

SEMANTIC FEATURES OF MILITARY-TECHNICAL TERMS
IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Abstract. This study examines the semantic features of military-technical terms in English and Uzbek from a comparative perspective. The research focuses on the semantic structure and lexical-semantic organization of specialized military vocabulary. Particular attention is paid to monosemy, synonymy, terminology formation, and the influence of context on meaning. The analysis demonstrates that military-technical terminology tends toward precision because professional communication requires clear identification of specialized concepts. At the same time, English and Uzbek differ in their ways of naming and representing military concepts. English frequently uses compact technical forms, abbreviations, and international terms, while Uzbek may employ translated or explanatory combinations. The findings can contribute to the development of bilingual military terminology and more consistent terminology standardization.

Keywords: military terminology, military-technical terms, semantics, monosemy, lexical-semantic group, English, Uzbek, terminology.

Аннотация. В данном исследовании рассматриваются семантические особенности военно-технических терминов в английском и узбекском языках в сравнительном контексте. Исследование сосредоточено на семантической структуре и лексико-семантической

организации специализированной военной лексики. Особое внимание уделяется моносемии, синонимии, терминообразованию и влиянию контекста на значение. Анализ показывает, что военно-техническая терминология стремится к точности, поскольку профессиональная коммуникация требует четкого определения специализированных понятий. В то же время английский и узбекский языки различаются в способах наименования и представления военных понятий. В английском языке часто используются компактные технические формы, аббревиатуры и международные термины, в то время как в узбекском могут применяться переведенные или пояснительные сочетания. Полученные результаты могут способствовать развитию двуязычной военной терминологии и более последовательной стандартизации терминологии.

Ключевые слова: Военная терминология, военно-технические термины, семантика, моносемия, лексико-семантическая группа, английский язык, узбекский язык, терминология.

Introduction. Military-technical terminology is a specialized lexical subsystem that reflects the development of military science, technology, equipment, and professional communication. The rapid development of modern technologies and international military cooperation creates a continuous need to study and systematize specialized terms. English has an important role in international military communication, while Uzbek military terminology continues to develop through translation, borrowing, and adaptation.

The object of the research is the system of military-technical terms in English and Uzbek. The subject includes their semantic features, lexical-semantic groups, and differences in their representation in the two languages. The purpose is to compare the semantic organization of military-technical

terms and identify common and language-specific features. Descriptive, classification, synchronous, component, comparative, ethnolinguistic, systemic, and contextual methods are applied.

Results and discussion. The analysis shows that monosemy is one of the main tendencies of military-technical terminology. Specialized terms normally refer to clearly defined concepts within a professional context. Examples include missile, radar, artillery, command post, and drone. Their Uzbek equivalents—*raketa*, *radar*, *artilleriya*, *qo‘mondonlik punkti*, and *dron*—also demonstrate a tendency toward semantic precision. However, a term may acquire a more specific meaning when it is used in a military context.

Lexical-semantic grouping demonstrates the systematic character of the terminology. The analyzed terms can be divided into groups connected with weapons and armaments, military equipment, combat operations, command and control, logistics, and technical service. For example, *weapon*, *missile*, *artillery*, and *launcher* belong to the field of weapons and armaments, whereas *command post* and *deployment* are related to military organization and operations. Such grouping makes it possible to reveal semantic relations between terms and to describe the terminology as an interconnected system.

A significant difference between English and Uzbek is visible in nomination strategies. English often represents a technical concept in a compact form. Uzbek may preserve an international term or express the same concept through a translated or expanded combination. Thus, *command post* corresponds to *qo‘mondonlik punkti*, while *air strike* can be rendered as *havo zarbasi*. In other cases, an explanatory form may be preferable when a direct equivalent is not sufficiently established.

Context is especially important for polyfunctional terms. The English term intelligence, for example, may have a general meaning connected with intellectual ability, but in a military context it denotes information and activities associated with reconnaissance and intelligence gathering; the Uzbek military equivalent is razvedka. Similarly, deployment may be translated differently depending on whether the context concerns the positioning of troops, equipment, or forces. Therefore, dictionary equivalence alone cannot always guarantee semantic accuracy.

Conclusion. Military-technical terminology in English and Uzbek is systematic, specialized, and dynamic. Semantic precision and a tendency toward monosemy are common features, while differences occur in nomination, borrowing, compactness, and explanatory translation. The comparative approach makes it possible to identify both universal semantic tendencies and language-specific patterns. Contextual analysis is essential when a term has different meanings in general and military discourse. The results may be useful for bilingual military dictionaries, terminology standardization, and further research in English-Uzbek military translation.

References

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