COMPARATIVE STUDY OF AWARD NOMENCLATURE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Abstract: *The phenomenon of awards and their nomenclature represents a vital intersection of language, culture, and history. Analysing this theme involves exploring not only the linguistic features of the terms used in both English and Uzbek but also the sociocultural contexts that shape their development, usage, and resonance. Awards, by definition, are tokens of recognition, instituted either by official state structures, authoritative organizations, or social groups, and their names often encapsulate values, historical trajectories, priorities, and distinctive features of the societies in which they are coined. Comparing English and Uzbek award nomenclature reveals the nuances of linguistic formation as well as deeper layers of identity, collective memory, and worldview.*

Key words: *award nomenclature, English, Uzbek, comparative study, linguistic structure, cultural context, honorific titles, recognition, national identity, terminology.*

Award nomenclature in English has developed over centuries, gaining structure and recognizability primarily within the context of the British Empire, the United States, and other English-speaking countries. These names reflect the hierarchical, honorific, and institutional traditions within these societies. Titles of awards in English often consist of one or more of the following components: the name of an individual (often a historical figure or monarch),

a descriptive adjective connoting achievement or virtue, a categorical term such as "Order," "Medal," or "Prize," and sometimes the name of the organization that bestows the award. Linguistically, English award names demonstrate a preference for concision, prestige, and direct association with the eponym or value celebrated. This can be seen in common expressions such as "The Nobel Prize," "The Order of Merit," "Presidential Medal of Freedom," or "The Victoria Cross." Each of these names conveys both a universalizing ideal and a culturally specific value, such as scientific excellence, bravery, national distinction, or humanitarian effort. In contrast, Uzbek award nomenclature has evolved against the backdrop of Central Asian history, cultural syncretism, and the legacies of both Soviet and post-independence eras. Uzbek, as a Turkic language, embeds its award nomenclature within agglutinative word structures, rich in connotation and reflective of complex honor systems. The terms used typically include words like "orden" (order), "medal", or Uzbekized forms indicating rank or merit such as "Qahramon" (hero), "Faxriy" (honorary), or moral values emphasized within the community, like "Do‘stlik" (friendship), "El-yurt hurmati" (honor of the people and country), and "Shuhrat" (fame/glory). The Soviet period left a strong imprint on Uzbek award names, introducing an array of standardized templates, often mirroring Russian models. After independence, the nomenclature diversified, placing greater emphasis on nationalistic and cultural values unique to Uzbekistan [1].

Despite both English and Uzbek relying on international categories such as "order," "medal," "prize," or "star," each language adapts these terms to its own morphological rules, phonetic patterns, and semantic priorities. English commonly exhibits compounding and nominalization, turning verbs or adjectives into titles, while Uzbek often prefers derivational affixes and compounding with native or loaned roots to imbue awards with meaning. The

English "Order of the Garter," for example, consists of a nominal phrase built upon the combination of "order" and a name referencing a symbolic object, a typical structure in Western chivalric awards. In Uzbek, however, awards like "Buyuk xizmatlari uchun" (For Outstanding Services) or "Mustaqillik" (Independence) demonstrate a stronger reliance on descriptive phrases, often reflecting collective rather than individual recognition.Analyzing the structures, we also find divergent patterns in linguistic economy and formality. English award names frequently employ eponymy, attaching the name of the founder or an esteemed personage as a mark of legitimacy and perpetuity. On the other hand, Uzbek titles, especially in the post-Soviet era, tend to foreground ideals, emotions, and communal aspirations. There is a marked tendency in English to use abstract universalized terms—"Peace Prize" or "Freedom Medal"—while Uzbek more often chooses terms with a direct connection to national experience and history. On a semantic level, English award nomenclature often privileges the universality of achievement or virtue. Adjectives such as "Meritorious," "Distinguished," or "Presidential" highlight a standard expected to be recognized globally or nationally. Such terms are rarely context-bound and tend to universalize the honor attached to the award. In Uzbek, by contrast, the semantic core of award names more commonly encompasses aspirations tied to statehood, independence, collective heroism, or contributions to society. The award names function not only as linguistic constructs but also as expressions of ideology and worldview, fostering social cohesion and reinforcing the unique trajectory of modern Uzbek identity. When examining the evolution of award terminology, it is vital to consider the influence of internationalization and globalization. The worldwide spread of English and its deeper integration into scientific, cultural, and diplomatic spheres have compelled many countries, including Uzbekistan, to borrow or

adapt award terminology from English, sometimes creating hybrid forms or direct translations. Nonetheless, the Uzbek language remains resilient, developing new honorific designations rooted in indigenous tradition while accommodating necessary innovations prompted by global trends [2].

