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THE SEMANTIC FIELD OF POLITICAL TERMS: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH, UZBEK, AND RUSSIAN

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Abstract

This article examines The Semantic Field of Political Terms: A Comparative Analysis of English, Uzbek, and Russian, which plays a crucial role in political communication, media discourse, and international relations. Although there are several political terms shared by English, Uzbek, and Russian, these terms may make a difference in their semantic meanings, and usage across different political contexts. The study aims to conduct comparative analysis of political terms in English, Uzbek and Russian simultaneously, focusing on the similarities and differences in the semantic meaning, formation, and translation of selected political terms. The research will include comparative and descriptive methods to analyze political terms which is collected from relevant dictionaries, and official political texts. Particular attention will be paid to semantic equivalence, terminological structure, and potential translation difficulties across three languages. The article is expected contribute to a better understanding of cross-linguistic similarities and differences in political terminology and provide useful insights for translation studies, linguistics, and foreign language education. The study shows that although political terms in English, Uzbek, and Russian often have corresponding equivalents, differences in their semantic meanings, structural features, and contextual usage highlight the importance of comparative analysis in political terminology and translation studies.

Keywords

Political terminology, comparative analysis, English language, Uzbek language, Russian language, semantic equivalence, translation.

Аннотация

В данной статье рассматривается работа «Политическое поле политических терминов: сравнительный анализ английского, узбекского и русского языков», которая играет ключевую роль в политической коммуникации, медийном дискурсе и международных отношениях. Несмотря на наличие ряда политических терминов, общих для английского, узбекского и русского языков, эти термины могут различаться по семантическому значению и употреблению в различных политических контекстах. Цель исследования — провести одновременный сравнительный анализ политических терминов в английском, узбекском и русском языках, уделяя особое внимание сходствам и различиям в семантическом значении, образовании и переводе выбранных политических терминов. В ходе исследования будут использованы сравнительные и описательные методы для анализа политических терминов, собранных из соответствующих словарей и официальных политических текстов. Особое внимание будет уделено семантической эквивалентности, терминологической структуре и потенциальным трудностям перевода между этими тремя языками. Ожидается, что данная статья будет способствовать лучшему пониманию межъязыковых сходств и различий в политической терминологии и предоставит полезные выводы для переводоведения, лингвистики и преподавания иностранных языков. Исследование показывает, что, хотя политические термины в английском, узбекском и русском языках зачастую имеют соответствующие эквиваленты, различия в их семантическом значении, структурных особенностях и контекстуальном употреблении подчеркивают важность сравнительного анализа в области политической терминологии и переводоведения.

Ключевые слова

Политическая терминология, сравнительный анализ, английский язык, узбекский язык, русский язык, семантическая эквивалентность, перевод.

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqola siyosiy aloqalar, ommaviy axborot vositalari diskursi va xalqaro munosabatlarda muhim ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan siyosiy atamalar sohasini ingliz, o‘zbek va rus tillarida taqqosiy tahlil qiladi. Garchi ingliz, o‘zbek va rus tillarida bir nechta siyosiy atamalar umumiy bo‘lsa-da, bu atamalar semantik ma’nosi va turli siyosiy kontekstlarda ishlatilishida farq qilishi mumkin. Tadqiqot maqsadi ingliz, o‘zbek va rus tillaridagi siyosiy atamalarni semantik ma’no, shakllanish va tarjima jihatidan bir vaqtda solishtirma tahlil qilish, tanlab olingan siyosiy atamalarning o‘xshashliklari va farqlarini aniqlashdan iborat. Tadqiqot tegishli lug‘atlar va rasmiy siyosiy matnlar asosida to‘plangan siyosiy atamalarni tahlil qilish uchun solishtirma va tavsifiy usullarni o‘z ichiga oladi. Uch til bo‘ylab semantik ekvivalentlik, terminologik tuzilma va tarjima qilishda yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo‘lgan qiyinchiliklarga alohida e’tibor qaratiladi. Maqola siyosiy terminologiyadagi tillararo o‘xshashlik va farqlarni yaxshiroq tushunishga hissa qo‘shishi, shuningdek tarjima nazariyasi, tilshunoslik va chet tillar ta’limi sohalariga foydali ma’lumotlar berishi kutilmoqda. Tadqiqot shuni ko‘rsatadiki, ingliz, o‘zbek va rus tillaridagi siyosiy atamalar ko‘pincha mos ekvivalentlarga ega bo‘lsa-da, ularning semantik ma’nolari,

