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## THE CLASSIFICATION OF LEXICAL UNITS AND MILITARY ABBREVIATIONS

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*Abstract.* The given article considers the importance of the correct translation characteristic features of military materials. It summarizes the opinions of scientists who have drawn with considerable interest in describing the structure and main classes of special vocabulary in particular terminology, characteristic features of any military materials and the term problem. The quality and accuracy of military translation is determined, first of all, by the quality of translation of military terminology and abbreviations.

*Key words:* military terms, army, acronyms, special terminology, abbreviations, military materials, language.

### Introduction

Lexical contraction is a unit of language that has not only an external (sound) side, but also an outwardly expressed meaning, and exists in speech as something already existing and only reproduced in speech. Lexical abbreviations are also subdivided into:

- 1) syntactic;
- 2) morphological.

The classification of lexical abbreviations is extremely difficult due to the specificity of their structure, great variability, the possibility of interaction of various methods of abbreviation with other methods of word formation. The following five types of abbreviations are commonly distinguished:

- 1) abbreviation;
- 2) an acronym;
- 3) abbreviated code name;
- 4) contracture;
- 5) organizational designation.

1. Abbreviations and abbreviations include a number of extralinguistic components and will be adequately perceived when they are harmoniously combined. The translator should take into account that neglecting these components will not be able to translate abbreviations and abbreviations with the greatest efficiency.

2. The choice of one or another method or method of translation depends on many factors. This is the nature of the translated text, and the audience of the consumer of the product, and the peculiarities of the psychology of the translator, his adherence to a certain literary tradition. It all depends on each specific case.

3. The need for preliminary disclosure of an abbreviation or preservation of a detailed abbreviation throughout the entire text of the translation is associated mainly with the absence of certain realities in our life, or simply with the absence of an equivalent abbreviation in the Uzbek language.

4. The task of the translator is to use all knowledge of the theoretical foundations of translation to convey the communicative function of the original, since knowledge of the theoretical foundations of translation and extra linguistic realities is a necessary condition for the adequacy of the translation.

It is well known from practice that abbreviations are one of the most difficult to understand and translate elements of foreign special texts. A complete understanding of abbreviated lexical units is possible only with excellent knowledge of the subject to which a particular text is devoted, and also in the case when the reader knows in

advance the meaning of the abbreviations used in the text. Nevertheless, familiarity with the basic laws of abbreviation and the principles of the formation of abbreviations greatly facilitates the task of understanding and translating abbreviations [1].

When working with abbreviations, the term "decryption" is widely used, which is usually understood as:

- 1) the process of establishing a correlate (unabbreviated form);
- 2) itself is a correlate of a particular contraction.

But the reduction value does not always coincide with the correlate value. Therefore, "decoding" is not only the establishment of a correlate, but also the definition of the meaning of this abbreviation in a specific context [7].

The following main methods are used to decipher abbreviations:

1. Analysis of the context.

In the overwhelming majority of cases, abbreviations when first used in this text are usually accompanied by a transcript. Therefore, if the nature of the work requires familiarization not with the first, but with subsequent sections of the text and an unfamiliar abbreviation is found in them, it is necessary to look through the previous sections of the text, it is especially important to familiarize yourself with the entire text if the abbreviation is not decrypted [4].

2. Using dictionaries of abbreviations and other reference materials.

Although the definition of the meaning of abbreviations using dictionaries seems at first glance the most reliable and effective way, in reality it has its serious limitations. Since abbreviations are one of the most mobile elements of vocabulary, abbreviation dictionaries become outdated much faster than other linguistic dictionaries [6]. In this regard, in the latest literature, you can find many abbreviations that have not yet found reflection in existing dictionaries. When working with a dictionary, keep in mind the following:

- before referring to the dictionary, you should first establish by context to which area of knowledge this abbreviation belongs;
- for correct translation it is necessary to have bilingual general and terminological dictionaries available;
- monolingual dictionaries contain only decryption, which can lead to an error [19].

3) Analysis of the structure of abbreviations.

