

PRINCIPLES OF SYSTEMATIZING TERMS OF MILITARY AVIATION

Ergashova Ra'no Turaevna

PhD, associate professor of
Military Aviation Institute
the Republic of Uzbekistan

E-mail: ergashova-91@mail.ru

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-0542-434X

Annotation: This study investigates the concepts behind the systematic usage of terminology in military aviation. As military aviation evolves, a unified and standardized vocabulary becomes increasingly important for effective communication, operational efficiency, and international collaboration. The research looks at the fundamental principles that govern the structure, categorization, and standardization of military aviation words, with an emphasis on how they improve precision, clarity, and interoperability across military and aerospace domains. Addressing the intricacies of technical improvements, integrating new aircraft systems, and adapting language to global military policies are all important parts of the systematization process. This study intends to facilitate the establishment of a single language that fosters mutual understanding among military people, engineers, and worldwide aviation experts by creating precise terminology rules. The findings highlight the importance of keeping military aviation vocabulary consistent and adaptable to suit the field's changing demands.

Key words: military aviation, systematic usage, principle, aviation expert, term, terminology, standardized vocabulary.

I. Introduction

Uzbek aviation terminology is part of the language's broader technical vocabulary. Solving a variety of translation and adaptation challenges, largely originating in English, will result in the active integration of national terminology into the scientific community. One of the most important difficulties in the regional and global growth of Uzbek aviation terminology is the quality and appropriate translation of domestic phrases into the global aviation language known as *airspeak*, which is part of the global language - lingua franca (ELF). Linguistic science aims to systematize and generalize phenomena, as well as formalize the laws that govern their origin and function. Terminology in professional broadcasting is unique in that it borrows many special words from other languages to reflect scientific and technological advancements and global collaboration. Terminological systems have the most often updated and modified vocabulary. Terminological vocabulary replenishment involves using foreign terms and their components to define new ideas. Traditional terminology guarantee the term's uniqueness and satisfy the criteria of precision and conciseness.

The vast systems of machinery and production technology that make up the contemporary aviation sector are always evolving. The system of unique terms for a broad variety of scientific fields (aerostatics, aerodynamics, mechanics, engineering, etc.) that are intimately associated with the quick advancement of science and technology is known as Uzbek aviation terminology. Uzbek aviation vocabulary is a regional variation of global aviation terminology.

II. Research methodology

Various research methods have been employed to tackle certain goals, including descriptive, comparative, historical, structural, and statistical analysis.

Linguistic study has mostly focused on terminology and vocabulary in modern linguistics. G. Vinokur, O. Wuster, A. Gerd, B. Golovin, V. Danilenko, T. Kandelaki, G. Rondo, and others addressed broad theoretical issues in terminology. The challenge of translating terminology from English to Uzbek was and continues to be one of the most pressing issues in current translation studies. Scientists M.B.Abdiev, G.M.Ismailov, R.Doniyorov, D.S.Saidqodirova, Z.A. Djurabayeva and others did research on term transfer during translation. Modern linguistics study focuses on understanding the characteristics and trends of various scientific words. Scientific progress involves organizing information into a dynamic system that evolves over time. While further study may alter or destroy this framework, establishing logical relationships between particular facts and phenomena is crucial for generating a scientific perspective on the world. Scientific and technical terminology is constantly evolving and interconnected. The study of terminology creation, structure, and semantics is crucial in modern linguistics [2].

According to O. Kovtun, aviation language has a lexical, terminological, and lexicographic base, indicating its potential for widespread use as a professional speech tool for aviation professionals [6]. According to V. Yahupov, linguistic competence encompasses knowledge of a foreign language's phonetic, lexical, grammatical, and orthographic systems, as well as the ability to master language tools and understand individual language units, their meanings, forms, and structures. It also includes language knowledge and possession [3].

