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HARBIY DISKURSDA BUYRUQ LEKSEMASI FAOLLASHUVINING SOTSIOLOGVISTIK XUSUSIYATLARI

ANNOTATSIYA

Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda lisoniy faoliyat mahsuli bo'lgan har qanday nutqiy tuzilmani yaratuvchi va idrok etuvchi shaxs – muallif va uni qabul qiluvchi muloqoti nuqtayi nazaridan tadqiq etishga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Nutqiy tuzilmani muloqot jarayonida o'rganish diskurs tushunchasining yuzaga kelishiga sabab bo'lmoqda.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi – harbiy diskursda buyruq leksemalari faollashuvining sotsiologvistik xususiyatini o'rganishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotda buyruq leksemalarining faollashuvining sotsiologvistik xususiyatlarini aniqlash, harbiy terminologiya va buyruq leksemalarining ijtimoiy kontekstdagi rolini belgilash, buyruq leksemalarining til va madaniyatdagi ahamiyatini ochib berish va harbiy buyruq leksemalarining madaniy me'yorlar bilan bog'liq jihatlarini yoritish kabi vazifalar belgilab olindi.

Tadqiqotda kontekstual, komponent, tarixiy, semantik tahlil va qiyoslash metodlaridan foydalanildi. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, harbiy diskursda buyruq leksemalari faqat harbiy doiradagi jarayonlarni tartibga solishni emas, balki ijtimoiy qatlam vakillarining maqom-rol munosabatlari, ular diskursining ijtimoiy identifikatsiyasi, zamonaviy harbiy muloqotda buyruq leksemalarining qamrovi va o'zgaruvchanligi asoslab berilgan hamda harbiy diskursda faol qo'llaniluvchi buyruq va leksemalar guruhlariga bo'linib tahlil qilingan.

Tadqiqot natijalari asosida harbiy diskursda qo'llaniluvchi buyruq va leksemalar o'n to'rt guruhga: safda turish va saf ko'rigi bilan bog'liq, qurol bilan va qurolsiz bajariladigan, harbiy qism

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SOCIOLINGUISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF COMMAND LEXEME ACTIVATION IN MILITARY DISCOURSE

ABSTRACT

In contemporary linguistics, considerable emphasis is placed on examining speech structures, which are products of linguistic interactions between the creator and the perceiver – the author and the recipient. This focus on speech structures within communicative processes has led to the development of the concept of discourse.

The objective of this study is to investigate the sociolinguistic characteristics of the activation of command lexemes within military discourse. The study delineates several objectives: to identify the sociolinguistic attributes of command lexeme activation, to assess the role of military terminology and command lexemes within a social context, to evaluate the significance of command lexemes in language and culture, and to explore aspects of military command lexemes in relation to cultural norms. The research employs contextual, componential, historical, semantic, and comparative analytical methods.

The findings indicate that command lexemes in military discourse serve to regulate processes within the military domain, influence status-role relations among social strata, facilitate social identification within discourse, and exhibit scope and variability in communication. Commands and lexemes actively employed in military discourse were categorized into 14 distinct groups: lexemes related to formation and inspection, with and without weapons, formation of military divisions on foot and in vehicles, salute, respect, address, combat flag, battlefield movement, encouragement and punishment, objects and places, positions, individuals and appointments,

yoki bo‘linmaning piyoda saflanishida va mashinalarda saf tortishida qo‘llaniluvchi, harbiy-cha salomlashish, hurmat, murojaat va jangovar bayroq bilan bajariladigan, jang maydonida harakatlanish bilan bog‘liq, harbiylarni rag‘batlantirish va jazolash bilan bog‘liq, harbiy obyektlar va joylarni ifodalovchi, harbiy lavozimlar, shaxslar va tayinlovlarni ifodalovchi, harbiy (maxsus) va farqlovchi unvonlarni ifodalovchi, harbiy va xizmat hujjatlari bilan bog‘liq, harbiy qism va bo‘linmalar tarkibini ifodalovchi, harbiy kiyimlar va narsalarni ifodalovchi, harbiy faoliyat va tadbirlar bilan bog‘liq hamda harbiylarning xizmat faoliyati bilan bog‘liq salbiy leksemalarga bo‘linib, misollar orqali tahlil qilindi.

Harbiy diskursdagi buyruq leksemalarining funksiyalari va ularning muloqot jarayonidagi ahamiyati salmoqli va ushbu leksemalar faollashuvining ijtimoiy guruhlar orasida qanday ta‘sir ko‘rsatishini o‘rganish, ayniqsa, harbiy doirada buyruq berishda ijtimoiy maqom-rol muvozanati va iyerarxik munosabatlarni lingvistik tahlil qilish ilmiy ahamiyatga ega, deb xulosa qilish mumkin.

Kalit so‘zlar: harbiy diskurs, buyruq leksemi, madaniy me‘yor, iyerarxik munosabat, umumharbiy nizomlar, saf buyruqlari, sostiologik xususiyatlar, qo‘shma harbiy atamalar, diskurs, leksema.

KIRISH

“Diskurs” terminini tilshunoslikda o‘tgan asrning 50-yillarida birinchi marta tilga olina boshlagan, dastlab ushbu atama amerikalik tilshunos Z.S. Harrisning 1952-yili nashr etilgan “Diskurs tahlili” maqolasida qo‘llanilgan [Harris, 1952]. So‘nggi yillari tilshunoslikda ommalashib, zamonaviy lingvistikada tadqiqot obyektiga aylanib borayotgan tushunchalardan biri, bu – diskursdir. Bu atamaning lingvistik jihatdan qo‘llanilishi o‘z-o‘zidan juda xilma-xil hisoblanadi, ammo umuman olganda, ularning orqasida an‘anaviy nutq, matn va dialog tushunchalarini aniqlashtirish va rivojlantirishga urinishlar mavjud [Saidova & Nadirxanova, 2023; 136].

Harbiy xizmatchilar kasbi doirasida bir-biri bilan o‘zaro muloqot qilishi harbiy nutq orqali amalga oshadi. Harbiylar tomonidan qo‘llaniladigan noyob til, terminologiya va aloqa strategiyalarini o‘zlashtirish uchun harbiy nutq (diskurs) va uning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini puxta egallash talab etiladi. Harbiy amaliyotlar doirasida samarali hamkorlik, muvofiqlashtirish va qarorlar qabul qilish uchun harbiy diskurs zarurdir. Zero, samarali aloqa harbiy samaradorlikning muhim tarkibiy qismidir. Harbiy nutq axborotni yetkazish, buyruqlar berish, strategiyalarni shakllantirish va murakkab operatsiyalarni boshqarish vositasi bo‘lib xizmat qiladi [Soatova, 2024; 46-47].

