

## POLITICAL TERMS OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

*Gullola Muhammadjonova*

*UzSWLU, student*

*Scientific supervisor: Ernazarova N.Kh.*

**Annotation.** *In this article the complex nature of political language and terminology, especially in multilingual and multicultural contexts. It highlights the role of interpreters and translators in bridging communication gaps in political discourse, where concepts and terminology carry unique cultural and historical weight. In particular, it underscores how conceptual frameworks influence language, with certain terms carrying inherent associations or connotations that may not translate uniformly across language.*

**Key words:** *concept, political term, power, lingual-cultural society, world image, conceptual analysis, discourse.*

Today, many countries use different methods in language learning. It is known from history that the scientists who study the language wrote various literatures and made it useful for people. Interpreters are especially important in the political sphere in state administration. The relevance of this topic even today is especially important in the exchange of ideas between different nationalities and peoples.

The conceptual system is reflected in the language, a metaphor that may not even be understood by the speakers. Despite the fact that at present there is no uniformity in understanding the relationship between the concept and the semantic structure of the word, a methodology for researching the concept based on the analysis of the basic representations of the word in the language is established. A conceptual analysis of a word involves the consideration of its various aspects: lexicographic representations, denotative component, pragmatic meanings, compatibility, associative connections and identification on the basis of this connection with the "world image" of native speakers, with the peculiarities of the ideas in the collective consciousness of their knowledge of the world.

If the lexical basis of a scientific-technical text is technical and technical terminology, the newspaper text pays a lot of attention to specific terms related to political and state life; We face issues of political parties, government agencies, public organizations, public organizations and their activities, for example, the House of Commons Security Council, the Security Council of the Security Council, the term of office of the office.

Although political terminology has a blood circulation, mainly socio-political perspectives are widely spread, socio-political perspectives are widely spread and they penetrate all spheres of life and are carried out by common heritage.

"President Clinton was shocked by the news. that she was praised for her praise," the text said. However, to raise eyebrows, we have to translate the image of the English phrase into Uzbek: "Clinton turns her face in surprise" or "Clinton's speech surprised everyone."



In many cases, the desire to make an event happen is actually: For example, it leads to the cessation of the execution of inseparable information, in which case, by drawing recognizable cost, should be smoother than the original language translation during the abbreviation, as this is the style of all translators. According to VV Vinogradov, The history of terminology is a story about the laws of knowledge about nature and society. Words that express specific political euphemisms are called terms, the concept of certain areas of activity. The sciences of the period show the world the level of development in the antiquity of various realities in the 20th century, during the development of scientific and technological inventions and human ideas, despite the need for new concepts and their precise interpretations for each field.

The choice of language means in political discourse is determined by the situation of communication and communicative intention of the subjects of this discourse (politicians). As English linguist V. Karasik notes: "Although all people in the world form a single humanity, the difference between individual cultures, people, tribes and social groups is sometimes significant" [Karasik V.I., 2002; 120]. By identifying of more specific and universal characteristics of national culture we can identify patterns in the speech of a separate linguistic and cultural society. History is reflected in the language not in the names of great events or descriptions of rulers activities but in the numerous nuances of daily life, recorded in the meanings of language units.

Society which is capable of acting as both a subject and an object of power, demonstrates duality in metaphors: the "subject" metaphors 'mechanism' and 'building' meaning, on the one hand, and personification with the actualization of features similar to those presented in the concepts of the people and the nation - on the other. So, for the concept hokimiyat (power), all three types of metaphors are relevant, for mamlakat (state) and jamiyat (society) structural metaphors and personification of priority importance, concepts xalq, millat (people and nation) are almost not metaphorized, metonymy and personification are common to them. However, different concepts use the same metaphors in different ways.

In the collective consciousness of Uzbek people, <<xalq has absolutely positive connotation, both positive and negative assessments are possible to society and the nation, but concepts «hokimiyat» and «davlat» have recently gravitated towards a negative assessment. The concept xalq demonstrates the opposition in the collective consciousness of the object and subject of power.

