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U.S. STRATEGY IN CENTRAL ASIA: SEMANTIC ANALYSIS

The article discusses the US strategy in Central Asia on the basis of an extremely accepted document. The method of semantic text analysis will be applied. An attempt is made to compare the lexical analysis and the context of the strategy with the real US policy in Central Asia. The mechanism of semantic analysis is described. The main problem of the research is the processing and interpretation of mathematical data. They reflect the results of semantic analysis of the strategy text. The foreign policy strategy contains the official plans of the state in relation to the region. The main part and the rationale for the application of the strategy in the region are analyzed. It describes the main interests of the United States in Central Asia, projects and vision of joint cooperation. The goals and objectives adopted in the document for the near future are determined. Their implementation depends on the activity of the United States and the desire of regional partners to cooperate. Special emphasis is placed on the security of the region and the situation in Afghanistan. During the transformation of the political system, it is important to determine the algorithm of cooperation between Central Asia and the United States. The results of semantic analysis allow the use of information mathematical data and their interpretation in the analysis of the main provisions of the strategy. The conclusions can be useful when comparing with the ongoing events of real politics in the region.

Key words: US strategy, Central Asia region, semantic analysis, goals, security, Afghanistan

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АҚШ-тың Орталық Азиядағы стратегиясы: семантикалық талдау

Мақалада АҚШ-тың Орталық Азиядағы соңғы стратегиясы қарастырылады. Мақалада мәтінді семантикалық талдау әдісі қолданылады. Стратегия мәтініне және АҚШ-тың аймақтағы нақты саясатына салыстырмалы талдау жүргізілуде. Семантикалық талдау механизмі сипатталған. Зерттеудің негізгі мәселесі математикалық мәліметтерді өңдеу және түсіндіру болды. Бұл семантикалық талдау нәтижелерінде көрсетілген. Сыртқы саясат стратегиясы аймақта қатысты мемлекеттің ресми жоспарларын қамтиды. Стратегияның негізгі бөлігі және аймақта қолдану әдістері талданады. АҚШ-тың Орталық Азиядағы бірлескен ынтымақтастығының негізгі мүдделері мен жобалары сипатталады. Құжатта жақын болашаққа қабылданған мақсаттар мен міндеттер анықталады. Жоспарлардың орындалуы АҚШ-тың белсенділігіне байланысты. Сондай-ақ, бұл аймақтық мемлекеттердің ұмтылысына байланысты. Аймақтың қауіпсіздік мәселесіне және Ауғанстандағы жағдайға ерекше назар аударылады. Орталық Азия мен АҚШ ынтымақтастығының әдістерін анықтау қажет. Семантикалық талдау нәтижелері ақпараттық-математикалық мәліметтерді пайдалануға мүмкіндік береді. Сондай-ақ, бұл стратегияның негізгі ережелерін талдау кезінде оларды түсіндіруге мүмкіндік береді. Қорытындылар нақты саяси оқиғалармен салыстырғанда пайдалы болады.

Түйін сөздер: АҚШ стратегиясы, Орталық Азия аймағы, семантикалық талдау, мақсаттар, қауіпсіздік, Ауғанстан

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Стратегия США в Центральной Азии: семантический анализ

В статье рассматривается стратегия США в центральной Азии на основе крайнего принято документа. Применяется метод семантического анализа текста. Предпринята попытка сравнения

лексического анализа и контекста стратегии, с реальной политикой США в Центральной Азии. Описываются механизм семантического анализа. Главной проблематикой исследования становится обработка и интерпретация математических данных. Они отражают результаты семантического анализа текста стратегии. Стратегия внешней политики содержит в себе официальные планы государства по отношению к региону. Анализируется основная часть и обоснование применения стратегии в регионе. Здесь описываются основные интересы США в Центральной Азии, проекты и видение совместного сотрудничества. Определяются цели и задачи принятые в документе на ближайшее будущее. Их реализация зависит активности США и стремлении региональных партнеров к сотрудничеству. Особый акцент уделяется вопросу безопасности региона и ситуации в Афганистане. В период трансформации политической системы важно определить алгоритм сотрудничества Центральной Азии и США. Результаты семантического анализа позволяют использовать информационно математические данные и их интерпретацию при анализе основных положений стратегии. Выводы могут быть полезны при сравнении с происходящими событиями реальной политики в регионе.

