



THE STRUCTURE OF MILITARY TERMS IN THE DARI LANGUAGE

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Article history:	Abstract:
<p>Received: January 14th 2022 Accepted: February 14th 2022 Published: March 24th 2022</p>	<p>In the lexicon of the Dari language, a terminological system related to the military field has emerged and is being used in practice. By itself, these military terms are used by the military and ordinary people, becoming a specific lexical layer of the language. The need to name new phenomena and concepts that appear in the life of society raises various issues in linguistics and, in particular, in terminology. Solving these problems will help to identify ways of formation and development of different lexical systems, and on this basis to correctly understand the laws of general development.</p>

Keywords: military terminology, lexical layer, lexical structure, terminological system, military science, basic military terms, mastered military terms

I. INTRODUCTION

Today, as military science and technology develop rapidly, military terminology is also evolving. The improvement and updating of tools and events related to these processes ensures the emergence of new military terms in these processes. The lexical structure of a language, its total vocabulary, is an event that has been formed throughout the entire historical development of the nation. It is constantly on the move and growing. The reason for the development of language depends mainly on two factors, how to use its internal and external sources of growth. The term is taken from the general language or a new term is adopted and adapted to the language from a particular field. In particular, the lexicon of the Dari language has developed a system of terminology related to the military field, which is used in practice. By itself, these military terms are used by the military and ordinary people, becoming a specific lexical layer of the language. The need to name new phenomena and concepts that appear in the life of society raises various issues in linguistics and, in particular, in terminology. Solving these problems will help to identify ways of formation and development of different lexical systems, and on this basis to correctly understand the laws of general development.

In recent years, the study of terminological problems in linguistics has been increasing day by day. This is due to the fact that during the development of science and technology, new phenomena and concepts in various fields of specialization are emerging and the need to name them is growing. Determining the ways of formation and development of terminological systems helps to correctly understand the general laws

of language development and, if necessary, to identify specific cases.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS

It is known that any word (lexeme) can be a general word or term according to its nature. To define a term, it is usually compared to a word. In the linguistic literature, in scientific works devoted to terminology, it is widely accepted that any term is a word, but not every word can be a term. Today, the rapidly evolving scientific and technical tools and phenomena are called by new terms in almost all languages, and this complex is becoming a unique lexical layer of these languages.

The scientific study of the Dari literary language began in the 1930s. The structure of the Dari dictionary began to be studied not only by Afghan linguists, but also by orientologists of the former Soviet Union, European orientologists and orientologists of Tashkent. Among the orientologists, there were linguists who came to the conclusion that "Dari is an inseparable language from Persian, but some writers and journalists mispronounce certain words in Dari [1]." From the very beginning of their first research, there were linguists who noted that Dari was very similar to Tajik. The Study of Military Terms in the Dari Language 1931 S.E. Byalkovsky's small dictionary of "Afghan" military and political terms dates back to its publication. In it, the author notes that the Persian political and military terms are different from the political and military terms used in Afghanistan. Although it is now obsolete, it is still called a Dari dictionary.

Linguist LN Kiseleva, in her works of 30-50 years of the last century, noted that the Dari language differs from the Persian language and is not the same as the



Tajik language. The reason for this research was that later the study of oral Dari (Persian-ye Kabuli) as a separate language began.

It can also be observed that the lexical composition of the Dari language has been expanding rapidly, especially since the twentieth century, at the expense of the aforementioned strata. In addition to assimilations from the vocabulary, there are neologisms based on internal possibilities, as well as new units formed due to the expansion of the semantic field of the word. V. A. As Tatarinov points out, the terms "... do not appear", they are "invented" and "created" as a result of necessity [2]. The interest in the methods of term formation dates back to the 70s and 80s of the last century. To date, scientific research and studies on military terms in the Dari language have been conducted and are still being conducted. According to the words learned from the European languages in Dari, X. Khoshimbekov [3] and X.Uralov [4] conducted scientific research. In contrast, the G.G. Aliyev's "Persian-Russian and Russian-Persian military dictionary" [5]. In the book "Russian-Dari military and technical dictionary" published by M.F. Slinkin containing about 40,000 words and phrases, military terms in the Dari language are partially covered. Quronbekov and B. Boltaev's "Book of Uzbek and Dari Conversation" is one of them [7]. Since the subject of military terms in the Dari language is not fully studied, they require phonetic, lexical, semantic analysis and the creation of scientific research, separate lectures, a number of manuals on terminology, dictionaries.