This method is applicable only with complex abbreviations. In addition to letters, abbreviations may include additional characters: dots, oblique lines, etc. For correct decoding, you need to know their functions. The presence or absence of a dot in the abbreviation, as a rule, does not affect the value of the abbreviation. The oblique line can serve several functions.

- to designate the boundaries of words and parts of words (a / c - aircraft - aircraft, F / C flight control - flight control);
- replace prepositions and conjunctions (L / A - lighter than air - lighter than air);
- provides additional information to the main body (DCS / 0 Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations - Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations).

Parentheses always provide additional information to the main body of the abbreviation. The hyphen usually denotes the boundaries of words or phrases in the correlate [6].

4. Use of analogies.

The use of analogies is inextricably linked with the analysis of the structure of abbreviations and an auxiliary method is used, since it can provide only an approximate understanding of the abbreviation.

The above classification of methods for decoding abbreviations is very arbitrary. In principle, context analysis is a prerequisite for understanding any given text; using the

analogy method requires analyzing the structure of a sentence, etc. therefore, in practice, a combination of these methods is inevitably used. With some work experience, the translator himself identifies abbreviation models specific to certain texts, which allows him to easily navigate in the future in the general meanings of new abbreviations built according to such models [4].

First of all, it must be emphasized that the abbreviation system in any language is an integral part of its general lexical-semantic system and that therefore the abbreviation systems in different languages differ significantly. The frequency of the use of specific groups of abbreviations varies greatly, in particular in English e.g. (*exempli gratia*), while in Uzbek it is preferable to use "for example" in similar cases. From this it is clear that one should not strive in every case to transmit foreign abbreviations in Uzbek also by abbreviations [11].

Possessing almost exclusively a naming function, similarly and even to a greater extent than a term and a proper name, the abbreviation is translated by the equivalent - the name of the same referent in PYa, and in the absence of the same - often the name of a related concept (cf. . registry office). In fact, this can be called a translation only conditionally, since the abbreviation, as a rule, does not have its own meaning, but is a reduced reflection of the value of the original unit - a ratio that should be preserved in translation into Uzbek also by an abbreviation [8].

Nevertheless, the translator needs to know the main ways of transferring foreign abbreviations in Uzbek. These methods are:

Transfer of a foreign abbreviation to an equivalent Uzbek abbreviation.

Borrowing a foreign abbreviation (retaining the Latin spelling).

Transfer of the alphabetic composition of a foreign abbreviation in Uzbek letters (transliteration).

Transfer of the phonetic form of a foreign contraction in Uzbek letters (transcription).

#### **Descriptive translation.**

Assumes its presence on the PY. It is best when it is a unit already established in the language. In the PJ, the abbreviation can be built according to the same model: the initial USSR in English. and it. USSR .; English UNO corresponds to Russian. UN; or according to another model: rus. CMEA translated into English. COMECON (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) [17].

This method is most often used in the translation of scientific and technical texts, especially for the transfer of abbreviations denoting various physical quantities, units of measurement, etc. (English m - meter, Uzbek m - meter) [19]. For all the seeming simplicity of this method, it is fraught with some dangers. Since many names of physical quantities and units of measurement are created using international roots, errors are possible during transmission (English abbreviation mmf - micro microfarads is translated into Uzbek not mmf, but pF - picofarads). When using this method, you need to firmly know the equivalent Uzbek abbreviation, in case of doubt, check its spelling against the appropriate reference books, without relying on intuition.

#### **Borrowing foreign abbreviation**

In many languages, including Uzbek (in written language), there are abbreviations, mainly Latin, which do not differ in form and meaning and can, when translated, go from FL to TL without translation and transcription / transliteration. Many of them were previously very popular - for example, P.S. (postscript in a letter) or NB (notabene - "notice", "do not forget", "take into account"), but are gradually disappearing or have already gone out of use. This, however, cannot be said about SOS - a distress signal, which is used as an international sign [4]. Especially strong roots have such Latin abbreviations in English, where they are replaced when pronounced by English words:

e. G. (exempli gratia) an Englishman will read for instance, for example; i. e. (id est) - that is; A. D. (Anno Domini) - in the year of our Lord, etc., without even knowing their Latin decoding [4].