Harbiy nutq – harbiy xizmatchilar faoliyatini tashkil etishning alohida nutq turidir va u nutqning harbiy vaziyat, harbiy soha doirasida atrofda vaziyat bilan bog‘liqligi

ranks, service documents, division composition, uniforms, objects, activities and events, and negative lexemes pertaining to military service.

It is concluded that the functions of command lexemes in military discourse and communication are of paramount importance, and it is crucial to examine the impact of these lexemes’ activation among social groups, particularly through linguistic analysis of social status-role balance and hierarchical relations in command structures.

Key words: military discourse, command lexeme, cultural norm, hierarchical relation, general military regulations, formation commands, sociolinguistic features, compound military terms, discourse, lexeme.

kabi xususiyatlarga ega; maxsus harbiy xronotopliligi; maqsadliligi; ishlatiladigan nutq elementlarining yaxlitligi; izchillik; harbiy-faktik axborot mazmundorligi; protsessuallik; intertekstuallik; harbiy nazariy va harbiy tarixiy manbalarning nufuzliligi; dunyoning antroposentrik harbiy surati; boshqa institutsional turdagi nutqlar bilan o'zaro aloqa qilish qobiliyatining mavjudligi bilan boshqa nutq turlaridan tubdan farq qiladi [Ulanov, 2014; 134].

Tilshunoslar tomonidan olib borilgan sotsiolingvistik tadqiqotlarda *so'zlashuv* va *institutsional diskurs* mavjudligi tan olinadi hamda ular kommunikativ aktning tuzilishi va tashkil topishiga bog'liqligi bilan izohlanadi [Arutyunova, 1990]. *Institutsional diskurs* nisbatan cheklangan bo'lib, ishtirokchilar vositalar tanlashda qat'iy belgilangan qonun-qoidalarga bo'ysunadilar. *So'zlashuv diskursida* ishtirokchilar mavzuni o'zgartirish, bir-birining gapini bo'lish va vositalarni tanlashda mutlaqo erkin hisoblanadilar [Bitekhtina & Klimova, 2018; 48].

Taniqli rus tilshunos olimi I.V. Karasik *madaniy, dialogik* va *pragmalingvistik* aspektlarga aloqador diskurs turlarini ajratdi, ijtimoiy institutlar bilan bog'liq holda diskursning ikkita asosiy *shaxsiy* va *institutsional* turlarini belgilaydi. Olim institutsional diskursni maqom-rol munosabatlari doirasidagi nutq sifatida tavsiflaydi. Uning ta'kidlashicha, zamonaviy kommunikativ makonda institutsional diskursning *siyosiy, diplomatik, diniy, ma'muriy, ishbilarmonlik, huquqiy, mistik, harbiy, pedagogik, tibbiy, reklama, sport, ilmiy, sahna* va *ommaviy axborot vositalari* kabi turlari mavjud.

Institutsional nutq, bu – jamiyatning ma'lum ehtiyojlarini qondirish uchun maxsus ijtimoiy obyekt doirasida yaratilgan, ijtimoiy ahamiyatga ega vazifalarni bajaruvchi, insonlarning doimiy, madaniylashgan, me'yor doirasidagi o'zaro nutqidir. Institutsional nutqning har bir turi ijtimoiy ahamiyatga ega va shaxsiy komponentlar o'rtasidagi munosabatlarning ma'lum bir o'lchovlari mavjud. V.I. Karasikning fikricha, har qanday turdagi institutsional nutqning xususiyatlari quyidagi komponentlarni hisobga olishni taqozo etadi: 1) ishtirokchilar; 2) xronotoplar; 3) maqsadlar; 4) qadriyatlar; 5) strategiyalar; 6) material (mavzu); 7) xilma-xillik va janrlar; 8) pretsedent (madaniy) matnlar; 9) diskursiv formulalar. Institutsional nutq paydo bo'lishi uchun mana shu xususiyat va komponentlar nutq tarkibida bo'lishi lozim [Karasik, 2000; 78-79].

Harbiy diskursga oid boshqa tadqiqotlarda asosiy komponentlar sifatida quyidagilar keltiriladi: mualliflik (*matn yoki bayonot kimga tegishliligi*); yo'naltirilganlik (*matn yoki bayonot kimga qaratilganligi*); ochiqlik (*matn yoki bayonot hamma uchun yoki tashabbuskorlarning tor doirasi uchun*); informativlik (*matn yoki bayonot yangi ma'lumotni o'z ichiga oladimi yoki allaqachon ma'lum bo'lgan narsani bildiradimi?*); baholanganlik (*matn yoki bayonotda xabar qilingan faktlarga qandaydir baho berilganligi*); institutsionallik (*matn yoki bayonotda shaxsiy va rol-maqom komponentlari qanday bog'langanligi*); to'liqlik (*ma'lumot adresatga to'liq yoki qisqartirilgan shaklda yetkazilishi*) ko'rsatiladi [Mozharov, 2017; 151].

E.I. Sheygal institutsional diskurs til tizimi, nutqiy faoliyat va matnni qamrab oluvchi keng tushuncha ekanligini dalillaydi. Institutsional diskurs ma'lum bir kasbiy

yo'naltirilgan belgilar tizimidan foydalanishi, ya'ni o'ziga xos tilga ega ekanligini ta'kidlaydi. Til mavhum belgilar tizimi sifatida diskurs orqali amalga oshiriladi. Mazkur izchil mulohazaga tayanib, muloqot doimo inson faoliyatining ma'lum bir sohasida, muayyan ijtimoiy makonda sodir bo'lganligi sababli, biz umumiy diskursni emas, balki har qanday o'ziga xos *ommaviy diskurs*, *siyosiy diskurs*, *javobgarlik diskursi*, *bozor diskursi* va *boshqa* diskurslarni tahlil qilish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lamiz, degan xulosaga keladi. Tilshunos olim tomonidan institutsional diskurs 2 ta "*jamiyatdan harbiy muassasaga*" va "*harbiy muassasadan jamiyatga*" asosiy muloqot yo'nalishini belgilanadi [Sheygal, 2000; 229].

Sheygalning yuqoridagi ikki yo'nalishiga L.Shashok "*fuqaro-harbiy muassasa*" yo'nalishini ham kiritib, uning muhim ahamiyatga ega ekanligini va buning yaqqol misoli sifatida harbiy qasamyod ekanligini ta'kidlaydi [Shashok, 2018].

