



## **STRUCTURAL MODELS OF MILITARY DISCOURSE NEOLOGISMS IN LANGUAGE**

***Mammadjafarova Mehriban Isa***

*Azerbaijan University of  
Languages*

*Teacher assistant*

**ABSTRACT.** As in all languages, the Azerbaijani language is notable for its frequent changes at the lexical level. There are factors that affect each language primarily at the lexical level. Development in all areas of society leads to the emergence of new words and terms related to these areas. In our modern era, there is strong competition between states in the military field. The creation of new weapons by states to protect or defend their territorial integrity leads to an increase in the power of these states in the military-political field. With the production of self-defense and offensive weapons, their creation in accordance with modern standards, the lexicon of the language also changes and enriches accordingly.

A military term is a word or a combination of words, used to indicate certain specific concepts and notions related to one or another branch of military science or military technology. As a result of the widespread spread of wars in the global world, the number of units expressing military concepts in the language increases in accordance with the development of that field, and thus rapid changes are observed in the military layer of the lexical layer of the language. This process of change observed in the lexical layer of the world's languages is realized in different ways in different specific languages, in accordance with the internal laws of each language. The factors affecting these changes affect the development of military lexicon in different languages, and the achievements of society in this field are also reflected in its language.

The use of semantic, morphological, syntactic and calculus methods in the language is realistic in the creation of military terms. The rapid development of science and technology has led to the creation of new terms in the military field. It is observed that words in the language acquire new meanings and multiply due to homonymy. A field term is a functional language element that manifests itself during specialized communication. A term is not a general attitude to life and its various fields, but rather the result of a scientific attitude, a professional-occupational attitude.

The field lexical system is regulated by the existing laws of the national language. The military terminology system of the Azerbaijani language has played a major role in the enrichment of the general vocabulary. The oldest and most static way in the creation of military terms is considered to be the lexical way. In this way, the enrichment of the military lexicon differs fundamentally from the morphological and syntactic way. In addition, the enrichment of the military lexical fund has certain different characteristics from the enrichment of the general vocabulary of the



national language.

**Key words:** *military, syntactic, lexical, communication, terminology, morphological*

## **INTRODUCTION.**

Lexical word creation is more related to the objective factor. Morphological and syntactic ways, however, the subjective factor is stronger. This objective basis is especially evident in the creation of military terms based on the lexical base of the national language, terminology, and the national language. The ineffectiveness of the purism process as one of the ways of terminology is well proven by the ineffectiveness of the purism process. Terms that arise as a result of purism, which in a certain sense has the effect of “terminology”, are not accepted by the norms of the language. At the same time, xenomania, which prefers to accept the word as it is from the source language or etymon, does not satisfy the language. In terminology, preference is given to utilitarianism - term substitution, in which a lexical unit borrowed from another language but not yet fully established in the national language is replaced with lexical units that are present in the rich vocabulary of the language, or in dialects and dialects, in various written and oral monuments, or in the vocabulary of other peoples with whom the language is shared.

Termination through the Kalka method is also carried out on the basis of the rich lexical units of the language. The system of military terms in the Azerbaijani language is very rich. Various linguists, including F.P. Sorokoletov, P.Y. Chermikh, X.F. Tuzova, N.A. Baskakov, A. Donuk, F. Köprülü, A. Akay, paid special attention to military terms, their etymology, their place in the vocabulary of the language, the importance of military terms in determining the ethnogenesis of the language and the people, and drew attention to the study of such terms. The attitude towards military terms in Azerbaijani linguistics was very superficial. The first and largest source of military terms in the Azerbaijani language is the ancient Turkic written monuments. The large number of military terms used here proves that these monuments, reflecting the heroic history of the Turkic race, should be considered the foundation of the military lexicon.

After that, in the great dictionary that Mahmud Kashgari collected from all over the Turkic lands - "Divani-luget-it-turk", up to 120 military terms, their various variants, and other military-oriented words he created help determine the place of these field terms in the dictionary. In this dictionary, for the first time, in addition to various military terms (arrow, shot, raid, army, cherik, sword, ambush, rifle, shield, tug, sü, bayonet, etc.), information is provided about parts of various weapons, military ranks, combat equipment; military units, and certain military rituals. It is precisely the study of the military lexicon in these monuments that gives us the basis for saying that the names of weapons in Turkic languages and later passed into the languages of other neighboring peoples were formed on the basis of onomatopoeia.