Military terminology is a system of lexical means which is a military science and a special means of communication [8]. Military terminology is closely related to the peripheral layer of vocabulary as well as general vocabulary [9]. Military activity and military science are different. Military terminology is divided into tactical, military structure (governing bodies), military-technical and all types of troops (ground forces, air force, navy, border). As military science and technology are now rapidly evolving, military terminology is also evolving.

Military terminology in Dari has not yet been specialized and has not been established in Afghan dictionaries. Military terms are a complex system that is complemented by its vocabulary and assimilation of foreign languages. Terminological lexicon consists of term words, nouns, verbs and terminological phrases. These two major terminological groups are formed on the basis of the rules of phonetics, morphology and syntax of the modern Dari language. In the modern

Dari language, along with the original military terms, assimilation terms are actively used.

An issue that has not yet been fully resolved in the modern Dari lexicon is the formation of military terminology and its expansion into new terms. As a result of the influence of Western European languages on the Dari language, foreign terms are assimilated into the Dari language, resulting in the formation of terms using word-formation techniques or through slang. In the modern Dari language, along with the original military terms, assimilation terms are actively used. This phenomenon began to develop in the last years of the last century as a result of socio-political events and military conflicts in Afghanistan. Now the process has intensified with the deployment of an international peacekeeping force (ISAF) in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. Modern Dari is a language related to Persian and Tajik. In view of the above, our research is devoted to the lexical-semantic and functional analysis of military terms in Dari, the study of the structure of military terms in Dari, methods of making military terms in Dari and the formation of military terms in the form of phrases.

The scientific study of the Dari literary language began in the 1930s. The term is taken from the general language or a new term is adopted and adapted to the language from that area. The structure of the Dari dictionary began to be studied not only by Afghan linguists, but also by orientalists of the former Soviet Union, European orientalists and orientalists of Tashkent. Among the orientalists, there were linguists who came to the conclusion that "Dari is an inseparable language from Persian, but some writers and journalists mispronounce certain words in Dari." From the very beginning of their first research, there were linguists who noted that Dari was very similar to Tajik.

Study of Dari Terms 1931 S.E. Byalkovsky's small dictionary of "Afghan" military and political terms dates back to its publication. In it, the author notes that the Persian political and military terms are different from the political and military terms used in Afghanistan. Although it is now obsolete, it is still called a Dari dictionary [10].

The peculiarity of the modern military terminology of the Dari language is that the main part of its lexicon is enriched by its own vocabulary and assimilation of foreign languages.

Military terminology in Dari has not yet been specialized and has not been established in Afghan dictionaries. Only in 2014, the Afghan linguist Muhammad Humayun Kuestoni created the English-



Dari dictionary of military terms "لغت نظامی" (military dictionary). This dictionary contains 2125 military terms and the English reading of non-transcribed words is written in the Dari alphabet. The difference between this dictionary and other dictionaries is that it was published in recent years and was created by a linguist living in this country. Dari is a complex system in which military terms are supplemented by their vocabulary and assimilation of foreign languages. Terminological lexicon consists of term words-nouns, verbs and terminological phrases. These two major terminological groups are formed on the basis of the

rules of phonetics, morphology and syntax of the modern Dari language. In the modern Dari language, along with the original military terms, assimilation terms are actively used. This phenomenon began to develop in the last years of the last century as a result of socio-political events and military conflicts in Afghanistan. Indigenous military terms in the Dari language consist of words belonging to their own lexical layer, artificial and compound military terms based on them. Accordingly, terms related to the original Dari language were included in this group. For example:

armoured mashine	[zerhpuš]	زره پوش
bombardment	[bombārdemān]	بمباردمان
target	[hadaf]	هدف
soldier	[sarbāz]	سرباز
march	[raftār]	رفتار
missile	[marmi]	مرمی
case	[pučak]	پوچک
Forward!	[be piš]	به پیش!
Listen!	[guš ku]	گوش کو!
Fire!	[ātaš]	آتش!

