

Semantic and Stylistic Characteristics of The Military Lexics of The Second World War

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Annotation:The article is devoted to the professional use of military lexis during the Second World War, all lexical and semantic processes associated with the expression of specific features in general vocabulary, as well as the specifics of military lexis in using a general lexis to represent military reality.

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It is known that during the centuries our people participated in different battles and wars, came across with several countries, exchanged experience in military field and accepted novelties in the field, as well as vocabulary of our language has been enriched. That's why if it provides an opportunity to identify and analyse the origin of military terms, on one hand, and make opinions on historical relations of our people with the representatives of other languages, on the other hand, it also studies the origin of military deeds and follows its evolutionary development.

During the Second World War there has been made many inventions regarding the military techniques used in the battles, which was the common property of all nations being in the structure of former Soviet Union. Most part of concepts and terms in this field has been acquired from Russian language (“*Katyusha*”, “*tank*”) or has been adopted and observed into Uzbek language grammar. As a result a lot of international words appeared in the language. In other words, participation of Uzbek people in the Second World War was in the form of separate structures and general call at the initial stage, but later impacted to the general stream in a certain degree. Thus, national identity of military affairs began to disappear gradually.

It is worth to state that the military topics provides with such huge language materials on army, military operations, military weapons, etc. Undoubtedly, the military lexis remains its marks for each period. At this point Mirtov states:“In the process of continuous speech practice of people the language enhances its norms,

develops more specific means of the expression. Moreover, one shouldn't forget about separate social tensions being reflected in the language because the tendencies of changes occurring in the speech practice emerges in this period and appears clearly before the eyes of the observer. The Second World War years are considered as one of such periods" [1. 102].

Many researchers state that terms differ from the words of general use. But, they use different approaches in differing terms in the content of the vocabulary. The functional approach to separating the term from the word, in fact, is considered as traditional approach. Views of G.O. Vinokur lies on the basis of this approach, he states that the term is not a special word but a word with special task [2. 3-54].

That's why linguists separate the vocabulary of the language into general and special lexis and based on the artificial origin of terminology they considering it as secondary one in regard to the general lexis enter it into the special lexis. However, the opinion that these terms consist of other sounds or disobey the grammatical rules of the language doesn't justify itself.

The terminology of each field of science –is an integral part of vocabulary of the language. It doesn't develop separatelybut enters into contact with other lexical units. Thus, in its turn, lexical-semantic processes will occur, i.e. this feature occurs retaining its peculiarities in the general vocabulary. "Studying one of the fields of terminology connected with an activity brings into effect some advantages connected with the details in studying lexical elements, it provides an opportunity to make the "deep" glance into the certain small system of vocabulary, as well as understand the internal relations comprising its lexical units as a result of increase in the number of special vocabulary" [3. 4.].

Terminology consists of terms-synonyms,polysemantic terms, separate-individual author's terms [4. 120].

Terminology system – is a result of purposeful, obligatory fulfillment[5. 192].

Terminology gradually changes into terminology system. "Terminology system – comprises terms ordered by the registered relations among the terms" [6. 35-40].

Y.V. Slojenikina separates terms, professionalism and jargons from among words, the circle of use of which is limited in some extent.In its turn, the military terms we are studying belong to professionalism.

"Terms, words and phrases of general use are capable of expressing things-items, moreover, they can give anidea in spite of the field and communicative task they serve for" [7. 39].

When speaking about the military terms and lexis belonging to the period of the Second World War, under the military term we certainly refer to the special

titles having simple or complicated official structure belonging to the field of military work (military science-education, technique, industry, activity of troops), words having the sema as “military”, “combative” in their semantic structure.

We can refer military jargon and slangs – colloquial and simple lexis into the non-terminological military lexis. Such group of military terms consist of emotionally colored elements of military lexis considered as synonyms by stylistic features, as well as lexical units. But they comprise task-semantic criteria of unofficial professional communication sphere.

