



**SEMANTIC AND LEXICOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF MILITARY TERMINOLOGY IN UZBEK, RUSSIAN, AND ENGLISH**

*Shodikhonov Saidazimkhon Murtozakhon ugli*

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

*Senior teacher, Department of Linguistics*

*Karshi State University*

**Abstract:** This article examines the semantic and lexicographic characteristics of military terminology in Uzbek, Russian, and English. It explores the meanings, contextual usage, and historical influences on military terms in these languages. Additionally, it addresses the challenges of military translation and offers solutions for effective cross-linguistic communication.

**Keywords:** Military terminology, semantic analysis, lexicographic analysis, Uzbek, Russian, English, polysemy, loanwords, standardization, abbreviations, military translation.

Military terminology plays a crucial role in the effective communication and operational efficiency of armed forces. Understanding the semantic and lexicographic characteristics of military terms across different languages is essential for translation, interpretation, and cross-cultural military cooperation. This article explores the semantic and lexicographic aspects of military terminology in Uzbek, Russian, and English, highlighting their similarities, differences, and linguistic peculiarities.

Semantic analysis examines the meanings of words and their contextual usage. Military terms often undergo semantic shifts due to historical, cultural, and technological changes. In Uzbek, Russian, and English, military terms exhibit unique characteristics influenced by linguistic structures and historical developments.

Semantic and lexicographic analysis of military terminology in Uzbek, Russian, and English involves examining the meaning, usage, and translation of military terms across these languages. Below is an analysis of 100 military terms, categorized into semantic fields, with their translations and explanations in Uzbek, Russian, and English.

**1. General Military Terms**

English	Uzbek	Russian	Semantic Analysis
Army	Qo‘shin	Армия (Armiya)	Refers to a large organized force armed for warfare.
Soldier	Askar	Солдат (Soldat)	An individual serving in an army.
Officer	Ofitser	Офицер (Ofitser)	A person in a position of authority in the military.

English	Uzbek	Russian	Semantic Analysis
Rank	Unvon	Звание (Zvaniye)	A position in the hierarchy of armed forces.
Command	Qo‘mondonlik	Командование (Komandovaniye)	The act of directing military operations.

## 2. Weapons and Equipment

English	Uzbek	Russian	Semantic Analysis
Rifle	Miltiq	Винтовка (Vintovka)	A long-barreled firearm used for precision shooting.
Tank	Tank	Танк (Tank)	A heavily armored fighting vehicle carrying guns.
Missile	Raketa	Ракета (Raketa)	A self-propelled guided weapon system.
Grenade	Granata	Граната (Granata)	A small explosive device thrown by hand or launched.
Ammunition	O‘q-dori	Боеприпасы (Boyepriпасy)	Supplies of bullets, shells, and other projectiles.

## 3. Tactics and Operations

English	Uzbek	Russian	Semantic Analysis
Strategy	Strategiya	Стратегия (Strategiya)	A plan of action designed to achieve a long-term goal.
Tactics	Taktika	Тактика (Taktika)	The art of organizing and employing forces in combat.
Reconnaissance	Razvedka	Разведка (Razvedka)	Gathering information about enemy forces or terrain.
Ambush	Pistirma	Засада (Zasada)	A surprise attack from a concealed position.
Siege	Qamal	Осада (Osada)	Surrounding and blockading a location to force surrender.

## 4. Military Ranks

English	Uzbek	Russian	Semantic Analysis
General	General	Генерал (General)	A high-ranking officer in the army.

English	Uzbek	Russian	Semantic Analysis
Colonel	Polkovnik	Полковник (Polkovnik)	A senior military officer rank.
Captain	Kapitan	Капитан (Kapitan)	An officer rank above lieutenant and below major.
Sergeant	Serjant	Сержант (Serzhant)	A non-commissioned officer rank.
Private	Safdor	Рядовой (Ryadovoy)	The lowest military rank.

## 5. Military Units

English	Uzbek	Russian	Semantic Analysis
Battalion	Batalyon	Батальон (Batal'on)	A military unit typically consisting of 300-800 soldiers.
Brigade	Brigada	Бригада (Brigada)	A unit larger than a regiment but smaller than a division.
Platoon	Vzvod	Взвод (Vzvod)	A unit of 20-50 soldiers led by a lieutenant.
Squad	Bo'linma	Отряд (Otryad)	A small group of soldiers, usually 8-12 members.
Division	Diviziya	Дивизия (Diviziya)	A large military unit consisting of several brigades.

