Military Vocabulary as a Special Element of a Language Lexical System

Durdu Biderkesen [1],Juliya Viktorovna Ageeva[2],Sevinc Ucgul[3]
[1]Kazan Federal University, Tel. +79600494326; Email: durdubiderkesen@gmail.com
[2]Kazan Federal University
[3]Erciyes University

Abstract- The article is devoted to one of the most relevant problems of the modern world military affairs, in particular the vocabulary used in the military art, which nowadays is considered not only as a highly specialized vocabulary, but also firmly established into everyday life due to the scientific and technical progress, advanced technologies in the field of weapons, as well as frequent military conflicts. In connection with the definition of the concept "military terminological system", the issue of defining the key concept "terminological system" is discussed, one of the main conditions for the existence of which is the systematic nature of the elements. The author also considers the conditions that ensure the consistency of terminology, the conditions for the formation of terminological systems, as well as its main features.The article analyses the existing definitions of the concept "military vocabulary", concludes that it is precisely the terminological units that form the basis of military vocabulary, and various classifications of military vocabulary based on identifying certain significant aspects of the military branch are considered. In addition, the article highlights such concepts as "military terminology", "military terms system", "military term" and "military terms sphere". Besides to the definitions of the concepts under consideration, the author focuses on the characteristics of these terms, as well as on their distinctive features. The article concludes that military vocabulary can be considered political markers of the present time.
Keywords: military vocabulary, military terminology, military terms system, military term, military terms sphere.

1. Introduction

‘‘Concepts carry an important cultural information and find their actual expression in the form of signs in various areas of life, including language. The concept of ‘‘war’’ is present in many linguistic cultures, representing a basic concept of culture and social-political life, since war as a continuation of politics by other (violent) means’’ [1, p. 647]. The "going" out of military terms and designations beyond the sphere of their initial application and their penetration into the daily speech of ordinary citizens speaks not only about the exacerbation of the situation in the world political arena, overt and covert conflicts between states and the readiness of the world society for sudden hostilities, but also about formation of the vocabulary layer, which not only includes the already existing words, but is rapidly replenished with new units due to social and political factors and scientific and technical progress. In many respects, such a spreading of lexical units of military affairs was influenced by the mass media, which widely covered the events taking place in the world in this regard, there is a need for a multidimensional study of military terminological units due to their ambiguity, i.e. their affiliation simultaneously to the national layer of the vocabulary of the language, and to the vocabulary of limited professional use, which determines the relevance of this study.

2. METHODS

The following general scientific methods will be used as research methods: inductive and deductive methods, methods of analysis and synthesis, among the actual linguistic methods used in the work, we can distinguish the method of definitional analysis (analysis of definitions of ‘‘term’’, ‘‘military vocabulary’’, etc.) as well as a descriptive method, which involves the generalization and classification of the analyzed material.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Terms are a complex and multidimensional phenomenon. Many researchers of this phenomenon tried to reach a consensus in the matter of the definition of the "term", but it was not possible to formulate a general definition.
Let us dwell on the concept of ‘‘term’’ and give the most common of its definitions.
Many researchers devoted their works to the study of term, for example, A. N. Baranov, V. V. Vinogradov, G. O. Vinokur, M. M. Glushko, B. N. Golovin, V. A. Zvyagintsev, and L. A. Kapanadze, V. I. Leychik, A. A. Reformatsky, A. V. Superanskaya and many others. According to D. N. Ushakov the term is "the concept expressed by the word; a word that is the name of a strictly defined concept; a special word and expression adopted to designate something in a particular sphere or profession" [2, p. 810]. M. M. Glushko considers the

*Corresponding Author: David A. Petrosov
Article History: Received: June 17, 2019, Accepted: July 24, 2019

term “a word or phrase, which, due to its strict and precise definition, has clear semantic boundaries and therefore is unambiguous within a certain classification system” [3, p. 33]. S. V. Grinev understands the term as “a nominative special lexical unit (word or phrase) of a special language, which is used for the exact denomination of special concepts” [4, p. 22]. If we refer to the well-known vocabulary definition, it can be stated that the term (from the Latin terminus – the border, the limit) as a word or word combination which denotes the concept of a special knowledge area or activity included into a general lexical system of the language through a certain terminological system (terminology)» [5, p. 521].

In connection with the foregoing, it can be concluded that the term is a word (or phrase), which is entrusted with the task of extremely precise, logical and, if possible, unequivocal definition of objects, concepts, phenomena that reflect the surrounding reality. It should also be noted that the terms cannot exist by themselves. Their essence and functions are revealed in terms of a specific context, theory, within a particular area of knowledge. The rapid development of science and technology led to the emergence of a large number of words and set phrases, which give exact names and designations for special concepts and phenomena, i.e. terms. Due to their quantity and significance, the terms are firmly included in the lexical composition of each language, forming a separate layer, which includes: general scientific terms (generally belong to the field of science, for example: *mass, power*, etc.) and special terms (functioning in certain scientific areas, for example: *engine, reactor*, etc.).

