



 Research Article

## THE PARADIGM OF THE MEANING OF TERMS RELATED TO MILITARY EQUIPMENT

Journal Website:  
<http://sciencebring.com/index.php/ijasr>

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

**Submission Date:** May 20, 2023, **Accepted Date:** May 25, 2023,

**Published Date:** May 30, 2023

**Crossref doi:** <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijasr-03-05-25>

**Laylo Madorimovna Kazakova**

**Independent Researcher, National University of Uzbekistan**

### ABSTRACT

Although the primary requirements for a term in linguistics are that it expresses only one meaning and be devoid of expressiveness, research has shown that it possesses all the characteristics of language units in the lexical layer. There are hyponymy, synonymy, polysemy, homonymy, and antonymy. If we dwell on the phenomenon of hyponymy, this phenomenon is considered not only for terms pertaining to military equipment but also for all areas of the military field; gender-species relations are manifested plainly in each of them.

### KEYWORDS

Hyponymy, synonymy, polysemy, homonymy, antonymy, military terms.

### INTRODUCTION

A microsystem is a group of terms associated with a term of the same gender [1, p. 54]. It is possible to comprehend the series of words expressing the hyponymy-gender-species relationship and the series of words created in organic connection, expressing the mutual sequence of lexical units,

that express the hierarchyonymic relationship [2, p. 87]. The concepts that unite around the term expressed in the sense of gender in the gender-species relationship are regarded as species. Consequently, the combination of its manifestations surrounding the primary concept



is known as hyponymy. In the case of hyponymy, for instance, the names machine gun, pistol, automatic, rifle, and automatic canon can be interpreted as types of weapons [3, p. 11]. The term machine gun can simultaneously refer to a type and a gender. This is demonstrated by the following examples. The type of machine gun [3, p. 11], such as the Maksim, Shpagin, and Sudayev pistols, among others. It can be seen from the preceding example that the semantics of sema contains all the elements that denote the concept of gender.

In recent years, the phenomenon of hyponymy, a new type of lexical-semantic relations, has acquired special significance in determining the position of terms in the language and in creating dictionaries. However, it should be emphasized that the analysis of synonymy, antonymy, and homonymy of lexical units is limited in the majority of works on the semantics of terms. Hyponymy can be understood as a series of words that convey the gender-species relationship, as well as a hierarchical series resulting from this phenomenon. Gender-species relations manifest distinctly the peculiarities of a particular linguistic concept. At this point, we can say that the concept of gender is a core term, whereas those in the meaning of species represent a generalization of knowledge surrounding it. This perspective is primarily beneficial for the creation of thematic dictionaries [4, p. 103]. This language phenomenon can serve as the basis for creating monolingual or bilingual terminological dictionaries in languages, allowing the user to obtain complete information about the main

word. While studying the phenomenon of hyponymy in the system of terms related to military equipment, we came to the conclusion that paronymy should be studied separately in the field of military equipment terms. Because this linguistic procedure expresses whole-part relations. For instance, a weapon is a significant piece of military equipment because it can contain an infinite number of terms. Any technical tool comprises of a number of components and supplementary tools. In the language of lexicographic imagery, this phenomenon, along with hyponymy, has its own relevance. Permits precise interpretation of the whole from its elements.

The terminology associated with military equipment is part of a vast and intricate system of terms that contains an infinite number of terms. In the terminology of languages, the phenomenon of synonymy is regarded as a negative process. This is primarily because it prevents the exhaustive investigation of any scientific phenomenon [5, p. 149]. The phenomenon of synonymy can be observed in every discipline of language, regardless of the field examined. For instance, linguistics is a synonym of the term language studies, and language studies is a synonym of the concept linguistics. It is understood that although synonyms are words of distinct forms, the concepts they express are the same or similar, i.e., they consist of the mutual meaning of multiple words [6, p. 52].

We can say that synonymous linguistic elements constitute a system. In other words, they constitute a system. What is essential is that they

represent the same denotation, with each denotation differing based on distinct characteristics. And we define synonyms as words that can be substituted for one another. However, in the general consumer lexicon, such a phenomenon is viewed as positive, because first and foremost, synonyms are used to prevent repetition in expressing ideas, whereas in terminology, such phenomena are viewed as negative, as they lead to various misunderstandings. In the end, terms that are regarded to be the result of scientific and technological advancement are typically unambiguous.

Due to various discoveries, the term, which is the result of scientific and technological development and includes terms related to military apparatus, is continuously acquiring new meanings. As a result of the discovery of, say, a new form of weapon, the old weapon takes on a new appearance and design.

The existence of synonymy in the system of terms pertaining to military equipment, which has reached a certain level of development and has a place in the vernacular, can be explained as follows:

- new designations in the field due to technical development;
- the emergence of synonyms in the system of terms as well as appropriations. Semantically, synonyms in the military materiel terminology system can be divided into the following groups:

1. Synonymous terms for weapons: pistolet – to'pponcha, qurol – yarog' komplekslari – qurol-yarog' namunalari, qurolsizlanish – demilitarizatsiya, nishon – obyekt, etc.

2. Synonymy between the terms expressing distinct military equipment-related actions: yo'q qilish – yanchish, o'q uzmoq – o't ochmoq.

It is said that the interdependence of a concept's meanings is the defining characteristic of polysemy. Homonyms have opposite meanings and are semantically unrelated. The only discernible similarity is phonetic. However, it must be acknowledged that in most instances it is difficult to differentiate them.