When examining the army structure and military skills of the Turks in F.



Rashiddedi's "Oguzname", one gets the idea that one of the advantages of the Turks, who had a fairly strong army, was the highly developed and formed terminology of Turkic origin in this army. L. Gumilyov, who studied the history of the Turkic khaganate, also confirms this in his separate works.

Military terms, which have firmly established themselves in bayats, proverbs and sayings, various fairy tales and epics, including the heroic epic "Koroglu", are transformed into military poeticisms in the works of Qutbi, Gazi Burhaneddin, Nasimi, Khatayi, Fuzuli and other poets. The importance of military poeticisms for a more precise and powerful expression of thought is undeniable.

Just as the military work of the Turkic peoples attracted the attention of their neighbors, so did the military terms of Turkmen origin. The transfer of Turkmen terms to the Russian, Persian and Arabic languages was due to various reasons. The first of these was the fact that these peoples lived in the neighborhood and their languages were related, and the second was the spread of the military work and military equipment of the Turkic peoples over a large area. The Arabic language, which penetrated the territories inhabited by the Turkic peoples, had to accept certain advantages of the Turkish language. Military terms were the most adopted by the Turkic peoples from the Arabic, Persian and Russian languages. The use of Turkmen terms with military content in those languages confirms this.

Onomatopoeia plays one of the most significant roles in the creation of military terms in the Azerbaijani language. The creation of various weapon names (arrow, axe, pistol, cannon, ram, shrapnel, etc.) in this way, especially through sound imitations, proves that the creation of weapon names based on onomatopoeia is characteristic of all languages

Another way of word formation that shares a commonality between morphological word formation and lexical word formation is the analogous way. A number of military lexical units have been created in this way (guard, superior, tuslanc, teribble, etc.). At the same time, it should be noted that other language units also play a role in word formation in this way (watchman - әр.: guard - Turk.).

**Main Body.** The ways of creating military terms that are more related to subjective factors are morphological and syntactic. In the morphological way, the military lexicon is enriched through suffixes that form nouns from nouns and verbs. Regardless of the productivity of such suffixes, their number is large.

The syntactic way of creating military terms, carried out through the relationship of approach and control, mainly involves the first and second types of noun combinations. Military terms with complex structures are created on the basis of mutual lexical-syntactic and morphological-syntactic relations between loanwords and loanwords, loanwords with Turkmen or more understandable Arabic and Persian words, and Turkmen lexical units.



Abbreviations syntactically manifest themselves as a branch of word formation. Another feature of abbreviations in military lexicon is their previously agreed confidentiality. Such abbreviations constitute the vast majority of complex abbreviations in military lexicon. The study of military lexicon is of relevance in Azerbaijani linguistics. The military work of an independent state should be regulated by the capabilities of the national language. For this, the etymology of existing and newly emerging military terms in our language should be investigated, and linguistic features should be studied. Every step taken in this area should be aimed at the formation of the Azerbaijani army, the enrichment of the military language, the regulation and improvement of this language on scientific grounds. Since the military field and the military-industrial complex are the most rapidly developing areas of our time in the modern Azerbaijani language, the possibilities of the language, especially using the semantic method, lead to the creation of new words [Qasimov İ.Z. 2000, p43].

The creation of military terms by the morphological method is achieved by adding various word-forming suffixes to root words [Sadıqova S.A. 2002, p. 96]. Military terms formed from nouns are formed by adding word-forming suffixes to nouns, and in rare cases, adjectives and adverbs between parts of speech. For example, attack-attacker, tank-tanker, target-shooter, etc. Verbs are also used in the creation of new military terms. For example, shooter, fighter, shooting, etc.

In the creation of new military terms by the syntactic method, mainly complex words are considered. For example, beshatilan, archer, beshbarmag, air bomb, major general, radio communication, radioactive, self-propelled, small-caliber, large-caliber, rocket carrier and so on. It is known that as the number of words that make up the components of a military term or military word combinations increases, the meaning of those terms becomes clearer and, therefore, more extensive information can be obtained. The components of military terms and word combinations can be simple, corrective and complex. For example, Fortification unit, combat aviation, direction of retreat, bomber aircraft and so on.