The definition of ‘‘term’’ is included in a broader concept – ‘‘special vocabulary.’’ Special vocabulary is considered as “1. The combination of words and phrases denoting the concept of a special field of knowledge or activity: 1) terms; 2) professionalisms (professional jargon). 2. The same as terminology” [6, p. 359]. Many well-known linguists, such as V.V. Vinogradov, G.O. Vinokur, A.S. Gerd, V.P. Danilenko, V.A. Zvyagintsev, O.N. Lapshina, V. M. Leychik, E. S. Nikitina and others researched special vocabulary. Military vocabulary also attracted the attention of linguists: the following contemporary researchers have devoted their works to it: A. K. Abdulmanova, A. S. Budilovich, S. D. Ledyaeva, V. I. Maksimov, R. I. Sidorenko, F. P. Sorokoletov, I. S. Khaustova and many others. The features of the functioning of modern military vocabulary and terminology are presented in the works of Y. A. Belchikov, E. V. Brysina and others.

Our research focuses on a special vocabulary that functions in the military sphere of Russian society. Military vocabulary is “a system of lexical means reflecting various military concepts and used in general and special communication” [7, p.4]. It should be noted that the concept of ‘‘military vocabulary’’ also includes such concepts as ‘‘military terminology’’, ‘‘military terminology system’’. ‘‘Military vocabulary as any other specific language for specific purposes, it shall be regarded as the language developed on the basis of a national language system’’ [8, p. 138].

V. N. Shevchuk interprets military terminology as follows: “This is a regulated set of military language terms that reflect the conceptual apparatus of military science and are associated with the forms and methods of warfare, issues of the strategic use of the armed forces, as well as the operational-tactical use of unions, formations, units and subunits, with their organization, armament and technical equipment” [9, p. 97].

The Military Encyclopedia proposes the following interpretation of the researched concept: “Military terminology is a formalized system of established military terms (words, phrases, etc.), each of them has a strictly defined meaning with clearly defined framework of application and scientific justification” [10, p. 62-63].

As for the concept of ‘‘military terminology system’’, there are some difficulties with its interpretation, the main of which can be called the definition of the concept of ‘‘terms system’’ itself (or the terminological system). It should be noted that as early as the 1980s, the issue of the consistency and structure of terminology repeatedly became the subject of lively debates and discussions, but so far this issue has not found its final solution. However, the term “system” is commonly considered as the “regulated state of terms” [11, p. 6].

So, consistency can be called one of the most important conditions for the existence of terms that are only constituent elements of a term system, and the term system, in turn, should be a certain organized set of terms that adequately express the system of concepts of theories.

D.S. Lotte singled out conditions ensuring consistency of terminology:

- the system of terms should be based on the classification of concepts;
- features and notions of the term should be considered on the basis of classification systems;
- lexical units should reflect the commonality of the concept under consideration with other terms and at the same time, its specificity [12].

V. M. Leychik, like D. S. Lotte researched terms and systems formed with their help. The scientist considered terms system as the language model, i.e. set of concepts as a logical model of the field of knowledge. So, V. M. Leychik identified four conditions for the formation of a terminological system:

- a clear field of knowledge;
- conceptual system related to this field of knowledge;
- the presence of a certain theory that describes the field, which includes this system of concepts;
- the presence of an established language for special purposes, the nominations of which are able to denote the concepts of this field and system [13].

The terminological system is designed to ensure the systemic nature of the existence and functioning of terminology, within the framework of which the interdependence of some terms with others will be implemented. In the terminological system, each term has its place, as well as its meaning, which differs from the meanings of other elements of this system.

According to V.P. Korovushkin the military terminological system is "the whole set of military terms available in the lexical system of the literary language as the main autonomous form of existence of the national language" [14, p. 133].

Thus, analyzing the foregoing definitions, we can conclude that military terminology, implemented through lexical units, naming concepts and phenomena of the military sphere, in its complex is a dynamically developing system - a terms system that is different in its system of knowledge about warfare. In turn**,** military terminology and military terms system - are the elements of a broader concept - military vocabulary, since words related to the military sphere not always can correspond to the definition of "term" (for example, evaluative, diminutive, compound, stylistically marked etc.), however, they refer to military vocabulary. Nevertheless, it is the terminological units, i.e. terms that form the basis of military vocabulary [24-27].

