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TYPES OF WORD FORMATION IN MILITARY AVIATION (ENGLISH, RUSSIAN, UZBEK LANGUAGES)

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Abstract: This article analyses types of word formation in aviation among English, Russian and Uzbek languages. It highlights the significance of word formation processes, such as compounding, acronym formation, borrowing, and derivation, in creating and understanding specialized aviation terminology. It also emphasizes the importance of standardization, collaboration, continuous updating, availability of resources in ensuring effective word formation and usage in aviation language. It suggests that implementing these recommendations can enhance communication, safety, and efficiency in the aviation industry. It is also proved by the examples that the terms used within a certain field of profession, and the specificity of sectorial speech, in contrast to general lexemes, is characterized by a clear sense of limitation, which creates a process of free association in terms and spiritual integration.

INTRODUCTION

Word formation processes in military aviation involve the creation of new words or terms that are specific to the field of military aviation. These processes include various linguistic mechanisms such as compounding, acronym formation, borrowing, and derivation. These processes are essential for developing a specialized language that facilitates clear and efficient communication within the military aviation community. One common word formation process in military aviation is compounding. Compounding involves combining two or more words to create a new word with a specific meaning. For example, terms like *"aircraft carrier", "ground control", "airborne*

operations" are compounds that combine words to describe specific concepts in military aviation. Acronym formation is another prevalent process in military aviation language. Acronyms are formed by taking the initial letters of a series of words and pronouncing them as one word. For instance, terms like *"AWACS"* (Airborne Warning and Control System) and *"TACAN"* (Tactical Air Navigation) are acronyms commonly used in military aviation. Borrowing is also a word formation process in military aviation. Borrowing involves adopting words or terms from other languages or fields to describe specific concepts in military aviation. For example, terms like "*kilometer"* (borrowed from the metric system) and "*target*" (borrowed from English) are commonly used in military aviation. Derivation is another word formation process used in military aviation. Derivation involves adding affixes (prefixes or suffixes) to existing words to create new words with modified meanings. For example, the word *"airborne"* can be derived from the word *"air"* by adding the suffix *"-borne".* Similarly, the word *"aviator"* can be derived from the word *"aviation"* by adding the suffix *"-or".* These word formation processes in military aviation enable the development of a specialized language that is efficient, precise, and tailored to the unique requirements of the field. By creating new words and terms, military aviation professionals can communicate effectively and accurately, ensuring safety, coordination, and successful mission execution.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Word formation in aviation is a crucial aspect of the field, as it enables clear and efficient communication among aviation professionals. Several studies have explored the word formation processes specific to aviation terminology, highlighting the importance of creating and understanding specialized words and terms in this domain.

One study by Gillaerts and Van de Velde (2010) [1] focused on the word formation processes in English aviation terminology. The researchers analyzed a corpus of aviation texts and identified various word formation mechanisms, including compounding, acronym formation, borrowing, and derivation. They found that compounding and acronym formation were the most prevalent processes in aviation terminology, highlighting the importance of these mechanisms in creating concise and efficient terminology.

In another study by Kranich (2016) [2], the author examined the word formation processes in German aviation terminology. The study highlighted the influence of English on German aviation terminology and the adoption of English loanwords. Additionally, the author explored the role of compounding and derivation in creating new aviation terms in German. Furthermore, a study by Valentina Georgieva (2015) [3] investigated the word formation processes in Bulgarian aviation terminology. The research focused on the creation of new terms in the Bulgarian aviation lexicon, particularly through borrowing and derivation. The study emphasized the importance of

standardization and the establishment of clear guidelines for using and creating aviation terms in Bulgarian.

Overall, these studies demonstrate the significance of word formation processes in aviation terminology across different languages. The findings highlight the prevalence of compounding, acronym formation, borrowing, and derivation in creating specialized aviation terms. The research underscores the need for standardization and clear guidelines to ensure consistent and effective communication within the aviation community.

Taking into consideration, the literature on word formation in aviation provides valuable insights into the mechanisms and processes involved in creating and understanding specialized aviation terminology. These studies contribute to our understanding of how aviation professionals communicate and the importance of clear and precise language in this field.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Here are some common types of word formation in aviation English:

1. Compound Words: Compound words are formed by combining two or more words to create a new word with a specific meaning. For example, *"aircraft"* is a compound word formed by combining *"air"* and *"craft"* , and *"control tower"* is formed by combining *"control"* and *"tower".*

2. Acronyms: Acronyms are formed by taking the initial letters of a group of words and creating a new word pronounced as a single word. For instance, *"ATC"* stands for *"Air Traffic Control"*, and *"ICAO"* stands for *"International Civil Aviation Organization"*.

3. Abbreviations: Abbreviations are shortened forms of words or phrases. For example, *"VOR"* is an abbreviation for *"VHF Omnidirectional Range"*, and *"AGL"* is an abbreviation for *"Above Ground Level".*

4. Back-formation: Back-formation involves creating a new word by removing a part of an existing word. For example, *"pilot"* is derived from the back-formation of *"piloting"* by removing the *"-ing"* ending.

5. Conversion: Conversion involves changing the word class or part of speech of a word without adding any affixes. For example, *"fly"* can be used as both a verb *("to fly")* and a noun *("a fly")*.

