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Derivational Features of Word-Terms in The System of Military Terminology of The Chinese Language

Nargiza Imomiddinova

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philology, Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

As a result of the rapid development of military science and especially military technology, new terms and terminological combinations are emerging in the language. The terminological layer of the lexicon is increasingly becoming an element of military literature, and its rapid development necessitates the unification of terminology and its use according to established rules. This, in turn, sets the task of studying both root and derived terms within the military terminology system. The section on word formation is considered a relatively young field in linguistics. Therefore, its position among the linguistic levels has not been sufficiently established. Sometimes word formation is studied as part of lexicology, and sometimes it is viewed as part of grammar. An important feature that distinguishes the study of word formation from other sections that examine the word as an object is that this section studies not all words, but only derived words.

Keywords: Simple term, monosyllabic, disyllabic, complex term, affixation, semi affixation, composition.

INTRODUCTION

linguistic research, words and phrases used in special fields are interpreted as terms. Most linguists assert with full confidence that the term is, first of all, an equal member of the lexical system of the language. Terminological systems arise and develop in accordance with the general laws of the integral language system. There is no impenetrable boundary between a term and a word; they do not have a significant difference "both in form and content." The term is also a word in essence, but a separate type of word [1, p.28].

Scientific and technological progress increases the need for the assimilation of new phenomena and related concepts for each language, the creation of equivalents of these concepts in the national language. In this case, the most optimal way is to achieve high efficiency by effectively using the word-formation.

capabilities of a particular language. Word formation is one of the main ways to enrich, update, and improve the lexicon of a language. It is difficult to imagine the possibilities of language enrichment without word-formation methods [2, p.75].

In linguistics, the development of vocabulary based on internal capabilities refers to the following phenomena: 1) enrichment of vocabulary through word formation based on internal resources; 2) enrichment of the lexicon through the use of obsolete, historical, and generally old sources of lexical units; 3) enrichment of the lexicon of the literary language at the expense of dialectal words [3, p.145].

The enrichment of Chinese terms at the expense of internal sources remains one of the issues that has attracted the attention of many scholars. In particular, V.V. Ivanov devoted his work mainly to the study of terminology and the layer of borrowings in the Chinese language. He proposes the following methods of term formation:

Method 1: terminologization of common words (primary terminologization). In this case, along with the semantic derivation of a common word not related to the influence of other languages, semantic derivation associated with the influence of foreign languages, i.e., so-called semantic assimilation (for example, the creation of a new word by using Daoist terms to express Buddhist concepts);

Method 2: formation of new words-terms by different calquing of foreign words using their own lexical elements (mainly Venianisms);

Method 3: Phonetic assimilation of foreign words [4, p.45-46].

Terms formed by the first method are formed on the basis of internal sources of the lexicon of the language. The second and third methods, combined, can be characterized as different types of assimilation.

Polivanov Y.D., Oshanin I.M., Dragunov A.A., Korotkov N.N.,
S.Y. Yakhontov, V.M. Solntsev in their works described in detail such methods of word formation as conversion, word addition, and affixation. I.V. Gorelov deeply studied the lexico-semantic, lexico-morphological, morphological, morphological-syntactic, morphological-phonetic, lexico-semantic, reduplication, and contraction methods of word formation in the Chinese language. O.P. Frolova, who studied the formation of terms related to the noun category, distinguishes morphological, syntactic, phonetic methods, and conversion. In the co-authored work of I.D. Klenin and V.F. Shichko, comments were made on morphological, semantic, phonetic, and affixal word formation, and morpheme contraction and its types were specifically addressed [5, p.58].

Three ways of word formation are cited by Li Jinxi (黎锦熙) and Liu Shiru (刘世儒):

1) syntactic - 成分结构 chéngfèn jiégòu or 句法构词法 jùfǎ gòucífǎ;
2) morphological - 形态结构 xíngtài jiégòu or 形态构词法 xíngtài gòucífǎ;
3) phonetic - 语音结构 yǔyīn jiégòu or 语音构词法 yǔyīn gòucífǎ

Li Jinxi and Liu Shiru described the method of composition as a syntactic method and included it among the most productive methods [6, p.518-519].