The process of forming award names also highlights differences in the perception of authority and legitimacy. In English tradition, the endorsement of the monarch, the president, or an esteemed institution suffices to confer legitimacy on an award. Such associations are embedded directly into the award names, as in "Royal Victorian Order" or "Presidential Medal of Honor." Conversely, in Uzbek, the sociolinguistic environment prioritizes collective values, and legitimacy often arises through appeal to broader national or community ideals rather than to a single individual or office. It is not uncommon for state awards to be titled in a manner that resonates with the entire people rather than referencing a specific leader. Both English and Uzbek utilize award nomenclature to memorialize significant historical events, achievements in science or the arts, acts of bravery, and other valuable contributions. However, the degree of individual versus collective emphasis varies sharply: English tends to personalize or singularize the awarded virtue or figure, while Uzbek leans towards a collective acknowledgment, fostered in part by traditions of communal solidarity and postcolonial nation-building. From a linguistic perspective, award nomenclature in both English and Uzbek demonstrates how terminology is shaped by function. Names are crafted to best serve as metonyms for the honor granted, ensuring instant recognizability and lasting prestige. Pronounceability, adaptability to various grammatical forms, and the capacity for abbreviation also influence these structures. In the English context, awards frequently acquire nicknames or acronyms ("VC" for Victoria Cross, "GC" for George Cross) that enter common parlance, whereas in Uzbek,

abbreviations are less prominent, and full names are generally preserved in formal communication.Translation presents unique challenges in this domain, often revealing subtle differences in worldview and cultural emphasis. Literal translations of award names from one language to another can result in the loss of connotative richness, especially when underlying cultural references or historical associations are not directly transferrable. Effective equivalence often requires recreating the semantic effect rather than reproducing the form. When Uzbek award names are rendered into English for international contexts, adaptations are frequently made to approximate the intended honor while preserving the national coloring and meaning. This process involves careful negotiation between accuracy, resonance, and the expectations of both local and global audiences [3].

Another layer of comparative analysis lies in the wider social and political functions of awards and their names. Awards, and by extension their nomenclature, function as mechanisms of social regulation and recognition, reinforcing norms, ideals, and aspirations considered important by the society. Through institutionalization and ritualized bestowal, awards shape individual behavior and public memory. English award nomenclature, with its age-old traditions and frequent reference to ancient lineage or historical precedent, often emphasizes social hierarchy and continuity. Uzbek, drawing on both Turkic and post-Soviet traditions, privileges narrative construction, emphasizing communal resilience, unity, and progress. Furthermore, the dynamic between official and unofficial awards is noteworthy. Both English and Uzbek societies maintain not only state-sanctioned honors but also those granted by civil society, professional associations, and other groups. The nomenclature of such awards often mirrors official patterns but introduces

greater creativity or specificity, demonstrating the permeability of linguistic and cultural boundaries in the arena of recognition [4].

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the comparative study of award nomenclature in English and Uzbek uncovers a rich interplay of linguistic, cultural, and historical forces. The differences in morphological structure, semantic content, and contextual meaning expose not only the diversity in how societies recognize achievement but also the fundamental values and priorities at the heart of each culture. English award nomenclature, shaped by centuries of tradition and global influence, privileges recognizable structures, individual legitimacy, and succinct universalism. Uzbek award naming, on the other hand, foregrounds collective values, historical memory, and the evolving tapestry of national identity, especially in the wake of independence. Both systems, dynamic and adaptive, continue to develop under the pressures of modernity, globalization, and internal reform, serving as enduring symbols of societal ideals.

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