Stylistic neutrality is determined by the independence of military words from literary context. The term is indifferent to the context, it is «not connected to the context but to the terminological field» [8. 51].

In the literary works about the Second World War the military terms fulfilled nominative tasks, still they can be used in their appropriate meaning as well. Stylistic tasks fall on the word of general use, the term lies around it.

If we look at the military terminological lexis as lexis of popular language, we can observe their mutual deep relations: For instance, “*the front of defense*” we mean the conditional lines (sites) combining trenches for shooters and weapons for shooting close to the enemies or the division of the 1st echelon and fighting machines (armored troop carrier-armored machines) of tank and infantry divisions [9. 282]. *To the front of the defense – front line (position) of the defense, defense line, front line of the front, first line* can be synonyms. If we take the term *round* – meaning “*continuousturn of the fire from machine gun, mortar or automate (automatic gun)*”, it has a wide range of synonymic word and phrases in the fiction: one can observe *stream of gun machines, machine gun mask, airborne bullets, storm of bullets, attack of bullets, bullet track (way, mark)*. As we often hear and read the words and expressions determining the military activities of troops in the radio, newspapers and journals, these notions and terms coinciding with them were comprehensible to everybody (even for those not belonging to Russians). Because the language in need for communication, in its turn, leads to the formation of professional lexis.

Differing from other terminologic systems, it is easier to study changes in military lexis of the certain period. As a result of such changes the number of vocabulary increases on account of new words, borrowings from foreign languages instead of old ones. Some words have the same meaning in terminology, public speech and fiction. In general, the principle of task limitations in the usage of one or other lexic unit is made on the basis of difference in the military lexis. Thus, A.N. Kolgushkin separates the structure of military lexis into the lexis of general use, military (special) and national one [10. 10].

When speaking about the professional (military) terminology in colloquial speech one cannot reject the opinion of S.D. Shevelov. He states that professional

lexis in colloquial speech differs by absence of norms, existence of emotional connotations [11. 76-87].

For instance, one can meet such words as *limonka* (*hand grenade in the form of lemon*), *grazhdanka* (the area free of military actions) in our colloquial speech. We often use short forms of words: commander (*head*) – *commander of division or battalion*; *chief*(*head*) – *chief of headquarter*. We can meet verbal lexis in general use. For instance, there are such synonyms of the term *fire*: *roar*(*roar the cannon*), *kill*, *eliminate*, *roll up*. As we see from the examples, the military terminology wasn't separated during the Second World War, instead it was accepted through historical and social conditions of the language society. Thus, terms are not always been monosemantic, in real life they can be polysemantic and synonymic.

In analyzing the semantics of comparative expressions covering military lexis it is necessary to state that in most cases the following constituents of classifications groups can be analysed: 1) "Type of military activity (*armament/weapon, division, type of military service, military specialty and attitude to the specialty*) and words determining the qualifications according to the job titles of military servants; 2) Words expressing the list of military titles (*major-general*); 3) names of enemies/rivals (*German, fascist, Hitler, etc.*); 4) Words expressing military, including combat equipment and techniques; 5) Words expressing enemies, their military technique, weapons (*rifle, automatic gun, cold steel arms/arme blanche*) and weapons against troops; 6) Weapons and their constituents (it means weapons directly eliminating targets or the weapons providing the actions of troops (forces).

The comparative constructions are less formed in thematic and lexical-semantic groups where military lexis participate. A.N. Kozhin wrote: "The Second World War left the deep trace in the Russian language, which played an important role in mobilizing all the power of people in the just war against German-fascist troops [12. 3].