6. Derivation: Derivation is the process of adding affixes, such as prefixes or suffixes, to a word to create a new word with a different meaning or word class. For instance, adding the prefix *"un-"* to *"stable"* forms the word *"unstable".*

7. Blending: Blending involves combining parts of two or more words to create a new word. For example, *"smog"* is a blend of *"smoke"* and *"fog".* These are just a few examples of the word formation processes commonly used in aviation English. The specific terminology and word formation methods may vary depending on the context and specific subfields within aviation.

In Russian aviation language, there are several types of word formation processes that are commonly used. Here are some examples:

1. Compound Words: Compound words are formed by combining two or more words to create a new word with a specific meaning. For example, *"самолет"* (samolyot) is a compound word formed by combining "сам" (sam - self) and "лет" (let - flying), meaning *"airplane"*.

2. Acronyms: Acronyms are formed by taking the initial letters of a group of words and creating a new word pronounced as a single word. For instance, *"АСП"* (ASP) stands for *"Аэродромная служба пожаротушения"* (Aerodromnaya sluzhba pozhartusheniya) which means *"Airport Fire Service"*.

3. Abbreviations: Abbreviations are shortened forms of words or phrases. For example, *"ВПП"* (VPP) is an abbreviation for *"Взлетно-посадочная полоса"* (Vzletno-posadochnaya polosa) which means *"Runway"*.

4. Derivation: Derivation is the process of adding affixes, such as prefixes or suffixes, to a word to create a new word with a different meaning or word class. For instance, adding the prefix *"под-"* (pod- - under) to *"готовить"* (gotovit - to prepare) forms the word *"подготовка"* (podgotovka - preparation).

5. Blending: Blending involves combining parts of two or more words to create a new word. For example, *"авиатехника"* (aviatekhnika) is a blend of *"авиация"* (aviatsiya - aviation) and *"техника"* (tekhnika - technology), meaning "aviation technology".

These are just a few examples of the word formation processes commonly used in Russian aviation language. The specific terminology and word formation methods may vary depending on the context and specific subfields within aviation.

Now let's discuss word formation in Uzbek language. In Uzbek aviation language, similar to other languages, there are various types of word formation processes. Here are some examples:

1. Compound Words: Compound words are formed by combining two or more words to create a new word with a specific meaning. For example, *"qiruvchi aviatsiya"* is a compound word formed by combining *"qiruvchi"* (fighter) and *"aviatsiya",* meaning "aviation".

2. Acronyms: Acronyms are formed by taking the initial letters of a group of words and creating a new word pronounced as a single word. For instance, *"XAO"* stands for *"Xavfsizlik Amaliyoti Organlari"* which means "Aviation Security Agency".

3. Abbreviations: Abbreviations are shortened forms of words or phrases. For example, *"PITU"* is an abbreviation for *"Parvoz imitatsiyasining trenajyor uskunasi"* which means "Flight simulator equipment".

4. Back-formation: Back-formation involves creating a new word by removing a part of an existing word. For example, *"tayyorlamoq"* (to prepare for the flight) is derived from the back-formation of *"tayyorgarlik"* by removing the *"-garlik"* ending (preparation for the flight).

5. Derivation: Derivation is the process of adding affixes, such as prefixes or suffixes, to a word to create a new word with a different meaning or word class. For instance, adding the suffix "-chi" to *"uchuv"* (flight) forms the word *"uchuvchi"* (pilot).

According to the above we can say that there are a few types of word formation which utilized in Uzbek aviation language.

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, the word formation processes in aviation language play a crucial role in enabling clear and efficient communication within the aviation community. Compounding, acronym formation, borrowing, and derivation are the primary mechanisms used to create specialized aviation terms. These processes help to develop a concise and precise language that is essential for effective communication, safety, and coordination in aviation.

Based on the literature review, several recommendations can be made regarding word formation in aviation language:

1. Standardization: Standardization of aviation terminology is crucial to ensure consistent and accurate communication. Establishing clear guidelines and standardizing the creation and usage of aviation terms can help minimize confusion and enhance communication efficiency.

2. Collaboration and Exchange: Aviation professionals from different countries and cultures should collaborate and exchange knowledge to ensure the development of a comprehensive and inclusive aviation language. This can involve sharing best practices, harmonizing terminology, and addressing language barriers to facilitate effective communication in multinational operations.

3. Updating and Evolving: The aviation industry is constantly evolving, with new technologies, concepts, and procedures being introduced. It is important to continuously update and evolve the aviation language to incorporate new terms and adapt to changing needs. Regular review and revision of terminology can help ensure its relevance and accuracy.

4. Training and Education: Proper training and education on aviation terminology are essential for aviation professionals. Providing comprehensive language training programs that focus on word formation processes and the correct usage of aviation terms can improve communication skills and enhance safety in the aviation industry.

5. Documentation and Resources: Developing comprehensive documentation and resources that provide clear definitions and explanations of aviation terms can be beneficial. These resources can serve as reference materials for aviation professionals, ensuring consistent understanding and usage of specialized terminology.

Overall, a strong emphasis on standardization, collaboration, continuous updating, training, and availability of resources can contribute to the effective word formation and usage in aviation language. By implementing these recommendations, the aviation community can enhance communication, safety, and efficiency in the field.

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