

SCIENCE
PROBLEMS.UZ

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Actual problems of social and humanitarian sciences
Актуальные проблемы социальных и гуманитарных наук

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ИЖТИМОЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ ДОЛЗАРБ МУАММОЛАРИ

№ 5/8 (3)-2023

**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-
ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК**

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

ТОШКЕНТ-2023

БОШ МУҲАРРИР:

Исанова Феруза Тулқиновна

ТАҲРИР ҲАЙЪАТИ:

07.00.00-ТАРИХ ФАНЛАРИ:

Юлдашев Анвар Эргашевич – тарих фанлари доктори, сиёсий фанлар номзоди, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Мавланов Уктам Махмасабирович – тарих фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Хазраткулов Аброр – тарих фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети.

08.00.00-ИҚТИСОДИЁТ ФАНЛАРИ:

Карлибаева Рая Хожабаевна – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Худойқулов Садирдин Каримович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Азизов Шерзод Ўктамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Божхона институти;

Арабов Нурали Уралович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Холов Актам Хатамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Шадиева Дилдора Хамидовна – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент в.б, Тошкент молия институти;

Шакарров Қулмат Аширович – иқтисодиёт фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети

09.00.00-ФАЛСАФА ФАНЛАРИ:

Ҳакимов Назар Ҳакимович – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Яхшиликков Жўрабой – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Ғайбуллаев Отабек Мухаммадиевич – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат чет тиллар институти;

Ҳошимхонов Мўмин – фалсафа фанлари доктори, доцент, Жиззах педагогика институти;

Носирходжаева Гулнора Абдукаҳхаровна – фалсафа фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Турдиев Бехруз Собирович – фалсафа фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Бухоро давлат университети.

10.00.00-ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Ахмедов Ойбек Сапорбаевич – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Кўчимов Шухрат Норқизилович – филология фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Салахутдинова Мушарраф Исамутдиновна – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Кучкаров Раҳман Урманович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент в/б, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юнусов Мансур Абдуллаевич – филология фанлари номзоди, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Саидов Улугбек Арипович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси.

12.00.00-ЮРИДИК ФАНЛАРИ:

Ахмедшаева Мавлюда Ахатовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Мухитдинова Фирюза Абдурашидовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Эсанова Замира Нормуратовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикасида хизмат кўрсатган юрист, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳамроқулов Баҳодир Мамашарифович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор в.б., Жаҳон иқтисодиёти ва дипломатия университети;

Зулфиқоров Шерзод Хуррамович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Жамоат хавфсизлиги университети;

Хайитов Хушвақт Сапарбаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси

Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Асадов Шавкат Ғайбуллаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Утемуратов Махмут Ажимуратович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Сайдуллаев Шахзод Алиханович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳакимов Комил Бахтиярович – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юсупов Сардорбек Баходирович – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Амиров Зафар Актамович – юридик фанлар бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Ўзбекистон Республикаси Судьялар олий кенгаши ҳузуридаги Судьялар олий мактаби;

Жўраев Шерзод Юлдашевич – юридик фанлар номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Бабаджанов Атабек Давронбекович – юридик фанлар номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Раҳматов Элёр Жумабоевич – юридик фанлар номзоди, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

13.00.00-ПЕДАГОГИКА ФАНЛАРИ:

Ҳашимова Дильдархон Уринбоевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ибрагимова Гулнора Хавазматовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Закирова Феруза Махмудовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети ҳузуридаги педагогик кадрларни қайта тайёрлаш ва уларнинг малакасини ошириш тармоқ маркази;

Тайланова Шоҳида Зайниевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, доцент.

19.00.00-ПСИХОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Каримова Василя Маманосировна – психология фанлари доктори, профессор, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Ҳайитов Ойбек Эшбоевич – Жисмоний тарбия ва спорт бўйича мутахассисларни қайта тайёрлаш ва малакасини ошириш институти, психология фанлари доктори, профессор

Умарова Навбаҳор Шокировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети, Амалий психологияси кафедраси мудири;

Атабаева Наргис Батировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Қодиров Обид Сафарович – психология фанлари доктори (PhD), Самарканд вилоят ИИБ Тиббиёт бўлими психологик хизмат бошлиғи.

22.00.00-СОЦИОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Латипова Нодира Мухтаржановна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири;

Сеитов Азамат Пўлатович – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети;

Содиқова Шоҳида Мархабоевна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон халқаро ислом академияси

23.00.00-СИЁСИЙ ФАНЛАР

Назаров Насриддин Атакулович – сиёсий фанлар доктори, фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент архитектура қурилиш институти;

Бўтаев Усмонжон Хайруллаевич – сиёсий фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири.

