Main Methods of Deciphering Military Abbreviations in English, Russian, and Uzbek Languages

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ABSTRACT

The article explores the main methods of deciphering military abbreviations in English, Russian, and Uzbek languages, highlighting their significance in understanding and analyzing information related to military operations, tactics, and strategy. The methods discussed include context analysis, the use of abbreviation dictionaries, structure analysis, and the application of analogies. The article emphasizes the necessity of a combination of these methods to accurately decipher abbreviations, as each method has its limitations when used in isolation. The use of analogies, while often providing only a general understanding, proves useful when combined with other methods. Examples from different languages, such as French and German, illustrate the prevalence of standard components and microsystems of abbreviations across languages. The article also addresses the specific challenges of identifying component boundaries and the roles of various symbols like slashes and hyphens in abbreviations. Understanding these methods is crucial for translators and professionals working with military texts to ensure precise interpretation and effective communication.

Keywords: Military abbreviations, context analysis, abbreviation dictionaries, structure analysis, analogies, English abbreviations, Russian abbreviations, Uzbek abbreviations, acronyms, deciphering techniques.

INTRODUCTION

Military abbreviations are a critical element in understanding and interpreting military documents, communications, and operations. These abbreviations are widely used to convey complex information succinctly, making them an indispensable part of military language. However, deciphering these abbreviations can be challenging due to their diverse origins and structures, particularly in multilingual contexts. This article examines the primary methods used to decode military abbreviations in English, Russian, and Uzbek languages. By exploring context analysis, the use of abbreviation dictionaries, structure analysis, and the application of analogies, the article aims to provide a comprehensive guide for accurately interpreting military abbreviations. Understanding these methods is essential for translators, military personnel, and researchers to ensure effective communication and precise interpretation of military texts. Through detailed examples and comparative analysis, this study highlights the importance of a multifaceted approach to decoding abbreviations in different languages.

From practice, it is well known that abbreviations are one of the most difficult elements of foreign specialized texts to understand and translate. Full comprehension of abbreviated lexical units is only possible with an excellent knowledge of the subject to which the specific text is dedicated, and also when the reader is already familiar with the meanings of the abbreviations used in the text. Nonetheless, familiarity with the basic patterns of abbreviation and the principles of forming abbreviations significantly facilitates the task of understanding and translating abbreviations.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The term "deciphering" is widely used when working with abbreviations, which is usually understood as: 1) the process of establishing the correlate (the unabbreviated form) and 2) the correlate itself of a specific abbreviation. However, the meaning of an abbreviation does not always coincide with the meaning of

the correlate. Therefore, "deciphering" should be understood not only as establishing the correlate but also as determining the meaning of the given abbreviation in a specific context [4, 134].
The following main methods are used for deciphering abbreviations:

1. Analysis of context;
2. Use of abbreviation dictionaries and other reference materials;
3. Analysis of the structure of the abbreviation;
4. Use of analogies.

Of course, the given classification of abbreviation deciphering methods is quite conditional. In principle, context analysis is a necessary condition for understanding any given text; the use of the analogy method requires analysis of the sentence structure, etc. Therefore, in practice, a combination of the mentioned methods is inevitably used.

1. *Context analysis*
In the overwhelming majority of cases, especially in periodicals and journalistic works, abbreviations are usually accompanied by their deciphering when first used in a given text. Therefore, if the nature of the work requires familiarization not with the first but with the subsequent sections of the text (for example, the concluding chapters of a book), and an unfamiliar abbreviation is found in these sections, it is necessary to review the previous sections of the text. In newspaper materials, the opposite situation is often observed - abbreviations are brought into the headline and are deciphered later in the article text.
   The general nature of the text can suggest some directions for working with abbreviations: for instance, if the text is about international organizations or events in another country, considering the wide "migration" of abbreviations, it may be necessary to refer to dictionaries of abbreviations in other languages.
   Especially important for the correct understanding of the meaning of an abbreviation is the analysis of the microcontext -

the sentences and combinations in which the analyzed abbreviations are used. Only such analysis can reveal the specific meaning of a polysemantic abbreviation. When analyzing the microcontext, it is necessary to take into account the peculiarities of the grammatical structure of the given language. In particular, when analyzing English texts, it should be noted that conversion (the change of a word from one part of speech to another) is possible when using abbreviations.