It should be noted that as the number of lexical units, i.e., determining members, in the components of military terms and word combinations increases, the explanation of these terms also becomes more specific, and each word added to this combination gives a new shade of meaning to the general content. For example, complex military terms, the first component of which is a simple, modifying or complex adjective, and the second component is a noun, consist of noun combinations of the first type with the first aspect related to approach, and the second type with the second aspect related to control [Məmmədli.Y. 1997.p68] .For example, fighter aircraft, decisive battle, regular troops, ground troops, interdiction fire, silencing fire, and so on.

The analysis of military terms in the form of nominal combinations shows that, with the exception of the coordination-related compounds, all structural models of nominal combinations were used in the creation of military terms. Among the



combination models, approach and approach-coordination-related nominal combinations are the most prevalent.

The main part of the approach-related noun-terminological compounds consists of nouns, just as the hash has both sides of a simple structure, there are also those with both sides of a complex structure, one simple and the other complex.

Approach-related noun-terminological compounds with both sides of a simple structure can be included - head unit, head soldier, red guard, senior sergeant, nuclear-armed aircraft, etc. Approach-related noun-terminological compounds with one component simple and the second component constructive - explosive missile, minefield, explosive substance, military gymnasium, high command, official information, military memoir.

The approach-related nouns, both sides of which are corrective, are included in military terminological compounds - military officer, military service, military hospital, military tax, military uniform, military crime. The approach-related nouns, the dependent side of which consists of a complex word, include - mine-carrying ship, refueling aircraft, photo-reconnaissance aircraft, radio-electronic barriers. The main side of such compounds is formed with the participation of the suffixes -lıg, -çı, -lı, -sız, -xana, -gi, -ma, -ım, -kar. Of these suffixes, only -lı and -sız form an attributive compound. (military officer, military duty-free). The main side of the remaining compounds consists of words with object content. The dependent side consists mostly of compound words with the -an verb-adjective suffix. -refueling aircraft, corrective aircraft.

The dependent part of the approach-related noun military terminological compounds consists of nouns, adjectives and verbs (chief soldier, long trench). When the dependent part is a correction, adjectives with the suffixes -ıcı, -i, -l are used more often (poisonous substance, minefield, military crimes).

Among the approach-related military terms, the main part also has members of the same gender (spare tools and equipment).

The dependent part of the administrative-related noun military terminological compounds is in the cases of direction, location, and access of the noun (close to the front, revolution in military work, order extract, bomb shelter).

The first part of the military terminological compound with the related noun approach-compromise is in the indefinite possessive case, and the second part is the possessive suffix. Both parts of such compounds consist of substantive words-nouns. However, the components of these compounds are structurally different.

a) Approach-compromise related nouns, both components of which are simple nouns, are divided into military terminological units - aircraft carrier, war veteran, airborne troops, war invalids, personnel system, army commander, brigade commander, division commander, corps commander, parachute landing, flare gun,





rocket engine, signal soldier, etc. b) Approach-compromise related nouns, the first component of which is a modifier and the second component is a simple noun, are divided into several semi-groups:

The dependent part is composed of a noun, which is a relative pronoun, and the noun is a military terminological combination - ammunition, type of equipment, volley fire, ambush group, reconnaissance method, landing force, intelligence agency, right of asylum, etc.

The main aspect of the approach-compromise related noun, which consists of a noun, is related to military terminology - such as air combat, sound reconnaissance, grenade packing, and troop mobilization.

Military terminology terms in the form of compounds gradually generalize, and although they are compounds, they serve to express a single concept and approach complex words. Third-type noun compounds, compared to other types of noun compounds, are far from generalization possibilities and cannot play the role of a base for complex words. Therefore, complex words are not formed from this type of noun compounds. For this reason, the formation of military terms with third-type noun compounds is rare. Complex-structured nominal military terminological combinations are formed from the combination of three or more independent words. This type of nominal military terminological combinations has different structural models.

The approach-compromise related combination can create, in other words, a management-compromise related combination (Arbitration of the Ministry of Defense, Collegium of the Ministry of Defense).