Tahlil asosida institutsional diskursning asosiy xususiyati sifatida ijtimoiy ma'no anglatishini ta'kidlash lozim. Diskurs *aks ettirish*, *ifodalash*, *ma'no bildirish vositasi* sifatidagina emas, balki "*ish uslubi*" sifatida qo'llanilishi ham uning ahamiyatli ekanligidan dalolat beradi. Ma'lumki, adekvat va mos keluvchi strategiyalar tanlash harbiy diskursni baholash usulining qo'llanilishida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Inson ongi va madaniyati omili bilan belgilanishi ilmiy farazdan amaliy reallik faktiga aylandi. Bu esa jahon tilshunosligida harbiylar diskurs va umumxalq foydalanadigan me'yoriy til normalari, tushunchalari orasidagi bog'liqlikni tushunish vazifasini ham kun tartibiga qo'yadi [Pardayev & Qurbonov, 2017].

I.V. Karasik nutq turlari bo'yicha umumlashmalarni tahlil qilib, ular bo'yicha uchta asosiy yondashuvni taqdim etadi: Birinchi yondashuv – sotsiolingvistik (*gapiruvchi*, *so'zlovchi*). Ikkinchi yondashuv – pragmatlingvistik (*qanday gapirishadi*). Uchinchi yondashuv – tematik (*nima haqida so'z boryapti?*). Ushbu yondashuvlarning mohiyati diskurs turlarini oydinlashtirib, ularni amalga oshirish darajasi va boshqa xususiyatlariga ko'ra aniqlash imkonini beradi [Niyazova, 2023; 98].

Harbiy diskursning tuzilishi ilmiy jamoatchilikda munozara mavzusidir. B.M. Galiyevning fikricha, harbiy diskurs "*urush haqidagi nutq an'anaviy va zamonaviy ko'rinishdagi nutqdir*" [Danilova, 2014]. Bizning fikrimizcha, bu haddan tashqari keng talqin, bu holda harbiy nutqda urush va harbiy xizmat haqida noprofessionallar, ya'ni harbiy xizmatni bilmagan shaxslar tomonidan muhokamalar ham bo'lishi mumkin.

Harbiy diskurs xususiyatlari asosan harbiylar tomonidan qo'llaniladigan o'ziga xos til bilan belgilanadi. Til shaklining o'ziga xosligi muloqot jarayonida qo'llaniladigan maxsus qurilmalar va ma'nolardan foydalaniladi. Harbiy diskurs – harbiy tilning bir qismi sifatida maxsus terminologiya, qisqartmalar, frazeologik birliklar, jargon va tilning tasviriy vositalari orqali namoyon bo'ladi. Harbiy diskursda harbiy muhitni inobatga olish asosiy omil hisoblanadi. Harbiy muhitda harbiy diskursning o'ziga xos xususiyatlariga qat'iy iyerarxiya, tashkiliy tuzilmaning piramidal turi, bo'ysunish tartibi, odob-axloq qoidalarining mavjudligi, murojaat qilishning maxsus usullari va muloqotning me'yoriy hujjatlar bilan umumiy tartibga solinishi kabilar kiradi [Goodrich, 1992; 176].

Rus tilshunosi M.Mojarov harbiy diskursning yana bir xususiyatlaridan sifatida murojaat qilish shakli yoki murojaat tuzilishi ekanligini ta'kidlaydi. Olimning fikricha, harbiy diskursda murojaatlarning to'rtta shakli bir-biridan farqlanadi: *rasmiy, vertikal, yozma* va *og'zaki* murojaatlar. Olim o'zining "Harbiy diskurs xususiyatlari" nomli qo'llanmasida harbiy diskursda ushbu murojaat qilish shakllari bir-biri bilan chambarchas bog'liq ekanligi va bir vaqtning o'zida harbiy aloqaning samaradorligi va mahsuldorligini ta'minlashga xizmat qilishi bilan ahamiyatli ekanligini e'tirof etadi. Uning fikricha, rasmiy murojaat (*aloqa*) bir vaqtning o'zida yana ikkita kichik shakldan iborat bo'lib, *vertikal* va *gorizontal* (*bir xil tuzilma* va *iyerarxiyadagi harbiy xizmatchilar o'rtasida*) – yozma va og'zaki ravishda amalga oshirilishi hamda *axborot, motivatsion, tartibga soluvchi* kabi bir qator funksiyalarga ega bo'lishi mumkin [Mozharov, 2017].

TADQIQOT METODLARI

Tadqiqotda ingliz va o'zbek tillarida harbiy diskursda buyruqlar leksemasining sotsiolingvistik xususiyatlarini o'rganish uchun amaldagi umumharbiy nizomlar, harbiy doktrinalar, badiiy asarlar, gazeta, jurnal, publitsistik materiallar, ikki tilli va izohli lug'atlar, Internetdan to'plangan materiallar tahlil qilindi.

Tadqiqot jarayonida *taqqoslash metodi* qo'llanilib, ikki tildagi harbiy diskursda faol qo'llaniluvchi harbiy buyruqlar ma'nosini ifoda etuvchi leksik birliklarning o'xshash va farqli jihatlari, ularning sotsiolingvistik xususiyatlari qiyosiy tahlil qilindi. Qiyoslash orqali ingliz va o'zbek tillarida harbiy buyruq va leksemalarning umumiy va ayrim guruhlar ichida qo'llanilishi, adabiy va so'zlashuv tilida, harbiy doiradagi shaxslar nutqidagi xususiyatlari o'rganildi.

Harbiy buyruq korpusining faol leksemalari hajm, janr va funksional uslublari bo'yicha natijalar *kontekstual tahlil* metodidan foydalanib chuqurroq o'rganildi.

Harbiy diskurs va harbiy terminologiyada faol qo'llaniluvchi leksemalarni institutsional nutq nuqtayi nazardan *komponent tahlil* metodi orqali asosiy xususiyatlari aniqlandi hamda nutq tarkibida bo'lishi lozim bo'lgan ishtirokchilar, xronotoplar, maqsadlar, qadriyatlar, strategiyalar, material (mavzu), xilma-xillik va janrlar, presedent (o'xshash madaniy) matnlar, diskursiv formulalar yoritib berildi. Harbiy terminlar tizimi va leksemalar qatlamini *tarixiy ma'lumotlar asosida tahlil* qilish yo'li bilan ularning kelib chiqishi jihatidan turlarga ajratildi.

Shuningdek, frazeologik birliklar tarkibiy qismlarini *semantik tahlil* qilish yo'li bilan harbiy diskursda asosiy jarayonlar va hodisalar murakkab harbiy atamalarni harbiy diskursga kiritadigan, yangi frazeologik ma'noning ichki shakli asosiga kiradigan ikkilamchi yoki potensial, qo'shma harbiy atamaning semantik strukturasida sintagmatik bog'lanishlarning sema darajasida majburiy aks etgan semalarga ajratildi.

