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## GLOBALLASHUV DAVRIDA IJTIMOIIY SIYOSIIY ATAMALARNING LINGVOKULTURAL VA LINGVISTIK TARJIMA JIHLTLARI VA ULARNING INGLIZ TILIDAN QORAQALPOQ TILIGA TARJIMASI

**ANNOTATSIYA:** Ushbu maqolada tilshunoslikda siyosiy terminologiyaning ahamiyati o'rganilib, mavzu bo'yicha fikr-mulohazalar bildirildi. Ushbu maqolada ingliz va Qoraqalpoq tillarida ijtimoiy-siyosiy atamalardan foydalanishning nazariy mohiyati muhokama qilinadi. Shuningdek, tilshunoslikda atamalarning ishlatilishi haqidagi ma'lumotlar tasvirlangan.

**KALIT SO'ZLAR:** Siyosatshunoslik, siyosiy atama, lingvistik omillar, ekstralingvistik omillar, buxgalteriya hisobi, fakultet, invertarizatsiya, kapital, siyosat qurollari, modernizatsiya, ijtimoiy-siyosiy terminologiya, tilshunoslik, terminus, preambula, rekvizitsiya, shaxs

## ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРНЫЕ И ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ ПЕРЕВОДА СОЦИАЛЬНО ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИХ ТЕРМИНОВ И ИХ ПЕРЕВОД С АНГЛИЙСКОГО НА КАРАКАЛПАКСКИЙ ЯЗЫК В ПЕРИОД ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ

**АННОТАЦИЯ:** В этой статье исследуется важность политической терминологии в лингвистике, а также дается обратная связь по данному вопросу. В этой статье обсуждается теоретическая природа использования социально-политических терминов в английском и каракалпакском языках. Также в лингвистике описывается информация об использовании терминов.

**КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА:** политология, политический термин, лингвистические факторы, экстралингвистические факторы, бухгалтерский учет, факультет, инвентаризация, капитал, политическое оружие, модернизация, социально-политическая терминология, лингвистика, терминус, преамбула, требование, персона

## LINGUOCULTURAL AND LINGUISTIC TRANSLATION ASPECTS OF SOCIOPOLITICAL TERMS AND THEIR TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO THE KARAKALPAK LANGUAGE DURING THE PERIOD OF GLOBALIZATION

**ABSTRACT:** This article investigated the importance of political terminology in linguistics as well as providing feedback on the subject. This article discusses the theoretical nature of the use of socio-political terms in English and Karakalpak languages. Also in linguistics, information about the use of terms is described.

**KEY WORDS:** Political Science, political term, linguistic factors, extralinguistic factors, accounting, faculty, invertarization, capital, policy arms, modernization, socio-political terminology, linguistics, terminus, preamble, requisition, person

### Introduction

Each language is a bright mirror that reflects the material and spiritual world of the people belonging to this language throughout its existence, and is inextricably linked with the work and social activity of a person. Therefore, any reality or change that occurs in society, first of all, manifests itself in the language. In the course of historical, socioeconomic development, the vocabulary composition of the language evolves and becomes richer, evolutionary constantly. This enrichment occurs at the expense of the emergence of new words, names that represent new concepts that arose as a result of the development of society. The dictionary composition of the

language, its lexical-semantic system, is constantly changing, at the same time, words that represent the names of a concept or object that have become unnecessary for society arkhalk go out of consumption as a word, and new words take its place. But the amount of words out of consumption will be much less than those that have just appeared. But in some cases it can also be the opposite. Of course, the withdrawal of dictionary units occurs on the basis of linguistic and extra-linguistic factors, on the basis of the nature of the language, the laws of language development. Two main phenomena are observed in this:

1. With the loss of the thing-phenomenon in society and nature, the words that are their expressions

also disappear, come out of the current language structure (dictionary system) and become historical words.

2. In the process of language improvement, dictionary units that cannot accurately, fully and correctly express the essence of the thing-phenomenon go out of consumption and are replaced by dictionary units that accurately, correctly and fully represent the phenomenon.

### Discussions

The constant enrichment of dictionary content as a social phenomenon is considered one of the most basic laws of language development. Lexical progress occurs in different ways, to different degrees, at different periods of the development of society. A new word is not invented, but is formed by the elements that make a word that exist in the language, that is, by the own internal capabilities of a particular language and its assimilation from another language. Invented words make up a much smaller number in different languages. Russian linguist E.A.Zemskaya writes: "Let's think for a moment, let's say that the new word was made completely unconnected with the old one. Without it, language acquisition would come to a very difficult situation, or it would not be possible at all. To make the way to expand the content of the dictionary more convenient to use it,

the main thing is to express an interconnected event-phenomenon in real life through existing interrelated words in the language. Thus, the interaction of speech in language reflects the interaction between the real object and the existing event-phenomena.