From the fact that the language contains Latin, etc., it does not at all follow that, having met it in an English text, the translator can, without hesitation, transfer it into translation; in the literature, it is true, it occurs, but now it is little used and is usually translated, etc. So, the main issue in the transfer of these units is to take into account their use [6].

This method is used relatively rarely, mainly for the transfer of abbreviations included in any system of conventions. It is also used when it is necessary to show the structure of a foreign abbreviation, compare it with other lexical units in a foreign language, give a comment, etc.

### **Transliteration**

This method usually transmits abbreviated names of military blocs, political parties and other political organizations, industrial firms, various societies, etc. Transliteration of abbreviations is typical for abbreviated proper names. A good example is English. *UNESCO - UNESCO; INTERPOL - INTERPOL* [17]

It is hardly possible to trace which units are transliterated and which are subject to translation. There is a tendency to transfer without changes the more popular abbreviations with international meaning: the names of organizations, institutions, societies; thus, abbreviations are known for the names of large news agencies (APN, UPI, BTA, TASS).

As a result of this reception of transmission of the abbreviation, a unit that is not motivated from the point of view of the IL is born: eng. GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), a completely natural abbreviation in the foreign language, cannot be deduced in its form - GATT - from the translation of the original form: General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade ", - it would have been GSTT; the same with US A (National Aeronautics and Space Administration), FIFA (International Federation of Football Associations) and DR- [19].

Transliteration is also spoken of in relation to abbreviations, which are only compound abbreviated words by origin: rus. lavsan, am. teflon, radar, laser, maser, a number of geographical names such as Eurasia, Benelux, Pakistan [8].

Words adjoin this group, including many realities, such as collective farm, state farm, Commenter, Komsomol, which are transferred into many languages by the same transcription method. In the plane of closely related languages, there are much more of them.

### **Transcription**

Transcription of the original form, it is permissible in cases where it is an abbreviated name of an enterprise, society, company, etc., which do not have a correlative form in the TL. So, am. AR (Associated Press) broadcasted in Russian. AL, but often the Associated Press; English BOAC (British Overseas Airways Company), an aviation company, in Uzbek referred to as the British Overseas Airways Company. This method is also used to transfer acronyms in Uzbek, especially acronyms that coincide in letter composition with common words. So the English acronym EAGLE (elevation angle guidance landing equipment) is rendered in Uzbekas "Eagle", that is, its pronunciation in English is transmitted, which coincides with the sound of the word eagle-eagle [13]. This also includes the transcription of the letter-by-letter pronunciation of the abbreviation in a foreign language. An example would be the entry in Uzbek letters - BBC - the pronunciation of the English BBC abbreviation.

Until recently, such cases were relatively rare, but in recent years, the transfer of the

letter-by-letter pronunciation of a foreign abbreviation has become much more widely used.

## **Descriptive translation**

Descriptive translation is applicable in cases where there is no equivalent abbreviation in the TL. The original unit is translated: English. TV (ti-wee), which is widespread in English-speaking countries, will have to be broadcast to the deployed "television" or "television"; Russian editorial board - English, editorial board; S.R.N. (Center de physique nucleaire) - rus. Center for Nuclear Physics (Belgium); English ICPA (International Commission for the Prevention of Alcoholism) - International Commission against Alcoholism; Russian TSUM - eng. Central Department Store etc. [6]

In a strictly scientific text, specialists try to replace the decoding with their own abbreviations, relying on terminological systems and scientific experience, and the translator of a work of fiction can afford such "liberty" only if the full form of the abbreviation appears in the text [19].

Expanded translation is a translation of the original unit, which must be as accurate as possible. [4] Thus, as a rule, abbreviations of academic degrees and titles are also translated, in particular those of them that do not have equivalent names in the TL. For example, V. A. (S.) - Bachelor of Arts (Science) will translate into Uzbek - Bachelor of Arts (natural) sciences.

The choice of this or that method of transferring foreign abbreviations in Russian depends on many factors, including the nature of the text, the structure of the abbreviation, the established traditions of transmitting certain groups of abbreviations.

