



THE STAGES OF FORMATION OF ENGLISH MILITARY TERMINOLOGY

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Abstract

This article examines the historical stages of the development of English military terminology. It highlights the influence of socio-political and cultural changes in England on the evolution of military terms. The study divides the evolution into three main periods: Old English (Anglo-Saxon), Middle English (Norman-French influence), and Modern English (technological and global impacts). Comparative analysis with Uzbek military terminology is also provided.

Keywords: English military terminology, historical stages, evolution, Old English, Middle English, Modern English

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada ingliz tilidagi harbiy terminologiyaning tarixiy rivojlanish bosqichlari organiladi. Matbuot, siyosiy va madaniy ozgarishlar ingliz harbiy terminlarining shakllanishiga qanday tasir qilgani korsatiladi. Tahlil uch asosiy davrga bolingan: eski ingliz (Anglo-Saxon), orta ingliz (Norman-Fransuz tasiri) va zamonaviy ingliz (texnologik va global tasirlar). Ozbek harbiy terminologiyasi bilan solishtirma tahlil ham keltirilgan.

Kalit sozlar: Ingliz harbiy terminologiyasi, tarixiy bosqichlar, rivojlanish, Eski Ingliz, Orta Ingliz, Zamonaviy Ingliz



Аннотация

В статье рассматриваются исторические этапы развития английской военной терминологии. Подчеркивается влияние социально-политических и культурных изменений в Англии на эволюцию военных терминов. Исследование делит эволюцию на три основных периода: Древнеанглийский (Anglo-Saxon), Среднеанглийский (влияние норманнского французского) и Современный английский (технологическое и глобальное влияние). Сравнительный анализ с узбекской военной терминологией также представлен.

Ключевые слова: Английская военная терминология, исторические этапы, эволюция, Древнеанглийский, Среднеанглийский, Современный английский

Introduction

The development of English military terminology is closely linked to major historical, socio-political, and cultural transformations in England. Military terms reflect the changing nature of warfare, hierarchy, and technology. The terminology evolved through centuries, adapting to new strategic, organizational, and technological demands. Understanding this evolution is crucial for comparative studies of military lexicons, including comparisons with Uzbek military terms.

Methods

The research used a historical-linguistic and comparative approach. Primary sources include historical dictionaries and classical texts documenting the usage of military terms in Old, Middle, and Modern English. Key steps:

Historical analysis of the origin and adoption of terms in English military lexicon.



Comparative analysis with Uzbek military terminology to identify borrowed and translated terms.

Categorization of terms by functional and technological aspects.

Results

1. Old English (Anglo-Saxon) Period (5th—11th centuries)

The foundation of English military vocabulary was laid by the Germanic tribes: Angles, Saxons, and Jutes. Terms primarily referred to personal weapons and simple combat tactics: sword-qilich, shield-qalqon, spear-nayza. These words persist in modern English, representing the core of early military lexicon.

2. Middle English Period (11th—15th centuries)

The Norman conquest of 1066 introduced extensive French influence. High-level military terms were adopted from Norman-French:

Term	Meaning:
army-armiya, captain-kapitan, lieutenant-leynant.	This period enriched military lexicon with strategic, hierarchical, and abstract concepts.

3. Modern English Period (16th century—present)

Technological advancements and global conflicts introduced new terms from Latin, Greek, and other languages:

Renaissance and classical influence: strategy (Lat./Greek strategía), tactics (Greek taktiká). Technological innovations: musket, cannon, grenade, rifle, tank, radar. Global conflicts: blitzkrieg (German), spetsnaz (Russian), drone, AI surveillance, cyberwarfare, smart weapons.

Comparative analysis with Uzbek military terminology with English term-Uzbek equivalent

Notes: missile-raketa borrowed via Russian, infantry-piyoda qoshinlar, translated into Uzbek language like that tank-tank borrowed, direct adoption, cyberwarfare-kiberurush, modern translation

commander-in-chief-bosh qomondon translated phrase



Discussion

English military terminology evolved through Germanic, French, and global influences, forming a layered system reflecting historical and technological changes. Uzbek military terminology, by contrast, evolved from ancient Turkic roots, Russian influence during the Soviet era, and modern international borrowings.

Morphological processes differ: Uzbek, being agglutinative, extensively uses affixation to generate related terms (e.g., *himoya* → *himoyalash* → *himoyachi* → *himoyalangan qatlam*). English, an analytic language, relies more on conversion and contextual semantic expansion (e.g., *attack* → *cyber attack*, *strike* → *emotional strike*, *defense* → *media defense*).

Metaphorical and functional extensions dominate both languages, reflecting military concepts in social, psychological, and informational domains. These processes highlight the role of military terminology in shaping broader communicative and cognitive frameworks.

Conclusion

The historical evolution of English military terminology demonstrates the impact of socio-political, cultural, and technological factors. Comparative analysis with Uzbek terminology reveals differences in morphological and semantic strategies but confirms the universal role of military terms in structuring knowledge and communication. Understanding these processes enriches the study of linguistics and supports effective translation and standardization of military terms.

References

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