ORIGINAL ARTICLE

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

ISSN: 2692-515-x, Impact Factor: 9.23

American Academic publishers, volume 6, issue 01,2026

Journal: https://www.academicpublishers.org/journals/index.php/ijai

SOCIOLINGUISTIC AND TRANSLATIONAL ASPECTS OF POLITICAL DISCOURSE: A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

Ahmadali Mamadaliyev
Professor, Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages

Abstract: This article examines political discourse from a sociolinguistic and translation studies perspective. Drawing on the research of M. Asranova, N. Abdurashitova, and other scholars, the study differentiates between personal and institutional discourse, highlighting the distinctive features of political discourse. The article also explores challenges in translating political texts, emphasizing the importance of cultural, historical, and linguistic context, as well as precedent phenomena in political communication.

Keywords: Political discourse, sociolinguistics, translation, institutional discourse, precedent phenomena, cross-cultural communication.

Political discourse has become a central topic of interest for linguists over the past decade. Language is not only a means of communication in politics but also a tool through which political influence is exercised. As societies undergo globalization, understanding political discourse extends beyond mere linguistic competence and necessitates careful examination of both oral and written forms, particularly in translation.

To understand political discourse, it is essential first to define discourse itself. Discourse is not merely isolated speech; it exists within a context of use and reflects the worldview of a particular social group. As E.I. Sheygal notes, “The system of linguistic signs always exists in the form of discourse, more precisely, discourses, and any communication occurs within a specific sphere of human activity and social context.”

Types of Discourse. M. Asranova emphasizes a sociolinguistic distinction between two primary types of discourse: personal and institutional.

Personal discourse reflects an individual’s internal world and is typically divided into everyday communication, where interlocutors know each other well, allowing concise and efficient interaction.

Institutional discourse occurs within formal frameworks among representatives of social institutions, encompassing political, legal, medical, pedagogical, and other domains. For example, political discourse employs aphorisms and sayings by state leaders to convey societal values. Participants in institutional discourse communicate according to their roles and goals—for instance, political discussions aim at gaining power, whereas pedagogical discourse focuses on socialization.

Institutional discourse is inherently oriented toward a broader audience, thus requiring careful attention in translation. N. Abdurashitova’s comparative analysis of legal expressions in English and Uzbek highlights the unique linguistic features of institutional discourse across languages.

Political Discourse and Its Linguistic Features. Political discourse involves all speech acts in political debates, established traditions, and norms formed over time. Relationships between social groups and authorities are mediated through language, which serves as the primary repository of collective experience. Through linguistic and cultural tools, politicians express attitudes, intentions, and readiness to act. At the same time, language shapes cognition,

ISSN: 2692-515-x, Impact Factor: 9.23
American Academic publishers, volume 6, issue 01,2026
Journal: https://www.academicpublishers.org/journals/index.php/ijai

integrating national traditions, history, and intercultural interactions into political communication.

Challenges in Translating Political Discourse. Translation in the political sphere is complex, requiring the translator to understand both politics and the nuances of political debate. A.V. Fedorov asserts that "the primary condition for correct translation is knowledge of the topic being discussed." Translators must account for not only linguistic context but also the cultural, historical, and political characteristics of both the source and target countries, as well as leaders' perspectives on events.

N.K. Ryabtseva highlights that translators must overcome asymmetry between languages, inserting or removing information to maintain clarity and communicative effect. Translation is therefore an interdiscursive activity, bridging cultures and conceptual frameworks.

High-quality translation demands analysis beyond lexical units, extending to political concepts—the discrete units of thought. Translators should study how key political concepts are verbalized in both source and target languages, considering the cultural and ideological significance embedded in texts.

Precedent Phenomena in Political Discourse. Precedent phenomena—familiar elements such as proper names, words, texts, or situations widely recognized within a linguistic-cultural community—play a critical role in political texts. French and Uzbek politicians frequently reference such events, symbols, or historical documents to evoke shared values and enhance audience engagement. Examples include the French Fourth Republic, the 1789 Declaration, or the Uzbek Declaration of Independence.

However, when translating these references for audiences unfamiliar with the source culture, translators must decide whether to replace, omit, or annotate them, aiming to preserve the communicative effect. Precedent phenomena are sometimes formally altered, such as through syntactic changes, but more extensive transformations are occasionally employed to maximize audience engagement.

Cultural and Lexical Considerations in Political Translation

Proverbs and culturally significant lexical units often appear in political speeches to emphasize key ideas and increase persuasiveness. For instance, the Uzbek saying *"Yov qochsa, botir ko'payar"* and the proverb *"G'alabaning otasi ko'p bo'ladi"* highlight the current developments in Afghanistan. Translators must convey these culturally loaded expressions effectively, maintaining their rhetorical and emotional impact.

Conclusion. Political discourse reflects a complex interplay of language, culture, and power. Translators play a critical role in conveying its meaning across languages and cultures, navigating issues such as precedent phenomena, cultural references, and context-specific lexical choices. Understanding both the linguistic and sociocultural dimensions of political discourse is essential for accurate and effective translation, ensuring that the intended communicative impact is preserved.

References.

1. Asranova, M. *Sociolinguistic Analysis of Discourse Types.*
2. Abdurashitova, N. *Comparative Linguistic Analysis of Legal Expressions in English and Uzbek.*
3. Sheygal, E.I. *Discourse and Linguistic Context.*
4. Fedorov, A.V. *Principles of Accurate Translation.*

ISSN: 2692-515-x, Impact Factor: 9.23
American Academic publishers, volume 6, issue 01,2026
Journal: https://www.academicpublishers.org/journals/index.php/ijai

5. Ryabtseva, N.K. *Intercultural Communication and Translation.*
6. Shaffner, K., & Bassnett, S. *Translation in Political Communication.*
7. Oripovna, A. I. (2025). Nominativ birliklarning kommunikativ-pragmatik tamoyillari (fransuz va o ‘zbek tillari misolida). American journal of education and learning, 3(4), 265-268.
8. Oripovna, A. I. (2025). Enseigner le theme de l'ecologie lors de l'etude du français. Sustainability of education, socio-economic science theory, 3(29), 66-67.
9. Munosib, I., & Madina, A. (2024). Exploring Linguo-Cultural Features Of Interrogative And Command Sentences In English And Uzbek Languages. *Fan, Jamiyat Va Innovatsiyalar*, *1*(7), 8-11.
10. ИШАНЖАНОВА, М. БАДИИЙ МАТН ТУЗИЛИШИДА ДЕЙКТИК СЎЗЛАРНИНГ ЎРНИ. *ILMIY XABARNOMA. НАУЧНЫЙ ВЕСТНИК Учредители: Андижанский государственный университет им. ЗМ Бабура,(2)*, 85-87.