The English article does not convey grammatical gender meanings, so it is impossible in English to express the nuances that different gendered articles convey in French and German texts. For example, in German, the abbreviation BMW = 'Bayerische Motorenwerke' has, depending on the article used, two different meanings despite having the same correlate: "die BMW" refers to the enterprises of the Bayerische Motorenwerke company, and "der BMW" refers to a car produced by this company. An article can also indicate which correlate to choose in an abbreviation dictionary in cases of homonymy. For instance, the German abbreviation DPA, when used with the article "die," means Deutsche Presseagentur (German Press Agency), whereas with the article "der," it means Deutscher Personalausweis (German Identity Card).

When analyzing a text, it is important to consider that many graphic abbreviations are "bound," meaning they are used in a strictly defined context in combination with numerical values, proper names, geographical names, etc. Let's illustrate this with an example from Russian: the graphic abbreviation "г." can have various meanings – "город" (city), "год" (year), "гора" (mountain), "господин" (Mr.), "грамм" (gram, usually without a period - г), but we accurately choose the needed meaning by considering the nature of the other component of the combination and the position of the abbreviation within that combination (г. Москва - Moscow city, г. Эльбрус - Mount Elbrus, г. Браун - Mr. Brown, 1972 г. - year 1972, 200 г. - 200 grams). Abbreviations like Dr. = Doctor or Co. = Colonel are used only before proper names.

2. *Using abbreviation dictionaries*

Abbreviations have firmly taken their place in all general and specialized dictionaries. There are two ways abbreviations are presented in dictionaries: 1) in the main text of the dictionary alphabetically; 2) as a separate list in an appendix to the dictionary.

The presentation of abbreviations in dictionaries depends on the type of abbreviated units: partially abbreviated words and acronyms like "radar" and "laser" are typically included in the main text of the dictionary; initialisms are more often found in appendices.

The rapid development of abbreviation usage and the sharp increase in the number of abbreviated lexical units used in writing and speech have necessitated the creation of special abbreviation dictionaries. Since the 1950s, the number of published abbreviation dictionaries has increased dramatically. Among these dictionaries, there are monolingual and translation dictionaries, the latter of which can be either bilingual or multilingual.

It should be noted that the percentage of foreign abbreviations in any abbreviation dictionary is significantly higher than the percentage of foreign borrowings in any other type of dictionary. Both monolingual and translation abbreviation dictionaries can be general or specialized.

Although determining the meaning of abbreviations using dictionaries seems at first glance to be the most reliable and effective method, in reality, it has significant limitations. Since abbreviations are among the most dynamic elements of vocabulary, abbreviation dictionaries become outdated much faster than other linguistic dictionaries. As a result, recent literature may contain many abbreviations that have not yet been reflected in existing dictionaries.

When working with abbreviation dictionaries, it is useful to remember the following:

1. Before consulting a dictionary, it is advisable to determine from the context the field to which the abbreviation might belong. In the *Dictionary of French Abbreviations* (1968:

345), for the initialism "M, m," there are over 80 decipherments registered. In military texts in English, the abbreviation "M, m" can have, according to the *Dictionary of Foreign Military Abbreviations* (1961: 7, 337), over 70 decipherments, and in the *Dictionary of Anglo-American Abbreviations in Aviation and Missile Technology* (1969: 5, 324), more than 20 decipherments are given for this abbreviation. Choosing the correct decipherment and translation in such cases can only be done through context analysis. Of course, these are extreme cases; usually, one has to choose from only 2-3 decipherments and translations.

2. A monolingual abbreviation dictionary can only provide the decipherment (correlate) of the abbreviation in the corresponding language; for accurate translation, one needs to have bilingual general and terminological dictionaries.

3. Monolingual abbreviation dictionaries published abroad, in the overwhelming majority of cases, contain only the decipherment of the abbreviation, so sometimes they are, in a sense, even "dangerous" for the translator.

For example, when the decipherment, whose meaning does not match the meaning of the abbreviation, forces the translator to abandon an intuitively correctly understood meaning derived from the context. Therefore, when working with monolingual abbreviation dictionaries, it is always important to remember that the meaning of the abbreviation often does not coincide with the meaning of its decipherment.