Due to the fact that the sphere of military activity is very extensive and is divided into various independent fields of knowledge, there are many terms of tactical, organizational, military-technical terms related to different types of troops and armed forces, etc. Each of these fields has its own terminology.

In this regard Y. N. Sdobnova offers the following classification of military terminology, which she subdivides into branch groups and calls them "terms spheres": "the terminological sphere of the types of troops and armed forces; terms sphere of military equipment; organizational terminology; general tactical sphere; staff terminology; military-political terms sphere; command-line terms sphere; military topographical terminological sphere" [15, p. 199].

In its turn E. D. Isaeva offers to subdivide military terminology on a thematic-branch basis into the following groups: "military commands (for example, *Attention!*; military-technical terms (for example, *radar rangefinder*; operational-tactical terms (for example, *location of troops*); military administrative terms (for example, *divisional district*); military topographical terms (for example, *reconnaissance*); military engineering terms (for example, *pontoon-crossing facilities*)'' [16, p. 31].

The wider classification of military vocabulary is given by V. P. Korovushkin, who divides the lexical units of the military sphere into: "military argot; military jargon; military colloquialisms; military vulgarisms; elements of related professional and corporate jargon [14, p. 134].

After analysing the foregoing classifications, we can note that all of them (except for the classification of V. P. Korovushkin) are almost identical, since they consider and classify only military terms belonging to the formal aspect of the sphere of military affairs. However, the military field is not limited to the formal definitions of concepts, objects and subjects of military affairs. Military vocabulary includes jargon, military slang: colloquial and common language. This group includes heterogeneous in its functional characteristics lexical units, emotionally coloured elements of military vocabulary, often acting as stylistic synonyms of military terms. Thus, such vocabulary characterizes the sphere of unofficial professional communication, erasing the boundaries between military and general linguistic colloquial vocabulary [19-23].

4. SUMMARY

Within the framework of this study, which examined such concepts as "term", "military vocabulary", "military terminology", "military terms system", and "military terms sphere", as well as their functions, it was determined that, although there are many interpretations of this concept, it is commonly considered a language unit (word or phrase), which is used to denote a particular concept or phenomenon, a feature or characteristic of objects or subjects of reality surrounding us, scientifically recorded and described.

The terms "military vocabulary", "military terminology", "military terms system" and "military terminological sphere" are generally considered a set of terms organized, classified and systematized in one or another way for the most correct use of terminological units and avoiding confusion between concepts.

5. CONCLUSIONS

We can note linguistic scholars' great interest in the study of the vocabulary of the military sphere. This interest can be explained by the fact that not only among the military, but also in the everyday speech of ordinary people, the words of military subjects began to appear more often. The widespread use of words of a military nature is due to the frequent military conflicts in different countries, the development of new military technologies, equipment and military weapons. The involvement of the broad masses of people in hostilities, as well as wide coverage of all these events through the media, made the topic of war with its terms and concepts close and understandable to a non-military person, so military terms can be defined as ''political markers of the present day'' [17, p. 124].

In this regard, the collection and study of military vocabulary is of great interest both in the framework of history and linguistics. The results of this study have a clear practical significance - they will be in demand in the act of studying Russian as a foreign language, as in the modern practice of teaching this language as a

*Corresponding Author: David A. Petrosov
Article History: Received: June 17, 2019, Accepted: July 24, 2019

foreign one is considered the most promising communicative method. The peculiarity of this method is "a tendency towards semantics and realization of communicative competence", which means a combination of linguistic and culturally-oriented linguistic competence, when knowledge of the lexical and grammatical structure of a language is combined with knowledge of the cultural peculiarities of a country, its traditions and customs [18, p. 173].

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The work is performed according to the Russian Government Program of Competitive Growth of Kazan Federal University.

