Morphological Characteristics of Lexical Units Used In The Speech Of English And Uzbek Soldiers

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Abstract: This article highlights the significance of the morphological method in the deep and comprehensive comparative-typological analysis of linguistic units in the speech of military personnel. The study analyzes the application of affixation—particularly prefixation and suffixation models—in the morphological word formation process of lexical units that shape military speech.

Introduction: The morphological method plays a crucial role in the deep and comprehensive comparative-typological analysis of the speech formation process and the linguistic units that constitute the speech of English and Uzbek military personnel. This method is of great importance in identifying the structure and formation mechanisms of lexical units and other linguistic elements used in military discourse in both languages, particularly in written texts. From this perspective, morphological analysis provides a foundation for thoroughly studying military speech units in terms of both form and meaning, and it serves to reveal their productivity and functional diversity.

LITERATURE REVIEW

It is well known that morphology, as a branch of grammar, studies the structure, internal composition, function, and system of morphemes as the smallest units of language. The term "morphology" originates from the Greek words morphe (form) and logos (study/science). It was first introduced by the German writer J.W. Goethe in the 19th century. The 16th–17th centuries are considered a crucial period in the development of the English language, as this era marked the early stages of research in grammar and lexicography during the Renaissance.

It should be particularly emphasized that the morphological method plays an invaluable role in the formation of the speech of English and Uzbek military personnel, as well as in the deep and comprehensive comparative-typological study of the linguistic units that make up their speech. In this sense, it can be said that the morphological method holds special significance and proves to be highly productive in the formation of words and all types of linguistic units used in the speech and written texts of English and Uzbek military personnel.

METHODS AND RESULTS

The morphological word-formation method of lexical units shaping military speech encompasses affixation techniques, including prefixation, suffixation, and infixation. It has been determined that the use of the suffix -chi is particularly productive when translating lexical items related to military ranks, roles, positions, and statuses from English military speech into Uzbek. In Uzbek military lexis, the suffix -chi is widely used to denote individuals engaged in various roles. For example:

1.   It is used to indicate a person involved in specific activities within the military system: artillerist – to'p+chi – zambarak+chi, kamon+chi, nayza+chi.

2.   The suffix -chi is added to a root to indicate military personnel operating or serving with specific military equipment: tank+chi, mototsikl+chi, avtomobilist – avtomashina+chi.

3.   It refers to individuals performing specific military duties or serving in specific units: otuv+chi –

aloqa+chi, o'qlov+chi – razved+chik, qiruv+chi – bombardimon+chi, jang+chi – shturm+chi [1, p.30].

These examples show that the formation of certain military lexical units in Uzbek with the -chi suffix is typically based on verbs or action-related words, resulting in many terms for individuals involved in military activities.

The lexical-semantic relations of English military terms used in military speech are important for classifying thematic groups. For instance:

1.   Lexical borrowings related to military weapons and engineering structures are typically translated into Uzbek through calquing, as Uzbek military terminology often lacks equivalents for modern weaponry. Examples include: artillery (artilleriya), bomb (bomba), camouflage (kamuflyaj), dirigible (dirijabl), depot (depo), etc.

2.   Terms related to military operations, commands, and specific positions are expressed in Uzbek by adding suffixes such as -lik, -moq, -ish, and -ash:

bombard (bombardimon qilmoq), block (to'sqinlik), conquer (bosib olmoq), discharge (o'q uzish), escort (qo'riqlash), force (qiynash), and so on.

3.   Some English terms related to military units are translated into Uzbek by adding auxiliary lexemes like xona, goh, bo'lim, joy, or similar:

division (diviziya bo'lim), depot (omborxona), corps (korpus, harbiy qo'shin), base (harbiy baza), terrain (joy), armoury (omborxona, qurol-aslaha), etc.

In addition, conversion plays a significant role in the formation of military lexical units in English, while such a method does not exist in Uzbek. Instead, word formation in Uzbek primarily relies on morphological methods.

Military terms formed through suffixation. Many military terms in English are formed using suffixes such as: -ant: sergeant – "serjant"

In the following sentence, the word sergeant formed with the suffix -ant refers to a lower-ranking officer in the armed forces, air force, or police:

–   The sergeants, smartly dressed, are at the gangway handing the passengers up the side, and hurrying the men. (Dickens, Going Away from American Notes)

Other suffixes include: -ar: motar – zambarak, -ee: promotee – someone who has received a promotion, -ion: orientation, mission, -ry: rocketry, -or: monitor – officer overseeing combat application, -er: muster – to register for service, cooler – prison, armorer – weapons specialist, -ee: inductee – a person drafted into military service, nominee – nominee, -ier: nullifier – anti-weapon specialist, -eer: cannoneer – artilleryman, gunner, -ant: occupant – soldier of occupying forces, -ence: occurrence – training activity, -or: repeater – retransmission device, -ment: replenishment – resupply.

 Suffix -ment is especially common in modern English for forming nouns from verb roots: punish – punishment, invest – investment, besiege – besiegement, enlist – enlistment. Such nouns usually indicate a specific object or situation:

entrenchment, equipment, complement. Other examples include: enlistment, entrenchment, replacement [2, p.379].

Prefixes in English Military Verbs. Prefixes that actively combine with verbs in English military terminology include: -pre: pretest – initial test, counter: counterattack – launch a counterattack, de: deflect – deflect a weapon, dis: discipline – establish discipline, em: embark – load, en: enrank – line up, enroll – register, out: outrun – overtake, outpost – guard post, outfight – win a battle, over: overlap – breach, under: underarmed – insufficiently armed, undermanaged – poorly managed

These elements demonstrate the richness and complexity of morphological formation in English military terminology, highlighting how affixation and word-formation patterns differ from those in Uzbek.

DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSION

This is a highly insightful and linguistically rich analysis of how military terminology is morphologically constructed and adapted in both English and Uzbek. The emphasis on affixation (especially the productive -chi suffix in Uzbek) and the translation strategies using calque, suffixation, and prefixation effectively demonstrates the dynamics of military lexicon formation. The Uzbek suffix -chi is a flexible and highly productive tool for creating military-related nouns, which reflects a strong morphological adaptability in the language. Due to technological and tactical gaps in historical Uzbek military terminology, borrowing via calquing from English ensures conceptual clarity and terminological modernization. English utilizes conversion (verb → noun without changing form), which Uzbek lacks, but morphological derivation fills this gap effectively, maintaining functional equivalency. English often favors compounding and conversion for terminological economy, while Uzbek leans on derivational affixes, reflecting deeper morphological structuring needs.

This kind of comparative linguistic study is not only academically valuable but also practically significant for

translators, military educators, and lexicographers working between these two languages.

The morphological method allows for the classification of military duties, the individuals performing those duties, or the related objects through the creation of new terms. Moreover, military terminological systems possess a specific level of systematic organization, which is regulated based on the morphological rules of the language. Additionally, when translating military lexical units between English and Uzbek, morphological similarities facilitate the process. In conclusion, it can be said that the morphological formation of lexical units in military speech reflects the unique grammatical rules of each language.

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