Pure Dari words do not make up the majority of the original terms, as Pashto-language officers have a high profile in the Afghan armed forces and that is why most of the military terms are used in Pashto. For example:

battalion	[kandak]	کندک
brigade	[levā]	لوا
division	[ferqe]	فرقه
platoon	[tulay]	تولی
commander	[qomāndān]	قوماندان
regiment	[yund]	غند
company	[tulay]	تولی
sword	[karič]	کریچ
arrow(shell)	[marmi]	مرمی
headquarters	[darstiz]	درستیز

Primitive terms formed by changing the meaning of existing words in the Dari language and giving them a military meaning. Such primitive terms make up the majority in the Dari language. For example:

صنف	[senf]	means "class" and "type"; - in the military sense, "army type"
پرتاب	[portāb]	means "throw"; - in the military sense, "launch" (missile, etc.)
پارچه	[pārče]	means "part"; - in the military sense, "detail", "part"



خشت	[xešt]	Means "brick," "cast," and "spear"; - in the sense of a military term "weapon"
رفتار	[raftār]	means "action"; - in the military sense "march"
گشت	[gašt]	means "to walk"; - in the military sense of the word "night guard"
چاپ	[čāp]	means "print", "type", "click"; - in the military sense "caliber"

The military terminology of the Dari language, like other languages, is unique. For example, Dari has terms that are not equivalent to other languages, and they reflect the realities of Dari. Examples of such terms include the system of military ranks and commands in the modern Afghan army. This military lexicon in the Dari language currently has no corresponding equivalent in any language. As an example, all terms related to military ranks, military orders and administrative activities of the Afghan Armed Forces are used in Pashto. The lexical richness of the Dari language is the product of many periods. The process of word formation in the Dari language was applied to the process of term formation and supplemented it. As a result, it has also provided an increase in the number of military terms generated in exchange for kalkalash. In order to understand the multifaceted processes and laws in the lexical structure of the Dari language, the vocabulary of the lexical structure must be studied on the basis of certain scientific methods. These scientific studies can then serve as a basis for a radical study of the military lexical layer. From this point of view, one of the manifestations of the study of military terms as a system is to analyze them by grouping them structurally and studying their lexical-semantic scope.

MILITARY TERMS BORROWED FROM THE PASHTO LANGUAGE

According to the Afghan constitution, Dari and Pashto are the two official languages of the country. Modern Dari is a language related to Persian and Tajik. There are more than 20 languages and more than 200 dialects in Afghanistan. According to Article 16 of the constitution adopted on January 4, 2004, Pashto (Afghan) and Dari (Persian-Kabuli, Persian-Afghan dialect) are the official languages of Afghanistan. Also, in densely populated areas where Uzbek, Turkmen, Pashayi, Nuristani, Baluch and Pamir languages are spoken, the above languages have been given the

status of the third official language¹. Due to the dominance of Pashtun officers in the Afghan armed forces, many Pashtun military terms have entered the Dari language. For example:

اساسی قانون افغانستان . ماده شائزدهم: 1



Table 1. Military ranks of the Afghan Armed Forces:

The staff of the generals		
marshal	[māršāl]	مآرشال
army general	[star janrāl]	سترن جنرال
colonel-general	[dagar janrāl]	دگر جنرال
lieutenant general	[turan janrāl]	تورن جنرال
major general	[briyd janrāl]	بريد جنرال
The staff of senior officers		
colonel	[dagarvāl]	دگروال
lieutenant colonel	[dagarman]	دگرمن
major	[jagran]	جگرن
The staff of junior officers		
senior captain	[jag turan]	جگ تورن
captain	[turan]	تورن
senior lieutenant	[lo'mray briydmān]	لمری بريد من
lieutenant	[dovvom briydmān]	دوم بريد من
junior lieutenant	[draym briydmān]	دریم بريدمن
The staff of sergeant and soldiers		
first sergeant	[sarpakmešr-e qadamdār (luy briyš)]	سریک مشر قدمدار (لوی بريدش)
senior sergeant	[sarpakmešr (jag briysh)]	سریک مشر (جگ بريدش)
sergeant	[moāven-e sarpakmešr (briyš)]	معاون سریک مشر (بريدش)
junior sergeant	[parkmešr (briyšeār)]	پرک مشر (بريدش یار)
lance corporal	[delgay mešr]	دلگی مشر
soldier	[askar, sarbāz]	عسکر، سرباز