According to H. Dadaboyev, morphological, syntactic, and semantic methods in the formation of terms in Uzbek linguistics are very productive and active, with the help of which the terminological structure is constantly enriched and developed [7, p.65].

For the correct understanding and translation of terms, it is also important to know their morphological structure, semantic features that distinguish them from common words, the main types of term-compounds, their structural structure and specifics of use.

All terms are divided into three types according to their construction: simple terms, complex terms, and term-compounds. In scientific and technical terminology, most terms consisting of several components are encountered.

Root terms - units consisting of one component, which are not divided into constituent parts. The number of root terms in Chinese military terminology is not so large. Original military terms mainly consist of root terms. They consist only of a core and are not divided into components. Military terms used in ancient China to express the basic concepts of military art: 军 jūn (a type of military force consisting of 12500 soldiers), 兵 bīng (soldier, army), 战 zhàn (war, battle), 将 jūn (commander), 士 shì (soldier, warrior), 命 mìng (military order), 功 (military courage).

All the indigenous military terms mentioned above are used only as a derivational base in modern Chinese. Their independent use is not observed. For example, instead of 战, the two-syllable 战争 zhànzhēng (war); 将军 jiāngjūn (general) instead of 将; Instead of 命, terms 命令 mìnglìng (command) are used.

Analysis of the syllable structure of military terms showed that the first place is occupied by terms with four syllables (32.5%), the second place - by terms with five syllables (20%), the third place - by terms with three syllables (12.5%), the fourth place - by terms with six syllables (12%), the following places are occupied by terms with two syllables (7%), eight syllables (3.5%), nine syllables (2%), ten syllables (0.8%) and one syllable (0.2%) [8, p.557].

In I.D. Klenin's "Chinese-Russian Military and Technical Dictionary," only 10 monosyllabic terms are

reflected:

Table 1

Monosyllabic military terms cited in the dictionary of I.D. Klenin

1.	枪	qiāng	firearm up to 20 mm caliber
2.	炮	pào	firearm with a caliber of more than 20 mm
3.	师	shī	division
4.	旅	lǚ	brigade
5.	团	tuán	regiment
6.	营	yíng	battalion
7.	连	lián	company
8.	排	pái	platoon
9.	班	bān	quotient
10.	兵	bīng	soldier

From the above, it can be concluded that simple terms were mainly used in the ancient Chinese language. But in modern Chinese, on the contrary, such terms are very rare.

This feature is even more pronounced against the backdrop of the syllable structure of everyday vocabulary, where monosyllabic root words make up 21% [9, p.75].

In this sense, the Chinese language differs from other languages, particularly European languages. In particular, single-component, simple terms (corresponding to single-syllable terms in the Chinese language) make up 12-15% of the military terminology of the English language.

The scarcity of simple terms in the modern system of military terms is explained by the peculiarity of the Chinese language, in particular, the military lexicon contained in it, the specifics of military terminology, which is an important layer of the language's vocabulary. Most of the military terminology appeared much later than everyday words that make up the main vocabulary , and in exceptional cases (枪 qiāng - "spear," 战 zhàn - "war") it arose on the basis of root words of everyday vocabulary. For example, the words 地 dì - "earth" and 火 huǒ - "fire" served as the main source for the emergence of such terms as 地雷 dìléi - "mine," 阵地 zhèndì - "position," 地区 dìqū - "margin, border, line," 火力 huǒlì - "shooting," 火器 huǒqì - "shooting weapon," 喷火器 pēnhuǒqì - "firearms." The realization of terms based on root household words led to an increase in the number of complex terms and a decrease in the "specific weight" of simple terms.