Until now, we have been talking about the translation of abbreviations, regardless of the language and text in which they occur.

As for the genre, for the most part, abbreviations are associated with scientific, including political, military, technical, economic, etc. vocabulary, that is, they are found primarily in the terminological text, in written speech. However, now they "more and more penetrate into oral speech, and not only into the speech of radio and television, but also into everyday life," and as a result - into fiction; this led to the consideration of the issues of translation of abbreviations in the non-terminological and, in particular, in the literary text [4].

As a general provision, abbreviations, like terms, are translated in fiction as in terminological literature, and all with the same proviso: not always and not at all costs [7]. But there are also a number of special cases.

1. The abbreviation, as a rule, is unambiguous, and this, as we have already said, makes translation easier. Here, however, it will be necessary to add that, at the same time, many of the abbreviations for different referents have the same or approximately the same letter (syllabic) composition, the same graphic form: with an almost complete lack of motivation for these units (for example, initial abbreviations), even in a broad context such homonymy creates tangible difficulties and causes translation errors [12]. For example, the Uzbek abbreviation AK stands for 10 concepts (SSRYA):

- aircraft compressor;
- aviation corps;
- Kalashnikov assault rifle;
- truck crane;
- the administrative committee;
- anthracite fist;
- army corps;
- artillery compass;
- corps artillery;



- astronomical calendar.

It is easy to see that even in a special text it is not always possible to be sure of the correct choice of abbreviations - at least the military terms 2, 3, 7, 8 and 9 presented here. English and American abbreviations made up of the initials M and P in different combinations (MP, M / P, M. P., mp, t. P., TP), denote 28 different concepts, including as many as five types of police: Marine Police, Metropolitan Police (London), Military Police, Mounted Police, Municipal Police.

2. And one more inconvenience associated with the coincidence of designations: many concepts are abbreviated in different ways - a kind of synonymy: IS and I. S. - Intelligence Service = "intelligence service" (England) and Internationale Socialiste - "Socialist International"; dividing points are more typical for French abbreviations. Interlingual homonymy of abbreviations can be no less insidious, especially when IL and TL use the same alphabet - "hypnosis of the original." For example, Russian. DSK can mean "dacha-building cooperative", "house of sanitary culture" and "house-building plant" [1]. The coincidences between English and French abbreviations are even more frequent, and if we take into account the massive penetration of English abbreviations into French, as, probably, into other Western languages, the danger of translation lapses will be even more serious [20].

3. As a rule, the abbreviation is the carrier of only the meaning that is contained in the original unit. There are, however, abbreviations that, for one reason or another, have, in addition to him, another, "introduced" meaning. In this case, we can talk either about homonymy - when the form of the abbreviation coincides with the full form of another, completely random word (SOUP = "sanitary management" and "soup" is a liquid dish), or it is polysemantic - when there is still or a semantic link is deliberately created [4]

From the point of view of translation, such abbreviations can be viewed as a potential source of errors and as a difficult translation task in cases where it is necessary to convey to the TL a tangled tangle of meanings and hints, which is a play on words.

There are several examples of such puns abbreviations borrowed from V. A. Itskovich [11] and V. V. Borisov [4]: rus. AIST - automatic information station, AMUR - automatic machine control and regulation, ASTMA - astatic milliammeter, OLYA - Department of Literature and Language (Academy of Sciences of the USSR), MARS - automatic registration and signaling machine; English IDIOT - Instrumentation Digital Online Transcriber, WASP - Womens Airforce Service Pilots. WASP = "oca": flies and stings; MANIAC - Mechanical and numerical integrator and calculator, etc., A deliberately created pair is curious: CAT (English homonym, "cat") and MOUSE (English homonym, "mouse"), and the purpose of the cat is CAT (Celestial Atomic Trajectory = space rocket with a nuclear charge) - destroy the mouse - MOUSE (Minimum Orbital Unmanned Satellite Earth = artificial Earth satellite without a crew with a minimum orbit) [17].