Table 2. Military orders of the Afghan Armed Forces:

At my command!	Valārsay!	ولار سی!
Attention!	Tayārsay!	تیارسی!
Dismissed!	Pāydush!	پایدوس!
Front!	Mixamix!	مخامیخ!
Left!	Kin gerz!	کین گرز!
Right!	Šay gerz!	شی گرز!
Back!	Ša marš	شا مارش!
Stop!	Dreš!	درش!
Stand up!	Xiel zay ta!	خیل زی ته!
Line up!	Xeza nisay!	خزا نیسی!

Table 3. Names of military units and divisions:

battalion	[kandak]	کندک
brigade	[levā]	لوا
division	[ferqe]	فرقه



section	[tulay]	تولی
commander	[qomāndān]	قوماندان
regiment	[yund]	غند
sword	[karič]	کریچ
arrow (cshell)	[marmi]	مرمی
headquarters	[darstiz]	درستیز

In recent years, there have been cases of using Persian terms instead of military terms learned from Pashto.

For example, the word 'عسکر' [soldier] is replaced by سرباز [sarbâz] "soldier, ordinary soldier", and ضابط [zâbet] صاحب منصب [sâhebmanṣab] is replaced by the words افسر [afsar] "officer" instead of "military, officer".

ارتباط سیار کندهک پیاده با لویا توسط وسایط لویا ویا فرقه تامین می شود.

Dec 15, 2015) **ناربخ نشر** <http://mod.gov.af/fa/article/56803>

Ertebât-e sayâr-e kandak-e piyâda bâ lewâ tawassot-e wasâyet-e lewâ wa yâ ferqa tâmin mêšawad.

"The communication of the infantry battalion with the division is ensured by means of a brigade or division."

MILITARY TERMS BORROWED FROM THE ARABIC LANGUAGE

Most of the Dari dialects from foreign languages are military terms from Arabic, and Arabic dialects are more common in Afghanistan than in Iran. Arabic military terms are fully phonetically adapted and used as their own words. From ancient times, the spread of Islam in Asia and Central Asia, especially in Afghanistan, led to a significant increase in the influence of the Arabic language in the XI-XIX centuries. Memorization and study of the Qur'an and hadith and the deep penetration of these themes into poetry and prose works can be cited as key factors in this. Therefore, modern Arabic dialects can be divided into the following lexical and spiritual groups: - religious-mystical lexical semantic group, political-administrative lexical semantic group, literary-cultural lexical semantic group and military-technical terminological Arabic group. The military terms acquired in the military sphere can be divided into military terms related to military-tactical actions, military equipment and weapons. For example:

intelligence	<i>ettelâ'ât</i>	اطلاعات
combat	<i>mohâraba</i>	محاربه
attack	<i>ta'roz</i>	تعرض
attack	<i>hamla</i>	حمله
operation (combat)	<i>amalyât</i>	عملیات
defence	<i>modâf'a</i>	مدافعه
position	<i>mavâza</i>	مواضع (موضع)
task, command	<i>vazifa</i>	وظیفه
situation	<i>vaz'iyat</i>	وضعیت
supply	<i>taminât</i>	تامینات
military representative	<i>safir</i>	سفیر
military point	<i>noqta</i>	نقطه
weapon	<i>aslaha</i>	اسلحه
section	<i>vâhed</i>	واحد



military service	<i>xedmat</i>	خدمت
line (defense line)	<i>xat (xatt-e modā'fa)</i>	خط (خط مدافعه)

We can cite many of the above examples. In the modern Dari language, military-derived terms derived from Arabic are firmly established and in use. For example:

[13] در بهار سال ۱۳۹۶ پلان عملیات های شفق ۱ و شفق ۲ ترتیب گردیدند.

Dar bahār-e sāl-e 1394 plān-e amalyāt-e Šafaq 1 va Šafaq 2 tartib gardidand.

In the spring of 1394, an operation plan for Shafaq 1 and Shafaq 2 was drawn up.