For example, from the context, a translator might determine that the abbreviation ZAP refers to some missile on board an aircraft. Consulting a monolingual (English) abbreviation dictionary, the translator finds only the decipherment "Zero Antiaircraft Potential" without any explanations. The literal translation of the decipherment ("нулевой противосамолетный потенциал", "nolga teng samolyotga qarshi salohiyati") puts the translator at an impasse. In reality, ZAP refers to a type of air-to-ground missile designed to suppress antiaircraft installations, effectively

*для*сведениякнулюпотенциалазенитныхсредствпротивника

(*dushmanning zenit vositalari salohiyatini nolga tushirish uchun*). This motivation is complex to understand and includes elements of marketing.

In this regard, translation dictionaries of abbreviations are much more reliable. For example, in A. M. Murashkevich's *Dictionary of Anglo-American Abbreviations in Aviation and Missile Technology*, for the abbreviation STOL, which has one decipherment – "short takeoff and landing," two different meanings are given: короткий взлет и посадка (*qisqa uchish va qo'nish*) and самолет короткого взлета и посадки (*qisqa uchish va qo'nish samolyoti*). For the abbreviation VGK = "variable geometry," three meanings are provided: изменяемая геометрия (*o'zgaruvchan geometriya*), крыло изменяемой геометрии (*o'zgaruvchan geometriyali qanot*), and самолет с крылом изменяемой геометрии (*o'zgaruvchan geometriyali qanotli samolyot*). However, even when using translation dictionaries of abbreviations, one should not forget that in context, an abbreviation can acquire a meaning that does not match the decipherment and is not reflected in the dictionary.

3.   *Analysis of abbreviation structure*

This method is applicable only to abbreviations with a sufficiently complex structure. It is especially effective when deciphering multi-component abbreviations.

In American military documents, there is an exceptionally large number of "chains" of graphic abbreviations and unabbreviated words, which represent a way of recording compound terms. For example, "Ord Veh and Arty Park Co." Such "chains" are generally not included in abbreviation dictionaries. They are deciphered element by element: Ord = Ordnance, Veh = Vehicle, Arty = Artillery, Co = Company. Thus, in expanded form, this "chain" means "ordnance vehicle and artillery park company" (*взвод обслуживания артиллерийского парка*, *artilleriya parki xizmat ko'rsatish vzvodi*) (Avyasova 2023; "Dictionary of Anglo-American Abbreviations in Aviation and Missile Technology" 1969).

Abbreviations (especially graphic ones) may include additional symbols besides letters: dots, slashes, and others. To correctly decipher them, it is necessary to know their functions.

The presence or absence of dots in abbreviations generally does not affect the meaning of the abbreviations.

If an abbreviation contains a slash, it can perform several functions. Most often, it denotes the boundaries of words and parts of words in the correlate:

- A/B = airborne - самолетный, бортовой (*samolyotga tegishli, bortdagi*), воздушно-десантный (*havo-desant*);
- a/c = aircraft - самолет (*samolyot*), летательный аппарат (*uchish apparati*);
- C/A = counterattack - контрнаступление (*qarshi hujum*), контратака (*qarshi ataka*), контрудар (*qarshi zarba*);
- F/C = flight control - управление полетами (*parvozlarni boshqarish*);
- M/R = morning report - суточная ведомость (*sutkalik vedomosti*), строевая записка (*saf qaydnomasi*).
- A slash can also replace a number of prepositions and conjunctions:
- A/G = air-to-ground - класса «воздух-земля» ("*Havo-yer*" "*sinfidagi raketa*");
- A/S = arm of service - род войск (*qo'shin turi*);
- C/S = chief of staff - начальник штаба (*shtab boshlig'i*);
- c/s = cycles per second - циклов в секунду, герц (*sekundiga tsikl, gerts*);
- F/O = fuel-to-oxidizer ratio - весовое соотношение горючего и окислителя (*yonilg'i va oksidlovchining vazn nisbati*);
- L/A = lighter than air** - легче воздуха (havodan yengil);
- s/c = second-in-command** - заместитель командующего (командира) (*qo'mondonining (komandirining) o'rinbosari*);
- V/STOL = vertical or short takeoff and landing - вертикальный или укороченный взлет и посадка (*vertikal yoki qisqartirilgan uchish va qo'nish*).