The peculiarity of the Chinese language lies in the fact that at the stages of historical development, in order to limit the ever-increasing semantic load of morphemes, it underwent a transition from a monosyllabic word norm to a polysyllabic one. This process led to the replacement of monosyllabic terms with their two-syllable equivalents. These equivalents revealed different meanings of these words. This can be seen in the example of several terms taken from "汉俄词典"[10, p.1250] (Chinese-Russian dictionary):

Table 2

Formation of polysyllabic terms from root terms denoting military concepts

Root term	Derivative term	Reading	Meaning
兵 bīng	兵器	bīngqì	weapons
	军队	jūnduì	army, troops
	兵士	bīngshì	soldier, warrior
	军事的	jūnshì de	military
战 zhàn	战争	zhànzhēng	war
	战斗	zhàndòu	battle

	作战	zuòzhàn	to combat
弹 dàn	子弹	zǐdàn	bullet, gunshot
	炮弹	pàodàn	shell, missile

Finally, let us dwell on the last factor that prevents the increase in the "specific weight" of monosyllabic terminologized words. It is known that one of the methods of term formation is the transfer of the name of an object used in everyday life to an object used in military affairs based on some similarity.

While the metaphorical method of term formation in European languages allows for the prevention of the formation of complex units according to their structure, in Chinese, general literary words used to express any military concept are not used independently, but are always used together with single-syllable semantic clarifiers. This is evident in the following examples:

1) **炮**身 **pào**shēn - "weapon barrel" ("weapon body");
2) **炮**口 **pào**kǒu - "horn of a rifle barrel" ("horn of a weapon");
3) **枪**眼 **qiāng**yǎn - "hole" ("eye of a weapon");
4) **枪**颈 **qiāng** jǐng - "pound face" ("weapon neck");
5) **机**身 **jī**shēn - 1) "body," "aircraft body"; 2) "gate base" ("body of an aircraft or apparatus").

From the above information, it can be concluded that the military terminology of modern Chinese has the following features in terms of syllable structure:

- ✓ firstly, the leading position of four-syllable terms;
- ✓ secondly, the extreme scarcity of root terms.

Derivative terms. Compound terms representing scientific and technical concepts occupy a significant place in the lexicon of the Uzbek language. Based on G. O. Vinokur's opinion that..."any word, no matter how trivial, can function as a term," it is advisable to use the phrase "compound term" for a new lexical unit - a new integral term - formed by adding two or more independent terms or term elements of the same type in terminological systems, compared to the term "compound words" in general linguistics [1, p.54].

According to H. Dadaboev, derivative terms, like root terms, play a significant role in the Uzbek terminology system. Root terms are noticeable at all stages of formation and development of Uzbek terminology. In particular: root terms such as el, yurt, yoy, o'q, to'p, to'ra, tamg'a, til, boy, kung, "joriya, kanizak," qul, yov, qorin, jag', o'pka, ko'z, oy, kun are characteristic of almost all terminological systems [7, p.64].

Chinese military terminology is no exception; it contains many derivative terms. For example, the following terms were formed from the base morpheme 兵 bīng:

兵变 bīngbiàn - "military uprising, rebellion, riot";

兵士 bīngshì - "warrior, private, soldier";

兵额 bīng´é - "number of troops";

兵团 bīngtuán - "army; troop units, army; corps";

兵法 bīngfǎ - "military art, strategy and tactics";

兵役 bīngyì - "military duty; military service";

兵力 bīnglì - "military forces; combat readiness";

兵营 bīngyíng - "military camp; barracks; military barracks";

兵器 bīngqì - "weapons";

兵员 bīngyuán - "soldiers; warriors; military personnel";

兵权 bīngquán - "military power";

兵种 bīngzhǒng - "type of troops."

The terms 兵士 bīngshì and 兵员 bīngyuán are synonyms, and the difference between them is that the first term denotes the singular, and the second - the plural. All the above terms are distinguished by the fact that they belong to the noun group of words.

Derivative terms formed by the affixation method. "Affixation - 1. Generally, adding an affix to the stem, forming a word or form using an affix: (so'roq (so'ra+q) - word formation, so'radi (so'ra+di) - form formation" [11, p.20].

