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THE ROLE OF ENGLISH IN THE LIFE OF THE MILITARY

Annotation: This article discusses the concept of English military slang as a separate part of the vocabulary that has certain properties. The methods of formation of English military slang are described and the thematic classification of military slangisms is carried out

Key words: Military slang; military jargon; thematic group; English language; armed forces

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РОЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА В ЖИЗНИ ВОЕННОГО

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается понятие английского военного сленга как отдельная часть лексики, имеющая определенные свойства. Описываются способы образования английского военного сленга и проводится тематическая классификация военных сленгизмов

Ключевые слова: Военный сленг; военный жаргон; тематическая группа; английский язык; вооруженные силы

The role of foreign languages is increasing today. Thanks to the knowledge of foreign languages, one can read books, magazines in the original, speak with foreigners, and translate various technical articles.

There are many reasons why we start learning foreign languages. First of all, it is an effective environment for international communication. I am fully convinced that knowing a foreign language is absolutely necessary for any educated person and modern specialist. Everything depends on our own efforts.

If you are a military man, then learning a foreign language has other features, which we will talk about.

The goal of higher military education is the formation of a future officer as a citizen deeply devoted to his Fatherland, possessing high moral and professionally significant qualities, capable of acting in a military situation. In order to prevent war, we must be tolerant of the culture and traditions of other countries. While learning to act in a combat situation, future officers should also be aware of the laws of peacetime. The future officer must have not only military-special knowledge, but also understand the modern picture of the world.

Knowledge of a foreign language is a necessary weapon for every military man, and that is why foreign languages are taught everywhere in military universities, this tells us about the need to study a foreign language for the military.

Proficiency in English has become a requirement in a number of areas, professions and professions, such as medicine and computing; as a result, more than a billion people speak English, at least at least at a basic level. It is one of the six official languages of the United Nations.

The importance of English for the military has grown significantly in recent decades, this growth is largely the result of two factors: the changing role of the military and changes in defense attitudes.

Armies and air forces, representatives of many nations, must work together and communicate effectively in a common language.

All armed forces are now more widely involved in providing humanitarian assistance and peacekeeping operations, often under the auspices of the United Nations.

Often English is the operational language of this mission: the official language used by the various national contingents to communicate with each other, and peacekeeping troops often need to communicate with non-governmental organizations operating in the mission area.

The need for effective communication is particularly acute in peacekeeping operations, where linguistic misunderstandings can risk misunderstandings and lead to errors. The accurate and timely transmission of information and its accurate recording are of paramount importance when life is at stake.

More and more, the armed forces of different countries work and train together, when soldiers, sailors and airmen participate in exercises or in some operations, they need to communicate in a common language.

Thus, there is an increased demand for effective military communications in English, in particular between members of international forces involved in peacekeeping operations in the world's troubled spots, but also between peacekeepers and local community leaders.

It is no secret that accurate communication is a critical component for military operations, documents are read and transmitted. It happens everywhere: in the classroom, in the cafeteria, and on the battlefield.

Poor communication leads to misunderstanding, misunderstanding leads to distrust. Distrust can be the cause of conflict.

That is why specialists who know foreign languages, and especially English, are very important in the national guard. If you can speak fluently in a foreign language, and especially in English, then keep in mind that you can use your abilities to protect the interests of your homeland around the world.

In the course of studying this issue, we have investigated a huge, little-studied layer of slangisms that exist in the ranks of the military personnel of the armed forces of the English-speaking countries. As mentioned above, English military slang is very extensive and reflects all aspects of the life and work of military personnel along with a standardized statutory language. English military

slang is formed in various ways and is subject to thematic classification. Obviously, military slang has a pronounced emotional, evaluative and expressive connotation.

1. Пища:

- chow - еда, русский эквивалент - «хавчик»;
- to chow down - принимать пищу;
- chow line - очередь в столовой за получением пищи.

2. Одежда и обмундирование:

- ammos - походные ботинки;
- basin hat, brain bucket - шлем, русский эквивалент - «горшок»;
- sammies - камуфлированная форма, русский эквивалент - «комок».

3. Вооружение и боевая техника:

- chatterbox - пулемет;
- dime nickel - 105-миллиметровая самоходная гаубица (сленг Сухопутных войск США времен вьетнамской войны, название объясняется сравнением калибра гаубицы (105) с просторечным названием монет эквивалентом в 10 центов - dime и 5 центов - nickel);
- egg - мина, бомба.

4. Состояние здоровья, части человеческого тела:

- basket case - тяжелораненный, русский вариант - «трехсотый» (от термина «груз 300» - обозначение раненных при перевозке);
- binnacle list - список отсутствующих или освобожденных от повседневной деятельности по состоянию здоровья;
- to get one - получить ранение.

5. Настроение, психическое состояние:

- dischargeitis - нервное возбуждение в связи с увольнением (от слова discharge - увольнение со службы);
- fantod - раздраженное состояние;

- locked and loaded - в полном боевом настрое (изначально так говорили о заряженном оружии, готовом к боевому применению).

As the examples show, for the most part, military slangisms reflect a humorous attitude to the subject of speech, which can be assessed as a kind of "defiance" of the harsh conditions of war and the strict discipline characteristic of the armed forces. This study has practical application in the work of translators working in the field of military subjects.

In conclusion, I would like to join the words of G.A. Sudzilovsky, who believes that "it will help the translator to better understand the features of the formation of some part of the English military terminology. Understanding the distinctive features of slang will allow the translator to more accurately navigate the use of various elements of military vocabulary, correctly distinguish them stylistically, avoiding gross errors in the work. This indicates the need to include the study of military slang in the curriculum of future military translators.

LITERATURE

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