Sometimes additional information to the main part of the abbreviation is given after the slash:

- DCS/O = Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations - заместитель начальника штаба по оперативным вопросам (*tezkor masalalar bo'yicha shtab boshlig'ining o'rinbosari*).

In parentheses, additional information to the main part of the abbreviation is always provided:

- ASD (S&L) = Assistant Secretary of Defense, Supply and Logistics - помощник министра обороны по тылу и снабжению (*Mudofaa vazirining front orti va ta'minot bo'yicha yordamchisi*).
- A hyphen usually denotes the boundaries of words or phrases in the correlate:
- MDA-MP = Mutual Defense Assistance - Material Program - план поставки материальных средств по программе взаимной военной помощи (*o'zaro harbiy yordam dasturi bo'yicha moddiy vositalarni yetkazib berish rejasi*).
- In some cases, the use of a hyphen is optional:
- A-G (along with AG) = Adjutant General - генеральный адъютант (*general adjutant*);
- C-in-C (along with C in C and CINC) = Commander-in-Chief - главнокомандующий (*bosh qo'mondon*).
- The ligature (&) replaces the conjunction "and":
- M & R = maintenance and repair - техническое обслуживание и ремонт (*texnik xizmat ko'rsatish va ta'mirlash*);
- R & D = research and development - научно-исследовательские и опытно-конструкторские работы (*ilmiy-tadqiqot va tajriba-konstruktorlik ishlari*).

When working with graphic abbreviations, it should be considered that doubled consonants are generally replaced by a single consonant:

- acd = accord - согласовывать (*muvofiqlashtirmoq*), предоставлять (*taqdim etmoq*);
- affirm = affirmative - утвердительно, положительно (*tasdiqlovchi, ijobiy*);
- alot = allotment - прикомандирование, распределение (*biriktirish, taqsimlash*);

- appr = appropriate - выделять, ассигновать (*ajratmoq*, *ayirmoq*);
- aprx = approximate - приблизительный (*taxminiy*);
- disem = disseminate - рассылать, распространять (*tarqatmoq*).

However, there are exceptions:

- ann = announce - объявлять (*e'lon qilmoq*);
- appr = approve - одобрять, утверждать (*tasdiqlamoq*, *ma'qullamoq*).

Analyzing the structure of abbreviations is the primary method for deciphering the abbreviated names of organizational units used in the U.S. Armed Forces and the combined armed forces of NATO. These abbreviated names are predominantly constructed from standard "blocks," which are generally easily recognizable and distinguishable morphemic truncations. Knowing several dozen such "blocks" allows one to relatively easily decipher hundreds of abbreviated organizational unit names.

For instance, the abbreviation CINCUSNAVEUR breaks down into four components:

- CINC = Commander-in-Chief - главнокомандующий (*bosh qo'mondon*),
- US = United States - Соединенные Штаты (*Qo'shma Shtatlar*),
- NAV = Naval Forces - военно-морские силы (*Harbiy-dengiz kuchlari*),
- EUR = Europe - Европа (*Yevropa*).

Thus, the abbreviation CINCUSNAVEUR is deciphered as "Commander-in-Chief," "United States Naval Forces," "Europe" - главнокомандующий военно-морскими силами США в Европе" (*AQShning Yevropadagi Harbiy-dengiz kuchlari bosh qo'mondoni*).

Sometimes the abbreviated names of organizational units include unabbreviated words, most often geographical names or numerals:

- COMLAND-NORWAY = Commander, Allied Land Forces, Norway - командующий объединенными сухопутными войсками НАТО в Норвегии (*NATOning Norvegiyadagi birlashgan quruqlik qo'shinlari qo'mondoni*);
- FOURATAF = Fourth Allied Tactical Air Force - четвертое объединенное тактическое авиационное командование (*To'rtinchi birlashgan taktik aviatsiya qo'mondonligi*);
- NAVSAFETYCEN = Naval Safety Center - центр обеспечения безопасности полетов авиации военно-морских сил (*Harbiy-dengiz kuchlari aviatsiyasi parvoz xavfsizligini ta'minlash markazi*).

However, in most cases, geographical names are also abbreviated:

- BISC means Biscay - Бискайский район (*Biskay tumani*);
- MED means Mediterranean - Средиземное море (*O'rta Yer dengizi*), Средиземноморский театр (*O'rta Yer dengizi teatri*).