The verbal adjective approach-compromise related nominal military terminological combination has approached (Missing combat units).

The attributive conjunction is related to the main component (fuel mixture bottle ).

The relational conjunction with another noun creates a relational conjunction approach – agreement (type of armed forces, a soldier of the army ).

The relational-agreement conjunction with the relational conjunction approach creates a relational-administrative noun conjunction (Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan ).

The two dependent parts are directly related to the main part (sacred military objects, military residence ).

The relational conjunction creates a relational conjunction with another word, especially with an adjective (suitable for military service ).

One word approach-compromise is related to the related combination (military law, military operation area, metal protective vest).



The related combination of approach has created, in other words, a related combination of compromise-management (reduction of the Armed Forces, complexification of the Armed Forces).

The related combination of approach-compromise is in another word an approach-compromise relationship (combat training expert).

The related combination of approach-compromise is in another word an administration relationship (air defense).

The related combination of compromise-management is in another noun combination an administration relationship (measures to prevent the work of the radio).

One word approach-compromise is in an administration relationship with the related combination of approach-compromise (military service experience) [Sadıqova S .A. 2002, p. 63].

The approach-compromise related combination is in an approach-compromise relationship with the word "against" (against air attack, against chemical weapons).

There are a number of noun combinations that have a more complex structure (Headquarters of the Supreme Command, Central Command Post of the Ship, Generalization of the Experience of the Great Patriotic War).

As S. Sadıqova noted, in terminology, along with two-component combinations, three-component combinations are observed. Taking into account her note, it is possible to say that military term word combinations have a simple and complex structure) [Sadıqova S .A. 2002, p. 65].

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Considering the above, it becomes clear that in the creation of military terminology, very different word combination models are used based on the rich syntactic possibilities of our language.

The structural models of military terms in the form of verbal combinations are also different.

Verbal military terminological combinations related to the approach are more noticeable in the creation of military terminology. The main formation of military terminological combinations of this type consists of verb nouns with the suffixes -ma, -me and purely infinitive combinations (to confront, to forcefully enter, to rearm, to accompany with a convoy).

. The dependent part of the verb military terminology combinations with the relation of approach can also be expressed by various parts of speech.

The dependent part can consist of adjectives, adverbs, conjunctions and noun combinations (surplus spending, re-militarization, parachute jumping. maintain



mutual contact).

The dependent parts of the verb military terminology compounds with administrative relations are in the cases of the noun's direction, influence, location, and access. Examples of verb military terminology compounds with a dependent part in the direction include - being fired upon, hitting a target, digging a trench for oneself, putting in a hospital, and moving to a new location.

The verbs in which the dependent part of the noun is in the active form of the verb can be attributed to military terminology combinations such as landing, changing the base, controlling the aircraft, drawing up a plan, eliminating obstacles, reducing the rank.

The verbs in which the dependent part of the noun is in the passive form of the verb can be attributed to military terminology combinations such as stopping in the air, swimming in the sea, dying in battle, etc.

Examples of verb military terminology compounds in which the dependent part is the subject of the noun are compounds such as -surrendering from the siege, protection from obstacles, and clearing from mines. The main component of such compounds is mainly words with the noun suffix -ma, -me, but sometimes the dependent part can also be expressed with verbs with the adjective suffix -miş, -miş, -muş, -mü, -an, -en (mobilized, performing the task).

It is observed that the main part of some of the administrative-related verb military terminological compounds has two variants - both -ma, -me and -maq, -mək suffixes (to place in echelons, to make a picket). A group of complex-structured verb military terminological compounds is formed from the combination of three or more independent words. In these types of compounds, the main part consists of verb nouns with the suffixes -ma, -me.

Verb military terminology compounds with complex structure differ more in terms of the dependent party. The models of these compounds can be shown as follows: Compound noun compound verb noun controlled - to prevent conscription for military service. Approach-related noun compound controlled with the main party, and the auxiliary word approached with the main party - to cross the shallows on foot. Agreement-management related compound controlled - to walk at the end of the column, to walk at the end of the column, to surface. Approach-agreement related compound controlled - to perform patrol service, to register in the conscription area. Within the agreement-management related compound, the word control is used - to withdraw the troops from the front.

The infinitive composition is controlled - to press and force to retreat.