The vocabulary content of the language is constantly enriched at the expense of new words, with which the language also progresses. Terms make up the bulk of the new vocabulary. The development of Science and technology gives rise to new terms, at the same time, terms set the stage for the development of Science and technology. Already terminologically, a science or production field that has not been scientifically worked out cannot develop as expected. Any change in society, first of all, is reflected in the language. At certain periods in the development of society, cases of widespread use of the terminology of one or another field, even in general speech, are observed, going beyond a certain narrow range. In particular, during the years of independence of Uzbekistan, it can be observed that many terms related to socio-political terminology are absorbed into the unrestricted layer of the Uzbek literary language and are widely used in public speech. Terms such as addressant, bankrupt, exchange, accountant, accounting, dollar, faculty, front, gastrobites, coat of

arms, inventory, are actively used in our language as the fruit of independence.

As you know, words in each language will have several meanings. The exact meaning of the plural is determined in context, in the context of the sentence. Such words play an extremely large role in the fact that speech is touching, lively, concise and artistic. Therefore, each language will also have words that represent a single concept that has a limited, mainly single meaning, according to its scope of use. Such words are found in various fields such as science, technology, art, politics, language and literature, and crafts. All attention in these areas is focused only on knowledge of such aspects. Therefore, the fields of Science and technology, politics are required to be extremely accurate in words.

As mentioned above, in order to be accessible to all, in linguistics, words related to the field of politics must be clearly expressed, since politics, in its essence, has an essence that is constantly updated, embodies the latest innovations of the development of society and the state. Therefore, the formation of a single universal model of political terms is complex. Political science seeks to scientifically substantiate the change in the political life of society within its subject. This indicates the relevance

of the study of political terms, a component of political science.

The process of formation and progress of terminology occurs on the basis of the laws of language-specific word making and the lexical foundation of the language. The terminology of a general-sense lexicon is historical. This phenomenon indicates the existence of a bilateral relationship between language and terminology. This process is also evident in the jips connections between Universal lexicon and terminological lexicon. Universal words form a colloquial language, dialects, dialects and social jargon, the lexical wealth. In modern times, universal words are recognized in the way of one of the sources that always complement and condense any national language terminology. It has been found that Universal eloquence migrates to the terminological lexicon system, that is, there are two types of trans termination.

The term is a combination of words or words whose scope of use is bounded by these areas, clearly expressing the concept of something related to science, technology and other fields, as it has the Latin meaning "terminus" - check, Border, Border Mark. A.Reformatsky gives the term a statement: "terms are special words". The main regulatory requirements for the term were

originally established by the founder of the school of terminology developed by D.S. Lotte. These requirements are: systematic, non-concrete dependence, brevity, ambiguity, accuracy, simplicity, intelligibility, degree of applicability, etc. Vinokur believes: in each terminological field, there are terms that are identical with other terminology or with general terms. They can be classified as follows:

1. Purely socio-political terms;
2. Terms with Universal words or in another terminological field;
3. General terms;
4. Words that are listed in a bilingual dictionary, but do not mark as a socio-political term and are included in socio-political vocabulary.

Socio-political terminology, on the other hand (the sum of socio-political terms), is distinction each language. It is on it that the socio-political language is based, and information in the field of the subject of law is collected in it. The following characteristics are characteristic of socio-political terms:

1. Prevalence;
2. Systematic;
3. Internal integrity;
4. Reciprocal continuity;
5. Inaction, stopping.

The classification of socio-political terms is based on their division into purely socio-political terms and terms in a general language. This classification divides them, in turn, into two: pure socio-political terms and double terms, that is, both a socio-political term and a universal word. As an example, if we see:

PERSON (in Karakalpak language adam, kisi) is a socio-political term understood as a socio-political representative who agrees to the appointment and arrival of a receiving state. The procedure for obtaining an agreement or quadrature is used in relation to the ambassador or the head of the consular office. For other social policy workers, the issuance of an entry visa to the country itself means that they are considered blaming persona.

PREAMBLE (in Karakalpak language - o'kshe). Introduction to the international treaty. The concept that illuminates the objectives of the convention is an important component. The preamble usually lists the parties signing the contract, what motivates the signing of the contract, from which the purpose is stated in addition the preamble is also used when commenting on the convention. The preamble may also be in decisions (resolutions) of international intergovernmental and other organizations and conferences.

**REQUISITION** (in Karakalpak language-soraw) mandatory transfer of property belonging to officials of consular institutions, consular institutions and members of the blaming family to the state's discretion on the basis of a payment or for a certain period.

At the moment, the progress of the socio-political terminology of the current Karakalpak district cannot be imagined without the lexemes that come into its composition, representing the concepts and content that exist in today's world political sphere. The current socio-political terminology of Karakalpak is genetically diverse. Along with all-Russian terms, which have long been in use in its ranks, there are also assimilations from eastern and European (Russian, English, German) languages, which have entered at different times.

### Conclusion

In conclusion, although terms related to socio-political terms in English and Karakalpak are also used in the general language, in the socio-political sphere they will have a deeper meaning. There are also purely socio-political words that are not used in colloquial style, and caution is necessary when using them, and of course it is better to use the dictionary of socio-political terms.

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