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Periodic functional study of military terms in our national language.

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Abstract: “Uzbek is one of the largest languages in the Turkic language family. The origins of the Turkic language, as well as the Uzbek language, date back to the centuries BC. So, since that time, this language has been developing as a Turkic language, including Uzbek. The most developed period of this language is the XV century, the period when Hazrat Navai lived and worked. It should be noted that our ancestor Navai laid the foundation for the written masterpieces of the Uzbek language. The written traditions of the Uzbek language have been constantly developed by other poets and writers after Navai.” If the origin of the Uzbek language dates back to the centuries before our era, then military terms should be found in folklore, ancient fairy tales and epics, in the works of many of our ancient ancestors, poets and writers who lived before the time of Navoi.

Keywords: patriot, courage, bravery, commander, military leader, homeland, warrior, trick, guide, people's hero, battlefield, army, enemy

Introduction

The Uzbek language as a state language has emerged as a powerful force that unites our people and mobilizes our society to great goals [1]. In 2020, historical events took place in the life of our country for us linguists. In particular, the celebration of the adoption of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev ‘On measures to further develop the Uzbek language and

improve language policy in our country’ on October 20 and the status of Uzbek as the state language on October 21 fills our bodies with energy and pride. The reason we say it for the first time was that a law was passed in 2019 to make this date a holiday of the Uzbek language.

Main part

According to the recent decree, language teachers have a great responsibility: to raise the prestige of the Uzbek language in the social life of our people, to educate our young people in the spirit of patriotism, devotion to national traditions and values, and to improve our knowledge and experience in this field. When we talk about scientific research on military terms, military terms in general at first glance seem to be not very close to our citizens, but when we look at them, we feel that most of them are words that come from Russian and appear in our national language over time, understandable and meaningful. We became convinced of this by reading the book “Concise Dictionary of Military Terms” [2], published in 2007, recommended by the Academic Council of the Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The preface of the dictionary says, among other things, about the importance of the manual and its use; “Today we can proudly say that for our youth, service in the Armed Forces of our country is becoming not only a constitutional duty, but also a lofty goal, a matter of true honor. In the army, they not only acquire military specialties, but also train

physically and spiritually, strengthen their will and become brave and courageous people who are always ready to defend the Motherland. "This dictionary is designed to understand military terms and concepts in a single system and with the same content, as well as to increase the effectiveness of combat and socio-political training of personnel. During the period of independence, great attention has been paid to improving the professional skills of servicemen, radically improving the educational work in military schools and sergeant training schools, providing them with modern machinery and equipment, training manuals and educational technologies. The benefits of a concise glossary of military terms are natural in ensuring the success of this work and in increasing the literacy of young servicemen. "The dictionary provides explanations of military terms and concepts related to the military sphere, which are used in our Armed Forces and in foreign armies.

Descriptions of samples of equipment and weapons includes more than 1,570 terms and their interpretations, covering almost all issues, such as the life, activities and socio-political training of the Armed Forces, military service included. "

This dictionary, prepared by Sh.Z.Dolimov, from the department of preparation of normative documents of the Ministry of Defense of Uzbekistan lieutenant colonel, is very easy to read, and the explanations of many Russian military terms, along with their Uzbek meanings, are excellent. For example: The word Homeland is a military term close to our hearts. In fact, there seems to be no need to interpret this word, because the Motherland is always in our hearts, a beautiful beloved Motherland in all respects. But it is also explained in detail in the dictionary, that is: "people's place of residence, country.

Historically, a region belongs to a people, as well as its nature, population, unique historical development, language, culture, way of life and traditions. The result of this comment is that every patriotic person,

especially young people, is taught to think more broadly about the nature, population, language, culture, customs of their homeland. An example of this is the word "military" itself. By adding other words with the word "military" in the dictionary, more than a hundred new military terms have been created: military discipline, military rank, military courage, military award, military order, military sports multi-fight, military conflict resolution, etc. In particular, to study the definitions of the term "war criminals", we quote them in full here: "Organizers, mediators, leaders, perpetrators and participants in crimes of war and crimes against peace and humanity in international law. The types and composition of these crimes and the penalties are set out in the statutes of international military tribunals. Separate criminal liability for war criminals is determined by a number of international treaties and agreements, and for certain types of war crimes - by the criminal law of some countries. No criminal prosecution deadlines apply for war criminals, nor is the right to asylum granted. War criminals must be caught no matter where and in what situation! "

It is clear from the comments that there is no mercy for war criminals committed against peace and humanity. In general, every patriot who reads the comments has a feeling of hatred towards war criminals in his heart. These comments also call on people to fight war crime.

