

Lexico-Semantic Classification of Military Terms – Abbreviations

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ABSTRACT

This article provides an in-depth analysis of the lexical and semantic properties of military terminology abbreviations in the Uzbek language. The role of abbreviations in military terminology, the mechanism of their creation, and their specific role in the language system are highlighted. In particular, the structure of abbreviations in the military sphere, the content and layers of meaning expressed by them, and their classification into semantic groups are studied. Military abbreviations are one of the effective language tools that allow us to concisely express the names of organizations, technical means, tactical actions, positions, and other military-social phenomena. The article pays special attention to the phonetic and morphological characteristics of military abbreviations, the rules for their creation, the understandability and functional significance of abbreviations. The comparative aspects of military abbreviations in the Uzbek language with abbreviations in other languages are also considered. The results of the study are of great importance in illuminating the development of military terminology in linguistics and ensuring their effective use in practical speech activities. This article will serve as a useful scientific resource for linguists, military specialists, and translators.

Keywords: Military terminology, abbreviation, acronym, lexical-semantic analysis, structural unit, military speech style, semantic groups, technical terms, organization names, morphological structure.

INTRODUCTION

The terminological richness of any language, especially in specialized areas, reflects the scientific, technical and practical power of this language. Military terms, in turn, are formed in a specific socio-economic and political environment and constitute a layer of language closely related to national security, the defense system and military management. Among military terms, abbreviations – that is, abbreviations – occupy an important place. They serve to quickly, accurately and concisely convey information, simplify orders and documents, and increase the efficiency of military communication [1].

Military abbreviations used in the Uzbek language are widely used to express the names of many organizations, positions, technical means, military operations and other special concepts. For example, abbreviations such as "UZB" (Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan), "HKK" (Air Force), "NOK" (Special Operations Forces) occupy an important place in everyday military speech. These abbreviations differ from the general language system in their morphological structure, phonetic formation and semantic load.

This article studies the lexical-semantic properties of military abbreviations, their structure, classification and functional role in speech. Also, the adaptation of abbreviations to the Uzbek language, their relationship with foreign abbreviations and their place in the linguistic system are analyzed from a scientific point of view. This study is relevant not only for linguists, but also for military specialists.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The study of the linguistic study of military abbreviations in the Uzbek language is based on various scientific sources. First of all, the work *Fundamentals of Modern Uzbek Linguistics* by Abdurakhmonov [1] sets out the theoretical foundations in this field. This work covers the general system of language units and their socio-cultural functions, helping to understand the place of military terminology in the language system.

Akbarov analyzed the lexical-semantic properties of military terms in his article. He draws important scientific conclusions about the meanings expressed by abbreviations, their contextual functions and their role in speech. This work serves to justify the division of abbreviations into semantic groups and their functional analysis in this article [2].

In his study on the linguistic characteristics of abbreviations in the Uzbek language, Ahmadjonova studies the mechanisms of creating abbreviations, their morphological structure and peculiarities in pronunciation. This source serves as one of the main theoretical foundations for analyzing the structure of abbreviations in the article [3].

Crystal's *A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics* provides a comprehensive explanation of linguistic terms and phonetic concepts. This source plays an important role in explaining and generalizing terms in the comparative analysis section of the article with English abbreviations [4].

Jumaniyozov analyzed the system of military terms and their methods of expression in the Uzbek language in his study. He highlights the role of abbreviations in practical military speech, their functions in orders and official documents. These aspects play an important role in substantiating the communicative and pragmatic significance of abbreviations in the article [5].

Muminov in his study on terms and their classification emphasizes the importance of dividing term units into groups according to their areas of meaning. His approach provides a scientific basis for dividing military abbreviations into semantic groups in this article [6].

The work on the structure of abbreviations and their types classifies various forms of abbreviations (letter-based, syllable-based, mixed). This serves as a theoretical basis for the analysis of the structure of abbreviations in this article [7].

Sager's "A Practical Course in Terminology Processing" provides methodological foundations for the systematization, standardization, and functional analysis of terminology. This resource was useful in determining the practical use of abbreviations in the article and their place in speech [8].

The article devoted to the comparative analysis of military abbreviations in Uzbek and Russian substantiates the comparative approach in linguistics. It shows the differences and similarities in the structure of abbreviations in different languages, which forms the basis for the comparative-linguistic analysis in the article.

In general, the above literature provides the basis for the theoretical, structural, semantic and comparative approaches necessary for the linguistic study of military abbreviations in this article. They strengthen the methodological foundations of the study and allow for a deeper analysis of the system of military abbreviations in the Uzbek language.

METHODS

The scientific basis of this study was determined by modern linguistic analysis methods, terminological research and the principles of semantic systematization. The study of the lexical-semantic properties of military term-abbreviations requires the integrated study of several areas of linguistics. Therefore, the methodology of the article is based on the following main areas: descriptive analysis, structural-semantic analysis, comparative-linguistic analysis and functional-pragmatic analysis methods.

First of all, the study formed a corpus of military abbreviations used in the Uzbek language. They were collected on the basis of military publications, legislative documents, textbooks and dictionaries written in the military field. In this process, the written forms of abbreviations, the frequency of use and their semantic load were determined. Through a descriptive approach, the morphological structure of abbreviations, structural elements, abbreviation mechanisms (literal, syllabic, mixed) were determined [10].