In case of an accidental, unintentional coincidence of the form of abbreviation with any other word, the translation of the abbreviation is carried out on a common basis, as if there were no such homonymy [4]. But "intentionality" is considered completely differently, or accident is used by the author for a certain stylistic purpose, or if the decoding is "fitted" to a general language word, that is, it is decoded as if it were not an abbreviation, or in the so-called "playful decoding" "Etc. [7] All of these are puns, the successful transfer of which to the OJ is extremely difficult, and sometimes impossible. Let's take two humorous abbreviations: How to transfer a humorous transcript to am. NASA - Never a straight answer. In its actual meaning, "National Aeronautics and Space Administration" in abbreviation is transferred without change into French and German and transcribed in Russian and Bulgarian; therefore, the pun can be translated by typing

a joking phrase of four meaningful words beginning with the letters H, A, C and A. Depending on the specific case and the stylistic problem posed, other solutions are possible: one of them is simply to give the decoding a comic meaning, inconsistent with the real, for example, "National absolutely ridiculous administration" [6].

Close to the pun is the anecdotal explanation of one of the most common abbreviations in the modern world, okay. They say that it owes its birth to the spelling anarchism of US President Andrew Jackson, who believed that spelling was bad if it did not allow different spellings of the same word, and instead of all correct, he wrote "Ol-korrek", respectively shortening to "OK".

4. Decisions of a different kind are required when the author uses an abbreviation as a general Lexical unit or produces other words from it, sometimes colloquial, and sometimes not existing in the language of the word [8]. Here are two excerpts from newspaper feuilletons:

We find cases close to this in V. V. Borisov: CAT - short for caterpillar "caterpillar tractor" is associated with the word "cat"; then kitten - "kitten" can serve as the name of "small caterpillar tractor". And further. From ordinary, unremarkable abbreviations ... affectionate, dismissive and other names are formed: from the U-2 training aircraft, a double and a double, from the I-16 fighter - a donkey, from An-2, a hard worker-plane, it turned out Annushka and etc. [6] In all these cases, difficulties are associated not only with the translation itself, not only with finding substitutions that are suitable in style, which is not easy in itself, but also with recognition: after all, Annushka is not in any dictionary. Finding a full-fledged stylistic coverage also depends on the uses - the use of the abbreviation, respectively, its equivalent in PYa, in a certain situation, and its familiarity to readers.

5. Sometimes the question is raised about the zero translation of the abbreviation. Here it is appropriate to note the characteristic Soviet abbreviation, which does not have correspondences in other languages - for example, the theater named after them. K. S. Stanislavsky; in Bulgarian, the abbreviation is transmitted using a zero translation: the theater "K. S. Stanislavsky ", and the corresponding name must be put in quotation marks [20].

Abbreviations used by the author automatically due to the generally accepted usus, which do not hide any subtext and additional information or color, would present unnecessary difficulty for the reader of the translation and, in our opinion, in many cases would be more acceptable in deciphered form [7].

6. It also does not hurt to keep in mind that abbreviations "get old", as well as realities and terms. However, realities and terms, outdated, remain in the language, sometimes turning into "rare words" and remaining full-valued elements of local or historical flavor, while abbreviations are becoming obsolete; and if some are used somewhere, they remain an element of a kind of exoticism and usually need clarification or decoding for the readers of the original [11].

When translating abbreviations, decoding is used, decoding is the establishment of a correlate and the definition of the meaning of this abbreviation in a specific context. The following main methods are used to decipher abbreviations:

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

The main ways of transferring foreign abbreviations in Russian are:

- transfer of a foreign abbreviation by an equivalent Russian abbreviation;
- borrowing foreign abbreviations;

- transliteration;
- transcription;
- descriptive translation;

A number of special cases that complicate the translation of the abbreviation are also considered:

- translation of synonymy;
- translation of interlingual homonymy;
- translation of ambiguous abbreviations;
- the use by the author of the abbreviation as a general unit and the formation of other units from it;
- zero translation of the abbreviation;
- translation of an outdated abbreviation.

It is also difficult to translate abbreviations of parody, pun intended use, despite the fact that in relation to translation techniques they differ little from the terms used for speech characteristics to create local and "social" color, atmosphere, and authenticity. Proceeding from the functions of these lexical units, the translator must convey them by means accessible to the TL, without imposing on his reader any new and incomprehensible words instead of abbreviations.

