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## INTERNATIONAL, ACQUISITION MILITARY TERMS AND THEIR TRANSFORMATION

*This article analyzes international military terminology and its transformation in the context of globalization, the formation of new international alliances, and peacekeeping operations. It establishes that military terminology is a specialized language used to describe the activities of armed forces, weapons systems, and military operations. Unlike ordinary jargon, military terminology is found to possess a high degree of technical complexity and is often used to conceal true intentions and meanings through euphemisms or esoteric language, which is due to its goal of being understood only by a limited circle of specialists. Notably, military terminology, despite its connections to political and legal terminology, is characterized by its specificity and a tendency toward self-censorship when discussing military operations. Particular attention is paid to the expansion of military vocabulary through new neologisms arising in response to technological progress and new types of military operations. It is demonstrated that the use of such language serves to express innovations in weapons systems and military strategies, confirming the dynamism and variability of military terminology. The article also emphasizes the need to classify military terminology, which requires the involvement of military structure specialists, linguists, terminologists, and information processing experts. This will allow for the creation of an effective system for collecting and systematizing terms, as well as their translation and precise definition. As a result, the article examines not only the existing system of military terminology but also possible methods for improving it, given the rapid development of military technology and international interactions. Scientific research in the field of military terminology, limited to dictionaries and scholarly works, plays an important role in ensuring the accuracy and comprehensibility of military expressions.*

**Keywords:** military term, terminology, international, borrowings, military documents.

**Introduction.** The rapid development of new technologies and scientific inventions in all areas of human activity leads to the emergence of new terms, and the importance of terminology as a separate lexical subsystem increases. Development trends in the field of terminology can also be found in the military terminology layer.

The invention of new military equipment, wars, military exercises, the formation of international alliances and organizations also play an important role in the creation of new terms in military terminology. In modern times, these events make the translation of military terms into other languages extremely necessary. While the field of terminology describes the vocabulary specific to many fields of science, military terminology deals with the description of military language. Military terminology refers to the terms and language of military organizations and personnel, which are discrete categories. International alliances and organizations, including

peacekeeping operations, have added complexity to this field. Similar to legal terminology and related to political terminology, military terminology is also known for its tendency to use technical language and self-censorship in discussing military matters. Unlike jargon, which sounds more friendly, military terminology is primarily reserved for the officer class and is associated with military activities at a generalized level.

Unlike in the legal field, the use of military terms by service members at significantly different levels in the chain of command serves to obscure the true meaning or intent of the discussion in transparent relativistic euphemisms or esoteric jargon.

In connection with this fact, the specialized language used by the military is often called “military jargon,” and according to some researchers, military terminology can be described as a professional jargon, loaded with non-specific and artificial terms, constantly expanding with neologisms for new



words – weapons systems and types of military operations, reflecting new inventions and concepts.

**Task statement.** The aim of the study is to analyze the transformation of military terminology in the context of international change and propose possible approaches to its classification and systematization, taking into account the specifics and dynamics of military operations. The study also aims to engage experts from various fields, including military specialists, linguists, terminologists, and information specialists, to create effective mechanisms for collecting, systematizing, and classifying military terminology.

**Analysis of recent research and publications.** Terminology needs subject classification. This need can be met if such classification is based on theories of knowledge structure and knowledge formation, as well as communication theory.

Many studies have been conducted on this topic worldwide. In Azerbaijan, there are few studies in this area. In this paper, we rely primarily on foreign sources. The following works can be cited I. Gasimov, G. Bayramov, Footitt H., Michael K. and etc.

Therefore, many specialists must be involved: first, military specialists with in-depth knowledge of military structure and hierarchy, military weapons systems and armaments, military activities and operations; second, linguists-terminologists for the collection and systematization of terms; and finally, information specialists for the processing of the collected data. Scientific studies of military terminology are limited to dictionaries (English or Azerbaijani) containing military terms and abbreviations. Such dictionaries are very useful for determining, translating, and learning the exact meaning of a given term. The lexical system of the English language combines lexical units related to various fields of science.

**Outline of the main material of the study.** Military terminology occupies an important place in the lexical composition of the language, as the military concepts and conceptual names that constitute the majority have been formed since the time of the language's creation. As we know, terminology constitutes a large part of the lexical composition of any language. Thus, the military terminology layer is a part that is intensively adapting to the modern era and embodies more information.

Military terminology forms the basis of the terminological system of the English and Azerbaijani languages. Military terminology, terminology in general and the definition of its areas, the identification of basic qualities, etc., and other issues remain relevant.