NATIJALAR VA MUNOZARA

Tilshunoslarning fikricha, harbiy kasbga aloqador barcha shaxslarning nutqlari harbiy diskurs sifatida tasniflanishi lozim. Ushbu matnlarning mavzulari harbiy tashkilotlarning faoliyati, harbiy harakatlar, harbiy xizmatchilarning faoliyati, turmush tarzi va boshqalarni o'z ichiga oladi [Asadov, 2023; 29].

I.I. Fedotovga ko'ra, harbiy diskurs funksional maqsadiga ko'ra ikkita asosiy turga bo'linadi: 1) harbiy xizmatchilarning faoliyatini tartibga soluvchi matnlar (*buyruq, ko'rsatma, hisobot, nizom, jo'natmalar va boshq.*); 2) ilmiy-texnikaviy, ommaviy va boshqa turdagi harbiy axborot matnlari [Fedotov, 2023; 11].

D.Gudkov o'z tadqiqot ishida harbiy diskursni hajm bo'yicha (*e'lon, ko'rsatma, buyruq, yo'riqnomalar matnlari*); janr bo'yicha (*lavozim tavsiflari, xususiyatlari, xizmat faoliyati, pog'onalari, uslubiy va amaliy qo'llanmalar, farmon va farmoyishlar*); va funksional uslubi bo'yicha (*ilmiy, kundalik, badiiy, rasmiy, huquqiy, siyosiy, va boshq.*) kabi parametrlarga ajratadi [Gudkov, 2003].

Shu mulohazalarga tayangan holda, harbiy diskurs kommunikaning g'oyaviy pozitsiyasini ifodalash, muloqotning ta'sirchanligini oshirish imkonini beruvchi nutqiy aloqa formulalaridan hamda harbiy faoliyat sohasida kasbiy yo'naltirilgan leksik va terminologik birliklardan foydalanish bilan xarakterlanadi [Schiffrin, 1994; 27]. Shuni ta'kidlash lozimki, harbiy hujjatlarda shaxsga yo'naltirilgan elementlar minimal darajaga tushiriladi, manbalar mavhum qilib belgilanadi va qabul qiluvchilar aniq ko'rsatiladi [Ibotova, 2023; 218]. Bu esa harbiy diskursda iyerarxik nazorat va standartlar yuqori darajada qo'llanilishini va faktik (aniq) ma'lumotlar ustun turishini belgilaydi [Popova & Gamov, 2019].

Rus tilshunosligida harbiy diskurs janrining o'ziga xos xarakteristikasi bo'yicha tadqiqot olib borgan D.Faxrutdinovanning fikricha, Qurolli Kuchlar tizimi va harbiylik iyerarxiyasida kommunikativ maqsadlarga erishish uchun standartlashtirilgan og'zaki nutq janrlarining axborot (*rahbarlarga hisobot va taqdimotlar*); imperativ (*buyruq va ko'rsatmalar*) va odob-axloq (etiket) janrlari (*harbiycha salomlashuv, tabrik va murojaatlar*) kabi turlari ajratiladi [Fakhrutdinova, 2008; 259-260]. Bizningcha, tadqiqotchi ushbu janrlarni professional harbiy nutq doirasida tasnif qilgan. Biroq, harbiy nizomlar va doktrinalar kabi asosiy ma'lumot va ko'rsatma beruvchi hujjatlar – *yo'naltirilganlik* janrida, faoliyatni boshqarishga qaratilgan yozma va og'zaki buyruqlar (*buyruq, ko'rsatma, farmoyish*) – *harakatga undash* janrida, harbiy madaniyat bilan bevosita bog'liq bo'lgan harbiy salomlashish va komandir (boshliq)ga murojaat qilish qoidalarini o'z ichiga olgan an'anaviy shakllar – *epideiktik (marosim)* janriga xosdir.

Shuni ta'kidlash lozimki, harbiy institutsional nutqni o'rganish juda muhim [Pisanaya, 2015], chunki u bizga harbiy aloqalarni yaxshiroq tushunishga yordam beradi, harbiy samaradorlikni oshiradi, kuch dinamikasini tahlil qiladi, harbiy merosni saqlab qoladi va jamiyatga ta'sir qiladi. Harbiy til va muloqotning o'ziga xos jihatlarini chuqur o'rganish orqali bizga harbiylarning ichki xizmat faoliyati va uning jamiyatdagi ahamiyati haqida qimmatli ma'lumotlarga ega bo'lish imkonini beradi.

Harbiy nutqning o'ziga xosligi uning subyektlarining alohida ijtimoiy institutga mansubligi bilan izohlanadi. Shu o'rinda, I.V. Karasik muloqot ishtirokchilarining maqomi va rol xususiyatlariga qarab harbiy nutqni *shaxsiy va institutsional* turlarga ajratishni taklif qiladi. Nutqning institutsional turi *siyosiy, harbiy, diplomatik, huquqiy, ma'muriy, diniy va boshqalarni* o'z ichiga oladi. Uning fikricha, institutsional nutq turlarini shakllantirish mezonlarining xususiyatlariga ishtirokchilar (*harbiy va*

huquqni muhofaza qiluvchi organlarning barcha lavozim va darajalardagi xodimlari); maqsadlar (*belgilangan vazifalarni bajarish, shu jumladan harbiy operatsiyalarni o'tkazish va dushman ustidan g'alaba qozonish*); xronotop (*harbiy tuzilmalarning ochiq va yopiq majlislari; harbiy qismlar; harbiy bazalar; armiya guruhleri*); qadriyatlar (*urush uchun zaruriy fazilatlar, jumladan harbiy intizom, uzoqni ko'ra bilish, boshliqlarga hurmat (bo'ysunish), harbiy an'analarga rioya qilish, sharaf, mardlik, jasorat*); strategiyalar (*taqdimot strategiyasi*); materiallar (*harbiy mojarolar, urush tamoyillari va taktikasi, bo'ysunish ("boshliq" – "bo'ysunuvchi"ning o'zaro munosabatlari)*); xilma-xillik va janrlar (*buyruqlar, ko'rsatmalar, qarorlar, farmoyishlar, yo'riqnomalar, tavsiyalar, talablar*); pretsedent (*o'xshash*) matnlar (*ustav hujjatlari, shuningdek, harbiy xizmatni tartibga soluvchi hujjatlar*); diskursiv formulalar (*munozara shakllari*) – "*quruq*" til, *unda shablonlar va qonuniy formulalar, umumiy qabul qilingan buyruqlar ustunlik qiladi*) kabi komponentlar kiradi [Karasik, 2000; 216].