Ключевые слова: стратегия США, регион Центральная Азия, семантический анализ, цели, безопасность, Афганистан

Introduction

Central Asia is a region consisting of five republics and formed after the collapse of the USSR. For all the time of its independence, each republic has chosen its own path of development and has experienced many political, economic and social events that have formed a certain «individuality» of states.

The region has several distinctive advantages that define its community. One of them is the resource potential of the republics. In this issue, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan are leading in terms of energy resources, despite the fact that there are natural resources in other countries as well. Another advantage is the geographical location of the region, its transport and logistics potential, including its close proximity to the Middle East, the Caucasus, Afghanistan, Iran, Russia and China. Thanks to these moments, the region becomes interesting to external players from a geopolitical point of view. Each country has its own approach to cooperation with the region. And for each country, the policy is based on its own specifics. Russia has a historical connection with the republics, economic (EAEU), and political cooperation. China has economic ties in the form of large investments and loans.

Western countries, to the best of their abilities, participate in political and economic processes around the world. And the interest in Central Asia is also caused by the proximity to the geopolitical zone of Afghanistan, Iran, the Middle East, which affect the interests of the United States and European countries with security issues. As a result, the common reason for foreign policy attention to Central Asia is that the interests of many parties historically overlap here. And all this is inextricably linked with the growing influence on the region (Laumulin, 2014).

In the modern realities of international relations, there is always a need to analyze a huge amount of data. Small and large scale events occur daily. Under these conditions, countries set themselves the goal of structuring their foreign policy as efficiently as possible. The future of the countries depends on the consistency of the established cooperation. The design of foreign policy may have a different concept and form of implementation. Thus, before each analysis of the state's foreign policy, the task of studying the goals, interests and real instruments of policy implementation is set.

In this study, the key issues are U.S. foreign policy in Central Asia and semantic analysis as a method of analyzing textual information. This method has its advantages, which stand out when using information and mathematical technologies and the ability to compare them with events in the international arena.

The choice of the USA is explained by the fact that the US foreign policy has a clear structure, a public format and is well covered in the scientific literature. Moreover, cooperation with the countries of the region is primarily built on the basis of the goals and objectives described in the framework of the official strategy, which does not prescribe all the details of policy, but still reflects the main areas of interest. The United States adopted its strategy in the winter of 2019-2020 under the title: «The Strategy of the United States in Central Asia for 2019-2025: strengthening sovereignty and economic prosperity» (United States Strategy for Central Asia 2019-2025, 2020). Immediately before the publication of the document, the head of the US State Department, Mike Pompeo, paid a visit to Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. During which, he held meetings with heads of state, and also took part in a meeting of foreign ministers in the C5+ format¹. During the

visits, the US representative said that Washington is ready to help the countries of the region in economic development and the republics will have more success from mutual cooperation. In addition, he spoke about the situation in China, focusing on the relations of the countries of the region with Beijing, as well as attention was paid to the issue of security and the fight against extremism (Zachem Maykl Pompeo priyeezzhal v Kazakhstan, 2020). Thus, the United States declares that it is interested in the stability of the region and economic cooperation.

Research methodology

This study uses the method of semantic analysis of the strategy text. The analysis uses the text in the original language, which does not interfere with interpreting them. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that the results of the analysis largely depend on the understanding of their authors and cannot reflect the full and objective significance of the strategy itself. Semantic analysis refers to such a branch of science as semantics. At the heart of this discipline is the study of the relationship between text, words, the context of information and the real life circumstances that they describe. In its study, semantics divides the text into words, their meaning and the form of constructing logical phrases with other words. In turn, semantic analysis is designed to overcome the difference between semantic meaning, logic and semantic structure of the text.

As a rule, the methodology of semantic analysis is based on mathematical calculations and their further interpretation. With the development of information and computing technologies, research in this area began to be carried out using computer analysis. Artificial intelligence is able to process a large amount of information and produce results in the form of digital data. Next, it is important to analyze and interpret the data obtained.

An example is the issue of security in the Central Asian region. The strategy often raises the topic of ensuring stability and eliminating threats. For the United States, the key point is the fight against extremism and potential threats emanating from Afghanistan (Van Olmen, 2018).