ОАК Рўйхати

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Тошкент шаҳри, Яккасарой тумани, Кичик Бешёғоч кўчаси, 70/10-уй. Электрон манзил: scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com
Телеграм канал: https://t.me/scienceproblems_uz

МУНДАРИЖА

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AL-BUXORIYNING MA'NAVIY-AXLOQIY QARASHLARINI O'RGANISH PEDAGOGIK MUAMMO

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THE IMPORTANCE OF INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION IN THE ORIGIN OF MILITARY TERMINOLOGY

Abstract. Studying the field of terminology is one of the most urgent problems in modern linguistics of the new century. To this day, many linguists are studying the terms of all fields and working hard to apply them to science. This article examines the origin of military terms in the English language in a diachronic aspect. The author spoke about the influence of extralinguistic and intralinguistic factors on the development of military vocabulary in English.

Key words: terminology, military term, military terminology, military lexicon, diachronic, extralinguistics, intralinguistics, specialized terminology.

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HARBIY TERMINOLOGIYANI KELIB BORISHIDA MADANIYATLARARASI ALOQANING AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya. Yangi asr zamonaviy tilshunosligida terminologiya sohasini o‘rganish eng dolzarb muammolardan biri hisoblanadi. Hozirgi kunga qadar ko‘plab tilshunoslar barcha sohalardagi terminlarni o‘rganib ularni fanga tatbiq qilishda juda ko‘plab ishlab olib borishmoqda. Mazkur maqolada ingliz tilidagi harbiy terminlarning kelib chiqishi diaxronik aspektida ko‘rib chiqilgan. Muallif ingliz tilidagi harbiy lug‘atning rivojlanishiga ekstralingvistik va intralingvistik omillarning ta‘siri haqida so‘z yuritgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: terminologiya, harbiy termin, harbiy terminologiya, harbiy leksika, diaxronika, ekstralingvistika, intralingvistika, mutaxassislik terminologiyasi..

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ЗНАЧЕНИЕ МЕЖКУЛЬТУРНОЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ В ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИИ ВОЕННОЙ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ

Аннотация. Изучение области терминологии является одной из наиболее актуальных проблем современного языкознания нового столетия. По сей день многие лингвисты изучают термины из всех областей и проводят большую работу по их применению в науке. В данной статье рассматривается происхождение военных терминов в английском языке в диахроническом аспекте. Автор рассказал о влиянии экстралингвистических и интролингвистических факторов на развитие военной лексики английского языка.

Ключевые слова: терминология, военный термин, военная терминология, военная лексика, диахроника, экстралингвистика, интралингвистика, специализированная терминология.

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Introduction

The beginning of the 21st century is marked by global world events: we are witnessing important migration processes, the creation of precedents in politics and legislation, the collapse and emergence of states. Many of these events are a military nature, and the power of the media makes it possible to convey the details of what happened to every home and family. Special television channels talk about modern types of weapons and show military films. Anyone can find descriptions of various unclassified types of weapons on the Internet. In other words, military vocabulary has long gone beyond the limits of highly specialized use and entered the vocabulary of the common man.

Recognizing military terminology as the most mobile part of the military sublanguage, domestic and foreign linguists explore various aspects of the military terminological arsenal: from the structure of the term and its translation [1; 4], systematization and unification [5; 6] to its cognitive aspects [7; 18]. The constant and consistent development of the military-defense sphere gives a powerful impetus to the development of the linguistic component, which undoubtedly entails the formation of new areas of study, to which already existing scientific paradigms are successfully applied and new ones are developed. The theoretical significance of such research lies in the expansion and streamlining of general linguistic knowledge, while practical application applies both to the military sphere itself and to the social and journalistic sphere.

Literature review

The layer of military vocabulary, serving one of the most dynamically developing spheres of society, at all stages of historical development was open to the penetration of foreign language borrowings, since the very situation of an armed conflict or war contributes to close contact between people and the languages they speak. The external history of the English language is to a certain extent the history of military conflicts and wars: Great Britain experienced three conquests and a cultural revolution. Extralinguistic factors opened the English language to the penetration of foreign military borrowings more than 400 years ago, and this is quite a long period for us to talk about options for the development of military borrowings in the language under study. Therefore, it seems interesting to trace the functioning of military vocabulary in English in a diachronic aspect.