Harbiy diskursda harbiy xizmat va armiyada qo'llaniladigan atamalar asosiy rol o'ynaydi. Tadqiqotchilar armiya slenglari harbiy sohaning barcha voqeliklarini aks ettiradi, degan xulosaga kelganlar va ularni quyidagi turkumlarga bo'lishni afzal ko'rganlar [Khamaydekh & Atallakh, 2019]: a) ofitserlar tarkibi (*shavetail general – brigadir general, gold leaf – mayor, half heut – kichik leytenant, light colonel – podpolkovnik, Big Bug – qo'mondon, brass ass – ofitser, iron ass – shtab ofitser va boshq.*); b) shaxsiy tarkibga alohida harbiy bo'linmalarining nomlari, xizmat turlari kiradi (*soldier of misfortune – piyoda askarlar, red legs – artilleriya, Holy Joe – armiya ruhoniysi (imomi), silent service – ikki tomonlama flot. Uncle Sam's circus – AQSh dengiz floti*), shuningdek, harbiyning u yoki bu bo'linmaga mansubligidan qat'i nazar, safdorlar tarkibini ham o'z ichiga oladi (*umbrella man – parashyutchi, old sweat – keksa xizmatchi (uzoq yillik xizmat faoliyatiga ega shaxs), skin-head – harbiy dengiz flotida safdor xodim, doolie – AQSh Harbiy-havo kuchlari akademiyasining I-kurs kursanti*); d) harbiy texnika va qurollar (*bu guruh salbiy ma'nodorlikka ega bo'lgan texnika va qurollarning nomlarini o'z ichiga oladi*) – (*uneral glide/ flying coffin – samolyot, hell buggy – tank, hell on wheels – piyoda jangovar avtomobil, Doom's Day weapon – yadro quroli*) shuningdek, metafora kabi usullarga asoslangan neytral ma'noli nomlar (*pineapple – qo'lbola granata, scatter gun – pulemyot, can opener – tankga qarshi qurollar*), onomatopeya (*pom-pom – avtomat*); e) kundalik xizmat faoliyati bilan bog'liq realiyalar (*bu guruh harbiy xizmat kiyim-kechaklari nomlarni o'z ichiga oladi*) – *pips – ofitserlik yulduzlari, brass – metall nishon, tin hat – askar dubulg'asi, herring bones – shevronlar*); f) geografik obyektlar va muassasalarning nomlari (*the Pond – Atlantika okeani, the Med – O'rta yer dengizi, the Rock – Gibraltar, Puzzle Palace / Squirrel cage / concrete carousel – Pentagon (AQSh armiyasining ramzi) spook factory – Markaziy razvedka boshqarmasi*);

Harbiy slenglar harbiy hayotning realiyalarini ko'rsatadi hamda harbiy hayotning o'ziga xos xususiyatlariga duch kelgan shaxslar uchun tushunarli hisoblanadi. Masalan, Pentagonning "Puzzle Palace" (*jumboq saroyi*) sifatida nomi binoning dizayn xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqqan bo'lsa, artilleriya qo'shinlarining "red

legs” (*qizil oyoqlar*) deb atalishi ushbu turdagi qo‘shinlar xizmat kiyimining tarixiy xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqadi [Stepanov, 1995].

Tadqiqot doirasida harbiy frazeologik birliklar ma’nosini semantik metod orqali semalarga xosligi aniqlandi va qo‘shma harbiy atamalarning semantik tarkibida aniqlanishi va namoyon bo‘lishi kerak bo‘lgan asosiy jarayonlar va hodisalar quyidagilar ekanligi aniqlandi: a) murakkab harbiy atamalarni harbiy diskursga kiritadigan maxsus semalar: ingliz tilida: *arms, guard, soldier, lieutenant*; o‘zbek tilida: *urush, jang, qurol, qo‘mondon va boshq.*; b) yangi frazeologik ma’noning ichki shakli asosiga kiradigan ikkilamchi yoki potensial semalar: ingliz tilida: *run the guard – qo‘riqchilarga sezdirmay o‘tib ketmoq, relieve the guard – qo‘riqchini o‘zgartirish*; o‘zbek tilida: *soqchidan qutulmoq*; d) qo‘shma harbiy atamaning semantik strukturasi sintagmatik bog‘lanishlarning sema darajasida majburiy aks etishi: ingliz tilida: *to put somebody on his guard – kimnidir ogohlantirmoq*; o‘zbek tilida: *ikki tomoni ko‘tarmali tor xandaq* [Xakimova, 2023; 15].

O‘zbek tilshunosligi harbiy terminologiyasi rivojida ulkan hissa qo‘shgan H.Dadaboyev harbiy terminlar tizimi va leksemalar qatlamini chuqur o‘rganib, ularning kelib chiqish tarixi jihatidan 5 turga bo‘lish mumkinligini isbotlagan [Dadaboyev & Yodgorov, 2021; 47]: 1) harbiy mansab, lavozim va unvonlarni ifodalovchi terminlar (*alamboshlar, askariya boshlug‘i, bahodur (botur) boshi, general, generalissimus, dahboshi, miroxur, yasavulboshi, yefreytor, yuzboshi, leytenant, marshal, panjaboshi, pansodboshi, sada umarosi, serjant, suboshi, tavochi, tumanbegi, to‘qsoba, qarovulbegi*); 2) qo‘shin turlari va askariy qism nomlarini anglatuvchi terminlar (*avang‘or, aloqa qo‘shinlari, bulun, bo‘linma, burang‘or, juvang‘or, korpus, ko‘rug, motoo‘qchi qo‘shinlar, muqaddimat ul-jaysh, qo‘l // g‘o‘l, qunbul // qumbul, oqinchi, raketa qo‘shinlari va artilleriya, so‘kman, sonsiz, soqa, tank qo‘shinlari, qalb ul-jaysh, qulavuz*); 3) jangovar harakat va taktik amaliyotlarni ifodalovchi terminlar (*aqunla, bo‘ljar, budol, dozor, mashvarat, miod yeri, miod vaqti, mo‘ndu, mudofaa, muaskar, parol, pistirma, razvedka, sanchish, suron, tatavul, tarid, tunqol, tushun, uron, fathnoma, shabixun*); 4) qurol-yarog‘, aslaha-anjomlarni ifodalovchi terminlar (*avtomat, ashuq, bashqiyon, granata, ya bag‘ri, javshan, jiba, minomyot, omoch, pulemyot, snaryad, sungu, tank, tanuq, o‘pchin, farangi, qilich qamchi, quyaq, qumbura*); 5) mudofaa va muhandislik inshootlari nomlarini anglatuvchi terminlar (*blindaj, boru, burj, kungura, ko‘chaband, mo‘ljar, naqb, nag‘am, okop, sarko‘b, tikan, transheya, ukak, chaqar, chopar, o‘rg‘arim, qarag‘u, qishloq, qo‘rg‘on, qal‘a, hisor*).