References

[1] Andrianova N. S., Ostroumova O. F., Kuzmina E. K., Vanchikova E. A. «War» Concept Representation In Military Phraseology (Case Study Of Russian And French Languages) // Modern Journal of Language Teaching Methods, Vol. 7, Issue 9, September, pp. 647-651, 2017.
[2] Ushakov D. N. Explanatory dictionary of the Russian language. M.: Alta-Print, – p. 1216, 2005.
[3] Glushko M. M. Functional style of the public language and methods of its research. - M.: - p. 160, 1974.
[4] Grinev S. Introduction to Terminology. - M.: Moscow Lyceum, – p. 309, 1993.
[5] Ageeva J. Functioning of professional vocabulary in new business discourse // Current issues of the Russian language teaching XIII, doc. Ph Dr. Mgr. Simona Korycankova (ed.). - Brno: Masarokova university, - pp. 520-525, 2018.
[6] Zherebilo T. V. Dictionary of linguistic terms. Ed. 5th, rev. and add, - Nazran: Pilgrim LLC, pp. 486, 2010.
[7] Safarov R. T. Military vocabulary of the Tatar language. - Kazan, pp. 196, 2015.
[8] Bezuglova O. A., Kuznetsova, A. A. Tendencies of legal terms in English and Russian monolingual terminological dictionaries // Journal of Language and Literature, ISSN: 2078-0303, Vol. 7, No. 3, August, - pp. 137-140, 2016.
[9] Farhan, A.R." Estimation of insulin-like growth factor system in Iraqi children with hypothyroidism", (2018) International Journal of Pharmaceutical Research, 10 (3), pp. 489-492.
[10] Military Encyclopedia [Text]: in 8 tons. / The defense of the Russian Federation, the Institute of Military History; Ch. ed. Commission: S. B. Ivanov - before. [and etc.]. - Moscow: Military Publishing, - Vol. 8. - 579 p., 2004.
[11] Alekseeva L. M., Vasilenko D. V. Systematic terminology [Electronic resource] // Perm University Herald. Russian and foreign philology. №4 (32), 2015. URL: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/sistemnost-terminologii (access date: 01/30/2019).
[12] Lotte D. S. The Regular Tasks of Scientific and Technical Terminology // News of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Department of Social Sciences. VII series, №4. - p. 883-891, 1931.
[13] Leychik V. M. Terminology: subject, methods, structure. - M., - 256 p, 2007.
[14] Korovushkin V. P. Basics of Contrastive Sociolectology: Monograph: At 2 pm - Cherepovets: GOU VPO ChGU, Part 2. - 284 p, 2005.
[15] Sdobnova Y. N. Some discoursive features of the modern military terminology of the armed forces of France // Bulletin of the Moscow State Linguistic University, № 10 (696), pp. 195-209, 2014.
[16] Isaeva E. D. Features of Japanese military terminology // Bulletin of the Irkutsk State Linguistic University, №. 4, - pp. 29-34, 2009.
[17] Palekha E. S., Bastrikov A. V., Bastrikova E. M. Russian language: political and social cultural markers of the present time // Journal of Language and Literature, ISSN: 2078-0303, Vol. 7, No. 2, May, pp. 324-327, 2016.
[18] Makleeva E. A., Akhmetzyanova L. M., Yan Z. Integration of teaching methods and principles of selection of language material in classes of Russian as a foreign language // AD ALTA. Volume 8, Issue 1, Special Issue III, pp. 172-175, 2018.
[19] Zikai T. An Overview of Economical Corruption in USA and Analysis of its Future. Journal of Humanities Insights. 2018;02(01):43-50.
[20] Ahmadi Kamarposhti M, Geraeli F. Effect of Wind Penetration and Transmission Line Development in order to Reliability and Economic Cost on the Transmission System Connected to The Wind Power Plant. Medbiotech Journal. 2019;03(02):35-40.
[21] Sharif A, Butt H. Online Businesses and Influence of E-Marketing on Customer Satisfaction. Journal of Humanities Insights. 2017;01(02):89-93.
[22] Karimpour, S. N., Rostami Bairagh, L., & Hajjabbari, S. (2016). Investigation of Noise Pollution in Khalkhal Town in winter and Summer Using Analysis of Statistical Data. *UCT Journal of Research in Science, Engineering and Technology, 4*(2), 12-16.

[23] Emrul Kays, H. M., Karim, A. N. M., Varela, M. L. R., Santos, A. S., & Madureira, A. M. (2016). Balancing and scheduling in extended manufacturing environment. *Journal of Information Systems Engineering & Management, 1*(1), 55-63. https://doi.org/10.20897/lectito.201609

[24] Bentley, B., & Bossé, M. J. (2018). College Students' Understanding of Fraction Operations. *International Electronic Journal of Mathematics Education, 13*(3), 233-247. https://doi.org/10.12973/iejme/3881

[25] J., Yakubu H., Aboiyar T., and Zirra P. B.. "An improved RSA image encryption algorithm using 1-D logistic map." *International Journal of Communication and Computer Technologies* 6.1 (2018), 1-6.

[26] Salman GA, Ali MH, Abdullah AN. Implementation Optimal Location and Sizing of UPFC on Iraqi Power System Grid (132 kV) Using Genetic Algorithm. International Journal of Power Electronics and Drive Systems. 2018 Dec 1;9(4):1607.

[27] Thaher RH, Hassan NB. Proposed P-shaped Microstrip Antenna Array for Wireless Communication Applications. Telkomnika. 2018 Dec 1;16(6).

*Corresponding Author: David A. Petrosov
Article History: Received: June 17, 2019, Accepted: July 24, 2019