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Interdisciplinary Features and Translation Issues of Socio-Political Terms (Based on UzA and WhiteHouse Materials)

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Abstract: This article examines the interdisciplinary features and translation issues of socio-political terms in Uzbek and English, with a particular focus on materials published by UzA (Uzbekistan National News Agency) and the White House. Socio-political terms constitute an essential part of political discourse, carrying not only linguistic meaning but also ideological, cultural, and pragmatic implications. Their interpretation often varies depending on the socio-political environment in which they are used. The research concludes that socio-political terminology requires an interdisciplinary perspective for accurate interpretation and translation. By combining insights from linguistics, political science, and translation studies, it is possible to better understand the semantic and pragmatic complexities of such terms and to develop strategies for overcoming the challenges they pose in cross-cultural communication.

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1. Introduction

This In recent years, globalization processes, the transformation of political systems, and the expansion of forms of international cooperation have increased the need for socio-political terminology. Many of the terms used in political science, international relations, law, economics, and sociology are directly interconnected, and their essence should be analyzed not only from a linguistic perspective but also through an interdisciplinary approach.

Socio-political terms express fundamental concepts that regulate the life of the state and society. For example, the term “*constitutional reforms*” refers in jurisprudence to the improvement of the constitution itself, while in political science it is associated with the implementation of democratic principles. Similarly, “*digital diplomacy*” refers to a new concept that has emerged at the intersection of technological achievements and political communication. Moreover, the application of socio-political terms in a global context also leads to diverse interpretations. For instance, “*regional integration*” in the economic sphere refers to trade and investment exchanges, while in sociology it signifies processes that strengthen cultural cooperation. Thus, analyzing the interdisciplinary nature of such terms is an urgent task, as they are employed not only as linguistic units but also in connection with political decisions, legal mechanisms, economic policy, and sociological processes. This requires new approaches in translation studies. For instance, the term “*social justice*” in Western discourse is primarily linked with economic equality and equal opportunities

[1], while in Uzbek discourse it is often associated with spiritual and moral values [2]. Therefore, this article analyzes the interdisciplinary features of socio-political terms through a linguopragmatic approach and examines their use in Uzbek and English comparatively.

2. Materials and Methods

The research is based on a comparative and interdisciplinary analysis of socio-political terms taken from official publications in Uzbek and English. As primary sources, materials from UzA (Uzbekistan National News Agency) [3] and the White House official website were selected [4]. These two sources were chosen because they represent distinct socio-political contexts: the Uzbek discourse, which emphasizes national reforms, regional cooperation, and modernization, and the American discourse, which prioritizes national security, strategic interests, and the global order.

The methodological framework combines approaches from linguistics, political science, and translation studies. From a linguistic perspective, the semantic and pragmatic meanings of terms were identified. From a political science perspective, the ideological and functional roles of terms were examined. Finally, translation studies provided tools for analyzing equivalence, pragmatic adaptation, and contextual interpretation.

Methods applied include:

1. Comparative analysis – to identify similarities and differences in the usage of socio-political terms across Uzbek and English sources.
2. Contextual analysis – to examine how meaning shifts depending on the socio-political environment.
3. Pragmatic analysis – to evaluate the communicative function and ideological implications of terms.
4. Translation analysis – to assess strategies for rendering terms into another language, considering cultural and ideological factors.

By integrating these methods, the study ensures a comprehensive understanding of socio-political terminology as both a linguistic and socio-political phenomenon.

3. Results and Discussion

The study of socio-political terms requires considering not only their linguistic structure but also their interdisciplinary connections. Terms are often simultaneously used in political science, law, economics, sociology, history, and even environmental studies. Hence, an interdisciplinary approach allows for a deeper understanding of their essence.

In linguistics, terminology theory (D. Lotte, E. Wüster, V. Vinogradov, G. Salomov, N. Juraev) studies the systematic nature, semantic boundaries, and functional features of terms. In political science, terms are viewed as core concepts that articulate political ideologies. For example, the term “*civil society*” may be considered a mere designation in linguistics, but in political science it functions as a fundamental category expressing the balance between state and society.