The greatest difficulty in deciphering the abbreviated names of organizational units is determining the junctions of the components. However, quite often, the components are deliberately separated in writing by using uppercase and lowercase letters. For example, the above-mentioned abbreviated names of organizational units might be found in these orthographic variants: CINCALAirCentEur, ComLandNorway, FourATAF, NavSafetyCen.

On the other hand, when determining the junctions, it is necessary to consider that according to accepted rules, if two identical consonants meet at the junction of components, one of them is most often omitted. For example:

- CINCENT = Commander-in-Chief, Allied Forces, Central Europe - главнокомандующий объединенными вооруженными силами НАТО на Центральноевропейском театре (*NATOning Markaziy Yevropa teatridagi birlashgan qurolli kuchlari bosh qo'mondoni*);
- COMINRON = commander, mine squadron - командир эскадры тральщиков (минных заградителей) (*mina qo'yuvchi*

bo'linmaning (eskadrilya) komandiri), where one "M" is omitted at the junction of COM and MIN.

Furthermore, in creating abbreviated organizational names, it is sometimes customary to omit components such as COM = command, FOR = force, FLT (FLE) = fleet, US = United States, and some others. For example, in the abbreviation CINCENT, the elements of the correlate "Allied Forces" are not reflected, even though there are standard abbreviated components AL and FOR for them. In the abbreviation COMSERVPAC = Commander, Service Forces, United States Pacific Fleet - командующий силами обслуживания Тихоокеанского флота США (*AQSh Tinch okeani floti xizmat ko'rsatish kuchlari qo'mondoni*), the elements "United States" and "Fleet" are not reflected.

Certain standard components are assigned specific positions within the abbreviation. As mentioned above, the component RON = squadron - эскадра, эскадрилья (*eskadra, eskadrilya*) - can only be used at the end of the abbreviation. The position of the component in the abbreviation also determines its meaning:

- COM, when used at the beginning of an abbreviation, means commander - командир (*komandir*):
- When used at the end of an abbreviation, it means command - командование (объединение) (*qo'mondonlik* [*birlashma*]).

The most commonly used components are sometimes "detached" from the abbreviated name: for example, the abbreviation USAEC = United States Atomic Energy Commission - комиссия США по атомной энергии (*AQSh Atom energiyasi komissiyasi*) can be found as US AEC; the abbreviation CINCUSAREUR = Commander-in-Chief, United States Army, Europe - командующий сухопутными войсками США в Европе (*AQShning Yevropadagi quruqlik qo'shinlari qo'mondoni*) can appear as USAREUR CinC, and so on.

Abbreviated names of organizational units made up of standard components are also characteristic of military texts in

German. Here, just as in English, hundreds of compound abbreviations are created from several dozen standard components. The main difference, however, is that in English, such formations are lexical abbreviations, meaning they have both written and spoken forms, whereas in German, abbreviated organizational names made from standard components are graphic abbreviations and correspond to English graphic abbreviations like Amb Co = ambulance company - автосанитарная рота (*avtosanitar rota*).

Determining the junctions between components in German abbreviations is not difficult, as each component begins with a capital letter, and the components are most often separated by spaces and sometimes by dots.

As examples, one can cite the abbreviations LL Pi Kp = *Luftlande Pionier Kompanie* - саперная рота воздушно-десантного соединения (*havo-desant birlashmasining sapyor rotasi*) or *Pz Aufkl Uffz Lehr Kp = Panzer Aufklärungs-Unteroffizier Lehr Kompanie* - унтер-офицерская учебно-тренировочная танково-разведывательная рота (*unter-ofitserlar o'quv-mashq tank-razvedka rotasi*).

