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**COGNITIVE-PRAGMATIC AND LINGUOCULTURAL  
PROPERTIES OF TERMS: A CONTRASTIVE STUDY OF UZBEK AND  
ENGLISH DIPLOMATIC TERMINOLOGY**

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***Abstract:** The study of terms is fundamental to understanding the structure and function of language within various fields, including linguistics, law, science, and diplomacy. This article examines the cognitive-pragmatic and linguocultural characteristics of diplomatic terms in Uzbek and English, highlighting their role in facilitating effective communication and knowledge transfer across disciplines and cultures. The analysis draws on semantic transformation processes including metaphor, metonymy, and synecdoche, and considers extralinguistic factors shaping terminological development.*

***Keywords:** conceptualization, cognitivism, synecdoche, metonymy, metaphor, term, context-dependence, linguistic evolution, diplomatic terminology, linguocultural analysis.*

**КОГНИТИВНО-ПРАГМАТИЧЕСКИЕ И  
ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ СВОЙСТВА ТЕРМИНОВ:  
СОПОСТАВИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ УЗБЕКСКОЙ И АНГЛИЙСКОЙ  
ДИПЛОМАТИЧЕСКОЙ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ**

***Аннотация:** Изучение терминов имеет основополагающее значение для понимания структуры и функции языка в различных областях, включая лингвистику, право, науку и дипломатию. В данной статье рассматриваются когнитивно-прагматические и лингвокультурологические особенности дипломатических терминов в узбекском и английском языках.*

**Ключевые слова:** концептуализация, когнитивизм, синекдоха, метонимия, метафора, термин, контекстуальная зависимость, лингвистическая эволюция, дипломатическая терминология.

**Introduction:** In all terminology-related works, terms are regarded as units that primarily provide a nominative role by expressing certain notions in this or that discipline. The current expansion of the terminology problem can be explained by the need for a more thorough examination of topics like the evolution and purpose of the term formation process, as well as the proliferation of new concepts brought about by the dynamic development of science, agriculture, and diplomacy.

Semantic or lexical-semantic formation is the term used in Uzbek linguistics to describe the evolution of a word's meaning, the transfer of meaning, and the creation of a new word by separating some meanings of polysemantic terms and specializing some of them. As is well known, a language's word meanings can transfer in a variety of ways. For instance, a word's semantics can change primarily due to semantic transformations like metonymy, asymmetry, synecdoche, and metaphor. The consensus among linguists is that metaphor is essential to the semantic process of word construction, as new terms are created by taking as a basis some feature of words in a literary or living language, for example, similarity in form or similarity in color.

The creation of diplomatic terms in the Uzbek language using a semantic or semantic-syntactic method consists in using Arabic and Persian-Tajik words that have been used in the Uzbek language for a long time in a new, diplomatic sense. Analyzing examples collected from economic textbooks, terminological and explanatory dictionaries, and other sources published in the Uzbek language, we can witness that lexical units taken from several layers of the Uzbek lexicon have become diplomatic terms. In diplomatic terminology, there are fewer terms denoting the whole name than there are terms denoting its parts [1].

**Research Methodology:** Categorization refers to the process of organizing acquired knowledge, that is, classifying new knowledge into specific categories that exist in a person's mind, often identified by the language categories of the person's native language. Conceptualization is the process of identifying a set of cognitive properties of some phenomenon of the real or imaginary world, which allow a person to have a certain understanding and idea about this phenomenon, to remember it, and to distinguish it from other phenomena. Broadly speaking, cognitivism unites disciplines concerned with the general laws of mental activity. In this framework, language serves as a window into cognitive processes a signal system that encodes and reorganizes human experience in a distinctive way. For translation and terminological work, standardizing and formally representing terms is not optional but necessary. Terminography, corpus building, and terminological databases are all grounded in this requirement. Pragmatics deals with the relationship between language and its contexts of use. Beyond the literal content of an utterance, pragmatics accounts for tone, implication, social role, and cultural expectation factors that shape how meaning is actually received. In this sense, studying pragmatic dimensions of terminology helps us understand not just what a term denotes, but how it functions within real communicative situations [2].

When defining the concept of "term" from a semantic point of view, the dependence of the corresponding linguistic units on lexical meaning, as well as the possibility of terminological use in combination with individual words and word combinations, is taken into account. The semantic clarity of a new term is based on the clear interdependence of the linguistic sign and the truth it conveys. Terms exist within a certain terminological framework unlike common language words, terms aim to be unambiguous, systematic, and stylistically neutral (for example, "agreement", "exequatur", "denunciation") [3].

### ***Results and Discussion***

1. *Cognitive Properties:* Analysis showed that the cognitive associations attached to specific terms differ considerably across cultural contexts, shaping

how speakers understand and apply them. Diplomatic and technological terms in particular carry distinct conceptual weight in Western and Eastern settings, a difference that stems from divergent historical experiences and value systems.

2. *Pragmatic Usage*: The results showed that certain terms carry different connotations depending on situational factors such as audience, purpose, and medium of communication. Technical jargon may be appropriate in specialized settings but can lead to misunderstandings in broader audiences, highlighting the necessity for contextual awareness when employing specific terminology.

3. *Linguocultural Properties*: Terms often reflect cultural values, beliefs, and practices, which can lead to challenges in translation and cross cultural communication. Social customs or legal systems exhibit significant variations in meaning and usage across cultures, necessitating a nuanced understanding for effective communication in multilingual contexts [4].

In pedagogical terms, discourse as a result of cognitive-pragmatic activity has formal and substantive integrity, including grammatical, semantic, stylistic, pragmatic, communicative, social, and cultural features. Currently, in linguistics, term analysis from linguo-poetic, psycholinguistic, sociolinguistic, cognitive, linguo-cultural, and pragma-linguistic perspectives supplements the traditional grammatical and semantic methodological analyses, expanding the scope of linguistic research and serving to illuminate the speech possibilities, social and cultural essence of term units.

**Conclusion:** The semantic functions of language and the terminological problems connected to them ultimately rest on the relational nature of linguistic signs. Language does not simply label reality; it organizes, mediates, and transforms shared understanding. The interplay of semantics, syntax, and pragmatics within a terminological system gives rise to a distinct communicative mode, one in which meaning is always situated and negotiated. Different scholarly traditions may approach this interplay through different tools genre analysis, discourse particle research, frame semantics yet their findings tend to complement rather than contradict one another. Going forward, building on an

empirical corpus of authentic Uzbek and English diplomatic texts would allow the patterns observed here to be tested and refined.

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