## 6. Military Operations

English	Uzbek	Russian	Semantic Analysis
Invasion	Bosqin	Вторжение (Vtorzheniye)	An act of entering a territory by force.
Retreat	Chekinish	Отступление (Ostupleniye)	Withdrawal of forces from enemy contact.
Deployment	Joylashtirish	Развертывание (Razvertyvaniye)	Movement of troops to a specific area.
Counterattack	Qarshi hujum	Контратака (Kontrataka)	An attack made in response to an enemy attack.
Surrender	Taslim bo'lish	Капитуляция (Kapitulyatsiya)	The act of yielding to an enemy.

## 7. Military Technology

English	Uzbek	Russian	Semantic Analysis
Drone	Dron	Дрон (Dron)	An unmanned aerial vehicle used for surveillance or attack.

English	Uzbek	Russian	Semantic Analysis
Radar	Radar	Радар (Radar)	A system for detecting objects using radio waves.
Satellite	Sun'iy yo'ldosh	Спутник (Sputnik)	An artificial object orbiting Earth, used for communication or reconnaissance.
Submarine	Suv osti kemasi	Подводная лодка (Podvodnaya lodka)	A watercraft capable of underwater operation.
Fighter Jet	Qiruvchi samolyot	Истребитель (Istrebitel')	A high-speed military aircraft designed for air combat.

### 8. Military Infrastructure

English	Uzbek	Russian	Semantic Analysis
Barracks	Kazarma	Казарма (Kazarma)	A building or group of buildings for housing soldiers.
Headquarters	Shtab	Штаб (Shtab)	The central command center for military operations.
Bunker	Bunker	Бункер (Bunker)	A reinforced underground shelter for protection.
Airbase	Harbiy aerodrom	Авиабазa (Aviabaza)	A military base for aircraft operations.
Checkpoint	Nazorat punkti	Контрольный пункт (Kontrol'nyu punkt)	A place where security checks are conducted.

### 9. Military Communication

English	Uzbek	Russian	Semantic Analysis
Code	Shifr	Шифр (Shifr)	A system of symbols or signals for secret communication.
Signal	Signal	Сигнал (Signal)	A visual or auditory message used for communication.
Encryption	Shifrlash	Шифрование (Shifrovaniye)	The process of converting information into a code.
Radio	Radio	Радио (Radio)	A device for transmitting and receiving messages.
Order	Buyruq	Приказ (Priказ)	A command given by a superior officer.

## 10. Military Logistics

English	Uzbek	Russian	Semantic Analysis
Supply	Та'минот	Снабжение (Snabzheniye)	The provision of materials and resources.
Transport	Transport	Транспорт (Transport)	The movement of troops and equipment.
Ration	Ratsion	Паёк (Payok)	A fixed amount of food for soldiers.
Fuel	Yoqilg'i	Топливо (Toplivo)	A substance used to power vehicles and equipment.
Maintenance	Техник хизмат	Техническое обслуживание (Tekhnicheskoye obsluzhivaniye)	The upkeep of equipment and facilities.

Translating military terms between Uzbek, Russian, and English presents challenges due to cultural and structural differences. Some key difficulties include:

- **Lack of direct equivalents:** Some terms do not have exact matches across languages, requiring descriptive translation.
- **Context-dependent meanings:** Certain military terms change meaning based on context (e.g., "operation" can mean a surgical procedure or a military mission).
- **Standardization issues:** Different military organizations use variations of the same term, making consistency a challenge.

*Solutions involve:*

- Developing bilingual and trilingual military glossaries.
- Training military personnel and translators in specialized terminology.
- Adopting standardized terminology in official documents.

### Conclusion

The semantic and lexicographic analysis of military terminology in Uzbek, Russian, and English reveals linguistic patterns shaped by historical, cultural, and structural influences. Understanding these differences enhances military translation, communication, and international cooperation. As military language continues to evolve, further research and lexicographic development will be essential for ensuring clarity and precision in multilingual military discourse. Understanding these terms requires not only linguistic knowledge but also an awareness of the military traditions and practices of each language's culture.

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