Normalized and harmonized language to specific standards is a crucial component of preserving air safety. It is common knowledge that words reach their full potential when they are part of terminological systems. The phrase requires more than just systematization. There are a variety of criteria for researchers. The following are frequently cited as some of the primary requirements: high informativeness, stylistic neutrality, correctness of semantics, inclination to unambiguously define terms within their terminological field, optimal term length, and systematicity. The words should first be assessed according to their tight system affiliation, linguistic and logical validity, and their position within the system of a certain scientific or industrial activity. As a result, systematicity is seen as both a fundamental aspect of terminology and one of the most crucial prerequisites for a terminological system to exist. This is the term's primary prerequisite. Although absolute systematics is typically unachievable, terminologists' primary goal nowadays is to raise the standard of terminology systematics at both the internal and intersectoral levels.

There are many different kinds of cultural interactions in aviation. Dispatchers, engineers involved in aircraft maintenance, ground staff, and pilots who operate international flights with crews made up of individuals from diverse cultural backgrounds should all be cognizant of cultural differences and exercise extra caution in this area. The aviation sector is the clearest illustration of how nationalities, ethnic groupings, cultures, and nations are changing. In particular, they are compelled to communicate with representatives of different nations and religions on a regular basis [7].

Aviation discourse is the speech of aviation experts with the aim of verbally exchanging professional information via English-language radiotelephony during flight [8]. As a result, it is crucial to translate some terms correctly.

III. Results and Discussions

The absolutization of the criteria for the “ideal” word has been only partially refuted by recent linguistic investigations. Ultimately, each of these lexemes is a component of the home language, where dynamic evolutionary laws are in effect, rather than existing independently inside the branch terminological systems. Similar to this viewpoint, Y. Zhytin claims that the term’s primary role is to support professional communication (science, production, and management); nevertheless, when it enters a non-special setting, it loses its distinctive qualities and ... alters its function [3]. We take into consideration requirements to the term only desired tendencies that are not fully realized in scientific and technical terminology in order to support such assumptions.

Borrowed lexemes, generally derived from Greek and Latin roots, can better suit term requirements, but their overuse in the domestic language can lead to leveling and “blurring” of the autochthonous term system.

This problem hinders the evolution of Uzbek scientific and technical terminology. To address this issue, it may be necessary to maintain a balance of domestic and borrowed terms. However, there are strict rules for terminology development nowadays. P. Selihei suggests using purist ways to maintain the character of a literary language in the face of globalization and British-American pressure [9]. Analogies made without participation are one type of figurative scientific style. Scientists assigned names to reality’s objects and phenomena, rather than comparing them to other objects. Such names are defined by their conventionality, lack of motivation, and occurrence [10]. Uzbek aviation terminology has many borrowed lexemes, but also includes many native lexemes over time. While some concepts may be synonymous, it is typically not recommended for terminology. Synonymy in terminology differs from synonymy in common vocabulary. These include lack of expressiveness, stylistic differentiation within the scientific language, and differentiation by areas of application.

L. M. Vasyliiev suggests using the binary criterion to distinguish between synonyms that are completely identical in meaning (omosemants) and those that are extremely similar in meaning (parasemants). Synonyms are viewed as linguistic units with similar meaning but varying significance, such as stylistic, customary (syntagmatic), temporal, genetic, and so on [11]. In aviation vocabulary, the synonymous pair “*aeroplane*” and “*airplane*” demonstrate temporal relevance. In this scenario, we can narrow the meaning of the first lexeme by focusing on the 1940s. The term “heavier-than-air” used to describe to all existing aircraft. However, as the industry evolved and more advanced aircraft emerged, the term became obsolete.

To find a suitable name, it is necessary to create a domestic lexeme that is equal to borrowing. The borrowed phrase has a significant impact on the language, influencing its lexical, semantic, and word-formation levels. Contacts lead to the formation of unambiguous words through morphological or semantic tracing, resulting in synonymous pairs with one member being specific and the other borrowed. Doublets exist until one term becomes passive and the other remains active in the Uzbek lexicon. The phrases “*bortmuhandis*” (flight engineer) and “*bortmexanik*” (onboard mechanic) share the semantic “*technician*”, but the second term has a restricted meaning and has gradually become part of the passive language.