In turn, for regional states, this issue is not limited only to border problems, but there are also threats to water supply, environmental problems, etc. It is obvious that the semantic load inherent in the preparation of the strategy and its interpretation differ. In order to give a sufficient explanation of this difference, it is necessary to determine the goals of the strategy itself and the circumstances in international

relations in the region. At the same time, semantic analysis also focuses on the fact that in both cases there is an objective basis in the issue of security, which is equally understood both for the United States and in Central Asia.

Semantic analysis can have several stages, which can be divided into the following: preliminary study, identification of key phrases or semantic units, as well as processing of the results. At the same time, the analysis is carried out both at the level of literacy of writing the text and on the information load of words. The latter, in turn, provides more opportunities for analysis. So information can be of key importance for distinguishing documents that use similar words and phrases, but different ideological message (Sinoara, 2017).

One of the key elements of the semantic analysis of the strategy is the semantic core of the text. It describes the meaning of the text, which is determined by counting the number of words and phrases used. A competent ratio of words and the structure of phrases in the text can increase the influence of the inherent meaning.

The mathematical part of the analysis generates statistical data of the text. The total number of characters, the number of words and phrases, the amount of so-called “water”, grammatical errors and other indicators are important (Table 1, 2, 3). The concept of “water” in the text does not mean the quality of the text, it is made up of a quantitative ratio of significant and insignificant words. The “nausea” of the text means the number of repetitions of the same words in the text. The higher the percentage, the less saturated the text.

Discussion

The basis of the strategy. The American strategy describes the main strategic interest of the United States in Central Asia. After the collapse of the USSR, Washington was among the first to recognize the independence of the five republics. At the very beginning of the strategy, it is indicated that these countries include Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. This determines the boundaries of the region.

According to the strategy, Washington seeks to support the democratic vector of development of politics and market economy in the region. It is important to preserve the openness of the borders of the republics, their involvement in the world economy. In order to jointly implement economic and political tasks in the region, the United States is promoting the C5+1 dialogue format. It should be noted here

that the concept of regular meetings and discussions of partnership at the highest level, in the format of the five republics on the one hand and the United States on the other, creates a unique opportunity for the Central Asian states to become a single region during negotiations with the United States. The fact that the United States is developing such a dialogue and this is reflected in the strategy suggests that this will be emphasized in the next five years.

The C5+1 format was initiated in 2015 and laid down the sequence of defining the strategy and formats of future meetings on the most important issues. By its nature, this format is a consequence of 30 years of US policy in the region. First of all, this policy was officially based on the stability of the region and the sovereignty of States. These US interests were defined in the Silk Road Strategy Act of 1999. Three priority directions were traced in it: 1. support for the sovereign, democratic development of the region, 2. Building strong, friendly relations between the United States and the states of the region, 3. Economic, market development of the natural resources market. By the beginning of the 21st century, it determined the main interests of the United States and the potential of the region, but over time the circumstances of international processes change. As a result, the C5+1 format began to focus on regional cooperation in solving local problems. It is not expected that this format will become a platform for spreading military and political influence, but as a basis for representing a single region in negotiations with the United States (Tolipov, 2020).

A red thread in the previous and current US strategy in the region can be called the issue of security: the fight against radical extremism and drug trafficking. One of the key principles is the importance of the region for the national security of the United States, regardless of their activity in Afghanistan. After the withdrawal of American troops from Afghanistan and the reduction of military presence in the region, the importance of Central Asia in Washington's strategic calculations is also decreasing. And this is due not only to the US policy itself, but also to the large presence of China and Russia. The geopolitical shift in the region forces the republics to cooperate more with Beijing and Moscow within the framework of the SCO and the CSTO. Thus, the United States will need new approaches in promoting policy in order to realize the goals of developing democracy and ensuring political and economic stability in the region.

Despite the withdrawal of the military presence in Afghanistan, the United States intends to control the situation in the face of a security threat. This

was confirmed during the meeting of the Chiefs of General Staffs of Central and South Asian countries in September 2021. Representatives of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, the USA, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan discussed issues of future security at the conference (*Voyennyye nachal'niki 6 stran obsudili v Nur-Sultane situatsiyu v Afganistane*, 2021).

