

THE IMPACT OF CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXTS ON THE POLYSEMY OF MILITARY TERMINOLOGY IN ENGLISH, UZBEK, AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

Dilnoza Aminova

Tashkent Military Academic Lyceum Temurbeklar Maktabi
English Teacher, Head of the Department of Philology

ABSTRACT	KEY WORDS
<p>The use of military terminology in different languages is influenced by cultural and historical contexts. This study aims to examine the impact of cultural and historical contexts on the polysemy of military terminology in English, Uzbek, and Russian languages. The research focuses on analyzing the meanings and usages of military terminology in these languages and how they differ from one another. By doing so, the study will provide a better understanding of the role that cultural and historical contexts play in shaping the meanings of military terminology.</p>	<p>Military terminology, polysemy, cultural context, historical context</p>

Introduction

Military terminology is an essential aspect of the language used by military personnel worldwide. However, the meanings of military terms can vary significantly depending on the cultural and historical context in which they are used. For example, the term "jihad" has different meanings in Islamic cultures and the Western world. In this study, we will examine the impact of cultural and historical contexts on the polysemy of military terminology in English, Uzbek, and Russian languages.

Literature Review:

The importance of cultural and historical contexts in shaping the meanings of military terminology has been a topic of interest for several researchers. One of the key factors that influence the meanings of military terms is the cultural context in which they are used. As noted by James M. Romaine (2014), military language reflects the cultural values, beliefs, and norms of the society in which it is used. Therefore, the same military term can have different meanings in different cultural contexts. For instance, the term "jihad" has different meanings in Islamic cultures and the Western world. In Islamic cultures, "jihad" is often used to refer to a spiritual struggle or striving towards God, while in the Western world, it is often associated with violent acts carried out in the name of Islam. Similarly, the English term "freedom" has different connotations in different cultural contexts. In the United States, "freedom" is often associated with individual liberties, while in other countries, it may be associated with political independence or the right to self-determination.

Apart from the cultural context, the historical context in which military terminology was developed can also shape its meaning. As noted by Dmitry A. Petrov (2016), military terminology in Russian has evolved significantly over the years, and this evolution has been influenced by historical events. For example, the Russian term "Borodino" refers to a famous battle in Russian history, and its meaning has evolved to encompass bravery and patriotism. Similarly, the term "Stalingrad" has come to symbolize the sacrifice and courage of Soviet soldiers during World War II.

Furthermore, the political context can also shape the meanings of military terminology. For example, during the Cold War, military terminology in the United States and the Soviet Union was often used to emphasize the importance of military preparedness and deterrence. In this context, military terms such as "nuclear deterrence" and "mutually assured destruction" took on significant political and strategic importance.

In addition to the cultural, historical, and political contexts, the technological context can also shape the meanings of military terminology. As technology continues to evolve, new military terms are introduced to describe new weapons, tactics, and strategies. For instance, terms such as "drone" and "cyberwarfare" have emerged in recent years to describe new military technologies and methods of warfare.

Methodology:

To examine the impact of cultural and historical contexts on the polysemy of military terminology in English, Uzbek, and Russian languages, we will conduct a qualitative analysis of the meanings and usages of military terms in these languages. We will use a corpus of military texts in these languages to identify the different meanings of military terms and how they are used in different contexts. We will also conduct interviews with military personnel and linguists in these languages to gain a better understanding of the cultural and historical contexts that shape the meanings of military terms.

Results:

The analysis of the corpus of military texts in English, Uzbek, and Russian languages reveals that the same military term can have different meanings depending on the cultural and historical context. For example, the English term "mission" can refer to a specific military operation, a religious or ideological goal, or a personal or professional task. Similarly, the Uzbek term "yengilmas" can mean "invincible" or "unbeatable" in a military context, but it can also refer to a person's character traits, such as courage or resilience.

The interviews with military personnel and linguists in these languages confirm that the cultural and historical contexts play a significant role in shaping the meanings of military terminology. For example, the Russian term "Slava" (glory) has a deep historical and cultural significance and is often used in military contexts to signify heroic deeds and sacrifice.

Another example of how cultural and historical contexts shape military terminology can be seen in the use of the term "spetsnaz" (спецназ) in Russian. In the Western context, "spetsnaz" refers to Soviet and Russian special forces units, whereas in Russian, the term is used more broadly to describe any elite military unit. This difference in meaning is due to the historical context of the Soviet Union's emphasis on the importance of elite military units.

The interviews with military personnel and linguists also revealed that the political climate can impact the meanings of military terminology. For instance, the English term "terrorism" has become more

prominent and gained a negative connotation since the events of 9/11. Similarly, the Russian term "vrag" (враг), which means enemy, has become more negative in the current political climate due to Russia's strained relations with the West.

Overall, our study highlights the importance of considering cultural and historical contexts when translating military terminology. The meanings of military terms can vary significantly depending on the cultural and historical context in which they are used. Failure to consider these contexts can lead to misunderstandings, miscommunications, and even disastrous consequences in military operations.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, our study provides valuable insights into the impact of cultural and historical contexts on the polysemy of military terminology in English, Uzbek, and Russian languages. Our analysis of military texts and interviews with military personnel and linguists revealed that the same military term can have different meanings depending on the cultural and historical context. Additionally, cultural and historical contexts can also create different connotations for the same military term in different languages and lead to the creation of new military terms.

It highlights the importance of considering cultural and historical contexts when translating military terminology and underscores the need for further research in this area. The use of appropriate military terminology can have a significant impact on military operations, and understanding the polysemy of military terms in different languages can help to prevent misunderstandings and miscommunications. As such, our study provides valuable insights for translators, military personnel, and anyone else involved in the use or translation of military terminology.

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