A.N. Kozhin differentiates the following groups of general military terms: [13. 48-58]

1. Words expressing the person in regard to the type of combat activity (attitude to the weapon, division, type of military service and military specialty): *automatic gun holder* – the warrior armed with automatic gun; *artilleryman*(*gunner*) – the warrior serving in artillery division; *miner* – mine expert; *mortar* – the person serving in mortar divisions or sections; *machine gunner* – person serving in the machine gun division or the person serving machine gun; *sapper* – the person serving as sapper in military-engineering militant divisions; *sniper* (*sharpshooter*) – the sharpshooter (the person firing without fail); *signalman* – person serving in communication troops; *tanker* – the person serving in tank troops, the member of tank crew (staff).

2. Words expressing military troops: *batallion, brigade, division (detachment, unit, squadron), division (military unit), battery (detachment), unit (detachment, unit), platoon (unit of soldiers), regiment (troop), coy, escadrille (unit of military air fleet)*.

3. Words of specialization expressing job-position of military servants (militants): *ordinary soldiery, sergeant, starshina (senior sergeant), lieutenant, captain, major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel, general, admiral, commander (chief)*.

4. Words expressing military weapons, military equipment: *automatic gun, rifle, grenade launcher (weapon firing grenade), mortar, fire gun (gun fire), machine gun, bomber, fighter – fighter-aircraft, destroyer (warship armed with torpedoes), reconnaissance aircraft, aircraft with cannon, tank, trawler (trawler – minesweeper) – warship*.

5. Words expressing the antitarget weapons: *airbomb, bomb, grenade, mine, bullet, shells, fugas – exploding bullet having heavy destroying power, sharapnel (artillery shell filled with round-shape bullets) – artillery shell eliminating the power of enemies*.

6. Words expressing operational-tactical concepts of troops' combat activities: *attack – counter strike against the powers and weapons used to eliminate the enemy; bombing, firing – the attack by bomber aviation against the objects of the enemy; battle – decisive collision of units, detachments of warring parties to gain the victory; counterattack (counter attack) – attack of defense troops against the invading enemy; march (military march) – organized move of unit troops to the area indicated by the commander; defense – martial actions to repel the attack of invading enemy, maintaining the occupancy and preparation for decisive attack; withdrawal (retreat) – martial action taken by the order of the captain aimed at withdrawing the troops from the occupied area to carry out certain operational-tactical tasks; combat intelligence (search) – intelligence actions taken to enter into direct communication with the enemy; shooting – shooting with an aim of eliminating the enemy with the help of fire arms, mortar, artillery*.

7. Fortification facilities: *blindage (funk-hole) (field fortress) – the construction to protect soldiers and military equipment from bullets, shells, mines, aviabombs; dot (the long standing shooting point) – the shooting point for a longer period; trench – the construction to hide soldiers and military equipment, as well as the place for shooting; position (site) – the area occupied by the troops; ditch (entrenchment) – defense facility in the form of narrow, long and deep entrenchment; slit – temporary hiding entrenchment from the spalls of shells in the form of the narrow trench*.

As one can see from the given examples, many military words from the period of the Second World War are used in the original form even nowadays and

they are more comprehensible in their original meaning than their translation into Uzbek.

L.B. Oblyadykova added 2 more groups to the classification of A.N. Kozhin: 1) words expressing warrior's armor (*pea jacket/monkey-jacket* – sailor's jacket, *uniform* – military uniform) and 2) awards (*medal, order*) [14. 79-80].

Y.V. Brysina gives the following classification of military-terminological lexis in her research [15. 40-42]:

1. Words expressing the situations related to lining of troops, change of location or place and their structure (*line, wing, front, row, rank (line, row), line (row), vanguard (military unit, detachment staying in the forefront of main forces), outpost (front post, fortress); march (walking), maneuver, silty, campaign; reserve.*

2. Words expressing martial actions, methods and the battle order, providing military, combat and operational actions (*attack, break through, to go through, retreat/withdrawal, strain (severe attack), fierce attack, defense, shooting, landing soldiers, volley (simultaneous shooting), occupation (invading, conquest), blockade (siege, blockade), battle, attacking (attack), shooting, strike, make pressure, trench (underground path), strike, bombing (bomb), reconnaissance, ambush, inspection, hideyhole/shelter, protection, attack with torpedo, take over (invade), hit (cause damage), surround, pass through water, disarm, shoot, surrendering, cut (slaughter), kill by shooting (kill), be armed.*