وزارت دفاع ملی در هماهنگی با سایر ادارات امنیتی مانند وزارت امور داخله ریاست عمومی امنیت ملی و اداره مستقل ارگانهای محلی در تطبیق این پلان مسوولیت مستقیم داشت.

Vozārat-e defā-e melli, dar hamāhangi bā sayar edarāt-e amniyati mānand-e vozārat-e umur-e dāxela, rayāsat-e umumiy-ye amniyat-e melli va edāree mostaqel-e organhā-ye mahali dar tatbiq-e in plan masulyat-e mosatqim dāšt.

The Ministry of National Defense, in cooperation with other security agencies, such as the Ministry of the Interior, the General Directorate of National Security, and local independent agencies, has assumed direct responsibility for implementing this plan.

MILITARY TERMS BORROWED FROM THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

The main reason for the inclusion of English words in the Dari lexicon is the British colonial efforts in Afghanistan in 1838-1842, 1878-1881 and 1919, as well as the country's proximity and foreign relations with the British colony of India and the International Security Assistance Force of NATO (ISAF) has been stationed in Afghanistan since 2001.

The current Afghan military is being trained by instructors from other NATO members, such as the United States, Britain, Canada and France. For this reason, Afghan military personnel today use a number of terms that belong to the English language. Some of them are common in the daily life of the Dari-speaking people of Afghanistan, while others are used occasionally as some industry terms. The fate of these assimilations, which come from a foreign language, especially English, in Dari, the national language, the military, and the place of use in colloquial speech also vary.

For example: تخنیک *taxnik* «technique», تیم *tim* «group», واترپروف *watarpruf* «waterproof»; کامپیوتر *kampiutar* «computer», آمبولانس *ambulāns* «ambulance, nurse» *nars* «nurse», پوستر *pustar* «poster» are actively used in the expression of everyday life and military spheres.

Every new word that comes into a language from a foreign language naturally undergoes a process of phonetic, spelling, grammatical adaptation of that language. In this case, the word undergoes some changes in reading, writing and structure under the

influence of certain laws of the language, that is, foreign words are to some extent subject to the system of the receiving language.

For example: ریل *rel* - «railway», تلگراف *telgeraf* - «telegraph», استیرینگ *eštereng* «steering», سیلیندر *silindar* «cylinder», هارن *hāran* «horn»; استاندارد *estāndārd* «standard», قوماندان *qōmāndān* «commander», ترافیک *trāfik* «traffic», سیستم *sistem* «system», کنترول *kantrul* «control», استیشن *estešan* «station», پلان *plān* «plan», دیرکت *direkt* «direct», ورکشاپ *warkšāp* «workshop», لوژیستیک *lōžestik* «logistics», پرسونل *persunal* «personnel» etc.

Many foreign languages, especially English, are also used in the field of communications, electronic warfare and intelligence: بلاک *blāk* «block», کود *kud* «code», فریکانس *frikāns* «frequency», سویچ *swič* «switch», جنراتور *jenerātur* «generator», پاروله *pārula* - «parole», پیلوت *pilot* - «pilot», والتاژ *wāltāž* «voltage», باند *bānd* «band», مودولاتور *mōdulātur* «modulator», مانیپلاتور *māniplātur* «manipulator», دتکتور *detektor* «detector», الکترومغناطیس *elektromāynotis* «electromagnetic», بطری *betri* «battery», اکومولاتور *akumulātor* «accumulator», میکروفون *mikrufun* «microphone», پانل *pānel* «panel», دوپلکسی *dupleksi* «duplex», اندیکاتور *indikātur* «indicator» etc.

There are also many English military terms in the field of artillery:

راکت *rāket* «rocket», انجن *enjen* «engine», لایزر *lāyzar* «laser», as well as terms introduced by slashing: قوه انجن مارش *qowa-ye riktifi* «reactive power», انجن مارش *enjen-e mārš* «marsh engines», تاثیر توجیهی *tasir-e taujihi* «direction of impact» etc.



In the texts on the subject of weapons of mass destruction, we also encounter a number of military terms that have entered the Dari language from English.

For example: تروتیل *trôtil* «trotyl», ازوتوپ *ezotop* «isotope», اتوم *atôm* «atom», بیالوژیک *bialojik* «biologic», دیتوناتور *ditunâtur* «detonator» etc.