Comments on increasing the knowledge of young people, especially those interested in the military, are common in dictionary pages. An example of this is the interpretation of the term "military academy". First of all, there is a living proof of the history of the term, which makes it interesting and easy for every student: "The name of the place where there was the Platonic school near Athens. It originated between the end of 18th century and 19th century. An institution of higher military education, a scientific center for the study of military problems, designed for the training

of officers with higher military and special military education ... Then, on September 5, 1995, the Academy of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established by the Cabinet of Ministers. At the new Uzbek Military Academy, students will study for two years and join the ranks of our Armed Forces as senior officers.

To summarize the first conclusions of the first acquaintance with the military terms described in this dictionary, the Russian-Uzbek variants of military terms, which entered our national language during the former Soviet Union, are given with detailed and perfect explanations, which can be compared to a popular textbook. This is why it is so important in raising the military literacy of young people.

Having read all the military terms in the book "Concise Dictionary of Military Terms", we were convinced that the manual does not include most of the military terms available in the Uzbek national language. It deals only with the life of Uzbekistan in the former Soviet Union and the military terms that have entered the Uzbek language during the post-independence period, ie for more than a century. It is known that none of the military terms living in our language has been included in this dictionary since the existence of the Uzbek language. For example, the words army, army chief, cavalry, sword, spear, commander are military terms. Therefore, it is natural to refer to the history of our Uzbek language to study and interpret ancient military terms.

Well-known scientist, Doctor of Philology, Professor Nizomiddin Mahmudov said in an interview with "Hurriyat" [3] newspaper "Uzbek language is one of the largest languages in the family of Turkic languages." The origins of the Turkic language, as well as the Uzbek language, date back to the centuries BC. So, since that time, this language has been developing as a Turkic language, including Uzbek. The most developed period of this language is the 15th century, the period when Hazrat Navai lived and

worked. It should be noted that our ancestor Navai laid the foundation for the written masterpieces of the Uzbek language. The written traditions of the Uzbek language have been constantly developed by other poets and writers after Navai. " If the origin of the Uzbek language dates back to centuries BC, then military terms should be found in the folklore, ancient tales and epics, in the works of many of our ancient ancestors, poets and writers who lived before the time of Navai. Or were there no soldiers at the time? Of course. Uzbekistan is one of the countries with a long history of science, culture and statehood. The peoples living in the ancient Turan, Transoxania and Khorezm regions fought valiantly and courageously against external enemies[3]. Take, for example, the courage of Tumaris, a brave general in the 6th century BC. An ancient Greek historian about him

According to Herodotus in History, when the Achaemenid king Cyrus II invaded Turan in 530 BC, Tomaris was the queen of the Massaget tribe. The Massagets lived on the banks of the Amudarya at that time. Tumaris was the wife of the king of the Massagets, who ruled the state after the death of her husband. There were fierce battles between the invading army from Iran and the massagets. In one of the fiercest battles, when the Persians used cunning to capture Siparangiz, the son of Tumaris, the leader of the Massagets, he could not bear the honor and killed himself. Even then, Tumaris did not lose his temper, but bravely led the army and defeated the Kir-2 warriors. Herodotus describes this battle as follows: "The battle lasted a long time. There was a lot of bloodshed. Finally the massagets won. Cyrus 2nd, who ruled for exactly 29 years, also died on the battlefield. His body was found at the behest of Tumaris, and his severed head was placed in a mesh filled with human blood.

The military terms used in these messages by the ancient Greek historian Herodotus also express the real severity of the events, the greed and cruelty of the

enemies, the courage and heroism of the warriors fighting for the freedom of their Homeland, and the utter ruthlessness of the hypocritical invaders. In our opinion, “the king of the Achaemenid state, the invader, the queen of the tribe, the ruler of the state, the invading army, the fierce battles, the cunning warlord, the massacre, the unbearable, the brave, the army chief, a dead, severed head, a mesh filled with human blood” are military terms. We didn’t make them, they were in the text. The question is, how can a “test filled with human blood” be a military term? What has it got to do with the military? The answer is simple, whether it was the Soldiers in history, the warriors or the soldiers in modern times, the military did it all: filling the mesh with the blood of the dead invaders, finding the corpse of the dead Cyrus 2nd, beheading him and putting him in the mesh. It was a terrible tragedy for the king of invaders! If you are not satisfied with the blood of men, drink the blood of your soldiers until you are full! said the heroes of the massacre.

Folk epics, battles and legends were written about the courage and military-political activity of Tumaris.

