



LINGUISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIO-POLITICAL VOCABULARY

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ABSTRACT

The socio-political vocabulary of any language, the formation of its socio-historical base, the development and use of this vocabulary in the language should be considered in close connection with the social, economic, political, cultural characteristics, historical events of its time. Vocabulary is the most sensitive level of the language system: the more intense the changes in various spheres of social life of a country, the more intensively the vocabulary changes at each stage of its formation. The formation of socio-political vocabulary covers several stages in the history of the people, each of which was of great importance for the formation of the national language, which developed, like any other language, in close connection with the development of society.

KEYWORDS: political, social, society, lexicon, linguistics, terminology, language system

It is well known that among the fields of linguistics, lexicology is a field that is updated with changes in society, fast and ready for innovation. Indeed, "Each language has its own vocabulary, which reflects socio-political changes in society or the development of economic and political life and develops in tandem with the development of society. Languages spontaneously merge and develop under the influence of mutual trade, cultural communication, migrations and even wars between states. It is based on their differentiation or integration" [1, 63].

The process of language development consists mainly of expansion due to internal factors as well as external factors. It should be noted that the process of interlingual globalization has led to the activation of the extralinguistic factor in the enrichment of the vocabulary of the world's languages. A nation is the entire population of a certain country, a social, ethnic unit, while the nation is historically formed; is a single community based on a common language, territory and culture.

Among the main features of the nation, we can say that the language factor serves as a flagship that reflects the image of the state in the international arena.

Linguistic studies of the problems of socio-political discourse, in turn, use the concepts of "socio-political vocabulary", "socio-political terminology", "socio-political term", which are controversial in size and difference.

"Socio-political terminology is a separate layer of terminological vocabulary, occupying an intermediate position between functionally limited terminological systems and general vocabulary" [2, 47].

Socio-political terminology is an open system of nominative units that differ in lexical, semantic and phraseological specialization to express concepts that reflect the socio-production and political life of the nation.

According to A.P. Chudinov, it is necessary to distinguish between the concepts of "political vocabulary" and "political terminology": Political terminology "does not belong to the common vocabulary and is used only in scientific and other special texts aimed at political scientists. Political vocabulary is a thematic association of commonly used words understood by the absolute majority of citizens" [3, 129].

Characteristics of socio-political vocabulary:

- 1) It is divided into separate groups: colloquial, slang, foreign, compound words;
- 2) Performs the main function of the language of politics - manipulative (control of society, public opinion; imposing one's will on the audience);
- 3) Emotional-evaluative: it includes political metaphors, hyperbole, labels, nicknames, clichés and clichés, political euphemisms and dysphemisms [4, 7].

Thematic groups of socio-political vocabulary:



Nomenclature names of persons (president, prime minister); departments, bodies (parliament);

Terminology of electoral and related technologies (run for office, impeachment, inauguration);

Names of political parties, movements, ideological currents and their members (national democratic, deputies);

Terms of law (legitimate, extradite);

Economic terms (brand, default, dealer);

Religious terms (Taliban, tolerance).

According to linguists, the "socio-political lexicon" is characterized by a variety of boundaries, thematic variability and breadth of coverage. The socio-political vocabulary includes the most common parts of a socio-political term, the names of state, party and other public organizations, institutions, public institutions, the names of social realities and life events in different countries, etc. . Socio-political terms are part of the social sciences, in particular philosophy, law, history, economics, political science terminology, which is characterized by ideology. In addition, socio-political vocabulary is formed by ideologically-special lexical-semantic-phraseologically oriented units of different origin to express concepts in the field of social, political, economic, moral life of society [5, 107].

Socio-political vocabulary is a separate subsystem of the language, a heterogeneous component of the macrostructure of units of different origin, realizing its ideological significance, and therefore serving to express concepts in the public, political, social, economic, moral life of society. . Socio-political vocabulary and socio-political term are two subsystems of a single system [5, 109].

Researchers, first of all, are unanimous in identifying the features of the following socio-political terminology:

1) dynamism and openness of thinking, thematic absent-mindedness, diffuseness;

2) the presence of a special text, the style is not defined, the scope;

3) general clarity; ideology.

Researchers focus on other features of socio-political terminology in different ways. These features include:

1) the presence of "socio-political" semantics in terms;

2) deactivation of conditions;

3) axiological features;

4) the presence of a connotative-nominative type of initial (direct) meanings, i.e. an object in which the denotative-definite and connotative-macrocomponents are equally represented by the core and peripheral parts;

5) emotionally expressive color;

6) The structure of the meaning of individual words also does not remain unchanged, but separate semantic components are strengthened or lost.

In addition to general features, socio-political vocabulary, which includes terms, also extends to some additional features (i.e., unanimously distinguishing terminology).

Words designate only specific signs of denotation that exist for a particular society in a particular historical period. Vocabulary develops and works in a political system that may change or even cease to function. we accept the opinions of linguists who include socio-political terminology in their socio-political lexicon, so that socio-political terms outside the system of social science terminology can not only have specific features of terms, but also determine those features that arise as a result of the introduction of social - political terminology.

Questions about the presence of political vocabulary in the linguistic composition are quite debatable. A. N. Baranov once said that "political speech is a system of special signs for political communication" [6, 113] and Y. M. Karaulov mentions: "The social structure of society determines the use of not only methods of organizing the social life of the country where the language is used, but also of other countries" [7, 174].

Under the interpretation of I. Protchenko, we understand "a part of the socio-political lexicon, consisting of the names of concepts and phenomena originating from the sphere of socio-political life, i.e., the philosophical worldview, political, socio-economic spheres" [8, 221] Nevertheless, some linguists propose to refine this definition, pointing out that we speak the way speakers speak outside of scientific texts and in the sphere of communication of a narrow circle of specialists. However, O. Vorobieva notes the following features of this vocabulary:

1) Features of associative thinking as a factor in the semantic development of a word, which allows you to create an open ISL system that constantly fills lexical categories with units;

2) socio-ideological assessment, which is an integral characteristic of the studied layer of vocabulary;

3) Conceptual and semantic connection with the socio-political sphere [5, 108].

To describe and explain the interaction of lexical subsystems of socio-political vocabulary and socio-political terms, it is necessary to take into account many differences. The first difference is that it is at a constant level of development or dynamic potential, socio-political vocabulary has a certain dynamic, and this development is inherent in political statements in the media.

The semantics of socio-political terms is directly related to broad concepts that reflect knowledge about various spheres of society, and



includes an important layer of words thematically related to specific areas of the ideological, political, socio-economic life of society. social unit. Changes in the social life of society, as a rule, are reflected in the richness of the socio-political vocabulary.

Socio-political vocabulary includes socio-political terminology. Socio-political terminology by its very nature operates as a dynamic and explicit set of terms from structurally simple subdivisions of various social science terminological systems. A socio-political term can function outside its own systems, which differ in belonging to one or more. At the same time, it acquires new features, in particular, it becomes an ideological symbol, includes an axiological brand, emotionally expressive coloring, the disappearance of semantic components and the addition of semantics, a mobile meaning and a number of symbols [5, 108].

For certain reasons, socio-political vocabulary is not specifically regulated. Therefore, they can only be determined through in-depth research based on linguistic and historical facts [9].

So, socio-political vocabulary is a vocabulary that is used both for communication between politicians and for communication between politicians and the people. It should be well known and understood by the vast majority of citizens. The main function of socio-political vocabulary is to serve as a means for managing society, public opinion. The language of politics is figurative, metaphorical, and emotional.

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