To date, the military presence, in particular the presence of military bases on the territory of the Central Asian republics, is not in the interests of Russia. Thus, military agreements with the United States risk meeting serious resistance from Moscow. Russia already has a military base in Kyrgyzstan, and taking into account the relationship between Moscow and Washington, the solution of regional problems may become problematic (*MID zayavil o nepriyemlemosti voyennykh SSHA v stranakh Tsentral'noy Azii*, 2021). The establishment of territorial integrity and political independence can be attributed to the successful results of all past policies. Washington was one of the first to recognize the statehood of the newly independent states. Contributed to ensuring the withdrawal of nuclear weapons. And subsequently, no country has established its pre-established influence in the region. Thanks to this, the United States was able to take advantage of the region's proximity to Afghanistan to support its military operations. But at the same time, American projects in Central Asia have not been fully implemented. There are still reasons in the Western community to criticize the democratic processes in the region. And the vision of the connection between Central Asia with Afghanistan and Pakistan through the New Silk Road project has not found its application in reality (Rumer, 2016).

The region is experiencing economic problems in the field of international trade. Most of the region's exports are oil, natural gas, cotton and gold. In this regard, it becomes obvious that States have failed to fully diversify and modernize their national economies in order to reduce dependence on natural resources. Moreover, the fall in the ruble exchange rate, economic sanctions and other economic problems in Russia also had an impact on the economic state of the region. Russia is connected with some countries within the framework of economic integration, for others, remittances of migrant workers make up a significant part of the state budget (Rumer, 2016).

Goals and objectives of the strategy. In its strategy, the United States sets itself six tasks. First of all, the tasks relate to the political sphere. The economic component either complements the political strategy, or has a limited character.

To implement the task of strengthening sovereignty and independence in the region, assistance will be provided to democratic institutions, economic development and overcoming differences between countries. At the same time, joint partnership projects, investments in certain economic spheres, social life, assistance in carrying out political reforms, etc. are proposed. For example, in the military sphere there are exercises “Steppe Eagle”, which bring together the military of several countries and help prepare for peacekeeping operations, tactical coordination, etc. The peculiarity of this initiative is that the United States has extensive experience in conducting military operations, and the technical equipment and level of professionalism of the American army makes it one of the best in the world. This fact allows the republics to learn the American approach and equipment during military operations.

There are prospects that cooperation with Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan will become a priority part of relations between the United States and Central Asia. The former is the largest economic partner of the United States in the region, and the latter has significant prospects for military-political cooperation. In 2018, a five-year military cooperation plan was signed between Washington and Tashkent. This is not the first such initiative and has become one of the components of relations with the United States and NATO. In a couple of years, the contract expires, and since it was concluded at a time when the United States was preparing to completely withdraw its troops from Afghanistan, then in the future the main positions will also be related to this issue, but in a different context (Akmatalieva, 2021).

Further, the United States in its strategy proposes to strengthen relations between the Central Asian republics and Afghanistan in the fields of energy, trade, economy, culture, and security, thereby creating close partnerships. The United States is on the side of the republics making more efforts to stabilize the situation in Afghanistan. This will solve the global task of turning Afghanistan into an integral, stable subject of international relations. While the international coalition and the United States were limiting their presence in Afghanistan, Central Asia was increasingly concerned about the future security in the region. The complexity of the situation is caused by the fact that border states have problems with economic development, which in turn leads to social instability. Under these conditions, each republic develops its own approach to the new political force of Afghanistan. To a

greater extent, it depends on political traditions, military-economic opportunities and the degree of threat. In any case, the presence of the US military contingent in Afghanistan created fewer threats to security. Today’s situation can be described by its unpredictability (Mallinson, 2021).

In order to energetically connect Central Asia with Afghanistan and Pakistan, the CASA-1000 project is operating, which connects the power lines of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan and directs excess energy to the above-mentioned countries. The role of the United States here is direct assistance and investment.

The US state financial support, based on the data provided in the strategy, totals more than \$ 9 billion. All of them are directed to the areas of peace and security support, humanitarian sectors, economy, etc. Investments are primarily aimed at the business sector, creating an attractive environment for American entrepreneurs. Education becomes an important area when local specialists with knowledge of English and access to the global labor market are brought up. All these financial investments come through the International Development Bank, American foreign investments and direct support from the United States.