The relevance of such research is determined by the persistent interest of scientists and society in the issue of the emergence, existence and disappearance of terminological vocabulary in any language. The use of French military borrowings in English is quite frequent and is explained by the very history of relations between these two countries. However, we note that works on this topic are mainly of a stating nature: they are limited to listing borrowed terms and the reasons for borrowing [9; 11], and the ways of development of the analyzed terms are not considered in them until now. In our opinion, a diachronic study of borrowed military terms will make it possible to see the depth of their penetration and assimilation in the receiving language, indicate options for their development and theoretically substantiate the processes that took place.

The appearance of the English language on the territory of the British Isles became possible as a result of the German conquest in the ancient period. Further, the language was enriched with borrowings from Latin and Greek as a result of the Christianization of the country. Later, the Anglo-Saxons defended their borders from the attacks of the Scandinavians, and in the middle period they could not resist the onslaught of the Norman troops of William the Conqueror, which led to a significant transformation of the English language under the influence of French. The Early Modern English period was marked by military conflicts with Spain and the beginning of global English expansion.

Vocabulary related to military activity has been found in the English language since the earliest written monuments, but does not yet form military terminology as a system, since terminology “is not just a list of terms, but a semiological system, i.e., the expression of a certain system of concepts, in turn reflecting a certain scientific worldview”. The literature of the Middle and Early Modern English periods allows us to talk about a fairly large number of military terms, a significant part of which are borrowed. We also note that borrowed military vocabulary has supplanted many original English terms and has firmly taken its place in the vocabulary of modern English.

Discussion and result

The present study examines the development and assimilation of military vocabulary borrowed from French and Italian in the 14th–17th centuries, that is, from the Middle to early Modern English period in the development of the English language. Of greatest interest are the depth of assimilation of borrowed vocabulary and the processes of its terminologization in the modern language.

The research material was 50 military terms borrowed from the French and Italian languages during the specified period, selected from the etymological dictionary 2 using the continuous sampling method. The analyzed vocabulary relates to the following thematic areas: war and military operations, military equipment, military ranks, military units, military personnel, attributes of military life.

The time period of the analyzed borrowings allows us to talk about the “fate” of military vocabulary in the English language and the factors that influenced it. The results of the study make it possible to state the following: military borrowings of the middle and early modern English periods developed in 4 directions: they remained only in the military sphere; gone out of use; have undergone terminologization; migrated to another terminological system. Next, we will consider each of these areas separately.

It is obvious that the formation of a term, its consolidation in a certain terminological system, and then migration into common vocabulary and inclusion in stable phrases require a long time. For borrowed vocabulary, this process lasts longer due to the need for its assimilation at various levels of the language - phonetic, grammatical and lexical. It should be noted that all the analyzed terms have been successfully assimilated into the English language and practically do not differ from native English words.

Thus, by the beginning of the 16th century, a new linguistic situation had developed in England, associated with the emergence and unity of the English nation, the formation of a single national language and the emergence of distinctive English literature. During this period, the influence of the French language, which had been the official language for more than 300 years, weakens, and the English language begins to master areas that previously did not belong

to it. The last factor sharply raised the issue of expanding the lexical composition of the English language.

Ways to replenish the dictionary, on the one hand, boiled down to reviving archaisms and dialectisms (for example, the work of G. Spencer), which was subsequently unsuccessful; on the other hand, the enrichment of the lexical composition was supposed to be carried out through borrowings and their subsequent adaptation to the structure of the English language.

Against the background of the disappearance of archaic words and the slow adaptation of borrowings, polysemy began to develop. This process became increasingly popular in the English language during the period of its transition from a synthetic to an analytical system and was associated with the phenomenon of analyticism in a broad sense. The consolidation of polysemy as a new method of word formation in the early modern English period stimulated the process of determinologization of borrowed military terms. The described process is generally understood as the loss of a term's special meaning as a result of use outside a special sphere and in contexts that are not typical for it. Determinologization involves the mastery of terminological units by a commonly used language, which occurs as a result of the language's response to the new needs of society and leads to a change in the functional sphere.

When studying the process of transition of terminological units into the category of general vocabulary, two successive stages take place: despecialization and determinologization [8; 148]. Despecialization of professional vocabulary is understood as the functioning of special units in the common language while maintaining the basic terminological denotation. With this functioning, non-specialized terms are used for their intended purpose and their choice is determined by the denotative structure of the texts. In the process of determinologization, a special unit undergoes a qualitative transformation: it receives a different meaning, creates additional images in a meaning that is unusual for it, which is often accompanied by emotionally expressive connotations.