Affixation is called 加词 jiācízhuì in Chinese and is one of the most frequently used methods of word formation in modern Chinese [12, p.75].

In the Chinese language, the affixation method, in terms of effectiveness in the formation of terms, ranks second after the methods of composition and assimilation.

In linguistics, the methods of affixation and semi-affixation are studied as two independent methods. The difference between these two methods is that with the help of the first method, new words are formed on the basis of words and word stems, while in the second method, the emergence of new words is observed with the help of semi-affixes. The affixation method is a morphological method of word formation, while the semi-affixation method belongs to the lexical-morphological method of word formation [13, p.75].

Affixes are morphemes that acquire grammatical meaning and include prefixes (后缀 hòuzhuì) and semisuffixes (半后缀 bàn hòuzhuì) [14. p.89]. The issues of separating affixes and semi-affixes are covered in detail in the works of V.Sykin, I.Jdankin, O.Frolova, S.Hoshimova [15, p.22]. In scientific works on Chinese linguistics, three "pure" prefixes are distinguished: 第 dì, 老 lǎo, 阿à. However, according to Ding Shenshu, there are not many prefixal suffixal elements in the Chinese language, only the suffixes 老 lǎo, 第 dì, and 打 dǎ can be considered prefixes. In turn, Lu Zhiwei notes that the words 第 dì, 老 lǎo, and 小 xiǎo can be classified as "pure" prefixes. This situation indicates the presence of disagreements in the views of Chinese scientists on this issue. "New affixes" include such affixes as 不 bù, 非fēi, 无 wú, which are accepted by Chinese linguists as negative prefixes [16, p.22].

The active use of the prefix 第 dì is not observed in the formation of Chinese military terminology. The term 第二炮兵 dì èr pàobīng "second artillery corps" can serve as an example of this. As an alternative, the prefix 级 jí is used, however, unlike the prefix 第 dì, which forms ordinal numbers, it means "level (stage, category, class) ": 四级军士长 sì jí jūnshì zhǎng "orderly sergeant of the 4th category"; 三级军士长sān jí jūnshì zhǎng "sergeant major of the 3rd category"; 二级军士长èr jí jūnshì zhǎng " sergeant major of the 2nd category"; 一级军士长 yī jí jūnshì zhǎng " sergeant major of the 1st category " etc.

According to Ren Xueliang, the word-forming morpheme 反 fǎn anti is a prefix-calque borrowed from the English language [17, p.44] Kontr 击 fǎnjí (反攻 fǎngōng) "counterattack"; Kontr情报 fǎn qíngbào (反间谍 fǎnjiàndié, 反侦察 fǎnzhēnchá) "counterintelligence"; 反机动 fǎnjīdòng "countermaneuver"; 反布雷地雷 fǎnbùléi dìléi "countermine"; 反革命 fǎngémìng "counter-revolution"; 反革命分子fǎngémìng fènzi "counter-revolutionary"; 反突击 fǎntūjī "counter-strike."

During the study and systematization of military terms, a number of new semi-prefixes and semi-suffixes, which are not found in the terminology of other fields and are actively used, were identified:

防 fáng in fact, the verb belongs to the word class and means "to protect, to defend." When functioning as a semi-prefix, participates in the formation of terms such as 防空洞 fángkōngdòng "bomb shelter, bomb shelter"; 防特 fángtè "fight against spies"; 防坦克 fáng tǎnkè "anti-tank defense"; 防空 fángkōng "air defense"

部 bù belongs to the noun category and means "part, department, administration, ministry." When used as a semi-suffix, participated in the formation of such terms as国防部 guófángbù "defense ministry"; 总参谋部 zǒngcānmóubù "general headquarters"; 总后勤部 zǒnghòuqínbù "Chief Directorate of the Armed Forces"; 总装备部 zǒngzhuāngbèibù "main department of armaments and military equipment."