The theory of interdisciplinarity (J. Klein, B. Frodeman, et al.) [5] argues that complex social phenomena cannot be examined within the confines of a single discipline; rather, they require a synthesis of diverse scientific approaches. Socio-political terms are among such complex phenomena. For example, the term “*geopolitical stability*” signifies the balance of international powers in political science, whereas in history it is interpreted in relation to the historical roots of geopolitical processes.

Furthermore, new terms emerging as a result of contemporary developments also possess an interdisciplinary nature. “*Digital diplomacy*” arises from the intersection of information technologies and political communication; “*climate diplomacy*” has developed

at the junction of ecology, politics, and international law. Analysis of such terms shows that, while being linguistic units, they also embody modern interdisciplinary concepts.

Practical Analysis (Examples from UzA and the White House). It is noteworthy that the meaning and application of socio-political terms can be observed not only in theoretical discourse but also through real press sources [6], [7].

Therefore, the following examples are drawn from official publications of UzA (Uzbekistan National News Agency) and the White House to demonstrate the semantic and pragmatic differences of socio-political categories shaped in two different socio-political environments.

Examples from UzA:

1. *"Regional integration."* In the article published on August 8, 2025, this term was used in the context of ensuring economic and political cooperation among Central Asian states. In economics, it denotes trade and transport relations, while in political science it serves as a tool for strengthening security and stability.
2. *"International cooperation."* In the same article, this term was emphasized as one of the priority directions of Uzbekistan's foreign policy. It reflects collaboration between states in diplomacy and binding obligations in international law.
3. *"Digital economy."* Featured in 2024 UzA publications within the context of modernization processes, this term refers to technological advancement in the economy and the modernization of state policy in political discourse.
4. *"Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)."* Widely used in the UN 2030 Agenda, this term also appeared in UzA articles, representing an interdisciplinary category that encompasses ecology, economics, and politics.
5. *"Economic sovereignty."* In a December 2022 issue on national economic policy, this term referred to the independence of the national market in economics, and in political discourse it indicated development free from external pressures.

Examples from the WhiteHouse:

1. *"National security."* In the Fact Sheet dated July 30, 2025, this term was highlighted as a core political category. Legally, it represents a constitutional obligation, while politically it guarantees state sovereignty.
2. *"Foreign policy."* In the same document, it was used in the context of the United States' strategic goals in international relations.
3. *"Strategic interests."* This term reflected the protection of U.S. economic and political positions and is interpreted differently across geopolitics, economics, and law.
4. *"Economic resilience."* Highlighted in relation to protecting the national economy amid geopolitical crises and the pandemic, this term indicates not only economic stability but also the robustness of government policies.
5. *"Rule-based international order."* Frequently used in White House documents, this term denotes legality and stability in international law, while in political discourse it reflects the U.S. concept of global leadership.

Comparative Analysis

The analysis shows that terms in UzA materials are primarily linked to national development, regional integration, and modernization processes. Their main purpose is to define Uzbekistan's place in foreign policy and strengthen the ideological foundations of internal reforms [8].

Meanwhile, terms in White House documents are mainly associated with national security, strategic interests, and the global order. They reinforce the United States' political and economic positions on the international stage.

Thus, in translation, terms from UzA often require contextual and national-cultural clarification, while those from White House documents demand careful rendering in global geopolitical and ideological contexts.

4. Conclusion

Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that the use and interpretation of socio-political terms vary significantly across different sources. While in Uzbek press they emphasize national development, regional cooperation, and modernization, in English-language official documents they are tightly bound to national security, strategic interests, and the concept of global order. This demonstrates that translating socio-political terms requires not only choosing linguistic equivalents but also considering context, ideological implications, and the socio-political characteristics of the target audience.

Hence, the study of socio-political terms is relevant not only to linguistics but also to political science, law, and international relations, demanding an interdisciplinary approach. Ultimately, comparative analysis of such terms helps reveal their semantic and pragmatic differences and contributes to overcoming challenges in the process of translation.

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