Ambiguity is the condition in which linguistic elements have multiple meanings [7, p. 12]. Some linguists have noted that the terms encompass all the characteristics of the literary language's lexicon, including ambiguity. In linguistics, however, there are those who believe the term should only have one connotation. As an illustration, consider the notion that in linguistics, unambiguity, self-sufficiency, and monofunctionality of terms predominate [8, p. 77].

It is possible to demonstrate through examples that ambiguity exists even within the terms of military equipment. In the short explanatory dictionary of military terms [3], for instance, the ambiguity of the term "automatic machine" in Uzbek is made abundantly apparent.

## **AUTOMATIC**



- 1) automatic personal handgun;
- 2) a device (a set of devices) that performs all operations in the processes of receiving, transmitting and distributing energy, materials or information according to a given program without direct human participation;
- 3) in cybernetics – a mathematical model of a device that processes discrete information.

From our observations, homonymy can be found in terminological systems as well as in the general lexical layer of the language.

TANK is a tracked, armored and off-road combat vehicle.

TANK 1) liquid storage compartment of a ship designed for liquid transportation; 2) tank intended for storage of liquid on board.

As you can see, it can be concluded that the term "tank" for military equipment is a homonymous and ambiguous lexical unit at the same time.

AMPHIBIA 1) an animal that can live both in water and on land; 2) a plant that grows both in water and on land; 3) tank, car that can move both on water and on land; an aircraft that can take off and land both on water and on land.

The first definition of the term amphibian is zoology, the second is botany, and the third is military apparatus. At this juncture, it is possible to conclude that the terms can be related to multiple fields as well as the general lexical layer. Their significance is only apparent within the context of their application.

It is necessary to examine the opposite side of a process in order to fully comprehend it. According to linguists' conclusions, the phenomenon of antonymy even dominates terminology. When systematizing field concepts and determining their position within the system, identifying and explaining antonyms is considered to be of utmost importance.

V. Danilenko antonymy, words with opposite meanings, have ceased to be conveyed in the terminology nearly as frequently as in the general literary language [9, pp. 22-25]. According to Yo. Odilov, antonyms are the propelling force behind language development, they aid in speech economy, and they aid in memory [10]. The primary characteristic of antonyms is that they have opposite meanings. This linguistic procedure is essential for the systematization of concepts. The majority of terms pertaining to military equipment contain concepts with contradictory meanings, which are manifested primarily through lexical antonymy. At the same time, it was discovered that antonymy phenomena are prevalent in languages due to the affixation process.

The phenomenon of antonymy in the terminology of military technology refers to concepts with opposite meanings in this subject. From a linguistics perspective, terminological antonyms are classified as either singular or compound, just as terms can be either natural or artificial.

Qurollanish – quolsizlanish, qurollanish – demilitarizatsiya, minalashtirish – minasizlantirish are single antonyms.

As mentioned previously, the opposite relationship occurs through word-forming additions in the language. It is known that the Uzbek suffixes -li and -siz are considered active in the construction of negation, and the following examples demonstrate that the language did not restrict the terminology of military equipment. Comparing *minorali zirhli trasportyor* – *minorasiz zirhli trasportyor*. In addition, we are all familiar with the prevalent words that have the opposite meaning. *kalibrdan yirik snaryad* - *kalibrdan kichik snaryad*, *og'ir ognemyot-engil ognemyot* are examples of antonyms formed by combining these terms with technical equipment.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, despite the fact that the primary characteristic of the terms is highlighted in the majority of studies, they are distinguished by their broad semantic range. On the basis of linguistic evidence, it has been demonstrated in numerous studies that polysemanticity, synonymy, and homonymy are the primary characteristics of the universal lexicon. On the basis of the conducted analysis, gender-species relations and paronymy are defining features of the system of terms pertaining to military equipment and can be utilized to create a dictionary. Both of the analyzed linguistic phenomena necessitate a more in-depth introduction to the field.

## REFERENCES

1. Сафарова Р. Лексик-семантик муносабатнинг турлари. -Т., 1986.
2. Тилова Г. Ўзбек ва немис тилларида ўрмончиликка оид терминларнинг лексик-семантик хусусиятлари. PhD илмий даражасини... дисс.-Тошкент, 2021.
3. Долимов Ш. Ҳарбий атамаларнинг қисқача изоҳли луғати. - Т., 2007.
4. Деносов П.Н. Лексико русского языка и принципы ее описания. -М.: Русский язык. 1980.
5. Суперанская А., Подольская Н., Васильева Н. Общая терминология: Вопросы теории.-М.:Книжный дом Либрком, 2012.
6. Умархўжаев М. Олмон тили лексикологияси ва фразеологияси.- Андижон, 2010.
7. Ҳожиёв А. Тилшунослик терминларининг изоҳли луғати.- Т.:Ўқитувчи, 1996.
8. Abduazizov A. Tilshunoslik nazariyasiga kirish. - Т.: Sharq, 2010.
9. Даниленко В.П. Лексико-семантические и грамматические особенности слов-терминов//Исследования по русской терминологии.-М.: Наука, 1971.-С.22-25.
10. Одилов Ё. Ўзбек тилида лексик ва фразеологик эпантиосемия.-Т.: Тафаккур, 2015.-240 б.
11. Исматуллаева, Н. (2022). ХИТОЙ ЛИНГВОМАДАНИЯТИДА “ОИЛА” КОНЦЕПТИ БИЛАН БОҒЛИҚ

СТЕРЕОТИП ТИЛ  
БИРЛИКЛАРИНИНГ ТАҲЛИЛИ. Sharq  
ma'shali/Восточный факел, 14(1),  
82-86.

12. Ismatullaeva, N. R. (2020). Methods Of Elimination Of Lexical Gaps In Translation (on example of Chinese and Uzbek languages). Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University, 2(10), 305-314.