In English abbreviations, the letter X is often used in specific ways. Here are the main types of X usage, which are useful to be familiar with for practical work on deciphering abbreviations:

The letter X:

1. Replaces part of a word or the whole word starting with "ex-"
    *   XMD = excused from military duty - освобожден от военной службы (*harbiy xizmatdan bo'shatilgan*);
    *   XH = extra heavy - сверхтяжелый (*o'ta og'ir*);
    *   PX = post exchange - магазин военно-торговой службы (*harbiy-savdo xizmati do'koni*);
    *   xpd = expedite - отправлять, ускорять отправку (*jo'natmoq, jo'natishni tezlashtirmoq*);
    *   xplt = exploit - использовать, развивать успех (*foydalanmoq, muvaffaqiyatni rivojlantirmoq*).
2. Replaces the root "cross" in military and technical texts
    *   x, xing = crossing - переправа, перекресток (*chorraha*);
    *   X-road = cross-road - перекресток, стык дорог (*chorraha*);

- xhair = cross-hair - перекрестье (прицела) (*kesibtutashganjoyi* [*moʻljal*]);
- xarm = cross-arm - поперечнаябалка (*koʻndalang balka*);
- xbar = crossbar - поперечина, распорка (*koʻndalang toʻsin, rasporka*);
- xcy = cross-country - пересеченнаяместность (*kesishgan joy, kesishgan yer maydoni*);
- xcut = cross-cut - поперечныйразрез (*koʻndalang kesim*).

3. Replaces the syllable "trans"
   - xdcr = transducer - датчик (*datchik, sensor*);
   - xfr = transfer - передавать, перемещать (*uzatmoq, koʻchirmoq, joyini oʻzgartirmoq*);
   - xltr = translator - письменныйпереводчик (*yozma tarjimon*);
   - xfmr = transformer - трансформатор (*transformator*);
   - xmit = transmit - передавать (порадио) (*radioda uzatmoq*);
   - xmsn = transmission - радиопередача (*radiouzatuv*);
   - xmtr = transmitter - передатчик (*uzatgich*).

4. Replaces part of the word "crystal" - кристалл, кварц (*kristall, kvars*):
   - xtal, xtl, xl.

5. Replaces the sound combination [ks]
   - FAX = facsimile - факсимиле (*aynan, aynan nusxa*);
   - ComBrax = Commodore of naval barracks - командирфлотскогоэкипажа (*flot ekipaji komandiri*);
   - FX, fxle = forecastle - бак, полубак (накорабле) (*bak, yarim bak* [*kemada*]);
   - AX = aftercastle - ют, полуют (накорабле) (*yut, yarimyut* [*kema yuqori palubasining quyruq qismi*]);
   - Jax = Jacksonville - Джексонвилл (названиеавианосца) (*Djeksonvill* [*aviannosets nomi*]).

6. When forming acronyms, the final component - EX from "exercise" - учение (*oʻquv mashgʻulot*) is widely used. For example:
   - ADEX = air defense exercise - учениепопротивовоздушнойобороне (*havo hujumidan mudofaa oʻquv mashgʻuloti*);
   - LOGEX = logistic exercise - тыловоеучениепоорганизациитыла (*front ortini tashkil etish boʻyicha oʻquv mashgʻuloti*);
   - WINTEX = winter exercise - зимнееучение (*qishki oʻquv mashgʻuloti*).

Using analogies

The use of analogies is closely linked to the analysis of abbreviation structures and is applied only as an auxiliary method, as in most cases it can only provide an incomplete, approximate understanding of the meaning of the abbreviation. The feasibility of this method in deciphering abbreviations is objectively determined by the "modelness" of some abbreviations and the existence of series of abbreviations with a uniform structure.

Structural-semantic models are especially characteristic of acronymy. In modern English, there are several models of acronyms used for creating abbreviated names of various technical devices. If an acronym ends in -ar, it can be highly likely that this is the name of a radar system; if it ends in -AC, it is likely the name of an electronic computer (названиеэлектронно-вычислительноймашины, *elektron-hisoblash mashinasining nomi*); if it ends in -AN, it is probably the name of a navigation system (названиенавигационнойсистемы, *navigatsiya tizimining nomi*); if it ends in -aser, it is likely the name of a quantum mechanical amplifier (названиеквантово-механическогоусилителя, *kvant-mexanik kuchaytirgichining nomi*), and so on. These models form extensive series of acronyms that typically include dozens of units.

Moreover, there are numerous "microsystems" of abbreviations consisting of several units with the same structure. Since they denote concepts of the same order, they occur in the same contexts.