Tadqiqot ishimiz doirasida ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida harbiy diskursda qo‘llaniluvchi buyruq va leksemalar quyidagi guruhlariga bo‘lindi va tahlil qilindi:

1) safda turish va saf ko‘rigi bilan bog‘liq harbiy buyruq va leksemalar: *about face – orqaga (ortga), at ease (while the right leg remains motionless in place, slight movement is allowed) – erkin (bunda o‘ng oyoq joyida qimirlamay turadi, biroz siljishga yoki harakatlanishga ruxsat beriladi), attention – rostlan (qaddingni rostla), backward marching step – orqaga qarab qadam tashlash, breaking ranks – safdan chiqish, ceremonial march – tantanali marsh, ceremonial step – shaxdam qadam,*

check each rank for alignment – har bir qatorni to‘g‘ri turganligini tekshirish, close ranks march – sherenga orasidagi qator yopilsin!, combined command – qo‘shib bajariladigan buyruq, come to attention – rostlanish holatiga kelish, dress! – tekislan (to‘g‘irlansin), dress, right dress! – o‘ngga qarab tekislan!. Masalan: The ceremony concluded with a **ceremonial march** of the Guards of Honour and a military orchestra (Marosim Faxriy qorovul qo‘shinlari va harbiy orkestrning **tantanali marshi** bilan yakunlandi); You will **come to attention** when I address you! (Sizlarga murojaat qilganimda hamma **rostlansin!**);

2) qurol bilan va qurolsiz bajariladigan harbiy buyruq va leksemalar: arm of service – xizmat quroli, armor – zirh, assault group – hujumkor guruh, attached weapon – biriktirilgan qurol, bacteriological weapon – bakterilogik (biologik) qurol, atomic bomb – atom bombasi, ammunition supply – jangovar aslaha ta‘minoti, aiming – mo‘ljalga (nishonga) olish, barrel – stvol, bayonet – nayza (o‘q), bolt – zatvor, bullet – o‘q, caliber – kalibr, camouflat – komuflet (yer ostida mina portlatish), cartridge – gilza (patron). Masalan: A **pistol bullet** ricocheted from the window grille beside Colonel’s head (Panjarali deraza yonidan polkovnikning boshi uzra **to‘pponcha o‘qi** otildi); They openly demonstrated their missile armaments and the laser **aiming device** (Ular raketa qurollari va lazerli **nishonga olish moslamalarini** ochiq namoyish etdilar);

3) harbiy qism yoki bo‘linmaning piyoda saflanishida va mashinalarda saf tortishida qo‘llaniluvchi harbiy buyruqlar: armored car – zirhli avtomobil, armored personnel carrier – zirhli transportyor, anti-tank weapon – tankga qarshi qurol, aircraft – uchish qurilmasi, barricade – ko‘chaband, bypass – aylanib o‘tish, cadence – qadam tashlash, chainmail – sovut, coastal defense – qirg‘oq mudofaasi, column formation – kalonnada saflanish, column left – kalonna chapga, column right – kalonna o‘ngga, combat vehicles – jangovar mashinalar, double march – tez-tez qadam tashlash, escort vehicle – hamrohlik qiluvchi (yo‘lboshchi) avtomobil, extended line – kengaytirilgan chiziq, foot drills – saflanish, infantry fighting vehicle – piyodalar jangovar mashinasi, line formation – sherengada saflanish, military flank – pulemyot, movement of troops, normal command of execution – odatiy bajariluvchi saf buyrug‘i, normal line formation – odatiy sherengada safda yurish, organized foot column – piyoda tashkil etilgan kalonna, protractor – transportyor. Masalan: A strict **cadence** guided the troops during their military march practice (Mashg‘ulotlar davomida qo‘shinlarga **qadam tashlash** taktikasi o‘rgatildi); They also undergo physical training including **foot-drill**, exercise and games to keep fit (Shuningdek, ular yaxshi jismoniy holatda bo‘lish uchun mashqlar, harbiycha saflanishlar va o‘yinlar bilan shug‘ullanadilar);

4) harbiycha salomlashish, hurmat, murojaat va jangovar bayroq bilan bajariladigan harbiy buyruq va leksemalar: arm swing – qo‘l harakati, as you said – xuddi shunday, as you were – oldingi holat (qaytarilsin), band (orchestra) – orkestr, bringing troops to combat readiness – qo‘shinni jangovar shay holatga keltirish, ceremonial events – tantanali tadbirlar, column – kalonna, combat flag – jangovar bayroq, command of execution – ijro komandasi, comrade – o‘rtoq (murojaatda),

*drill bearing – harbiycha qadrostlik, form a file to the left (right) – kalonnani chapga (o'ngga) harakatlantirish), forward march – oldinga qadam bosish, military pace – harbiycha qadam, present arms – qo'lini ko'targan holda harbiycha salomlashish, present sabres – qilichlarni ko'targan holda salomlashish, raise the right hand sharply – o'ng qo'lni ko'tarmoq (chest berish uchun), render courtesy – hurmat bajo keltirish, respect to ranking officials – yuqori unvondagi xodimlarni hurmat qilish. Masalan: **Comrade lieutenant, you can see the state of the road (O'rtoq leytenant, yo'llarning qandayligini o'zingiz ko'rasiz); As the King approached the main entrance, a small troop of soldiers stationed there came to attention but did not present arms (Qirol asosiy kirish eshigiga yaqinlashganda, u yerdagi kichik askarlar guruhi rostlandi, lekin harbiycha salomlashmadi)** [Wrzosek, 2022];*

5) jang maydonida harakatlanish bilan bog'liq harbiy buyruq va leksemalar: *armament – qurollanish, armed conflicts – qurolli mojarolar, assault position – hujum pozitsiyasida, alarm signal – tashvish signali, air raid – havo hujumi, active defense – faol mudofaa, battle area – jang maydoni, blockade – qamal, brunt – asosiy zarba, camp – lager, capture – qo'lga olish, casualty – qurbon, combat actions – jangovar harakatlar, decontamination – degazatsiya (zararsizlantirish), demoralization – intizom va jangovar ruhning yo'qolishi, state of siege – qamal holati, artificial target – sun'iy nishon, territorial defense – hududiy mudofaa. Masalan: **Effective decontamination can reduce the spread of infectious diseases significantly (Samarali degazatsiya yuqumli kasalliklar tarqalishini sezilarli darajada kamaytirishi mumkin); Frustration and demoralization devolve into domestic violence and suicide (Ko'ngilsizlik va ruhiy tushkunlik oiladagi zo'ravonlik va o'z joniga qasd qilishga olib keladi);***

