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## **COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PHALERONYMIC TERMS IN UZBEKISTAN AND ENGLISH**

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### **Abstract**

This article investigates the linguistic and cultural features of phaleronymic terms in Uzbekistan and English-speaking countries. Phaleronymy, the branch of terminology that studies the names of orders, medals, and decorations, reflects historical memory, social values, and cultural identity. By analyzing Uzbek and English phaleronymic terms, the study reveals similarities and differences in naming patterns, semantic components, and socio-cultural significance.

**Keywords:** phaleronymy, terminology, awards, medals, orders, Uzbekistan, English, comparative analysis, linguoculture.

The study of specialized terminology has become an important field in modern linguistics. Among these branches, **phaleronymy** holds a special place, as it deals with the names of medals, orders, and other state awards. Phaleronymic terms are not merely official names; they embody cultural values, national history, and symbolic meanings.

In both Uzbekistan and English-speaking countries, awards serve as markers of social recognition and patriotism. However, the linguistic representation of these awards differs due to cultural, historical, and political backgrounds. Therefore, a comparative study of Uzbek and English phaleronymic terms is necessary to understand their structural and semantic characteristics as well as their cultural significance. Uzbekistan's phaleronymic system was shaped after independence in 1991, when many new state awards were introduced to reflect national identity and values. Examples include:

“Buyuk xizmatlari uchun ordeni” (Order “For Outstanding Services”)

“Do‘stlik ordeni” (Order of Friendship)

“El-yurt hurmati ordeni” (Order of Respect of the Nation)



“Shuhrat medali” (Medal of Glory)

“Jasorat medali” (Medal of Courage)

These terms are characterized by:

**Transparency of meaning** – words such as *service, friendship, respect, courage* are directly used.

**Suffixal structure** – the award type (*ordeni, medali*) is placed at the end.

**National spirit** – emphasis on unity, loyalty, and patriotism.

In English-speaking countries, especially the UK and the USA, phaleronymic terms have a longer historical tradition, often linked to monarchy, military service, or national heroes. Examples include:

“Order of the British Empire”

“Victoria Cross”

“George Medal”

“Distinguished Service Order”

“Medal of Honor” (USA)

**Historical references** – names linked to monarchs (*Victoria, George*) or national concepts (*Empire*).

**Prestige markers** – terms such as *distinguished, honor, cross* highlight nobility and sacrifice.

**Structural variety** – both pre- and post-position of the award type (*Order of ..., ... Medal, ... Cross*).

**Word Order:** Uzbek terms typically place the award type (*ordeni, medali*) at the end, while English terms often place it at the beginning (*Order, Medal, Cross*).

**Semantic Core:** Uzbek terms emphasize moral and social values (*friendship, respect, courage*), while English terms emphasize monarchy, empire, and distinguished service.

**Cultural Reflection:** Uzbek awards are rooted in independence, unity, and national pride; English awards are rooted in historical continuity, monarchy, and military tradition.

Phaleronymic terms in both Uzbek and English not only designate state awards but also reflect the cultural and historical background of each society. Uzbek awards highlight values such as unity, respect, and courage, closely tied to post-



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independence identity. In contrast, English awards emphasize monarchy, empire, and military honor, reflecting a longer historical tradition.

Thus, the comparative study of phaleronymic terminology demonstrates how language serves as a mirror of national values, history, and identity.

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