#### Conclusion

In this work, some features of the translation of abbreviations and abbreviations from English into Russian were investigated. As a result of the work done, the author came to the following conclusions.

In this work, the characteristic of abbreviated lexical units is presented, the concept of abbreviation is defined as a unit of oral or written speech, created from individual elements of a sound or graphic shell of a certain expanded form, with which this unit is in a certain lexical-semantic connection. The reasons for the formation of contractions have been determined, there are 4 such reasons:

- phonetic;
- graphic;
- functional;
- saving efforts.

It has become generally accepted to divide all abbreviations into graphic and lexical; graphic abbreviations mean abbreviations that are used only in written speech that do not have their own special sound form. Lexical contraction is a unit of language that has not only an external (sound) side, but also an outwardly expressed meaning, and exists in speech as something already existing and only reproduced in speech. The main types of abbreviations are characterized, i.e. abbreviation, acronym, abbreviated code name, contracture, organizational designation. The abbreviation function is defined as:

1. An integral element of the lexical-semantic system of a particular language.
2. Effort and language savings tools.
3. The way of word formation.
4. As a general unit.
5. A stylistic tool to add a special flavor.
6. Vocabulary supplement tool, etc.

In the course of the work, the main methods for decoding abbreviations were determined, decoding is the establishment of a correlate and the definition of the meaning of this abbreviation in a specific context, the following main methods are used to decrypt abbreviations:

- context analysis;
- use of dictionaries and other reference materials;

- analysis of the structure of abbreviations;
- use of analogies.

The main ways of transferring foreign abbreviations in Uzbek are:

- the transfer of a foreign abbreviation by an equivalent Uzbek abbreviation, assumes its presence on the PM, is used most often in the translation of scientific and technical texts, especially for the transfer of abbreviations denoting various physical quantities, units of measurement, etc.;

- borrowing a foreign abbreviation, mainly words with Latin roots, this method is used relatively rarely, mainly to transfer abbreviations included in any system of conventions;

- transliteration, used mainly when transferring proper names;

- transcription, with the transmission of contractions that do not have a correlative form in the PJ;

- descriptive translation when there is no equivalent abbreviation in the TL.

A number of special cases causing difficulties in the translation of the abbreviation are also considered. Difficulties in translation can be associated with the translation of synonymous abbreviations, inter language homonymy, poly semantic abbreviations, abbreviations as a general Lexical unit and units derived from it, zero translation of an abbreviation, translation of obsolete abbreviations.

The informative capacity, ease of pronunciation, easy memorization of abbreviations, especially acronyms, contribute to the growth of their number and use in various fields of communication, which means that the need for their study increases. There are many controversial and contradictory statements in the studies on the problems of abbreviation. Until now, much remains unclear about the nature of abbreviations, their relationship with the language system, there is no strict, clear classification of the structural types of abbreviated lexical units, a rigorous scientific analysis of the features of individual structural types is not provided. There is a lot of unclear in the question of the lexical and semantic features of abbreviations, the patterns of their semantic development. Thus, at present, one of the most important tasks in the field of creating a general theory of abbreviation is to collect and analyze reliable and extensive factual material on which it would be possible to build generalizations of all abbreviated lexical units and give their detailed characteristics, which can be a topic for further research.

Abbreviation has recently become one of the most productive ways to expand the vocabulary of many languages. The number of abbreviated lexical units in developed languages is tens of thousands.

The problem of abbreviation is attracting more and more attention of linguists. The widespread use of a wide variety of abbreviations is a kind of language response to the scientific and technological revolution taking place in the world. And it is not surprising that the abbreviation is most intensively used precisely to replenish the vocabulary of new, rapidly developing branches of science and technology: astronautics, rocket science, radio electronics, nuclear energy, programming, etc.

The abbreviation raises many problems from the point of view of the theory of word formation. Until now, the question of how legitimate it is to consider abbreviation as one of the methods of word formation is being discussed.

**Used literature.**

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