In Uzbek conceptual-national picture concepts of hokimiyat (authority), xalq va millat (the people and nation), din (religion), oila (family) dominate in socio-political discourse. As in Russian culture, in Uzbek socio-political discourse, these concepts are interrelated. Hokimiyat in a narrow sense is understood as a branch of the state system in Uzbekistan (ijro etuvchi hokimiyat, qonun chiqaruchi hokimiyat, sud hokimiyati). In a broad sense, this concept has a number of phrases (davlat hokimiyati, xalq homiyati) and synonymous to "government, state and power". Personification is specific to the hokimiyat concept. It is represented as an active subject and is thought of as a participant in various interpersonal relationships and a carrier of various mental and verbal characteristics:

Hukumat parlament so‘roviga qanday javob berdi? Amerika hukumati oq uydan turib, xalqqa murojat qildi ...

Here are some common political terms in English along with their Uzbek translations:

1. Democracy Демократия (Demokratiya)
2. Republic - Республика (Respublika)
3. Constitution - Конституция (Konstitutsiya)
4. Election Сайлов (Saylov)
5. Parliament - Парламент (Parlament)
6. Government - Ҳукумат (Hukumat)
7. President Президент (Prezident)
8. Prime Minister - Бош вазир (Bosh vazir)
9. Minister - Вазир (Vazir)
10. Law - Қонун (Qonun)
11. Policy Сиёсат (Siyosat)
12. Opposition - Мухолифат (Muxolifat)
13. Campaign - Кампания (Kampaniya)
14. Vote - Овоз бериш (Ovoz berish)
15. Senate - Сенат (Senat)

Here we will review on a few terms in English and Uzbek

The functions of political euphemism in the media are the same, and they apply to more appropriate words: 1) the work of government officials: "vakolatli organlar" "federal xizmatlar"; 2) description of military conflicts: "hududni tozalash" - "halokat"; 3) presentation of economic schemes. "moliyaviy piramida" "pul ayg‘oqchilari"; 4) notaries of national or social groups: "doimiy yashash joyi bo‘lmagan shaxs" "boshpanasiz", "afro-amerikalik" - "negro"; 5) names of foreign policy measures: "Birikimli dunyo", "Amerikaning buyrug‘i",

Moreover, politically correct euphemisms also include the following words: a) mitigating age discrimination: "keksa odam" "qarigan yoshdagi odam"; b) for people with disabilities or mental retardation: "nogironlar, aqli zaiflar" "maxsus ehtiyojga ega bo‘lganlar", c) not "dirty" professions, but to hide people's hatred of them: "sut sog‘ish operatori" "milkmaid"; d) distracts from unpleasant events in the economy: "ommabop bo‘lmagan choralar"- "soliq o‘sishi". Euphemism words alter over time. Harvard analyst Steven Pinker named this etymologist advancement the "euphemism word treadmill" and, over twenty a long time prior, contended that supplanting ancient terms with unused ones was likely motivated by the untrue hypothesis that dialect impacts considerations, a idea that has been long disparaged by cognitive researchers. Pinker depicted how those who board the euphemism word treadmill can never step off:

People invent new "polite" words to refer to emotionally laden or distasteful things, but the euphemism becomes tainted by association and the new one that must be found acquires its own negative connotations.

Few political talks about are as perplexed with euphemism words as migration. The precise lawful term "illegal alien", which was once said without political

predisposition and is presently nearly solely utilized by nativists, was supplanted with "illegal immigrant" which was supplanted by "undocumented immigrant" and, in rarer cases, "unauthorized immigrant". Silly terms like "border infiltrator" and "illegal invader" have not caught on however. Advocates of the modern term "undocumented immigrant" contend that no one can be unlawful, so the term "illegal immigrant" is wrong as well as discourteous. Of course, no one is undocumented either, as undocumented either, as they fair need the certain particular archives for legitimate residency and work. Numerous have driver's licenses, charge cards, library cards, and school distinguishing pieces of proof which are valuable reports in particular settings but not about so much for movement. "Misdocumented immigrant would be superior in case the objective was exactness, but the objective appears to be to alter people's conclusions on enthusiastic points by changing the words they utilize.

Within the migration wrangle about, the euphemism word treadmill can some of the time run in turn around and really make political dialect harsher. This "cacophemism cliff" turned "birthright citizenship" into "anchor baby" and "liberalized immigration" into "open borders

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