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SPECIFIC LANGUAGE AND CULTURAL FEATURES IN THE TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK MILITARY TERMS

Abstract: Terminological translation is based on the translation of scientific and technical texts into written, oral, native language and beyond. This method is the most convenient way to work with a dictionary, to translate specific terms that occur in each field, especially in the military field, to overcome the grammatical and lexical difficulties that arise in their translation.

The article provides a brief description of a number of issues related to the lexical interpretation of military terms in English and the translation of generally accepted terms that have no alternative in Uzbek.

Key words: terminology, military terms, reality, interpretation, transliteration, cultural features, term, socio-political.

Language: English

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Introduction

It is known that enriching the spiritual life of people with the works of other authors creates opportunities for the realization of the full potential of the native language, the expansion of knowledge of the reader, listener, spectator, sharpening of thinking, new relationships. and the importance of translation methods in finding.

Transcription, transliteration, slashing, and figurative or descriptive expressions used in the translation of terms, neologisms, and abbreviations used in texts about a particular area of life are the most basic methods of translation. In terminological translation, almost all of these methods are used.

Terminological translation is not only a special means of information exchange, but also a means of language and cultural communication. Therefore, the effectiveness of the translation of texts cannot be achieved without understanding not only the lexicon, but also the language and culture of the people whose mother tongue is English, and the social culture. Although the lexical-semantic aspect of the issue of translation has been adequately reflected in the

scientific work of linguists, the linguistic and cultural aspects have in some cases been overlooked.

The main findings and results

As the practice of translating terms allows us to be aware of new information, the problem manifests itself in a new interpretation, and even the words that are already widely used in everyday life, which are already known to all, also belong to different fields as the terms deepen the issue.

Thus, the term is a linguistic unit used in a sense among people, used among certain groups of people, to express concepts belonging to different strata of socio-political, cultural life.

As you know, terminology refers to words and phrases that come or are created from another language to clearly describe concepts and objects. There are three types of translation of such terms: artistic, socio-political and special, that is, any professional translation. Military translation is a form of special translation, but it can often approach socio-political translation in all its aspects, especially in the modern context of international military-political cooperation.

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It should be noted that military translation, along with its great terminological treasure, is very dynamic as a field of scientific discipline and practical activity, unlike other types of specialized translations. Military science and technology are changing rapidly. Therefore, military translation requires constant awareness of the latest developments in military science and technology. New types of weapons, new military-political realities are emerging. Of course, the terminology of military translation is also changing. The development of the terminological base requires the integration of terminology and is regulated by regulations, manuals and combat documents. Special work is being done in this direction, both within the country and at the interstate level. However, in many cases, the work on codifying terminological changes lags behind in practice, so the translation process has to draw knowledge from practical work rather than from systematic data sources. [1; p. 17].

The main difficulty in translating terms is the need to define the strict requirements of the language and the content of the concept. The concept is a reflection of national culture and mentality, which sometimes differs significantly in different languages.

In terms of content, English military terms are significantly different from other language terms. This includes single-component terms with semantic boundaries, as well as multi-component terms. For example, the concept of landing means “landing (of an aircraft)”, “tying a ship to a port facility”, and the word launch means more than a dozen things, such as launching a rocket, launching, throwing, catapulting. have nolars. Even the ambiguity of one-component words makes them difficult to understand and makes the translation completely dependent on the situation and context.

According to L.L. Nelyubin's research, there are three groups in terms of interpretation of military terms in English:

1. Terms that are specific to the native language environment and represent the English environment, which are less difficult to interpret, for example, *war ship* “jangavor kema”, *security service* “xavfsizlik xizmati”, field *uniform* “dala formasi”.

2. Translation of terms describing the English environment by replacing them with analogues and corresponding words in the native language, for example, *classified information* “maxfiy axborot”, *nuclear nonproliferation* “yadroviy qurollarni tarqatmaslik”.

3. The most difficult and problematic group to interpret is the English environment translation, which has no generally accepted terminological alternative, for example: “*fire-and-forget*” *missile* “o‘z-o‘zini boshqaruvchi raketa”, “*rocket man on a suicide mission*” suicide bombers or suicides” [2; p. 18].

Typically, this group of terms is translated as follows:

- By transcription or calligraphy, for example: *drone* “dron”, *commodore* “komondor”;

- By partial or complete transliteration, for example: *nuclear no-first-use policy* “yadroviy qurollarni birinchi bo‘lib qo‘llamaslik siyosati”;

- By describing an English term in the native language, for example: attack problem “xujumkor jangni olib borish taktikasi”, to scramble fighters “trevoga bo‘yicha qiruvchi samoltolarni havoga ko‘tarmoq”.