6) harbiylarni rag'batlantirish va jazolash bilan bog'liq leksemalar: *award ceremony – taqdirlash marosimi, award – mukofot, awarding militarymen with medals and ribbons – harbiy xizmatchilarni medal va faxriy lentalar bilan mukofotlash, appreciation – minnatdorchilik, arrest – hibsga olish, combat skills jangovar qobiliyat, commemorative wristwatch – esdalik qo'l soati, commend a soldier – askarni omma oldida maqtash, departmental distinctions – idoraviy nishon, honorary name – faxriy nom, honorary title – faxriy unvon, keeping in a disciplinary military unit – intizomiy harbiy qismda saqlash, make an appreciation – minnatdorchilik bildirish, military honors – harbiy ehtirom, military oath – harbiy qasamyod, offense – huquqbuzarlik, order – orden. Masalan: **They awarded him a medal with a sable ribbon for bravery in battle (Jangda ko'rsatgan jasorati uchun qora lentali medal bilan taqdirlangan); It is noted with appreciation that the military commissions and the civil defence volunteer committees have been dissolved (Harbiy komissiyalar va fuqaro muhofazasi ko'ngilli qo'mitalari tugatilganligi minnatdorchilik bilan qayd etildi);***

7) harbiy obyektlar va joylarni ifodalovchi leksemalar: *barn – ombor, barracks – kazarma (yotoqxona), assembly area – yig'ilish joyi, ambush – pistirma, arsenal (armory) – aslahaxona, bathyscaphe – batiskaf (suv ostida ishlaydigan qurilma), bridgehead – platsdarm (harbiy baza), cenotaph – noma'lum askar yoki qabr ustiga qo'yilgan yodgorlik, combat support – jangovar ta'minot, commandant's office –*

qo'mondonlik-kuzatuv punkti, reserve area – zaxira hudud, restricted area – cheklangan hudud, security zone – xavfsizlik hududi, shelter – panagoh, trench – xandaq (okop). Masalan: *The right flank person approached the formation to the **barrack** to have a rest* (O'ng qanotdagi safda yuruvchi shaxs dam olish uchun kalonnani **kazarma** tomonga yo'naltirdi); *Gaining a **bridgehead** was vital for advancing the army into enemy territory* (Armiyaning dushman hududidagi **harbiy bazani** egallashi juda muhim edi);

8) harbiy lavozimlar, shaxslar va tayinlovlarni ifodalovchi leksemalar: *attaché* – harbiy attashe, *appointment to position* – lavozimga tayinlash, *cadet* – kursant, *coach* – murabbiy, *column leader* – kalonna yetakchisi, *combined arms commander* – umumqo'shin komandiri, *commandant* – komendant (qo'mondon), *commissioned officer* – formalixodim, *convoy* – konvoy, *direct supervisor* – to'g'ridan to'g'ri boshliq, *drummers* – barabanchi, *warrant officer* – politsiya xodimi. Masalan: *It was his first visit to a war zone as **commander-in-chief*** (Bu uning **bosh qo'mondon** sifatida urush hududiga birinchi tashrifi edi); ***Commanders** should have legal leverage to influence the breakers of discipline and the guardhouse is a sufficiently serious and efficient means* (**Qo'mondonlar** intizomni buzuvchilarga yetarlicha ta'sir ko'rsatish uchun qonuniy vositalarga ega bo'lishlari kerak va bu borada gaupvaxta jiddiy va samarali vositadir).

9) harbiy (maxsus) va farqlovchi unvonlarni ifodalovchi leksemalar: *lance-corporal* – lens-kapral (Britaniya armiyasida askardan yuqori va kapraldan quyi hisoblangan fuqarolik harbiy unvoni), *private* – safdor (oddiy askar), *junior sergeant* – kichik serjant, *sergeant* – serjant, *master sergeant* – katta serjant, *lieutenant* – leytenant, *senior lieutenant* – katta leytenant, *captain* – kapitan, *major* – mayor, *lieutenant-colonel* – podpolkovnik, *colonel* – polkovnik, *major-general* – general-mayor, *lieutenant-general* – general-leytenant, *colonel-general* – general – polkovnik, *corporal* – kapral (ayrim davlatlarda yarim harbiy unvon), *generalissimo* – generalissimus, *marshal* – marshal, *Army General* – armiya generali. Masalan: *The special rank “**junior sergeant**” shall be assigned to the citizen without military ranks, with post-secondary or higher education, upon entry on duty by contract (“**Kichik serjant**” maxsus unvoni harbiy unvonga ega bo'lmagan, o'rta yoki oliy ma'lumotga ega bo'lgan shaxsga shartnoma bo'yicha xizmatga qabul qilinishi bilan beriladi);*

10) harbiy va xizmat hujjatlari bilan bog'liq leksemalar: *Armed Forces disciplinary regulations* – Qurolli Kuchlarning intizom nizomi, *Armed Forces drill regulations* – Qurolli Kuchlarning saf nizomi, *admission* – ijozat huquqi, *act* – dalolatnoma, *charter (regulation)* – nizom, *circular note* – sirkulyar nota, *combat leaflet* – jangovar varaqa, *combat regulations* – jangovar nizom, *combat report* – jangovar ma'lumot, *urgent message* – shoshilinch xabar, *verbal (unsigned) note* – verbal (imzosiz) nota. Masalan: *According to the **combat report**, now a civilian weapon, including hunting, can be worn for self-defense* (**Jangovar ma'lumotlarga** ko'ra, endi fuqarolik qurollari, shu jumladan, ov qurollari ham o'zini himoya qilish uchun olib yurilishi mumkin) [Abdusalomov, 2024; 33];

11) harbiy qism va bo'linmalar tarkibini ifodalovchi leksemalar: *battalion*

– *batalyon, brigade – brigada, cadet corps – safdorlar bo‘linmasi, combat post – jangovar post, command post – qo‘mondonlik punkti (harbiy kuchlarni boshqaradigan va tashkil etadigan harbiy shtab), communication service – aloqa xizmati, convoy service – konvoylik xizmati, daily outfit – kunlik navbatchilar, designated troops – tayinlangan qo‘shinlar, detachment – otryad, disciplinary platoon – alohida intizomiy vzvod, division – diviziya*. Masalan: *That their father wasn’t ordered back to his **combat post** (Ularning otasiga **jangovar postga** qaytish uchun buyruq berilmagan); In addition, the law allows you to appoint women in a **daily outfit**, but with observance of the legislation on the protection of motherhood and childhood (Bundan tashqari, qonun ayollarni **kunlik navbatchilikka**, onalik va bolalikni muhofaza qilish to‘g‘risidagi qonun hujjatlariga rioya qilgan holda tayinlash imkonini beradi);*