The development of various scientific fields and the emergence of new directions necessitate careful study and study of terminological systems. The emergence of new terms and their addition to the lexical system against the background of the development of interstate relations manifests itself as a resonance. In the field of linguistics and translation, most of the military terms used in the process of military communication have been studied based on materials from English and Azerbaijani languages. As in most languages of the world, borrowed words play a special role in the enrichment of the vocabulary of English and Azerbaijani. There is practically no pure language in the world consisting of its own words. In the military terminology layer, which is subject to the influence of other languages, it is impossible to get away from borrowed words. International military terms form a special part in the English language.

A word that one or another language takes from another language is called a loanword. Not only words, but also figurative expressions and expressions can be taken from other languages. The inclusion of new words and expressions in the composition of both languages has led to the expansion of the vocabulary. Loanwords have not hindered the originality of the language, but on the contrary, have led to its development and enrichment. Borrowed words play an important role in the development of the English and Azerbaijani languages. In the era of globalization, in line with the development of science, technology and industry, new terms related to various fields – economics, informatics, education and technology – are emerging in both languages. The further development of interstate relations creates the basis for the emergence of new terms and their use in other languages. Nations and peoples have been in mutual contact with each other throughout history, and this contact in economic, cultural, religious, political and other fields has been carried out with the help of language, which is a means of communication. One of the speakers of two different languages who were in contact took the name of an object or concept unknown to him from the other language [2].

For example, the introduction of a word specific to another language arose from certain needs. The formation of each language depends on the history of development of the people who bear it, the place of settlement, and the influence of other languages with which it is in contact. When the language itself does not have the appropriate units to express newly emerging concepts and notions, it is primarily addressed to the language.

At certain stages of the development of society, socio-political and cultural relations between differ-

ent peoples became the main stimulus for the formation and enrichment of languages, and a people was forced to adopt certain concepts and notions from related or unrelated peoples [3].

The emergence of international terms is associated with the areal factor and the existence of various types of connections and relations between peoples. At the modern stages of development, each language is surrounded by borrowed and international terms. In all languages, international lexical-terminological units constitute a significant part of the general lexical composition of the language and are based on historical necessity.

The transfer of words and terms from one language to another may be possible with the increase and strengthening of scientific, technical, and cultural ties between peoples. In this case, along with other areas, the possibility of terminological units related to war and other military processes being transferred to other languages is high. Borrowed words do not constitute the same quantity in all languages, and their abundance neither denies the independence of the language nor reduces its influence [5].

The dates of the introduction of loanwords into the lexicon of English and Azerbaijani languages have been linked to different periods. As society develops, contacts with other nations expand, communication arises between people speaking different languages, and as a result, the interaction of languages creates conditions for the emergence of loanwords in different languages. In the book "The Art of Translation" by Kilinchkhan Bayramov about international words, it is noted that the term "international words or the false friends of translators" was first used by French scholars M. Koesler and J. Derokin in 1928 in the form of *faux amis du traducteur*, and this expression later spread to other languages through borrowing. The increase in cultural, economic, political, trade, etc. relations between peoples has led to the accumulation of a large number of international words in languages [1, p. 82].

International words are graphically and in some cases semantically similar in several languages and are included in the group of loanwords. For example, aviation – авиация – aviasiya, artillery – артиллерия – artilleriya, battalion – батальон – batalyon, bomb – бомба – bomba, polk – полк – polk, sniper – снайпер – снайпер, lieutenant – лейтенант – leytenant, binoculars – бинокль – binokl etc. Many words are similar in English and Azerbaijani languages in terms of graphics and semantics [4, p.123]. When translating international terms, translators often do not pay attention to the rules of word usage,

translating words literally based on their similarity in form, thus violating the rules of the target language. Words that are similar in form in two languages often do not correspond in terms of meaning and content. International words form a special fund in the composition of different languages and create conditions for mutual enrichment and rapprochement of languages with different systems. It is possible to come across international terms that denote concepts related to various fields in English and Azerbaijani. Military terms are no exception. Because of the international nature of military art, the majority of international military terms are distinguished by their objective nature. The main reason for this is the instinct of self-defense, the conquest of new territories, the struggle against enemies and war, which has existed since ancient times [7]. Without military terms, the realization of military terminological concepts and understandings in the language would not be possible. The international nature of military construction and industry requires that a certain part of the lexical fund in this field also have an international character. Globalization necessitates the mutual transformation of languages. International military terms form a special part in the military-lexical system of modern English. The formation of international terms in these or other languages manifests itself as a result of the expansion of the sphere of influence of scientific and technical achievements achieved in different countries.

Military terminological units have played a special role in the mutual enrichment of languages. This process has been ongoing since the formation of class society to the present stage of development of society. According to some linguists, international terms should be in the vocabulary of at least three or more languages with different systems and should have the same semantic meaning in all languages in which they are used, and should express concepts and notions related to military, sports, politics, etc. fields. If we compare modern English with old English, we see that borrowed and international words have come into the modern era. I. Gasimov notes: "A military term is a word or a combination of words used to indicate concepts and understandings related to various branches of military art or military equipment" [2, p. 3].