官 guān means "official, officer" and forms the composition of military ranks as a semi-suffix: 军官 jūnguān "officer, officer"; 士官 shìguān "sergeants"; 尉官 wèiguān "junior officers"; 校官 xiàoguān "senior officers"; 将官jiàngguān "general officers."

机 jī meaning "machine, machine, apparatus, mechanism," participates in the formation of names of military equipment: 运输机 yùnshūjī "conveyor, conveyor, cargo aircraft"; 预警机 yùjǐngjī "patrol aircraft"; 直升机 zhíshēngjī "helicopter"; 无人机 wúrénjī "drone."

器 qì means "tool, apparatus" and participates in the formation of terms related to the names of weapons. For

example, 喷火器 pēnhuǒqì "firearms"; 兵器 bīngqì "weapons"; 火器 huǒqì "firearm"; 榴弹发射器 liúdàn fāshè qì "grenade launcher" etc.

It should be noted that L.Sultanova refers to the affixes 机 jī and 器 qì as semi-suffixes denoting equipment, and cites as examples such terms as 钻孔器 zuānkǒngqì "drill, drill, drilling tool," 摘出器 zhāichūqì "extractor" [16, p.23].

弹 dàn means "shot, cartridge" and is often used to create names of projectile-like weapons: 锥孔弹 zhuī kǒngdàn "cumulative projectile"; 炮弹 pàodàn "artillery shell"; 原子弹 yuánzǐdàn "atomic bomb"; 杀伤榴弹 shāshāng liúdàn "fragmentation grenade" etc.

枪 qiāng is originally borrowed from ancient Chinese and means "spear, rifle" (a firearm with a caliber of up to 20 mm). As an active morpheme, it participates in the formation of terms denoting the names of the following weapons: 来复枪 láifùqiāng "gun, rifle"; 卡宾枪 kǎbīnqiāng "karabin"; 冲锋枪 chōngfēngqiāng "pistol-machine gun"; 突击步枪 tūjī bùqiāng "attacking rifle, assault rifle"; 水下步枪 shuǐxià bùqiāng "underwater rifle"; 通用机枪 tōngyòng jīqiāng "universal machine gun"; 自动步枪 zìdòng bùqiāng "automatic rifle"; 步枪 bùqiāng "gun; rifle" etc.

Terminal composites. Chinese military terms mainly consist of complex terms. Complex terms include two- and multi-syllable units, including standard combinations, abbreviations, and borrowings. Most of the military terms are formed using the compositional method.

Terminal composites are terms formed by the method of composition by combining two or more morphemes.

The method of composition is understood in general linguistics as the formation of new words as a result of the combination of several (two or more) words and bases. This method is considered one of the main methods used in the formation of new words.

There are two-syllable (disillab), three-syllable (trisillab), and multi-syllable polysillabes consisting of four or more words. These types are distributed based on the modern understanding of the structure of terms.

Attributive model. This model is represented in Chinese linguistics by the following terms:

1) 偏正式 piānzhèngshì - "subordinate model";
2) 附加式 fùjiāshì - "model with a connection";
3) 主从式 zhǔcóngshì - "subordinate model";
4) 修饰式 xiūshìshì - "model with a definition";
5) 向心式 xiàngxīnshì - "centralized model";
6) 规定式 guīdìngshì - "model with definitions" [5, p.83].

Many military terms in modern Chinese are formed using this model of composition. For example:

步兵 bùbīng "pedestrian army" > 步 bù "step" + 兵 bīng "soldier, army," means a type of army consisting of soldiers moving on foot. The word 兵 bīng (soldier, army) in the compound word is the main component, and the first component 步 bù (step) determines the second component. From the combination of both components, the military term 步兵 is formed.

炮兵 pào bīng "artillery" > 炮 pào " cannon" + 兵 bīng "soldier, army," that is, a type of army whose main combat weapon is cannon.