tuzilish xususiyatlari va kontekstual ishlatilishidagi farqlar siyosiy terminologiya va tarjima tadqiqotlarida taqqoslash tahlilining ahamiyatini ta'kidlaydi.
Kalit so'zlar
Siyosiy atamalar, taqqoslash tahlili, ingliz tili, o'zbek tili, rus tili, semantik ekvivalentlik, tarjima.

Introduction

Political terminology plays a significant role in political communication, international relations, and public discourse. Political terms refer to express concepts related to law, government, democracy, diplomacy, and social issues. As English, Uzbek, and Russian are used in different political, cultural, and linguistic contexts, the study of political terminology in these languages provides an opportunity to examine how political concepts are expressed across languages. Comparing these terms can also help identify similarities and differences in their meanings, structures, and usage.

Political terminology has attracted attention in linguistics, comparative studies, and translation studies. Political terms do not always convey identical meanings across languages, as their interpretation may depend on cultural, historical, and political contexts. For example, Toshboeva (2025) examined the linguistic representation of sociopolitical realities in English, Uzbek, and Russian communicative practices, highlighting the relationship between political vocabulary, cultural identity, and political discourse. Similarly, Khasanov (2026) investigated the structural features of diplomatic terminology in Russian and Uzbek, focusing on term formation and the organization of terminological units. These studies demonstrate the importance of examining political and diplomatic vocabulary from comparative linguistic perspectives.

Despite the contribution of previous research, further comparative investigation can explore the semantic, structural, and translational characteristics of selected political terms across English, Uzbek, and Russian. Examining these three languages within a common analytical framework may help clarify the extent to which political terms correspond in meaning and form, as well as identify cases in which their equivalents require contextual interpretation. Such an approach is particularly relevant to translation studies because the accurate translation of political terminology requires attention not only to lexical meaning but also to the context in which a term is used.

The aim of this study is to compare selected political terms in English, Uzbek, and Russian by examining their semantic meanings, structural features, and translation equivalents. The study seeks to identify similarities and differences among the selected terms and to consider how linguistic and contextual factors may influence their interpretation. To achieve this aim, the research will employ comparative and descriptive methods based on selected political terms collected from relevant dictionaries and official political texts. The study is intended to contribute to a better understanding of multilingual political terminology and its implications for comparative linguistics and translation practice.

Methods

This study will employ a qualitative comparative approach to examine political terminology in English, Uzbek, and Russian. The research material will consist of selected political terms collected from reliable explanatory and bilingual dictionaries, as well as official political texts in the three languages. The terms will be selected according to their relevance to major political concepts, including governance, democracy, legislation, diplomacy, elections, and international relations.

The study will apply comparative, descriptive, and semantic analysis methods. The comparative method will be used to identify similarities and differences among the selected terms across the three languages. The descriptive method will help classify the terms according to their linguistic characteristics, while semantic analysis will focus on their meanings and usage in different contexts. In addition, structural analysis will be employed to examine whether the selected terms consist of single words or multi-word expressions and to identify relevant word-formation patterns.

The selected terms will be organized into comparative tables containing their English, Uzbek, and Russian equivalents. Each term will be examined in terms of its meaning, structural features, and contextual usage. Where necessary, official texts will be consulted to determine whether apparently equivalent terms express the same political concept in different contexts. The findings will then be compared to identify recurring patterns, linguistic similarities, and differences in political terminology across the three languages.

Results

The comparative analysis of political terminology in English, Uzbek, and Russian focuses on three main aspects: semantic meaning, structural features, and translation equivalence. The selected terms are examined to identify similarities and differences in how political concepts are expressed across the three languages.