In the period from 1992 to 2014, the United States provided substantial economic and military assistance to five republics. The total amount was about 6.8 billion US dollars. The year 2010 turned out to be the most expensive for Washington, due to the increase in the military presence of American troops in Afghanistan (about 100 thousand troops) (U.S. Overseas Loans and Grants: Obligations and Loan Authorizations, 2014). At that time, military operations required efficient logistical work and a developed local transport infrastructure. Thus, with the withdrawal of the US military contingent from Afghanistan, it decreased, and in 2014 it amounted to about \$ 148 million, compared with the amount of \$ 650 million in 2010.

For the republics, these investments are one of the ways to solve internal economic and political problems, develop infrastructure, strengthen border control, etc.

Thus, the US strategy is characterized by a clear statement of goals, where you can find information about what methods relations will develop and what interests the United States pursues. Also, based on the experience of cooperation, the United States determines in what financial volumes the work is carried out.

Results

As already mentioned, the study used the method of semantic analysis. This type of analysis is more related to the section of linguistics and text programming. But the priority of the research in this article is given to the analysis of the strategy from the point of view of its comparison, interpretation and correlation with US foreign policy in the region. In the context of international relations, it is important to consider the goals, objectives and main provisions of the strategy, taking into account the history of the region's relations with Washington.

One of the key elements of the semantic analysis of the strategy is the semantic core of the text. It describes the meaning of the text, which is determined by counting the number of used words and phrases. A competent ratio of words and the structure of phrases in the text can increase the influence of the inherent meaning. The mathematical part of the analysis generates statistical data of the text. The total number of characters, the number of words and phrases, the amount of so-called "water", grammatical errors and other indicators are important (Tables 1 and 2). The concept of "water" in the text does not mean the quality of the text, it is made up of a quantitative ratio of significant and insignificant words. The "nausea" of the text means the number of repetitions of the same words in the text. The higher the percentage, the less saturated the text is with unique concepts.

Table 1 – Text statistics

General text statistics	
Parameter	Meaning
Number of characters with spaces	13875
Number of characters without spaces	11825
Number of words	2051
Number of unique words	632
«Nausea» of the text	11.4%
«Watery» text	0%
The quality of the text according to Zipf's law	50%

Source: Source: Text Analysis using the Miratext System: https://miratext.ru/seo_analiz_text

This table shows the statistics of the strategy text. So the number of characters and words help to estimate the volume of analysis and compare them

with the percentage of uniqueness of the text. The "nausea" index of the text at 11 percent indicates the frequency of use of words (for example, as indicated in Table 2). The repetition of some words reduces the details in the sense of the text itself. So for a volume of 2000 words, the 11 percent figure is high, so we can assume that a lot of details are hidden. The "water content" of the text is determined by the analysis of the saturation of insignificant words that do not have an independent meaning. As indicated in Table 1, zero percent indicates the formality and informativeness of the text, cutting off any emotionality in the strategy. But perhaps the value of 0% may be the result of a technical error. From this it can be concluded that a wide range of information technologies should be used for a deeper and qualitative analysis.

An indicator of 50% according to Zipf's law in SEO analysis means the naturalness of the strategy text. The higher the percentage, the less attractive the text is for human understanding in the process of reading. Therefore, despite the formality and conciseness, the strategy indicator is not bad. We can assume a balanced relationship between the status of the strategy and the simplicity of presentation.

Table 2 – The core of the phrase text

Three-word phrases (1568)		
Word	Repetitions	saturation, %
the united states	30	4,39
central asian states	12	1,76
in central asia	9	1,32
the central Asian	9	1,32
in the region	8	1,17
united states strategy	7	1,02
for central asia	7	1,02
strategy for central	7	1,02
states strategy for	7	1,02

Source: Text Analysis using the Miratext System: https://miratext.ru/seo_analiz_text

The data shown in Table 2 indicate the number of different phrases. Within the framework of this article, phrases of three words are used, but the general analysis allows us to accept a larger number. In our case, an indicator of three was sufficient, since the words were repeated. Anyway, according to the

data, the US position is much more often represented in the strategy. Provided that the strategy itself was developed by them, this fact is beyond doubt.