In addition to the above-mentioned terms, the following units denoting the composition of the army can also serve as examples of term-composites formed according to the attributive model:

陆军 lùjūn - "land troops" (continental, land+army);

空军 kōngjūn - "air force" (air+army);

海军 hǎijūn - "naval forces" (naval+army);

火箭军 huǒjiànjūn - "missile troops" (missile + troops);

战略支援部队 zhànlüè zhīyuán bùduì - "strategic support forces" (strategy+support+part);

工程兵 gōngchéngbīng - "engineering troops" (engineering work+ troops);

防化兵 fánghuà bīng - "chemical defense troops" (chemical defense+ troops);

通信兵 tōngxìnbīng - "communication troops" (communication, information, message+troops);

雷达兵 léidábīng - "radiation troops" (radar, radar+ troops);

汽车兵 qìchēbīng - "vehicle troops" (vehicle+army).

In addition to the above terms, the following are also formed using this model:

后备力量 hòubèi lìliang - "reserve" (reserve+strengths);

军 军 jūnxián - "military rank" (military+title);

战斗勤务 zhàndòu qínwù - "combat service" (combat; combat+service);

防卫大臣 fángwèi dàchén - "Minister of Defense" (defense+minister; official).

Morphemes (components) that are active and productive in word formation according to the attributive model include:

役 yì is a noun denoting "obligation, military duty, military service" and participates in the formation of terms denoting types of military service: 军役jūn yì (兵役 bīngyì) "military service"; 现役 xiànyì "true military service"; 预备役 yùbèiyì "reserve service" etc.

战 zhàn ancient Chinese unit (wenyan) meaning "war, battle." It also participates in the formation of terms denoting the following types of war: 太空战 tàikōng zhàn "space war"; 网络战 wǎngluò zhàn "cyber war"; 电子战 diànzǐ zhàn "radio-electronic war"; 心理战 xīnlǐ zhàn "psychological war" etc.

服 fú when acting as a noun in a sentence, it means "clothes, clothes." It is also an active component in the formation of terms denoting types of military clothing: 军服 jūnfú "military clothing"; 礼服 lǐfú " parade dress"; 常服 chángfú "everyday clothing"; 作训服 zuòxùnfú "field training clothing"; 普通作训服 pǔtōng zuòxùnfú "simple field clothing"; 迷彩作训服 mícǎi zuòxùnfú "camouflage fieldwear"; 工作服 gōngzuòfú "work clothes" etc.

力 lì means "strength, power" and also plays a role in the formation of terms: 火力 huǒlì "power of shooting"; 机动力 jīdònglì "maneuverability"; 装甲防护力 zhuāngjiǎ fánghùlì "armored defense" etc.

队 duì the noun morpheme is used in the meaning of "detachment, brigade" and participates in the formation of the following military terms: 军队 jūnduì "type of armed forces"; 分队 fēnduì "division"; 部队 bùduì "part" etc.

Copulative model. It is referred to by the terms并立式bìnglì shì "paired model"; 并列式 bìngliè shì "connecting model"; 连合式 liánhé shì "connected relationship model".

兵士 bīngshì - "warrior, soldier" (soldier+warrior);

部队 bùduì - "military unit" (unit, subdivision + detachment, subdivision, unit);

战争 zhànzhēng - "war" (war+struggle, competition);

战斗 zhàndòu - "battle" (war+battle, struggle).

The components of the above-mentioned terms are equally interconnected and consist of words that are close in meaning.

Verb-Object Model. 动宾式 dòngbīnshì - "verb-object model"; 谓宾式 wèibīnshì - "predicative-object model"; 述宾式 shùbīnshì - predicative-object model; 支配式 zhīpèishì - "management-relational form."

According to this model of the compositional method, the first component represents the action, and the second represents the object of this action; in other words, the verb governs this object. For example, 动员dòngyuán - "to mobilize" (to set in motion + official, officer).

Chinese and some Russian linguists, in particular N. N. Korotkov, note that according to this model, lexical units belonging to the noun can also be formed. For example, 司令 sīlìng – "commander" (to manage, to administer + order); 将军 jiāngjūn - "general" (to command + troops) etc. [5, p.139].