At the semantic level, some political terms have closely corresponding equivalents in all three languages. For example, the terms *democracy*, *demokratiya* (демократия), and *демократия* refer to the concept of democracy. Similarly, *parliament*, *parlament* (парламент), and *парламент* denote legislative institutions, although their specific functions may differ depending on the political system.

From a structural perspective, the selected terminology includes both single-word terms and multi-word expressions. Examples of single-word terms include *democracy*, *demokratiya*, and *демократия*, whereas expressions such as *foreign policy*, *tashqi siyosat*, and *внешняя политика* consist of two words. These examples illustrate the importance of examining not only individual terms but also multi-word terminological expressions.

Translation equivalence also requires attention to context. Although some terms have direct lexical equivalents across the three languages, their precise meanings and usage may depend on the legal, political, and institutional contexts in which they appear. Therefore, lexical similarity alone may not be sufficient to establish complete conceptual equivalence.

Table 1. Practical lesson model for mother tongue and literature

English term	Uzbek equivalent	Russian equivalent	Semantic meaning
1. Democracy	Demokratiya		A political system in which power belongs to the people, who exercise it directly or through elected representatives.
2. Sovereignty	Suverenitet		
3. Constitution	Konstitutsiya	Конституция	
4. Parliament	Parlament	Парламент	
5. Opposition	Muxolifat	Оппозиция	Political groups opposing the government or its policies

English term	Uzbek equivalent	Russian equivalent	Semantic meaning
6. Citizenship	Fuqarolik	Гражданство	The legal relationship between an individual and a state

Discussion

The comparative analysis of political terminology in English, Uzbek, and Russian highlights several important aspects of cross-linguistic equivalence. Although many political terms have corresponding equivalents in all three languages, their meanings and usage may vary depending on linguistic and political contexts.

One noticeable similarity is the existence of internationally used political terms. For example, *democracy*, *demokratiya*, and *демократия* share a common conceptual meaning. Similar correspondences can be observed in terms such as *parliament*, *parlament*, and *парламент*. These similarities may be explained by the international character of political communication and the historical development of political vocabulary.

However, not all political terms correspond directly across the three languages. Some concepts are expressed through different lexical items or grammatical structures. For instance, the English term *human rights* corresponds to *inson huquqlari* in Uzbek and *права человека* in Russian. Although these expressions refer to a similar concept, their internal structures differ. Such examples demonstrate the importance of considering both meaning and linguistic form when comparing terminology.

Another important aspect is the influence of political and institutional contexts. A term may have a similar dictionary meaning in different languages but refer to institutions or practices that differ between countries. Therefore, translators and researchers should examine how political terms are used in official documents and public discourse rather than relying exclusively on dictionary equivalents.

These observations are relevant to translation studies and foreign language education. A comparative approach can help learners recognize equivalent political concepts, understand differences in terminology, and avoid inaccurate translations. It may also support translators working with political speeches, legal documents, and international communications.

Overall, the comparison suggests that political terminology should be examined through semantic, structural, and contextual analysis. However, broader conclusions about the similarities and differences among English, Uzbek, and Russian political terminology require systematic analysis of a clearly defined set of terms and reliable linguistic sources.

Conclusion

This study focuses on the comparative analysis of political terminology in English, Uzbek, and Russian, examining semantic meaning, structural features, and translation equivalence. The preliminary comparison illustrates that many political terms have corresponding equivalents across the three languages, while differences may occur in their lexical forms and grammatical structures.

The analysis also highlights the importance of considering political and institutional contexts when translating political terminology. Although dictionary equivalents can help identify similarities between languages, they may not always fully reflect the specific meaning of a term in a particular context.

The comparative study of political terminology can contribute to translation studies, linguistics, and foreign language education. Further research involving a larger collection of terms and examples from official political texts could provide a more comprehensive understanding of the similarities and differences among English, Uzbek, and Russian political vocabulary.

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