Kilinchkhan Bayramov notes that if the translator is not completely sure of the appropriateness and correctness of the equivalent he has chosen, it is better to transliterate (transcribe) the institutional term. It is better to internationalize institutional terms of a local nature [1, p. 81]. In addition to military institutional

terms, words related to facilities, ranks, combat teams, and other operations may be given in the form of acronyms. Examples include the following: Anti-Tank Guided Weapon (ATGW) – tank əleyhinə idarə olunan silah, Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) – anti-ballistik raket, Air Force (AB) – Hərbi Hava Qüvvələri, Colonel (COL) – polkovnik, Captain (CPT) kapitan, Joint Operations Center (JOC) – Birləşmiş Əməliyyatlar Mərkəzi, Machine Gun (MG) – pulemyot, Military Personnel Operation Plan (MILPERS) – hərbi heyətin əməliyyat planı, Peace Operations (PO) – sülhün qorunması üzrə əməliyyatlar, Prisoner of War (POW) – hərbi əsir, Time of Flight (TOF) – uçuş vaxtı, Active Air Defence System (AAD) – aktiv havadan müdafiə sistemi, Low Frequency (LF) – aşağı tezlik, Radiation Absorbed Dose (RAD) – qəbul edilən radiasiya miqdarı, Antiradiation Missile (ARM) – radiasiya əleyhinə raket, Search and Rescue (SAR) – axtarış və xilasetmə, Military Police (MP) – hərbi polis, Military Intelligence (MI) – hərbi kəşfiyyat, Military Aid Programme (MAP) – hərbi yardım proqramı, Zone of Fire (ZF) – atəş zonası, Air Warning (AW) – hava xəbərdarlığı, Air Operations Coordination Centre (AOCC) – Hava Əməliyyatları üzrə Koordinasiya Mərkəzi etc [6, s. 143].

As states become increasingly interdependent for their mutual security, international relations become a fundamental requirement for armed forces engaged in the defense of populations around the world. The military is one of the major spheres of human activity that is increasingly expanding in society.

Political and military institutions use various types of weapons and techniques to mobilize support for war or to undermine the enemy. Military discourse is understood as an act of verbal or written communication related to military acts, ranks, war, organization, etc., used in formal or informal military contexts. The lexicon of military and political speech is differentiated based on the purpose and nature of military operations. Military terms of English origin and other borrowed terms participate in the formation of morphologically formed military terms and, as well as enriching the lexical layer of the language as a whole, they also prove to be an important factor in the quantitative increase of military terminology, which is one of its branches. The creation of military terms by the morphological method is based on the principles of word formation in modern English. Military terminology is a system of lexical means used in a special sphere of communication and covering the concepts of military science. It should be noted that World War I had a strong influence on the formation of military terms in the lexical layer of most languages of the world.

One of the main factors influencing the consolidation and widespread use of military terms borrowed from other languages in English and Azerbaijani is the naming process. Therefore, it was necessary to give names to existing types of weapons or improved weapons. In this case, either an expression existing in the vocabulary of the party that invented the weapon was taken, or the possibilities of the language itself were used. For example: *aclis* (Latin) – heavy missile weapon, *javelin* (English) – javelin, *artillery* (French) – artillery, etc. Military terms existing in English and Azerbaijani languages related to the creation and improvement of new types of weapons can be grouped as follows: Names of various types of weapons and their details; Names of military formations and types of troops; Names denoting military rank and position. The name of a weapon included in the first group exists in the language, but another language is used to name a new type of weapon. The word *battalion*, which came into English from French, has been improved and replaced with the word *unit*, denoting the type of army. The following terms can be cited for the second group: *brigade* (French) – brigade, *regiment* (French) – regiment, etc. Most of the terms included in the third group have come into English because these words do not have equivalents in the target language. These terms are mostly military ranks and positions that existed in the army systems of Western and Eastern countries. For example: *admiral* (Latin) – admiral, *lieutenant* (French) – lieutenant, *colonel* (French) – colonel, etc. The discovery of new weapons in America and their naming enriched the military terminology of the English language. For example: *bazooka* (grenade launcher), *minesweeper* (minesweeper), etc.

The syntactic features of military discourse should also be familiar. Sometimes military terms consisting of one component in Azerbaijani are expressed with two-component word combinations when translated into the target language – English. For example: After the war began in the West, intelligence officers informed the military that an air attack would be launched by the enemy.