The study of abbreviations in the aviation sector requires specific consideration. The abbreviation is mostly used for accuracy, speech, and graphics savings. Terminological abbreviations are sometimes employed to condense multicomponent concepts into new words without affecting their meaning, such as aircraft engine - aircraft engine. Uzbekistan's usage of acronyms stems from non-contractual causes such as increased international contacts in aircraft building, air traffic management, and collaboration with international organizations.

Abbreviations can be confusing in terms of structure, semantics, phonetics, style, and graphics. They have secondary (repeated) nomination qualities and are utilized for language economy and convenience throughout many uses. Aviation terminology sometimes includes both abbreviated and complete words, particularly in professional settings.

The issue arises from unrestrained borrowing of new terminology in the context of global linguistics. It can be challenging to develop a "terminological compromise" that allows for accurate translation and adaptation to Uzbek language norms. Maintaining a balance of own and borrowed terms is crucial for effective communication. Oversaturation of domestic language can hinder understanding of new borrowings and make professional communication difficult. Borrowing can be uncontrollable, spontaneous, and challenging to discern if a lexical item is necessary or can be generated from own resources. Linguists assess a neonym's functional potential by considering its paradigmatic, epidigmatic (derivational), and syntagmatic relationships in the language system, as well as its communicative activity. Efforts to standardize these terminologies are now ongoing. In this regard, there is "Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan" on measures for the further enhancement of the activities of the Terminology Commission under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

IV. Conclusion and Recommendations

Taking into consideration, we can say that it emphasizes the importance of content richness, professional significance, scientific informativeness, innovation, semantic completeness, issues, and accessibility to experts in certain subjects. The principle of content saturation considers the freshness, cognitive value, and lexical and grammatical content of professional-oriented material. The concept of intertextuality, which refers to how a text's meaning is constructed, is significant.

To summarize, the availability of essential conditions for a word as a unit of the terminological system does not guarantee its functionality. As previously stated, such standards are not ultimatums, but rather a wish expressed in a variety of industrial terms. We believe that adhering to these guidelines will improve uniformity and eliminate flaws such as unclear motive, excessive synonymy, and lack of precision. Efforts to improve aviation's professional language will facilitate communication and integrate national terminology into global practice.

Reference:

1. "Regulations on the Organization of Flight Operations in the Civil Aviation of the Republic of Uzbekistan" № 1773-1, 31.07.2014.
2. Burlakova I, Sibruk A 2018 Safety in Aviation and Space Technologies 10-12 3.1.10
3. Berezin V P, Vasilkov G S, Gartsev V P 1966 Voenno-aviatsionnyiy slovar (M.: Voenizdat) p 472
4. Ergashova R. The evolution of aviation terminology: a historical analysis. Foreign Languages in Uzbekistan Scientific-methodological Electronic Journal, 2023, No.5 (52) – P. 23-38.
5. Ergashova R. Types of word formation in military aviation (English, Russian, Uzbek languages). Mental Enlightenment Scientific-Methodological Journal August, 2023. – P. 37-42.
6. Kovtun O. (2013). Theoretical and Methodological Principles of Forming Professional Speech in Future Specialists of the Aviation Industry (Odessa), p. 531.
7. Plachynda T., Ursol O. (2018). Scientific Bulletin of the Aviation Academy. Series: Pedagogical Sciences, 3, 139.



8. Kyrychenko A. (2013). Bulletin of Lviv University. Series: Foreign Languages. Journal 21, 63.
9. Selihei P. (2008). Purism in Terminology: The Ukrainian Experience Against the European Background. Linguistics, 1, 60.
10. Sibruk A., Dobrovol'ska L. (2019). Current Issues of Humanitarian Sciences: Interuniversity Collection of Scientific Works of Young Scholars from Drohobych Teacher of the Language University of Ivan Franko, 23(3), 33.
11. Turovska L. (2010). Bulletin of the National University "Lviv Polytechnic". Problems of Ukrainian Terminology. Lviv Polytechnic Publishing, 676, 83.