There are clear six goals that show the priority of foreign policy. The United States clearly articulates its goals in regional security and the region's participation in stabilizing the situation in Afghanistan. In addition, the volume of financial investments in the past is also described, as an analogue of future prospects. The objectives of the strategy are not limited only to security issues, another important area is the support of democracy and investment in the region. The final part of the strategy was a common vision of the implementation of the tasks set, which indicates that the development of the region is taking into account the interests of Washington. The emphasis is on the C5+1 format, which connects the five republics of the region and the United States, thereby influencing regional interdependence during joint negotiations. The C5+1 cooperation format is able to unite all five republics at a single negotiating table, where the United States will be the most significant participant, thereby creating another integration structure in the region. At the same time, the participation of the United States in regional processes is necessary for the republics of Central Asia, despite the remoteness of such an important partner. Therefore, the implementation of the main objectives of the strategy in the field of security and the fight against terrorism will find a positive reaction in the region.

Priority is given to security issues and less attention is paid to the economic and social sphere, which may be of interest to the region. Financial investments and democratic processes can be important for the United States, from the point of view that they allow maintaining stability in the region and within the republics. Which in turn creates resistance in the process of penetration of radical, extremist threats. The role of Afghanistan in the security issue is key, and with the resolution of problems in this issue, therefore, it leads to a decrease in joint projects and initiatives on the part of the United States. As can be seen from the events of recent years, the withdrawal of the military contingent in Afghanistan was accompanied by a decrease in the US presence in the region. But at the same time, the threat to regional stability has not disappeared.

The relative limitations of the strategy create few opportunities for expanding relations with Central Asian countries, and, accordingly, the interests of the United States are less realized. The C5+1 format may be ineffective, since regional states have

differences in understanding the role of the United States. Thus, the presence of Russian military bases is a serious factor in solving military threats. China's economic presence in the region often looks more attractive.

The logic of the high attention of the United States to the Afghan issue, as part of the strategy, may lead to the fact that after the withdrawal of the military contingent, interest in the region is lost. But it is worth remembering that the strategy was planned at a time when the process of limiting the US presence was already underway. In this regard, problematic points in the strategy are highlighted. Firstly, the future role of Afghanistan in regional processes is still unclear. There is a significant potential of the territory of this country in carrying out pipelines affecting all the republics of the region. These include the TAPI pipeline from Turkmenistan to India. If the project is successfully implemented, Afghanistan will have its own preferences for it (Starr, 2020). Moreover, the influence of other major powers like China and Russia is actively advancing in the region. It is advantageous for regional States to have such large partners in the neighborhood. But in the realities of international competition, the United States still has its own interests in this region. Thus, the strategy takes into account not only past experience, but also the prospects of future relations.

To all of the above, it is also worth adding the fact that the goals and objectives of the United States in the region may clash with the general perception of Washington's political rhetoric. There are studies showing that the United States is losing ground to Russia and China in soft power (Laruelle, 2020). These data may vary in each of the republics. If we take into account Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, which receive the most financial investments from the United States, then the strong positions of Russia and China are felt here. Of course, such a position of the United States in the region has its own explanations related to history, economic union and much more.

But perhaps the modern strategy will become an intermediate one and will prepare the foundation for the design of a new concept, taking into account the emerging realities of the economy and politics in the region.

Conclusion

The strategy notes that Central Asia is interesting from the point of view of security and geographical location. This means that there are several factors that determine the geopolitics of the United States.

These factors include the proximity to China and Russia, the threat of terrorism and the situation in Afghanistan, the energy potential of the region, etc. To realize interests in this direction, the United States is stepping up efforts through military-political initiatives and economic investments. At the same time, the Western approach is characterized by attachment to the observance of democratic values, this becomes the main requirement for US regional partners.

The United States declares that it is interested in the stability of the region and economic cooperation. This is based on the fact that their national security depends on the state of security in other parts of the world, even for the United States being away from Central Asia, this is relevant. But here another question arises, what is meant by strengthening sovereignty, and how deeply and qualitatively cooperation will develop in the future. It is difficult to predict the

details of the development of international relations in the region. Constantly occurring events and changes in the world agenda can make adjustments to the plans of the United States. This can be seen by the example of the events taking place in early 2020, when relative global stability was disturbed by the virus pandemic and, in addition, the decline in oil prices. And the consequences of all this threaten a global economic crisis. At the same time, global geopolitical interests remain relevant for the United States. The results of semantic analysis can be used for deeper and more detailed analysis. From the point of view of linguistics, they are of great value, and provide more details for research. In this article, it was enough to demonstrate the possibilities of the semantic approach and its usefulness in the study of regional cooperation. Semantic analysis acquires special productivity in combination with other traditional methods.

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