

# HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEK MILITARY TERMINOLOGY

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## Abstract

The article is about the history of formation of Uzbek military terminology, the problems of its translation and the process of regulating and unification of the military terminology. As all the other languages the Uzbek military terminology also has its own specific way of development, which has a way back long history dating back to the primitive times, when the military terminology started its formation already, by man naming the primitive weapons and tactics used when hunting food or defending from enemies. In the following centuries, some other languages have influenced the Uzbek military terminology forming the terminology which had some imperfections as well. Due to the fast development of mass media the new term (neologism), which appeared in one specific language couldn't stay inside that language for a long time. It is typical, especially for the military terms. And here comes the art of translation which faced the problems of transferring clearly the term into the other language. Because the Uzbek terminology of the early XXth century needed to be sorted out and regulated properly.

**Key words:** Military, terms, unification, influenced, specific, defense, translation, developed, protection, forces, sphere

## Introduction

The military field requires knowledge of world military structures. Therefore, proficient translation in this field has always been quite important. The military translator has to not only keep up with the pace of time and changes, but also know well the military sphere as well. Because, the content of the military terminology and defense technology will never be permanent.

As it known, the military language has developed through centuries. The military history documentation begins with the confrontation between Sumer (current Iraq) and Elam (current Iran) c.2700 BCE near the modern Basra, and includes such records as the Hebrew Bible. [1]

If to review the Uzbek military terminology separately, first of all, we must remember the history of its appearance and development. It is known, that the Uzbek terminology has a very long history as well. In any language the military terms appear together with the language itself. Because the primitive man who has learnt to speak, when searching for food or protected himself from enemies and animals, had to name and speak about the protection weapons, means and methods. And the Uzbek language is not an exception from that. [1]

But the Uzbek military terminology has especially been developed starting from the XIVth century. Later, we can see that the old Uzbek military terminology was enriched by the Mongol, Arab and Farsi languages. The terms, concerning the military strategies and tactics, like about the building up forces or naming weapons, were still used actively during the following centuries.

The military sphere has developed tremendously since then and even nowadays military terminology and language structure is growing day by day. And when translating the military terms the translator has to keep up with the pace of time and changes. The content of the military terminology and defense technology was and never will be permanent. It constantly has been changing. Various terms evolve due to the rearrangement of military force, appearance of new types of armament and military technique, new methods of warfare. The formation of military terms is carried out in accordance with the rules of word-building: morphological, word formation, conversion, abbreviation, lexico-semantic shift changes and borrowings from other languages. [2]

## Materials and methods

After the Central Asia joining Russia, there was opened a new source for enriching the Uzbek military terminology. This source was a Russian language. In the military practice the Uzbek and the Russian language started to be used equally. And due to the development of the mass media, the new term (neologism), which appeared in one specific language didn't stay inside this language for a long time. It is typical, especially for the military terms. In Uzbek such terms are transferred in the following forms: авианосная авиация-авиаташувчи авиация; авиационная бомба-авиация бомбаси. [3]

Besides mass media, many interpreters such as R.Abdurahmonov, M.Rahmon, M.Ismoilij, K.Qahhorova, T.Po'lat, O.Rahimiy, B.Ro'zimatov, Sh.Yusupov, M.Mirzoyidov, I.Gafurov have contributed greatly into solving the problems of military terminology when facing them. Because the translation of the military terminology is often accompanied with the additional challenges even for excellent translators because it requires a thorough knowledge of military terminology, which itself is prone to frequent changes, revisions and amendments.

There were many Uzbek writers that have made a great input into the developing and forming the Uzbek military terminology. They are Oybek "The sun doesn't get dark", Sh.Rashidov "A strong wave", Shuhrat "The overcoat years" and many others. [3]

## Results and discussion

Due to the internalization and global character of some military trainings and operations, it is important that military knowledge (as well as the military language) does not retire its own shell. The military field requires knowledge of world military structures. Therefore, proficient translation in this field is quite important. Apart from modern literature, it is also useful to have classic books of warfare translated in one's language, as these masterpieces provide the history of the development of modern military arts and can even be a contribution to modern tactics. A lot of art work literatures on military topics like "War and peace", "The stories of Sevastopol" by L.Tolstoi, "Chapayev" by D.Furmanov, "The spring on the Order" by Em.Kazakevich, "Malahov's kurgan" by S.Grigor'yev, "The son of the regiment" by V.Katayev, "Not born as soldiers" by K.Simonov, "The story about the real man" by B.Polevoy, "Farewell weapon" by E. Hemingway and many others were translated from Russian into Uzbek.

No branch of science can successfully develop without terminology, which is a reflection of its state. [4] First military Russian-Uzbek dictionary "Short Russian-Uzbek dictionary of military terms, commands and expressions" was published in 1931 in the Uzbek State publication. In 1937 this dictionary was rather improved and republished again in Tashkent as "Russian-Uzbek military terms dictionary" by A.Ivanov, N.Salnikov, N.Brilyov, A.Chekushkin, S.Shafulin, A.Burnashev, Sh.Kamolov. Besides, again in 1940's there were published two more dictionaries ("Russian-Uzbek dictionary for draftees" and "Short Russian-Uzbek phrasebook"). All of these dictionaries have their own peculiar advantages and imperfections. But we must mention, that for those days the above mentioned dictionaries were very useful for military men, draftees, interpreters and others, although they do not meet the nowadays requirements when evaluating them from the scientific-terminological point of view. [5]

## Conclusion

As it was mentioned above, there were published many Uzbek military terminology dictionaries but some specific term would be translated in different ways and forms in different dictionaries. For example, the military term “weapon of mass distraction” would be translated in different ways as “ялпи зарар етказувчи курул”, “ялпи шикаст етказувчи курул”, “ялпи киргин курул”, “ялпи зарар талафот етказувчи курул”, “оммавий талафот етказувчи курул”, “ялпи зарар етказувчи курул”, “оммавий киргин курул”, “куплаб шикаст етказувчи курул” and etc. [6] This, of course, would confuse the learner and wouldn't let to understand appropriately the real meaning of the term. Which means that, if the military terminology of one specific language is not regulated that will also create a problem for one appropriate interpretation of some specific term. For instance, the above mentioned term could be translated in different ways. Having this problem, there was decided to sort and regulate the Uzbek military terminology as well in the late 1960's. And the process of scientific explanation of Uzbek military terminology has started. Starting from then, the Uzbek authors stated to give the explanations from the scientific point of view. [7]

As the military translation is a very specific discipline it sometimes requires a detailed knowledge of military science, hierarchical structures in the army. At times a translator has to deal with an audience composed of people of diverse military, educational and cultural background. Therefore, he has to take it into consideration and be understandable and multicultural. Moreover, a military translator should have a huge sense of responsibility. Sometimes an erroneous translation of one word can lead to a lack of understanding, even a fatal misunderstanding. Wrong translation of military technical manuals can lead to weapon misuse. Therefore, a military translator should be careful and proficient, and he has often to be specialized in technical and even legal issues. [8] Thorough knowledge of military terminology is a must for a military translator. Therefore the experienced military men who fought in the Great World War were involved actively into the process of unification and regulation of the Uzbek military vocabulary.

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