When analyzing French and Italian military borrowings in a diachronic aspect, only indicators of determinologization of this vocabulary were identified. All meanings of determinologized lexical units are recorded in dictionaries. Such semantic formations are possible only if the process of despecialization of the terminological unit is completed.

It should also be noted that military vocabulary has penetrated so deeply into common usage that it is often difficult to draw clear boundaries. The depth of determinologization of the analyzed terms is explained by the fact that the history of the formation and development of military affairs is rooted in the distant past and is closely intertwined with the specific living conditions of many generations of native speakers and the centuries-old history of the development of the language itself as a whole.

At the initial stage of determinologization of borrowed military terms, the process of their transition into common vocabulary was greatly facilitated by conversion as a new method of word formation, in which a word belonging to a certain part of speech, without changing its original form, acquires the meaning of another part of speech, being included in a new paradigm. This method of word formation turned out to be possible as a result of the transition of the English language to the category of analytical languages. Conversion became increasingly common in English military terminology and became one of the main ways of forming verbs from nouns. For example, alarm – to alarm, brigade – to brigade, ambush – to ambush, regiment – to regiment, soldier – to soldier, etc.

A verb formed by conversion in all cases denotes an action related to the meaning of the original word.

As the analysis of practical material has shown, in the process of determinologization there has always been an expansion and transformation of the meaning of the term. In all likelihood, this fact can be explained by the fact that the transition of a term to the sphere of general vocabulary causes semantic shifts in the structure of terms, as a result of which polysemantic lexical units appear, significantly replenishing the general language vocabulary fund. For example, the word *army*, borrowed in the 14th century from Old French, at that time had the meaning “armed troop, armed expedition” (*army*). This meaning of the word as a military term has survived into modern English. Further determinologization gave the word *army* a different meaning: 1) any body of persons organized for any purpose as the army of census takers (*army of census takers*); 2) a very large number or group of something, a great multitude as the army of the unemployed (*army of the unemployed*).

Let’s give another example. The word “*bastion*”, borrowed from Italian in the 16th century, meaning “fortress, fortified place” (*bastion, defensible zone*) was used as a military term. As a result of the process of determinologization in modern English, it has become polysemic and acquired the additional meaning of “anything seen as preserving or protecting some quality, condition, etc.” as “a bastion of solitude” ((stronghold of) solitude (solitude)); “a bastion of democracy” (stronghold of democracy).

In all cases, there is a certain simplification of the meaning of the military term, which has improved the ability to understand it in common vocabulary.

In this case, metonymic transfer is carried out by transferring the name of the containing to the content. Phraseologisms formed as a result of the determinologization of the analyzed military terms are very numerous in the English language. This is explained primarily by the great social significance and relevance of military affairs and military operations in Great Britain for many centuries, due to which military terminology is a favorite material in English phraseology:

- captain of the industry (industrial tycoon, king);
- battle of books (scientific discussion);
- to come unscathed out of battle (come out unscathed);
- to recruit oneself with a glass of milk (strengthen strength);
- to put a pistol to one’s head (put in a hopeless position);
- to lay siege to a lady’s heart (to seek the lady’s favor);
- alarms and excursions (clashes, unrest, noise).

An interesting fact is that the determinologization of the military terms under study led to the replenishment of all layers of the literary vocabulary of the English language: colloquial, neutral, bookish. This indicates the expansion of the synonymous series of the general literary language at the semantic level.

The second direction of development and assimilation of borrowed military vocabulary in the English language is the consolidation of the word in the military terminology system and the preservation of its original meaning. Analysis of the factual material showed that only three military terms did not undergo processes of despecialization and determinologization, retaining their structural conceptuality and unambiguity:

- colonel (French, 15th century) “an army rank” (colonel);

- navy (French, early 14th century) “fleet of ships, especially for purposes of war” (navy);
- sentry (Italian, 16th century) “military guard posted around a camp” (sentry).

Conclusion

Borrowed military terms received additional semantic development in the English language, demonstrating a high ability for independent semantic implementation. In all likelihood, the depth of their determinologization is associated with early entry into the English language, as well as with a long period of assimilation in the receiving system.

Determinologization of borrowed military vocabulary caused semantic shifts in the structure of terms, as a result of which they became polysemantic lexical units that significantly replenished the common usage not only in the number of new units, but also in quality, creating new special lexemes with non-terminological meaning.

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