Therefore, the process of interpreting the reality of the U.S. military environment and terms that have no alternative in Uzbek military terminology poses a particular challenge. Clearly, the lack of alternatives to such terms in Uzbek is due to linguistic and cultural differences, and their correct interpretation requires a thorough etymological analysis of the components of these terms.

As an example, consider the following.

1. *Armored cavalry*, *air cavalry* are terminological expressions. In many dictionaries, it means “bronicavaleria”, which leads to an inappropriate translation that does not fit into today's environment. Because this translation brings to mind the phrase “cavalry mounted on armor”. A more inappropriate translation is “air cavalry”, which refers to the riders / riders on the Pegasus (flying horse).

Etymologically, the lexeme of the word *cavalry* means cavalry, a type of army that uses horses to perform combat operations and / or actions. But in this case, the searcher encounters a secondary lexeme of the word *cavalry*. Understanding the secondary appearance of a lexeme depends on its linguistic and cultural characteristics, the source of the information, and its contextual use.

As a result, we now use the term to describe a U.S. Army unit that performs its duties not on horseback but in armored vehicles and / or helicopters.

Traditional riders combine the above with features such as mobility and speed of movement.

Various terminological expressions are used to describe such features, such as *horse cavalry*, *armoured cavalry*, and *air cavalry*. Only the first of these, *horse cavalry*, translates directly to “cavalry” and the rest require the creation of terms such as “mobile reconnaissance unit moving from armored vehicles”, “reconnaissance aircraft unit”.

Thus, the main feature of the word *cavalry* today is a general term to describe armies with mobility / speed.

2. The words side *arm*, *handgun* are translated in many dictionaries as “weapon” or “cold weapon” but do not provide a complete translation of the terms. A “cold weapon” is a type of weapon designed for self-defense and short-range attack. This type of weapon is both a firearm and a cold weapon, and includes a pistol, a revolver, a cortex (a type of dagger worn by naval officers and pilots), and a sword. In this case,

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the Uzbek equivalent of the English term *side arm* is “personal weapon”, ie a weapon with a belt.

The term handgun is used only for firearms. Because it belongs to the category of personal weapons, which includes only pistols and revolvers, and in Uzbek it is translated as “personal firearm”, or in police jargon as “knife” [7, pp. 85-90].

3. It is a bit difficult to interpret the term chalk belonging to the lexical class, which has no alternative in Uzbek, because it has no alternative in Uzbek. The etymology of the word dates back to World War II, during which time (1944) during an event held by the Allies in Normandy, the group numbers of the paratroopers were written in chalk on the back of their uniforms.

The chalk also contains the number of the load to be dropped by the parachute, which was to be dropped first.

In modern English, the term “chalk” means a group of paratroopers on board a single plane / helicopter or a consignment of cargo to be parachuted down. For example:

- “The first three chalks must be ready to move at 14:00 hrs”. – “The first three groups must be ready to fly at 14:00”.

- “You are in Chalk 5 but your equipment will be shipped in Chalk 2” - “You will fly in Group 5, but your equipment will be shipped on Flight 2”.

Accordingly, the translation option depends on the order of the aircraft or the composition of the landings.

The diversity of language, the mentality of its representatives is clearly reflected in the language. Therefore, in order to interpret the exact meaning of a term, the researcher must consider not only the ontological state of the word, but also the internal form of the word.

A. Potebnya analyzed why it takes several words to express one object in one language and vice versa, that one word can represent several objects [3; p. 26].

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For example, the terms commander and “commander” are not the same in meaning. In the Uzbek army, the term refers to a military commander who heads a military unit. In the U.S. military, the terms *commander* and *leader* are used interchangeably. *Leader* only applies to squad *leader*, team leader, and in other cases the word *commander*. This contradiction is explained by the fact that the *commander* has other commanders with the rank of officer, and the *leader* does not have. A *leader* is a responsible person who conducts a combat operation with the remaining fighters.

Conclusion

Summarizing the above points, it should be noted that translation is not only a bridge of interethnic friendship, but also a broad path to culture and enlightenment, the correct understanding of words and the correctness of terms. The translation of the settings depends mainly on the environment of foreign and Uzbek military realities.

The widespread use of translation not only opened the way to the culture of other peoples, but also contributed to the development and prosperity of Uzbek literature, culture and art. Therefore, it never lays down its power, it lives as a product of creation, and there is no power to hinder it, to reject it, to forbid it.

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