The nominal combination related to the approach is controlled - standing on the right flank.

The infinitive with the infinitive related to the approach is used within the control-





related combination - adjusting the weapon to shoot straight.

The combination related to the approach is approached to the main side - giving a military rank.

The verb conjunction is approached to the main side - accompanying and transferring the target.

The nominal combination related to the control is approached to the main side - serving overtime.

Some of the verb military terminological units are in the form of phraseological units - hostages, hostage-taking, conducting reconnaissance, causing panic.

Multi-word combinations in military terminology have led to the creation of a number of abbreviations. The meaning of military terminology abbreviations is often known only to specialists in this field, and their meaning is kept secret for other people. However, some of these types of terms can also be general. Some military abbreviations in the Azerbaijani language consist only of the initial letters of word combinations. For example,

SQ-Armed Forces, OA-Army Aviation, AE-aviation squadron, DV-combat helicopter, ZDM-armored combat vehicle, ASDM-heavy armed combat vehicle,

Military terms, the first component of which is an adjective and the second component is a noun, correspond in syntactic structure and semantically to the second group of determining word combinations. For example, an impenetrable zone, a fire-correcting aircraft, a self-propelled gun, etc. There are various syntactic relations and semantic connections between the components of the stabilized military terms and word combinations, as in noun combinations. For example, to provide communication, to be in a state of war, to conduct reconnaissance, to strike, to repel a blow, to biological poisoning, etc.

One or both of the components of military terms and word combinations can perform a determining function[ Qasimov İ.,Köçərli S.2000p51].

For example, radioactive poisoning zone, smoke-emitting ammunition, self-propelled combat vehicle, republican internal security troops, etc. As a result of the development of society, terms consisting of multi-component word combinations have also emerged in the military field. For example, marine brigade, technical support vehicle, training management headquarters, grenade launcher, self-propelled mechanism, wave-transmitting device, etc [Qasimov İ .Z. 2001,p67 ].

The creation of military-industrial complexes has led to the emergence of multifunctional military technical means. As in world languages, in the Azerbaijani language, achievements in the field of military construction, discoveries in this field, scientific research works have been made using words from other languages by the method of calque, thereby enriching the lexical base of our language. For example,



academy, bacteria, base, artillery, division, tactics, tank, squadron, brigade, etc. In addition to noting that calque has an important position in the creation of military terms, it is also necessary to note its role in enriching the vocabulary of our literary language. In linguistic literature, lexical, semantic and phraseological types of collocations can be noted. During collocation, in most cases, the ordering of the components of word combinations corresponds to the ordering in the source language. However, sometimes the components that make up military terms and word combinations can shift according to the norms of the national language when collating. For example, communications unit, service unit, deployment point, etc.

In recent times, the frequent use of abbreviation-type military terms has become more common. This has arisen due to the emergence of very complex military concepts in recent times and the need to shorten and simplify the corresponding military term-word combinations in the language as a result of the formation of corresponding military terms and word combinations, on the one hand, it has also arisen as a result of the need for lexical units that are quickly pronounced and have a short, easily understandable style of expression in the implementation of military operations and exercises. Abbreviation-type units remain one of the main language tools frequently used in military terminology.

In military terminology, abbreviations or complex abbreviations are used in military lexicology for various purposes, in accordance with the specifics of military work. In individual terminological systems, saving words, making military names easy to pronounce and simplifying them is achieved by using abbreviations. For example, HHM - air defense, AK - Kalashnikov assault rifle, DMK - State Defense Committee, HDD - Military Navy and so on.

The meaning of special or secret abbreviations is difficult to understand, and these abbreviations are used in military documents in an agreed manner. Since their meaning is based on previously agreed rules and codes, it is not understood by everyone. The meaning of such military terms is known to those who carry out military operations. For example, BPM - gunpowder jet engine, KQT - bridge-breaking tank, and so on.

Military abbreviations are general and specific in terms of their use. General abbreviations are generally understood by everyone, and their explanation requires specialized knowledge. For example, if a complex abbreviation such as MN is somewhat understandable to everyone, then MAD-motorized rifle division, HDQ-military naval forces, AKD-separate reconnaissance detachment, HHM-military air defense, STRQ-strategic missile troops and similar abbreviations are of a special nature and are used within a limited scope. Special military abbreviations are used in certain military documents in an agreed manner. When using such abbreviations in various military maps, the purpose of brevity and confidentiality is also pursued, and at the same time, a previously agreed convention is expected here. Syllable abbreviations - acronyms are not used in the military lexicon of the Azerbaijani



language.