Another Greek historian, Polyene (2nd century BC), wrote in his book "Military Tricks" about the courage of Shirak, a Turanian national hero, who single-handedly defeated the armies of King Darius I of Iran, who invaded Turan. Polyen reported that while the elders of the Sak tribes, Saqsafar, Omarg, and Oamirus, were holding a military council to defeat the Persian army, an ordinary cavalryman, Shirak, came to them and explained his plan. According to the plan, Shirak used military tricks to protect the interests of his tribe, and alone stood up against the army of Darius I.

When Shirak came to the residence of Darius I, he was led by the enemy army into the Kyzylkum Desert, telling him that he would take the Iranian army by a short route to the place where the Saks tribe was,

because his tribesmen had unjustly oppressed him (his nose and ears had been cut off). On the advice of the "leaders" of the Iranian army, he received only 7 days of water, food and fodder. In the scorching heat, the enemy army crossing the desert slips away, and the food runs out. Finally, on the 7th day of the respite, he notices that the enemy army has been deceived. He said to Darius I and his commanders, who had surrounded Shirak, “I alone have defeated Darius' army. I deceived you and brought you to the very middle of the desert. You can go whichever way you want, and it's a 7-day journey to all four sides of the oasis!” When Shirak says he will sacrifice his life for the freedom of the homeland, Doro's commander Ranosbat stabs him with a sword. The main part of the army perished in the Kyzylkum desert due to drought and famine. Only Darius I and a few of his followers survived the rain and reached the banks of the Amu Darya. ”

What both Greek historians have written about the Turanian patriots Tomaris and Shirak is a historical source. For this reason, it is useful to look at them as historical works and to study the military terms encountered in them from a historical and functional point of view. In particular, the statement of Shirak's courage includes a number of military terms: "military trick, people's hero, Shirak's courage, Persian army, military council, tribal interests, enemy army, Kyzylkum desert, defeating Darius' army, freedom of the homeland, sacrifice, Doro's commander, sword-wielding, and extinction in the Kyzylkum Desert are important military terms. With their help, the courage of the ancient heroes of our people, Tomaris and Shirak, came out convincingly and sincerely.

During the historical study of military terms, we were shocked to read that one of our great ancestors, Sheikh Najmiddin Kubro from Khorezm, at the age of 76, led the nation against the invaders of Genghis Khan and snatched the enemy's flag and died bravely

[5]. Alisher Navoi writes that in one attack, Hazrat snatched the enemy's flag and did not release it even after his death. The ten oilmen, no matter how hard they try, can't separate the flag, so they run the sheikh's fingers one by one. However, he was a very peace-loving and wise scholar. In his time, there was no scholar in the tradition who could compete with Sheikh Najmiddin Kubro. That is why he was named Kubro. "Kubro" means the greatest of the great. Our great ancestor Alisher Navoi writes about this in his book "Nasoyim-ul-muhabbat": The second name of the Sheikh was "Sheikh Valitarosh", which means "Sheikh who cultivates governors". After all, those who were educated by him became the most mature scientists, nobles and sages of that time. The destiny of man ... is known only to Allah. We also understood why the most respected scientist took a sword in his old age and went to the defense of the Motherland. A ruthless Hakan like Genghis Khan sent a message to Sheikh Najmiddin Kubro that he could leave the besieged city of Urgench. However, on the battlefield abandoned by Khorezmshah, Najmiddin Kubro led the patriotic people of pure faith, and he himself fought and was martyred.

Here, during the commemoration of our great ancestor Najmiddin Kubro, we also came across a number of military terms. Military terms such as Genghis Khan's invaders, the flag of the enemy, the heroic death, the very peace-loving, the ten-armed warrior who took the sword and fled from Khorezmshah, the patriotic people were at our service, gave spiritual sympathy and pride to the meaning and content of our concepts.

Let's get acquainted with the meaning of the combination of military terms "Khorezmshah's abandoned battlefield": in the state of Khorezmshahs in recent times there was a period of arrogance, arrogance, the pursuit of wealth, arrogance, the violation of rights. The arrival of Genghis Khan's invaders to Gurganch confused Khorezmshah and his

generals. Many of them betrayed and crossed over to the side of the fat. Khorezmshah Muhammad himself fled to an island instead of defending his homeland on the battlefield. On the battlefield, people who knew the value of the homeland and freedom fought with swords and were martyred. Their courage and bravery, patriotism for the motherland is always an example for us.

Conclusion

In short, in the process of periodic functional study of military terms, we have been convinced that the use of military terms in literary works, now or in the past, serves to enrich and develop our national language in all respects. Military terms, especially found in works of art, historical tales, legends, and epics, increase the love of people for their own history and great ancestors, ensuring that events are lively and interesting. Because, considering the development and prospects of our native language, which has been passed down to us from our ancestors for centuries, we, the scientists, will have to study more thoroughly all the scientific and theoretical information about our national language.

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