After the war in the west broke out, intelligence officers told military men that an air strike would be carried out by the enemy. The words given in the target language were expressed in the target language as two-component word combinations. The word “*generallar*” in the plural form in Azerbaijani is translated into English as a two-component word combination – *staff officers*, and the word “*poligon*” is translated into English as *testing ground*. In general,

translation can be carried out at the following levels: words, expressions, sentences, phraseological units. Each level has its own complexities that translators have to solve. To successfully cope with them, they must know the general principles of translation and be bilingual, as well as take into account linguistic and extralinguistic factors that can affect the text and stylistic features.

Just as the United States and Great Britain have their own distinct armies, the names of ranks and positions in the army are also different. This has led to the enrichment of the military terminology of the English language. Let us compare the names of ranks based on the following examples: Air marshal (Great Britain) – hava marşalı, Lieutenant general (USA) – general-leytenant, Midshipman (Great Britain) – gizir, Ensign (USA) – gizir, Pilot officer (Great Britain) – pilot zabit, Second lieutenant (USA) – polkovnik leytenant etc. It should be noted that the nomenclature symbols of weapons are used in military documentation. During translation, along with the names of military equipment in the source language, their nomenclature symbols are also indicated in the target language. For example: assault rifle “AR-15” (hücum tüfəngi), sniper rifle “Yalguzag” (snayper tüfəngi), light armored car “Otocar Cobra” (yüngül zirehli maşın), surface-to-surface missile “LORA” (yerüstü raket) etc. Military terms in the English language, like other sections of the lexicon, develop with their own internal regularities and are processed with a number of figures of speech and words. For example, army (ordu) – armed forces (silahlı

qüvvələr), infantry (piyada) – motorized infantry troops (motoatıcı piyada qoşunları) etc. International words and national language units do not negate each other, on the contrary, one complements the other, causing further enrichment of the language based on the laws of internal development. In general, the role of international military terms in the formation and enrichment of military terminology, as in all lexical-semantic areas of the language, is undeniable.

**Conclusions.** Military terminology is a highly specialized language that is actively evolving in response to new military technologies, operations, and international alliances. Its key purpose is to ensure precision and clarity in the communication of information within military structures, making it an indispensable tool for officer ranks. Military terminology is often used to obscure true intent and purpose, reflecting a tendency to employ euphemisms and technical terms that are understood only by a limited circle of specialists. This aspect places military terminology in a unique position, distinguishing it from more commonly understood languages, such as legal or political ones. The expansion of military vocabulary through neologisms is associated with the constant development of technologies, types of weapons, and new concepts of military operations.

Summarizing the above, we can conclude that, as in all lexical-semantic areas of the language, in the formation and enrichment of military terminology, along with the internal capabilities of the English language, international military terms also play a special role.

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#### Маммаджафарова М. І. МІЖНАРОДНІ, ВІЙСЬКОВІ ТЕРМІНИ, ЩО СТОСУЮТЬСЯ ПРИДБАННЯ, ТА ЇХ ТРАНСФОРМАЦІЯ

*У цій статті аналізується міжнародна військова термінологія та її трансформація у контексті глобалізації, формування нових міжнародних альянсів та миротворчих операцій. Встановлено, що військова термінологія – це спеціалізована мова, яка використовується для опису діяльності збройних сил, систем озброєння та військових операцій. Визначено, що на відміну від звичайного жаргону, військова термінологія має високий ступінь технічної складності і часто використовується для приховування*

*справжніх намірів і значень у вигляді евфемізмів або езотеричної мови, що обумовлено її метою бути зрозумілою лише обмеженому колу фахівців. Примітно, що військова термінологія, незважаючи на її зв'язок із політичною та юридичною термінологією, характеризується своєю специфікою та тенденцією до самоцензури під час обговорення військових операцій. р align=»justify»> Особлива увага приділяється розширенню військового словника за рахунок нових неологізмів, що виникають у відповідь на технологічний прогрес і нові типи військових операцій. Доведено, що використання такої мови служить для вираження інновацій у системах озброєння та військових стратегіях, підтверджуючи динамізм та мінливість військової термінології. У статті також наголошується на необхідності класифікації військової термінології, що вимагає залучення фахівців з військової структури, лінгвістів, термінологів та експертів з обробки інформації. Це дозволить створити ефективну систему збору та систематизації термінів, а також їх перекладу та точного визначення. У результаті розглядається не лише існуюча система військової термінології, а й можливі методи її вдосконалення з урахуванням стрімкого розвитку військової техніки та міжнародних взаємодій. Наукові дослідження у галузі військової термінології, що обмежуються словниками та науковими працями, відіграють важливу роль у забезпеченні точності та зрозумілості військових виразів.*

**Ключові слова:** *військовий термін, термінологія, міжнародний, запозичення, військові документи.*

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