

LEXICAL-SEMANTIC GROUPS OF MILITARY POSITION TITLES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract

Military terminology constitutes an important part of the lexical system of any language and reflects the military, historical, and cultural development of a nation. Military position titles represent a specific lexical-semantic layer within military terminology, serving not only nominative but also communicative and administrative functions. This article examines the lexical-semantic groups of military position titles in English and Uzbek languages. Through comparative linguistic analysis, similarities and differences in the classification, semantic structure, and functional usage of military position names are identified. The study demonstrates that despite structural differences between the two languages, military position titles share common semantic characteristics determined by the hierarchical organization of military institutions.

Keywords: military terminology, military position titles, lexical-semantic groups, comparative linguistics, military lexicon, Uzbek language, English language, semantic classification.

Introduction

The rapid development of military science and technology has significantly influenced the enrichment of military vocabulary in many languages. Military terminology serves as a specialized subsystem of language that reflects military organization, command structures, operational activities, and defense strategies. Among various military terms, position titles occupy a unique place because they indicate specific duties, responsibilities, and authority within military institutions.

In contemporary linguistics, the study of military terminology has attracted increasing attention due to globalization, international military cooperation, and the growing role of translation in defense-related communication. Comparative analysis of military position titles in different languages contributes to a better understanding of linguistic universals and national peculiarities within military discourse.

The English and Uzbek languages possess extensive systems of military position names that have evolved under different historical and sociocultural conditions. While English military terminology has been influenced by Germanic, French, and Latin sources, Uzbek military vocabulary reflects Turkic traditions alongside Russian and international military influences.

Literature Review

The theoretical foundations of terminology studies were established by scholars such as Eugen Wüster (1979), who emphasized the systematic nature of specialized vocabularies. Military terminology has been investigated by researchers including Cabré (1999), Bowker (2003), and Sager (1990), who analyzed terminological systems from linguistic and communicative perspectives.

In Uzbek linguistics, military terminology has been examined by scholars focusing on terminological development, lexical-semantic relations, and language planning. Research indicates that military terms constitute a dynamic lexical subsystem characterized by constant renewal and adaptation to modern military realities. Despite numerous studies on military terminology,

comparative investigations of military position titles in English and Uzbek remain relatively limited. Therefore, this study seeks to fill this gap by providing a lexical-semantic classification of military position names in both languages.

Methodology

The study employs comparative, descriptive, and semantic analysis methods. Military position titles were collected from military dictionaries, defense regulations, official military documents, and academic sources in English and Uzbek. The collected lexical units were classified according to their semantic characteristics and functional roles within military structures.

Results and Discussion

Military position titles in English and Uzbek can be classified into several lexical-semantic groups.

1. Command Position Titles

This group includes titles referring to personnel responsible for commanding military units.

English: Commander, Commanding Officer, Battalion Commander, Brigade Commander, Division Commander, Company Commander

Uzbek: Qo'mondon, Batalyon qo'mondoni, Brigada qo'mondoni, Diviziya qo'mondoni, Rota qo'mondoni

These positions share the semantic component of leadership and authority. Their primary function is the management of military units and personnel.

2. Staff Position Titles. Staff positions involve planning, administration, and coordination activities. **English:**

Chief of Staff, Staff Officer, Operations Officer, Intelligence Officer, Personnel Officer **Uzbek:** Shtab boshlig'I, Shtab ofitseri, Operativ bo'lim boshlig'I, Razvedka ofitseri, Kadrlar bo'yicha ofitser

Semantically, these titles emphasize organizational and administrative responsibilities rather than direct command functions.

3. Operational and Combat Positions These positions are directly associated with combat operations. **English:** Platoon Leader, Tank Commander, Infantry Officer, Artillery Officer, Pilot

Uzbek:

Vzvod komandiri

Tank komandiri

Piyoda qo'shin ofitseri

Artilleriya ofitseri

Uchuvchi

The common semantic feature of this group is direct participation in military operations and battlefield activities.

These terms share the semantic component of medical support and healthcare provision.

6. Training and Educational Positions

Military education constitutes an essential element of force development.

Comparative Analysis

The comparison reveals several similarities and differences between English and Uzbek military position titles. Firstly, both languages organize military positions according to hierarchical and functional principles. Command, staff, technical, medical, and educational positions exist in both systems. Secondly, English military position titles tend to exhibit greater lexical specificity. For

example, terms such as *Executive Officer*, *Operations Sergeant Major*, and *Cyber Warfare Officer* indicate highly specialized responsibilities. Uzbek equivalents often employ descriptive constructions to convey similar meanings. Thirdly, many Uzbek military position names have been influenced by Russian military terminology, whereas English military vocabulary has developed primarily through native and Western European linguistic traditions. Fourthly, globalization and international military cooperation have contributed to the adoption of numerous international military terms in both languages, particularly in areas such as cyber defense, logistics, and intelligence operations.

Conclusion

The comparative analysis demonstrates that military position titles in English and Uzbek languages form systematic lexical-semantic groups reflecting the organizational structure of modern armed forces. The principal groups include command positions, staff positions, operational positions, technical positions, medical service positions, and educational positions. Although the two languages differ in lexical formation patterns and historical development, they exhibit considerable semantic correspondence due to the universal nature of military organization. The findings confirm that military position titles represent an important component of military terminology and constitute a productive area for comparative linguistic research. Future studies may focus on cognitive, pragmatic, and translation aspects of military terminology in multilingual military communication.

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