A widespread type of complex abbreviations in military terminology are initials. Initials are also divided into two types according to the formation technique:

1. Complex abbreviations formed by reading the accepted names of letters: ATM-ateem (regiment medical station), DMK-Deemka (State Defense Committee), PM-peem (explosive substance), etc.
2. Complex abbreviations formed by reading the first sounds, like ordinary words: TĪR-tĪr (anti-tank guided missile), MAB-mab (motorized rifle division), Am-am (firing position), etc.

The active role of individual words in the syntactic creation of military terms should also be taken into account. For example, military oath, military order, military equipment, military base, military service, military commissariat, military academy, martial law, prisoner of war, military chronicle, ammunition, combat training, combat equipment, air combat, tank combat, atomic weapons, biological weapons, cold weapons, weapons of mass destruction, weapons depot, front, front line, front equipment, front line, front line, etc.

In military lexicon, the word "head" is widely used to maintain the subordination arising from the nature of military work. For example, headquarters, sergeant major, ensign, lieutenant general, etc. Unlike morphological word creation, syntactical word creation is more widely used in military lexicon in modern times. One of the reasons for this is the closeness of language units in military lexicon and the constant syntactic connection of words to name a certain concept, especially to name new equipment, various tasks and arts. As a result of such syntactic connection, a measure of accuracy and concreteness is brought forward in accordance with the nature of military work.

As in the general lexical composition of languages, syllabic abbreviations or acronyms are used in the military terminology layer. For example, combat, combat, comdiv, etc.

The formation of international terms in the language is increasing as a result of the expansion of the scientific and technical development of the countries of the world and the increase in their mutual relations with the peoples of the world. The exchange of military equipment and means of warfare is now widespread. During their acquisition, the names of this military equipment and means of warfare are also transferred to the language. For example, we can note a large number of military terms by adding suffixes of our language to the words that passed from Arabic to our native language. For example, communication-communication, sabotage-sabotage, intelligence-reconnaissance, invasion-invasion, intervention-intervention, and so on.

New military concepts are created by adding words and word combinations of our



language to words of military origin in our language. For example, protection-protection group, target-to take target, aim at target, take target mark, training-training group, conduct training, intervention-to intervene, and so on.

### **Conclusion**

The interaction of languages, the need for the lexicon of one language to another, occurs as a result of historical necessity. Each language has its own phonetic system and grammatical features. When a language borrows words and terms from another language, it subjects that word to its own phonetic and grammatical rules. However, there are terms that do not obey any phonetic and grammatical rules and remain as they are. For example, arsenal, captain, major, division, trench, and so on. In some military terms, phonetic and grammatical changes are observed. For example, from the words of Arabic-Persian origin, headquarters-headquarters, deva-dava, and from the military words of Russian origin, батальон-баталён, командир бригад-бригада командири, базовая авиация-база авиасия, парашютный десанты-парашут десанты can be given as examples. The names of military ranks, weapons, duties, and military operations can be noted as active words in the language. Although some military terms are replaced by new ones in the language, a group of military terms is still used in the language. For example, Aggression-aggression, agent-spy, sabotage-sabotage, admiral, bomb, major. captain, marshal, general, epaulette, colonel, tank, aviation, rocket, etc.

All developed languages of the world can act as source languages in the creation of international military terms. When such military terms are used in other languages in addition to the language to which they belong, they become a unit of the international lexical fund, and various intermediate languages also have a unique role in their internationalization. International military terms have entered the Azerbaijani language from English, French, Arabic-Persian and Russian. While the source languages of international terms that entered our language through Arabic-Persian languages are mostly Eastern languages, the source languages of words that entered our language through Russian are mainly European languages. In addition to such international military terms that entered our language through intermediate languages, there are also international words that entered our language directly from the source language.

Among the military terms in the Azerbaijani language, there are also words of French origin. For example, blockade, landing, bomb, garrison, marshal, partisan, patrol, march, and so on.

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