12) harbiy kiyimlar va narsalarni ifodalovchi leksemalar: *aiguillette (aglet) – akselbant (harbiy orkestrlar tantanali kiyimidagi elementlar, zar bog‘ich), camouflage – komuftyaj (ola-bula tus), cap – furajka (bosh kiyim), ceremonial uniform – bayramona xizmat kiyimi, chevron – shevron, cockade – kokarda (bosh kiyimdagi farqlovchi nishon), combat bag – tashvish xaltasi, combat jacket – jangovar nimcha, combat kit – jangovar to‘plam, combat number – jangovar raqam, epaulette – pagon (farqlovchi nishon), insignia – farqlovchi nishonlar, visor – kepki (kepka)*. Masalan: *Every soldier was issued ammunition for his weapon, along with **ammunition pouches**, a water flask, combat knives, food bag, and a gas mask (Har bir askarga o‘z quroli uchun o‘q-dorilar, **o‘q-dorilar qoplari** yoki, suv idishi, jangovar pichoqlar, oziq-ovqat xaltasi va gaz niqobi berildi)* [Bowyer, 2002; 240];

13) harbiy faoliyat va tadbirlar bilan bog‘liq leksemalar: *clinic examination – dispanserizatsiya (shifokor ko‘rigi), clothing support – kiyim bilan ta‘minlash, combat duty – jangovar navbatchilik, combat order – jangovar tartib, combat rations – jangovar ratsion (ovqat), combat readiness – jangovar shaylik, combat shift – jangovar almashinuv, combatant review – jangovar tekshiruv, demilitarization – demilitarizatsiya (qurolsizlantirish), demobilization – demobilizatsiya (harbiy holatdan tinchlik holatiga o‘tish)* [Dolimov, 2007; 137]. Masalan: *Our units continuously carry **combat duty**, constantly conduct training (Bo‘linmalarimiz doimiy ravishda **jangovar navbatchilik** qilib, muntazam tayyorgarlik olib bormoqda);*

14) harbiylarning xizmat faoliyati bilan bog‘liq salbiy leksemalar: *absent without leave – o‘zboshimchalik bilan tashlab ketish, psychic attack – ruhiy bosim, unauthorized absence – ruxsatsiz ketib qolish, traitor – xoin, violation of service discipline – xizmat intizomni buzish, violent actions against superior – boshliqqa qarshi zo‘ravonlik harakatlari, war propaganda – urushni targ‘ib qilish, renegade – renegat (dushman tomonga o‘tgan xoin), insubordination – bo‘ysunmaslik*. Masalan: *We can all learn to strengthen our aura and protect ourselves and others against any form of **psychic attack** (Biz hammamiz o‘z aurasini kuchaytirishni, o‘zimiz va boshqalarni har qanday **ruhiy bosimdan** himoya qilishni o‘rganishimiz lozim).*

XULOSA

Xulosa qilib shuni ta‘kidlash joizki, ingliz va o‘zbek tillari harbiy diskursida

buyruq leksemalari faol qo'llaniladi, ifoda maqsadlariga ko'ra o'xshash terminlardan foydalaniladi, buyruq leksemalarining sotsiolingvistik xususiyatlari institutsional diskurs xususiyatlariga o'xshash (*ishtirokchilar, maqsadlar, xronotop, qadriyatlar, strategiyalar, materiallar, xilma-xillik va janrlar, pretsedent (o'xshash) matnlar, diskursiv formulalar (munozara shakllari)*) hisoblanadi. Harbiy terminologiya va buyruq leksemalarining ijtimoiy kontekstdagi roli, ularning til va madaniyatdagi o'rni, shuningdek, madaniy me'yorlar bilan bog'liqligi aniqlandi.

Tadqiqot natijalari asosida diskurs janr turlaridan biri ekanligi anglashildi, uning nutqiy janr-tipik tuzilishi, lisoniy vositalardan foydalanishning o'ziga xosligi, aniq adresatga qaratilganligi, ma'lum kommunikativ maqsad va ma'lumot yetkaza olishi, etiketlik kabi jihatlar bilan ajralib turadi.

Institutsional diskursning asosiy xususiyati – uning ijtimoiy ma'no anglatishidir. Armiya, yaxlit tuzilgan davlat instituti va ijtimoiy tizim sifatida, norasmiy harbiy nutqda namoyon bo'ladigan shaxsiy komponentning yuzaga kelishini ta'minlaydi. Norasmiy harbiy nutqning lingvistik komponentlari argo, jargon va slenglarning ijtimoiy-professional imkoniyatlaridan faol foydalanilishi ma'lum bo'ldi.

Harbiy nizomlarning o'ziga xos bo'lmagan leksikasi armiya faoliyati bilan bog'liq leksik birliklarni o'z ichiga oladi. Ingliz tilidagi Mudofaa doktrinasida madaniy-harbiy, axloqiy-estetik, harbiy majburiyat, mudofaa tizimi bilan bog'liq leksika juda ko'p qo'llanilishi kuzatildi.

Harbiy terminologiya nutqning leksik komponenti sifatida harbiy leksikaning asosiy tarkibiy qismi bo'lib, harbiy sohadagi obyektlar va jarayonlar haqida tushunchalarni yetkazish funksiyalarini bajaradi. Harbiy diskurs – Qurolli Kuchlar tizimida institutsional funksiyalarga va yuqori darajadagi ixtisoslashtirilgan ma'noga ega bo'lgan mustaqil leksik birliklardir. Harbiy diskursning keng qo'llanilishi qo'shma qurolli janglarni o'tkazishda murakkab strategiyalardan foydalanish, yangi tezkor-taktik harbiy harakatlarni amalga oshirish, texnik taraqqiyot va ilmiy jihatdan turdosh janrlarga yangi atamalarining kiritilishi bilan uzviy bog'liqdir. Harbiy diskursda buyruqlar tabiatini o'rganish muloqot strategiyalarini ishlab chiqishda, mojarolarning oldini olishda va xavfsizlikni ta'minlashda dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Qiyoslanayotgan ingliz va o'zbek tillari harbiy diskursida harbiy buyruq va komandalarning sotsiolingvistik xususiyatlari quyidagilarda namoyon bo'ldi: a) har doim rasmiy va aniq tilda ifodalanadi; b) oson va sodda tushuniladi; d) leksemalarda hiyla-nayrang va etika qo'llaniladi; e) ijro etish usullari mavjud; f) muloqot va aloqa usullari qamrab olingan.

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