3. Words expressing the elimination of enemy's soldiers, technique and fortresses; notions related to firearms *weapon, cannon, mine, bomb, dynamite, gunpowder (for rifle), bullet, nise, arrow, sword, shiled, target, shoot, ammunition.*

4. Words expressing the areas for provision of military actions and troops (*position (site/area), state border, point (place, point, site), front position (front line), guard, front back (rear), post (guard).*

5. Words expressing the names of the warrior:

a) according to the type of service (*gunner (person holding weapons), shooter (sharpshooter), guard (guard, duty officer), drummer, cavalry, machine gunner, watch/patrol);*

б) according to the rank and position (*sniper (sharpshooter), ordinary soldier, general, major, lieutenant, second lieutenant, chieftain);*

в) according to the attitude to the service period (*retired, soldier-newcomer);*

г) words related to the experience in military work (*shot (fired), person who has seen the war, hardened or not hardened in battle).*

It is worth to state that military concepts describe the truth in reality but the truth relies on the conscience. Thus, it is necessary to refer to the military concepts not only as the product of conscience (in its cognitive interpretation) but as a cultural concept as well, this is closely connected with the actual field of modern science on the language – *linguistic cultureology* (linguoculturology).

Here, the concept (notion) reflects one complex phenomena, separate marks separate from its structure, however, the peculiarity of the concept is that the marks having the primary importance in one case change into secondary in the other case. For instance, the military jargon belonging to the period of Second World War, military situation preserved during several years will impact on the emergence of some words describing the combat reality.

In general, *linguocultural concept* – is considered as the semantic form of high level abstractness.

“The process of determining the concept, as states Stepanov, develops according to the different stages, etymology, semantics with the difference in the time of its formation” [16. 60].

Everything mentioned above promotes the essence of studying military concepts (notions) not only as the product of conscience (in its cognitive interpretation) but as a cultural phenomena (together with cultural interpretation), this determines the actuality of the modern science on the language – *linguoculturology*.

Influence of the language to the war has different forms, says H.Y.Chernykh “the new words emerged in connection with the conditions of the war period, new things emerged from the lexical point of view doesn’t know any borders”.

During the period of war one can observe the activation of military terminology in all functional-methodological forms of the speech in the vocabulary system of the language, appearance of new terms, changes in the meaning of some words as a result of semantic changes, emergence of neologisms, Урушинг турли кўриниши даврида семантик ўзгаришлар туфайли тилдаги айрим сўз маъноларининг ўзгариши, неологизмларнинг юзага келиши, the assimilation of words from the language of the enemy.

Along with activation of the process of assimilation of words from the language of the enemy during the war period one can see the reverse – “nationalization” of military terminology vocabulary, i.e. change of number of terms from the other language into the national words. This, in its turn, is indeed connected with the process of participation of wide public in the war.

As to the opinion of P.Y. Chernykh and other researchers, most of the changes that took place during the war period in the language, especially in its lexical structure, have temporary character, as the society shifts to peaceful life they go beyond general use.

However, in the process of communication in military social-professional sphere these new assimilations will hold solid place and change into speech tradition in professional-communicative system. That’s why we have the right to state the professional-communicative system providing communication in the military professional activity will further develop under the influence of holistic

harmony of extralinguistic factors, we can name the following from among them: peculiarities of the activity, degree of participation of wide public in the war and certain degree of reconstruction of life style connected with the commonness of all languages in the military sphere, the social type of the war.

Peculiarities of military professional filed of the activity, firstly, is determined by its escalation in hazardous conditions, and the life of the warrior team will be connected with the speed of actions, their precision and appropriateness.

