

## NATIONAL AND CULTURAL SPECIFICITY OF MILITARY TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

**Rustamov Shuxrat Muhammadjonovich**

The University of Exact and Social Sciences Foreign  
Languages and Literature Department

[shuxratrustamov@gmail.com](mailto:shuxratrustamov@gmail.com)

### **Abstract**

Military terminology represents one of the most dynamic and culturally significant layers of professional vocabulary in every language. It reflects not only military organization and strategic concepts but also the historical memory, national mentality, ideological orientation, and sociocultural values of a particular society. The present study investigates the national and cultural specificity of military terms in English and Uzbek from comparative, semantic, linguocultural, and pragmatic perspectives. The research focuses on the ways military terminology embodies cultural identity, historical development, and social attitudes toward war, defense, heroism, patriotism, and military organization in both linguistic systems. The study demonstrates that English military terminology has largely developed under the influence of globalization, technological modernization, NATO military standards, and Anglo-American military doctrine. In contrast, Uzbek military terminology reflects the historical heritage of Turkic military traditions, the influence of Persian and Arabic military lexicon, Soviet military discourse, and the process of nationalization after independence.

**Keywords:** military terminology, linguocultural specificity, military discourse, national identity, military lexicon, semantic analysis, English language, Uzbek language, comparative linguistics, cultural semantics, translation studies, military communication.

Language and culture are inseparable phenomena that mutually influence one another throughout historical development. Vocabulary, especially professional terminology, serves as one of the clearest manifestations of cultural and national identity. Military terminology occupies a special place within professional lexicon because it is directly

connected with national security, historical conflicts, political ideology, patriotism, and collective memory. Every nation develops its own military vocabulary according to its historical experience, military traditions, technological advancement, and geopolitical conditions. The study of military terminology has become increasingly important in modern linguistics due to globalization, international military cooperation, technological progress, and intercultural communication. Military terms are no longer confined to military institutions alone; they actively penetrate political discourse, media language, journalism, literature, and everyday communication. Consequently, military terminology becomes a significant component of national linguistic consciousness.

English military terminology possesses strong international influence because of the global political and military role of English-speaking countries, particularly the United States and the United Kingdom. English military vocabulary has become dominant in international military organizations, defense technologies, cybersecurity, aviation, and strategic communication. On the other hand, Uzbek military terminology represents a unique combination of ancient Turkic military traditions, Islamic military culture, Soviet military heritage, and contemporary national military reforms after Uzbekistan gained independence. The comparative analysis of English and Uzbek military terminology allows researchers to identify universal and culture-specific features of military language. Such studies are especially important for translation theory, intercultural communication, lexicography, terminology standardization, and military education.

Military terminology belongs to the sphere of special vocabulary used for naming military concepts, weapons, strategies, ranks, operations, institutions, and military activities. According to terminology theory, terms must possess semantic precision, systematic organization, and functional stability. However, military terminology differs from many other terminological systems because it also contains ideological, emotional, and cultural connotations. From a linguocultural perspective, military terms function not only as technical units but also as carriers of cultural meanings. They reflect national perceptions of bravery, heroism, sacrifice, discipline, patriotism, and statehood. Military

vocabulary often preserves historical memory and cultural traditions accumulated over centuries.

English military terminology developed through several historical stages. Old English military lexicon included words connected with tribal warfare and feudal military organization. Later, Norman French significantly influenced English military vocabulary after the Norman Conquest. During the colonial period and the world wars, English military terminology expanded rapidly due to technological innovations and geopolitical changes. Modern English military terminology is strongly associated with NATO standards, digital warfare, cyber operations, artificial intelligence, and precision weapons. Uzbek military terminology has equally complex historical roots. Ancient Turkic military vocabulary emerged during the formation of Turkic khanates and nomadic military culture. The military systems of Amir Temur and medieval Central Asian states contributed substantially to military lexicon development. Arabic and Persian borrowings enriched Uzbek military terminology through Islamic civilization. During the Soviet era, Russian military terminology became dominant in Uzbekistan, introducing numerous international and Slavic military terms into Uzbek. After independence, efforts toward nationalization and terminological reform led to the creation of new Uzbek military equivalents.

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