Model with a verb-complement. In Chinese is referred to by terms such as补充式 bǔchōngshì "complementary model"; 述补式 shùbǔshì "predicative-complementary model" and 动补式 dòngbǔshì "verb-complementary model".

According to this model of the compositional method, the complement (补语 bǔyǔ) is added to the first (main) component - the predicate, and it usually expresses the change

or result that occurs under the influence of the first component [18, p.82]. With the help of this model, words belonging to different parts of speech are formed, however, units belonging to the verb part of speech constitute the absolute majority. For example, 挫败 cuòbài - "to defeat" (to break + to defeat, to win).

Subject-predicative model. In Chinese 主谓式 zhǔwèishì "subject-predicative model"; 陈述式 chénshùshì "explanatory model"; 述说式 shùshuōshì "explanatory, clarifying model"; 表述式biǎoshùshì "explanatory, indicative model."

In a compound word formed according to this model, the first component usually refers to an object and is in a subject-predicate relationship with the second component. For example, 自卫zìwèi - "self-defense" (self + to protect, to guard).

Linguists of our country, who have conducted research on special terminology in the Chinese language, have made the following conclusions regarding the formation of special field terms:

S. Nosirova proved the great role of the affixation method in the formation of socio-political and diplomatic terms, and revealed the effectiveness of the formation of terms using prefixes, suffixes, and semi-suffixes. Although the number of prefixes in the formation of diplomatic terms is greater than the number of suffixes and semi-suffixes, the indicator of the effectiveness of their use is significantly higher than the suffixation method. Nevertheless, a significant part of socio-political and diplomatic terms is realized using the compositional method. In this case, the activity of attributive and copulative models of the composition was mainly determined.

According to S. Mustafayeva, although suffixes and semi-suffixes are often used in Chinese word formation, the affixation method is not as productive as the composition method in the formation of terms in the field of linguistics. When Chinese linguistic terms are formed on the basis of internal sources, most of the terms of this field are compound terms (words), and most of the compound terms are formed on the basis of the attributive model of the compositional method. In this model, it was found that the structure of the components is mainly in the form of "verb+noun." Although affixation occupies one of the leading places in Chinese word formation, it is not very productive in the formation of terms in the field of linguistics.

Analysis of the productive methods of term formation using the example of surgical lexicon shows that the existence of various ways of term formation in modern Chinese requires the definition of different methods in terms of functionality and productivity compared to surgical terms. In addition, the formation of terms occurs on the basis of attributive and copulative methods of word addition, which is the main method of term formation in special medical terminology.

In the process of studying Chinese military terminology, it was established that the main part of the terms belongs to the noun category.

The number of original military terms in modern Chinese is very small, and they occur mainly in the vocabulary of ancient Chinese, that is, Wenyan.

Some of the current military terms are formed on the basis of everyday words that make up the main vocabulary fund (地雷 - "mine"; 阵地 - "position"; 地区 - "margin, border, line"; 火力 - "shooting"; 火器 - "firearm"; 喷火器 - "firearms" etc.).

As a result of the above analysis, we came to the following conclusions:

1. The realization of terms based on root household words led to an increase in the number of complex terms and a decrease in the number of simple terms.
2. The base morpheme 兵 bīng was found to be active in the formation of derivational terms.
3. It was observed that the methods of prefixation and semi-suffixation are actively used in the formation of military ranks and the names of weapons and military equipment.
4. Among the methods of word formation, there are many terms formed using the composition method, most of which are realized using the attributive model.
5. During the study of terms formed using the attributive model, several active morphemes were identified: 役 yì, 战 zhàn, 服 fú, 力 lì, 队 duì.
6. The terms formed according to the copulative model of the word-addition method are equally related to each other, and it was observed that the unit formed from synonymous bases mainly belongs to the noun word group.
7. The verb-object, verb-complement and subject-predicative

models of the compositional method were found to be less productive methods in the formation of military terms.

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