For example, if it is known that:

- ADSID = Air-Delivered Seismic Intrusion Detector - сбрасываемый с воздуха сейсмический обнаружитель вторжения (*havodan tashlanadigan seysmik bosqin aniqlagich*),
- PSID = Patrol Seismic Intrusion Detector - патрульный сейсмический обнаружитель вторжения (*patrulga oid seysmik bosqin aniqlagich*), and in the context, along with

these abbreviations, the term MINISID is used, it becomes clear that this last abbreviation also denotes some type of сейсмическийобнаружительвторжения (*seysmik bosqin aniqlagich*). This is an example of using analogy in context.

More often, there are cases when a single abbreviation of a certain structure appears in the context, and its meaning has to be determined by analogy with abbreviations recorded in dictionaries.

Suppose an unknown abbreviation, USAOSANO, appears in the text. Based on the possible components US- or USA-, it can be concluded that it refers to some organizational unit related to the U.S. Armed Forces (US-) or, more specifically, to the United States Army (USA = United States Army).

In the "Dictionary of Foreign Military Abbreviations"[7, 438], we find the following abbreviations:

- USAOSA = United States Army Oversea Supply Agency - управление снабжения армии (сухопутных войск) США на заморских территориях (*AQSh quruqlik qo'shinlarining dengiz ortidan kelgan hududlardagi ta'minot boshqarmasi*),
- USAOSANY = United States Army Oversea Supply Agency, New York - Нью-Йоркское отделение управления снабжения армии (сухопутных войск) США на заморских территориях (*AQSh quruqlik qo'shinlarining dengiz ortidan kelgan hududlardagi ta'minot boshqarmasi Nyu-York bo'limi*),
- USAOSASF = United States Army Oversea Supply Agency, San Francisco - Сан-Францисское отделение управления снабжения армии (сухопутных войск) США на заморских территориях (*AQSh quruqlik qo'shinlarining dengiz ortidan kelgan hududlardagi ta'minot boshqarmasi San-Fransisko bo'limi*).

By comparing the unknown abbreviation USAOSANO with the three abbreviations registered in the dictionary, it can be inferred that the last two letters in USAOSANO represent an abbreviated

name of an American city. If the text states that the action takes place in New Orleans, the task can be considered solved: USAOSANO means United States Army Oversea Supply Agency, New Orleans - Новоорлеанское отделение управления снабжения армии (сухопутных войск) США на заморских территориях (*AQSh quruqlik qo'shinlarining dengiz ortidan kelgan hududlardagi ta'minot boshqarmasi Yangi Orlean bo'limi*).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

As can be seen from the examples, the use of analogies is related to all other methods of deciphering abbreviations - including context analysis, the use of abbreviation dictionaries, and the analysis of the abbreviation structure.

Once again, it should be emphasized that the use of analogies most often provides only a general, approximate understanding of the meaning of an abbreviation, but in many cases, this is sufficient for a preliminary understanding of the text.

Series of abbreviations with identical components exist in all languages. For example:

In French:

- SO - (Société) - общество (*jamiyat*),
- S.A. - (Société anonyme) - акционерное общество (*aksiyadorlik jamiyati*),
- A.N. - (Association nationale) - национальная ассоциация (*milliy uyushma*).

In German:

- Abbreviations ending in -ta (*Maschine*) serve as names for various machines and tools,
- Abbreviations ending in -fa (*Fabrik*) serve as names for enterprises.

With some experience, the translator themselves identifies models of abbreviations specific to certain texts, allowing them

to easily navigate the general meanings of new abbreviations constructed according to these models.

The main methods of deciphering military abbreviations in English, Russian, and Uzbek represent an essential tool for understanding and analyzing information related to military operations, tactics, and strategy. Deciphering abbreviations enables one to navigate complex texts, documents, and communications that are frequently used in the military sphere.

CONCLUSION

Deciphering military abbreviations in English, Russian, and Uzbek languages requires a multifaceted approach that incorporates context analysis, the use of abbreviation dictionaries, structure analysis, and analogies. Each method has its strengths and limitations, but when combined, they provide a robust framework for understanding and interpreting complex military texts. The challenges of abbreviation decoding, such as identifying component boundaries and dealing with ambiguous or context-specific meanings, can be effectively managed through these techniques. This comprehensive approach not only facilitates accurate translation and interpretation but also enhances communication and operational efficiency in military contexts. By mastering these methods, translators, military personnel, and researchers can ensure a deeper understanding of military documents and communications, thereby contributing to more effective and precise information exchange in the field.

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