This method was used to analyze the internal structure of abbreviations, their semantic layers and grammatical functions. For example, although the abbreviation OPKK morphologically consists of the first letters of four words, semantically it means the independent military system of Uzbekistan. Also, the semantic circles of the concepts expressed by abbreviations,

synonymous layers and their semantic changes depending on the context were considered.

The study compared military abbreviations in the Uzbek language with their counterparts in English, Russian and other languages. This revealed differences and similarities between the mechanisms and semantic tendencies of creating abbreviations in different languages. For example, although abbreviations such as NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) and SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organization) are similar in structure, their semantic field and scope of application differ depending on the language.

In order to determine the functional load of abbreviations in real speech, their role in official documents, military orders, mass media, and scientific articles was analyzed. It was noted that these abbreviations have not only semantic, but also communicative and pragmatic value. They serve as a means of concisely conveying information, determining the level of formality, and also ensuring quick understanding in a military environment.

In general, the research methodology is aimed at determining the place of lexical-semantic units in the language system, their analysis, and generalization. Through these methodological foundations, the patterns of development of military abbreviations in the Uzbek language, their structural and semantic peculiarities were deeply illuminated.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of this study showed that the lexical-semantic properties of military term-abbreviations in the Uzbek language are a complex and multifaceted phenomenon. Military abbreviations are independent, concise, meaningful and functional units in the language system. They differ significantly from other units of the general literary language in their content, form and scope. The analysis revealed the presence of various abbreviation mechanisms in their structure: literal (for example, "HHK" - Air Force), syllable-based (for example, "Uzkurol"), and mixed forms (for example, "UzRQuK") are widespread.

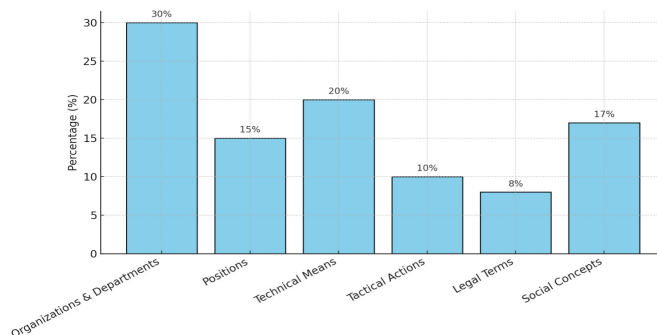


Figure 1. *Semantic distribution of military abbreviations in the Uzbek language*

According to the results of the study, military abbreviations can be semantically divided into several groups: names of organizations and departments, positions, technical means, tactical actions, legal and jurisprudential terms and other practical and social concepts. This classification helps to more fully understand the scope of meaning of abbreviations. For example, abbreviations such as “UN” (United Nations) and “SCO” (Shanghai Cooperation Organization) denote international organizations, while abbreviations such as “BRDM” and “ZRK” denote the names of technical means.

The discussion also analyzed the phonetic and morphological structures of these abbreviations. Some abbreviations adapted to the phonetic laws of the Uzbek language in pronunciation, while others remained in forms close to foreign language elements. This situation indicates the need for full adaptation of the terminology entering our language.

Based on the comparative analysis, it was found that military abbreviations in English, Russian and other languages have many similarities with abbreviations in Uzbek. However, there are some differences in their use and structural formation. For example, in English, abbreviations are often formed using syllables, that is, in a way that is convenient for pronunciation (NATO, RADAR), while in Uzbek, abbreviations are formed more on the basis of letters (HHK, ORQK).

The analysis revealed that abbreviations serve as the main information-carrying unit in official documents, legislative texts, and military decrees. They are also an integral part of the military style of speech, a means of concise and clear communication of information. This corresponds to the specific pragmatic requirements of the military language.

In general, abbreviations play an important role in the systematic and functional development of the military language. Their correct lexical-semantic study, classification, and adaptation to the language are also of great importance in the development of language policy and language culture. Therefore, the scientific study, analysis, and integration of such abbreviations into the terminological system is one of the current areas of modern linguistics.

CONCLUSION

Military term-abbreviations occupy an important place in the modern specialized lexical layer of the Uzbek language. These abbreviations perform such functions as condensing the language, quickly and clearly conveying information, ensuring simplicity and clarity in the official style. As revealed during the study, military abbreviations are semantically divided into different groups: names of organizations, technical means, positions, tactical actions, etc. This indicates their wide-ranging and multifunctional properties in the lexical system.

The analysis showed that abbreviations differ in morphological and phonetic structure, and they are formed in accordance with the word-formation methods of the Uzbek language. At the same time, the use of some foreign abbreviations in a completely unadapted state indicates the need for their standardization and nationalization.

Abbreviations are also distinguished by their communicative and pragmatic significance. They are actively used not only in official military texts, but also in everyday practical speech. This requires their in-depth linguistic study, classification, and organization based on terminological dictionaries.

In general, the lexico-semantic study of military abbreviations is relevant for Uzbek linguistics and applied terminology, and scientific research in this area serves to enrich and systematize the language.

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