English words are also used to name the uniforms of the Afghan Armed Forces. These words adapt to the specific sound system of the Dari language:

یونیفورم *yunifurm* «uniform», نکتانی *nektâyi* «necktie», گیتس *gites* «gaiters».

The analysis of our materials shows that lexical units related to word groups such as noun, adjective, verb have been mastered from English into Dari.

In order to get more detailed information about the above-mentioned examples and to study the latest news, articles on abductions on Internet sites were used as a source.

(<http://mod.gov.af/fa/article/56785>)

Ifšâ kardan-e asâsât-e bakâr andâxtan-e besim (asmâ-ye kôd, frikâns hâ, kelid hâ, pâruhâ).

"Creation of the basis of radio transmission (symbols-codes, frequency, keys, passwords)".

(<http://mod.gov.af/fa/article/56785>)

Ahamiyat-e râdyu disiplin-i qawâed wa marâ`ât namudan-e ân dar mohâraba

"The importance of radio discipline and observance of the rules of war in war"

عملیات‌های نظامی کشف و خنثی گردیده است. (<http://farsi.ru/doc/5275.html>)

Ba gofta-ye soxangu-ye polis-e welâyat-e fâryâb in mâynhâ-ye dar rôydâdhâ-ye moxtalef-e kašfi wa amaliyâthâ-ye nezâmi kašf ô xonsa gardida ast.

"The Faryab police officer said the mines were found and defused as a result of various intelligence and military operations."

We also pay attention to the following words from English:

rocket	râket	راکت
alarm	alarm	الارم
antenna	ânten	آنتن
code	kud	کود
operation	aperâsiun	آپراسیون
command	kumându	کومانده
detonator	ditunâtur	دیتوناتور
diesel	dizel	دیزل
doctrine	dukturin	دوکتورین

MILITARY TERMS BORROWED FROM THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

با کشف و خنثی سازی این ماین‌ها جان بیش از ۹۱۰ نفر شهروند نجات داده شده و از ۹۱ حادثه خونین جلوگیری شده است. (<http://farsi.ru/doc/5275.html>)

Bâ kašf ô xonsa sâzi-ye in mâynhâ jân piš az 910 nafar shahrwand najât dada šoda wa az hâdesa-ye xunin jelawgiri šoda ast.

"By finding and clearing these mines, 910 townspeople were rescued and 91 unpleasant bloody incidents were averted."

تعداد پرسونل قطعات و جزو تام‌های اردوی ملی

(<http://mod.gov.af/fa/article/56785>)

(Tedâd-e personal-e qata`ât wa jozotâmhâ-ye ordu-ye melli.

"Number of personnel and units of the National Army."

خط السیر پروازهای طیارات محاروبی، ترانسپورتی، افشأ محلات ایکه باید بمباردمان شود بدون کوردینات و خریطه های کود شده. (<http://mod.gov.af/fa/article/56785>)

Xat olsayr-e parvâz hâ-ye tayyârât-e mohârabawi, trânsportî, ifšâ-ye mahalât ike bâvad bombârdemân šawad bedun-e kurdinât wa xaritahâ-ye kôd šawad.

"The battle, the directions of the transport planes, the places to be bombed are coordinate and symbolic."

روز گذشته مورخ 10 جوزا سال روان دهها راکت از آنطرف خط دیورند به ولسوالی دانگام ولایت کنر انداخت گردید.

(<http://mod.gov.af/fa/blog/33401>)

Rôz-e gozašta-ye mowarex-e 10 jawzâ sâl rawân dahhâ râket az ân taraf-e xat-e dyurand ba woloswâli-ye dangâm-e welâyat-e konar andâxt gardid.

"Yesterday, on the 10th of this month, dozens of rockets were fired by him from Durvand into Dangom County in Kunar province."

روسیه راکت قاره بیما آزمایش کرد. (<http://farsi.ru/doc/2275.html>)

Rusiya râket-e qâra paymâ âzmâyesh kard.

"Russia has tested an intercontinental ballistic missile."

