staff structures of armies in various governments. In some cases, the choice of the correct method of translating a term can play a decisive role, e.g. the "general staff" cannot be translated literally "генеральный штаб", because in the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation the general headquarters is the governing body, but in the US Army it is a common part of the headquarters in the composition of the headquarters of the ground forces, called the Army Staff. The word "Army" itself, despite its apparent simplicity, is more often translated not as "Army", but as Ground forces.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The translation of terms consisting of several roots of a compound word is not so easy, since in this case the semantic connections of phrase units are not always easily determined, for instance, "offensive operation". Here, instead of the most obvious translation option "ограниченная наступательная операция", there can be the option "наступательная операция с ограниченной целью". Another example: at first glance, the military rank of "first lieutenant" in the Russian army corresponds to the rank of "старший лейтенант" because the next rank in seniority is "captain" (капитан). However, this is not entirely true because in the American army there are only the ranks of "first lieutenant" and "second lieutenant", and in the Russian army there are "junior lieutenant" (младший лейтенант), "lieutenant" (лейтенант) and "senior lieutenant" (старший лейтенант). Therefore, the "senior lieutenant" is not a "first lieutenant", but a "senior lieutenant", and, conversely, a "first lieutenant" is literally translated as "первый лейтенант". Summarizing the problems of understanding and translating military terms, one can single out the following points: • Lack of similar notions and realis. Possible translations of such terms: a) description of the meaning attack problem - тактическая задача по ведению наступательного боя b) literal translation tactical air command - тактическое воздушное командование c) partial and full transliteration master sergeant – старший сержант d) transcription commander - командир e) transcription and translation warrant officer - уорент офицер (или мичман во флоте). • Inconsistency or incomplete correspondence of the term, especially in the literal translation. Armored cavalry is sometimes translated as бронекавалерийский despite the fact that the correct translation is intelligence (разведывательный). Military Academy corresponds to the Russian concept of a военное училище (military school), not a military academy (военная академия)

There are a lot of acronyms (abbreviations and acronyms)

The transient existence of some terminology, i.e., how each new military action creates new words and causes the extinction of old ones, is often a result of both technological advancement and changes in political climate. The military terminology from World Wars I and II serves as an illustration.

- Distinctive rank systems – in the majority of situations, neither a match nor the translation itself can be done without transcription or transliteration. For instance, the military terminology dictionary has multiple tables detailing the military ranks of the British and American armies; there are almost no analogues for the Russian armed forces.
- Distinct organizational arrangements. For the US army, the concept of a troop will be equivalent to that of a reconnaissance or intelligence company, but the word troop as it relates to the British army should be interpreted as a platoon.
- A great deal of slang; squadron should be interpreted as a company for the British Army and the reconnaissance battalion for the US Army.

It's interesting to note that several military slang terms are utilized by the media in situations outside of the military, for instance: The Economist released an article in 2009 with the title "Flu and the Global Economy." The Butcher's Bill: On February 21, 2008, the website [www.geneveith.com](http://www.geneveith.com) released a piece titled The Butcher's Bill of Atheism. When discussing the comprehension of word combinations, it should be highlighted that word combinations with unclear component relationships provide unique comprehension challenges. For example, amphibious tank fire support "поддержка десанта огнем плавающих танков" or "поддержка огнем десантных плавающих танков"; tank target "танк (мишень)" or "цель огня танков"; aircraft defense "противовоздушная оборона" or "оборона (защита) самолета (бомбардировщика)". It is also necessary to note the existence of phrases that have arisen in connection with the need for secretive control of troops, for example, My feet are dry, "лечу над сушей"; No joy "цель не обнаружена", etc. Of course, their use provides only relative secrecy. However, it is sometimes hard to infer the general meaning from the meaning of the composite components without prior knowledge of them. These are unquestionably idiomatic units, which appear to be unique to the lexicon of the military.

The development of a "Glossary of words for Russia-NATO collaboration," which attempts to offer uniform language for the Russia-NATO Council to work together, was prompted by the difficulty of mutual understanding at the level of military jargon.

The boundaries between these layers are permeable and open to movement on either side, meaning that non-terminological vocabulary can be used as a foundation for new terminological units, but military terms can function outside the confines of a specific terminological system for a variety of reasons. This means that military terminology does not have autonomy in the composition of general literary vocabulary.

It is possible to say that some of the phrases used by the media are consubstantial since military terminology is frequently employed outside of its intended context. On the one hand, the availability of such terminology facilitates comprehension of military literature, but on the other, it adds to the challenges since it can lead to a misinterpretation of the content in the text owing to discrepancies in definitions supplied in terminological vocabulary and general vocabulary.

## CONCLUSION

A significant characteristic of media-used military jargon is its heavy usage of metaphors. The significant role of metaphor in the structure and operation of military terms is caused by a wide range of factors, among which the following can be singled out: media texts about military conflicts and military actions typically serve an emphatic function, i.e., they have an emotional and psychological effect on the reader, and as a result, the pertinent terms are chosen. The media's use of military jargon may be used as a tool to manipulate public perception in order to shape public opinion on significant national and international events. Many times, euphemisms are used in place of specific phrases, placing any event in a "favorable" light, softening, hiding information, and, occasionally, deceiving readers and viewers. One can identify some processes that are typical of terminology as a whole by concentrating on the study of terminology in a specific field. As a result, the experience of a thorough description of English military

jargon may be used to the study of this jargon in other languages as well as the study of jargon in other fields of endeavor. It is important to keep in mind that studying terminology is actually a continuing activity, and that only at certain points in time can the status of terminology be fixed by dictionaries. The process of creating contemporary military vocabulary is far from finished; research on the emergence and evolution of military phrases must continue, as must efforts to standardize, unify, and codification. We believe that it is significant from a research standpoint to take note of the diatopic description of the military terminology system. Given that each party has their own unique military experience, which is bound to have an impact at least on phenomena like slangization and metaphorization, it is evident that disclosing the characteristics of national terminological systems may be quite beneficial.

### **List of used literature**

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