



TJAS

Thematic Journal of Applied Sciences

informing scientific practices around the world
through research and development

Thematic Journal of Applied Sciences

Volume 2, No. 2, March 2022

Internet address: <http://ejournals.id/index.php/TJAS/issue/archive>

E-mail: info@ejournals.id

Published by ejournals PVT LTD

Issued Bimonthly

Chief editorS.

G. Ahmed

Professor of Computational Mathematics and Numerical Analysis Faculty of Engineering, Zagazig University, Zagazig, Egypt, P. O. Box 44519

Requirements for the authors.

The manuscript authors must provide reliable results of the work done, as well as an objective judgment on the significance of the study. The data underlying the work should be presented accurately, without errors. The work should contain enough details and bibliographic references for possible reproduction. False or knowingly erroneous statements are perceived as unethical behavior and unacceptable.

Authors should make sure that the original work is submitted and, if other authors' works or claims are used, provide appropriate bibliographic references or citations. Plagiarism can exist in many forms - from representing someone else's work as copyright to copying or paraphrasing significant parts of another's work without attribution, as well as claiming one's rights to the results of another's research. Plagiarism in all forms constitutes unethical acts and is unacceptable. Responsibility for plagiarism is entirely on the shoulders of the authors.

Significant errors in published works. If the author detects significant errors or inaccuracies in the publication, the author must inform the editor of the journal or the publisher about this and interact with them in order to remove the publication as soon as possible or correct errors. If the editor or publisher has received information from a third party that the publication contains significant errors, the author must withdraw the work or correct the errors as soon as possible.

OPEN ACCESS

Copyright © 2022 by Thematics Journals of Applied Sciences

CHIEF EDITOR

S.G. Ahmed

*Professor of Computational Mathematics and Numerical Analysis Faculty
of Engineering, Zagazig University, Zagazig, Egypt, P. O. Box 44519*

EDITORIAL BOARD

Yu Li

*Wuhan University of
Technology, China*

Seung Man Yu

*Seoul National University of Science
and Technology, South Korea*

Syed Saeid Rahimian Kolor

*Universiti Teknologi Malaysia,
Malaysia*

Eko Susanto

Menegment of journal Indonesia

Siti Mazlina Mustapa Kamal

Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia

ELSEVIER



SSRN

Universal
Impact Factor



MILITARY PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

Karimova Diyora AbduvaxidovnaTashkent University of Information Technologies
named after Muhammad al-Khwarazmi

Foreign Language Department

diyora.karimova.87@mail.ru

Abstract: This article discusses the military phraseological units and language. It is the painstaking work of linguists to focus the core of the word and see the extraordinary harmony of the word. Failure to understand the true meaning of phraseology can lead not only to a violation of the accuracy of speech, but also gives rise to inaccuracies in the punishment of sources of law. In order to achieve the accuracy of using military phraseological units, it is necessary to use appropriate terms and words that combine expressive words from the lexical layer of our language, rich in different forms, to understand the meaning of words military phraseological units.

Keywords: military phraseological unit, modeling, language, military operations, gradation.

Idioms that have a unique and single character of their formation do not have the ability for phraseological modeling; when phraseologized, they have an unpredictable nature of their meaning. The process of formation of phraseological units in the language took place constantly and actively, during which nominative and communicative phraseological units of the most diverse nature arose.

New also appeared in the language as a result of contamination, which was a process of further structural development of the language and reflected the dynamics of language changes that are fixed in the language, acquiring the character of a language norm. As a result of contamination, as a rule, three-syllable, secondarily complicated structures with extended semantics, accommodating the meaning of two phraseological units that were crossed and having an amplifying value, arose.

According to observation, some of phraseological contaminations had vivid manifestation in various languages. As a rule, two-syllable phraseological units having one identical component were subjected to contamination. The following thematic groups of phraseological units of military subjects can be distinguished: they are the names of military actions and operations of an offensive and defensive nature; which are the names of military formations; which are the names of defensive structures and fortifications; being names of weapons; denoting the process of a peace agreement between the warring parties and the process of termination or violation of the peace agreements reached.

The most numerous of all types of thematic groups is a set of phraseological units that name military operations and operations of an offensive and defensive nature of a very different nature. This thematic group is divided into two parts. The first part includes all stable combinations of words associated with military actions and operations, starting from the moment a decision was made on military operations and including all subsequent stages in the development of events. This is a fairly large thematic group, which is divided into eleven thematic subgroups. The second part of the thematic group military operations and operations of an offensive and defensive nature includes phraseological units associated with all military operations during the conquest of the city. It is called a phraseological unit with the meaning "Military actions and operations aimed at capturing

the city" and consists of 24 phraseological units that are relevant in their grammatical and semantic features and, in turn, is divided into a number of thematic subgroups, each of which has corresponding linguistic means of expression with the help of phraseological turns.