In modern Dari, military terms borrowed from Russian are not as common as terms borrowed from Arabic and English. Many Russian military terms were learned



during the years of the former Soviet Union's military operations in Afghanistan (1979-1989), but now, with the deployment of the ISAF International Security

Assistance Force, Russian-speaking military terms are being replaced by Dari and English. For example:

вертолёт	helikoptar	هلیکوپتر	virtālūt	ویرتالیوت
список	fehrest	فهرست	lest	لست
пожарная машина	mutar-e etfāiya	موتور اطفاییه	māšīn-e pazār	ماشین پژار
автомат	tofangče-ye māšīndār	توفنگچه ماشیندار	kālāšnikof	کالاشنیکوف
штурман	kaššāf	کشف	šturmān	شتورمان
дисциплина	enzebāt	انضباط	disiplin	دیسپلین

Some military terms have entered Dari through Russian, for example:

десант	disānt	دیسانت
оператор	āperātur	اوپراتور
тренажер	trenazur	ترناژور
рапорт	rāpur	راپور
радар	rādār	رادار
парашют	pārāšūt	پاراشوت

There are also military terms in the modern Dari language that have been mastered from the Russian language, for example:

боевая машина пехоты (infantry fighting machine)	māšīne moharaba-ye piāda	ماشین محربه پیاده
оружие массового поражения (weapons of mass destruction)	aslaha-ye emhā daste-ye jami	اسلحه امحا دسته جمعی
бомбардировщик (bomber)	bomandāz	بم انداز
управляемая ракета (guided missile)	rāket-e rahbari šavande	راکت رهبری شونده
прибор ночного видения (night vision device)	ālāt-e did-e šab	آلات دید شب
прогулочный резерв (walking reserve)	zaxire-ye harakat	زخیره حرکت

MILITARY TERMS BORROWED FROM THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

Here are some examples of military terms learned from French:

military commission	komisiun	کمیسیون
field marshal	feldmārshāl	فیلد مارشال
helicopter	helikopter	هلیکوپتر
manoeuvre	mānovr	مانور
marshal	mārshāl	مارشال
service	servis	سرویس
vaccine	vāksen	واکسن
coat	pālto	پالتو
doctrine	doktorin	دکترین
bomb	bomb	بمب
tactics	tāktik	تاکتیک
control	kontrol	کنترل
motorcycle	motosiklet	موتوسیكلت
commissioner	komser	کمیسر
carriage	vāgon	واگن



MILITARY TERMS BORROWED FROM THE TURKIC LANGUAGES

The Dari language also has a number of military terms from the Turkic languages.

cannon	tup	توپ
guard	kešik	کشیک
rifle, weapon	tofang	تفنگ
bullet	sāčma	ساجمه
landing	qondāq	قنداق
cartridge	fešang	فشنگ
attack	yureš	یورش

III. CONCLUSION

It is known that word acquisition occurs initially in the state of the word and some of its lexical meanings, and the semantic structure is not fully assimilated. For in the early period of language, the context in which the meaning of assimilation is fully conveyed and expressed is not yet formed. For it is perceived only through the expressive lexical meaning of things and objects adopted in relation to it, in connection with the mutual cultural relations of the people.

In any language, assimilated words are not very easy to assimilate and adapt, because they have to take control of the grammatical system of the language they are assimilating, to get the right to their own words [15].

Analysis of our materials shows that lexical units of words such as noun, adjective, verb have been mastered from foreign languages into Dari. A word learned from a foreign language gradually begins to be used in connection with certain lexical units in the language. Takes certain forms of usage in speech. Language speakers try to find a semantically equivalent equivalent from their mother tongue. If there is such a linguistic unit, the meaning of assimilation becomes clear again.

Concluding the discussions on the assimilation of military terms from foreign languages into Dari, it can be said that their meanings have undergone certain and definite changes in the Dari language. There have been a number of changes in the assimilations, such as the narrowing, expansion, partial and complete change of meaning, the acquisition of a portable character of meaning. Not only did they influence the composition of the Dari dictionary, but together they created new lexical units. All this contributes greatly to the activation, lexical development and functional development of the Dari language. In general, the areas and places of application of foreign military terms are of a different nature. They can be divided into several thematic groups, namely: types of troops,

types of combat operations, electronic warfare and intelligence, weapons and communications.

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