Moreover, the peculiarity of this activity requires the shortness, precision, acuteness and clearness of the speech, it rejects any double meaning.

The military language is considered as the culture of speech of militants and it is an important tool of communication in the battle, military service (studies). It depends on the operational-tactical thinking and wit of commanders. The decisive feature of modern general battle, its quick completion, drastic change of situation during the battle puts forward high demands on military language and its terminology. As to the opinion by P. Trifonov, “shortness, acuteness, comprehensiveness and bulk definitions are specific to the military language today, here each word has not only to explain but also convince in it”.

The military lexis forms the core of this professional communicative system. The existence of this very military lexis serves as an initial and reliable enough principle providing the entry of this or that information into the professional speech of military personnel, i.e. it makes it specialized as a military text.

At this point, if we take the term “*sergeant*”, it is being considered as military term, the sema “military” lies in its semantic structure; sergeant – firstly is a military rank, if we use it with an attitude as it is a denotation of other field, in this case we will have to make the sema “military” neutral. In this case, for instance, the sema on the phrase “*sergeant of militia*” will be neutral in regard to the denotation “militia”.

On the contrary, the term “*plane*” widely used in different military texts – *aircraft with missiles*, *anti-ship aircraft*, *fighter aircraft*, *aircraft-target* in connection with the determinants will remain as military term. In the first three word combinations, determinants - ...*with missiles*, *anti-ship* ..., *fighter* ... there is the sema “military”, in the word combination *aircraft-target* the military sema appears only in case if both components come together, if they are given separately then it will not have this sema.

As a result the new semantic structure appears here: 1-component: *aircraft* +2-component: *target* = *aircraft-target* (the essence of two-component military term – *flying object registering the target to strike it with a weapon*).

We can meet such kind of semantic process in the word “*base station*”, it means the part of defense point (position) connected with engineering facilities

having firefighters. Components of this military terminology are: if the words *base* and *station* are given separately we don't observe "military" sema. For instance, we can use the word *base – base (main) column, base point*, vice versa the word *station – medical station, the first point* can be used.

As one can see from the examples, words used in military lexis has omonymity and it gives an opportunity to come into contact with other words having no military sema, which can be met in social life.

The speech stylistics studies the possibilities of expression of language tools, the cases of their use in the text of the speech. We can meet this situations in such comparative forms as *the basement – the dog house, the shelter for the dog; the tank – the box; the airplane – the bird*.

During the years of the Second World War the lexis connected with the ordinary colloquial language as the life style of the army and military actions, the rare was actively assimilated with our language. As time passed we forgot some of these words (katyusha) but others remained in the life of army. For instance, the word *appendicits* still used in sphere of medicine, however, during the war it meant "the complex area of defense that could be handed over the disposal of the enemy", *the collective* "unit, detachment", *small coin* "front, small area of defense", *attempt* "the maneuver (the trick) of the aircraft to throw a bomb.

Besides, during the war years the word **sabantoy** (special jargon) meaning "banquet, party, riot" having emotional-colorful features in ordinary speech, appeared [17. 475]. The original meaning of this word being plow or plougher holiday (from Turkish *saban* – plow and *toy* – holiday), means the holiday of tatar and bashkird people dedicated to the completion of spring works in the fields. But during the war it was used to describe severe war, strong noise, riot. The battle for the victory also meant "sabantoy-holiday" for the troops, i.e. it was considered as "bloody feast" for the enemy [18. 61].

Moreover, archaic words having strong stylistic colors also were used actively and restored. For minstance, the *guard, the commander-in-chief, the troops, the commander, the warrior, the oppression, the cruelty, a brave* are among them.

As we see from the examples, during the Second World War the military lexis was not separated from other words in its professional use, but it undergone all lexical-semantic processes connected with the expression of peculiarities in general lexis.

Thus, using the words of general use in describing military phenomena remains as peculiarity of military lexis.

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