The thematic group of phraseological units, which are the names of military formations, includes 17 phraseological units, either naming individual units - representatives of the military-feudal aristocracy, the closest assistants to the prince, who played a prominent role in the political. The thematic group, which included phraseological units, which are the names of defensive structures and fortifications, included 11 phraseological units, of which there were only two nominal ones.

The thematic group of phraseological units that are the names of weapons included a small number of phraseological units (only 5). Since the terminology of war and peace is a reflection of a single objective process, phraseological units denoting the process of concluding a peace treaty between the warring parties, as well as phraseological units naming actions that lead to a violation of the agreement, are included in the thematic group of military topics.

The development of specific differences of the perfect and imperfect form in the phraseological system is associated with prefix word formation, which has turned from a word-formation into a species-forming one. Structural and grammatical organization of phraseological units is a wide variety of models, which are divided by us into two large groups: 1) phraseological unit, structurally corresponding to the phrase and being nominative units;

2) a phraseological unit, structurally correlated both with a phrase and with a sentence, and are communicative language units. Many phraseological units served as a means of expressing a certain emotional-expressive assessment, including the subjective-modal attitude of the authors of the chronicles to the events described.

The stable combinations of words of a nominative and communicative nature, having a bookish character and telling about the victory of weapons over the enemy and about the courage of soldiers, had a high solemn significance. A disapproving stylistic connotation is inherent in ancient Russian chronicles to phraseological turns that show the flight of the vanquished from the battlefield or tell about internecine struggle in society.

Particular meanings of polysemantic phraseological units of different languages (no more than two in number) generally correlate with each other as primary (phraseological expression) and secondary (phraseological combination or unity). Phraseological homonyms have a complete coincidence of the plan of expression and an absolute difference in the plan of content. In the texts of chronicles there are cases of gradation, when phraseological units, located one after another, form a phraseological chain. Each subsequent phraseological unit contains an increasing (ascending gradation), semantic and figurative, emotionally expressive meaning.

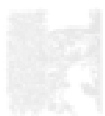
There are some following types of phraseological units can be distinguished in the language from the point of view of the semantic unity of the components.

Phraseological fusions were absent in some phraseological systems, since their formation takes a considerable time; in addition, phraseological fusions are linguistic units with lexical and grammatical archaisms and historicisms in their composition. The phraseological system of the military themes of the language was a constantly used, living, dynamic set of stable formations of the most diverse nature.

The process of phraseologisation included the process of phraseological modeling. Expressions with zero semantic transformation of their elements, i.e. with zero

idiomaticity, were subjected to phraseological modeling. Some of the phraseological units formed as a result of modeling could be subjected to further phraseologization by the appearance of a figurative meaning in them as a result of metaphorical or metonymic transfer. The diachronic study of phraseological units of various languages, starting from the moment the very first written monuments appeared, is an important and vital task that will allow us to find out the origin, as well as the ways and patterns of formation and development of the modern phraseological system. The main categorical features of a phraseological unit are reproducibility and superwordiness. Only these two features make it possible to combine all reproducible combinations of words in a phraseological system. Phraseological units are characterized by phraseological reproducibility, which is different from all other types of reproducibility and has a dichotomous character. All other features of phraseological units are not considered categorical. Phraseological units are formed not only as a result of metaphorical or metonymic transfer of meaning, but also as a result of the regular use of a certain phrase with a constant composition, structure and meaning, that is, phraseological units can have zero idiomaticity.

ELSEVIER



SSRN

Universal
Impact Factor

References.

1. Abramets I.V. To the question of the ellipsis of phraseological units // Topical issues of lexicology. Abstracts lingu, conf. Novosibirsk, 1999.
2. Avaliani Yu. Yu., L. I. Roizenzon L. I. On the semantic foundations of the phraseology of special spheres // Questions of semantics of phraseological units of 2000.
3. B. Khanny Phraseological antonymy and structural types of phraseological antonyms in modern English // Problems of stability and variance of phraseological units. 2008.
4. Nicolson C. N. Fundamentals of English phraseology. L. University, 2003.
5. Amosova N. N. On the diachronic analysis of phraseological units // Studies in English Philology. L., 1995.
6. Aristotle. Rhetoric // About oratory (republished). M., 2000.
7. Meldonich VL Set phrases in modern Language. Ed. Rostov 1964.