



PRICE EXPRESSION IN THE SEMANTICS OF SOCIO-POLITICAL TERMS

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the valuation semantics, which will be present in the substantive structure of socio-political terms. Some socio-political terms are regarded as emotional vocabulary. However, it is worth talking not only about the presence of emotionality or expressiveness in the semantics of such socio-political units, but also about a certain price semantics in them. A socio-political term can be formed on the basis of a social event or a social assessment of the phenomenon. A number of socio-political terms are used to Express positive or negative reality, the name of a person. A conceptual assessment in the meaning of such terms exists as a possibility at the language level. Ideological evaluation in the meaning of a socio-political term refers to the connotative term of the word. According to its ideological meaning, the semantics of the term expressing a positive assessment can be attributed to a negative assessment, or even to a negative one.

KEY WORDS: *socio-political terms, assessment, conceptual assessment, rational assessment, ideological assessment, connotative sema.*

INTRODUCTION

One of the main areas of research devoted to the study of socio-political vocabulary is the assessment of the semantic structure of socio-political units, in particular the ideological evaluation component, but there is still no consensus on the role of this semantic component in the structure of the content of socio-political lexemes. In this article, we will talk about the characteristics of the evaluation expression, which is included in the semantic structure of socio-political terms.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

As is known, the lexical meaning does not consist of an indivisible unit, but has a component part [8, 48]. In linguistics, there are several types of parts of the semantic structure of a word: denotative, connotative, signative, informative, emotional, expressive, etc. [8,66-68]. Most often, three main organizers of the structure of lexical meaning are recognized: conceptual (rational, signative), denotative (empirical), and connotative (pragmatic) meanings. In most cases, conceptual and denotative semantics are not singled out separately and are collectively considered as "descriptive or denotative macro components that complement the content of

the main meaning, in contrast to connotative ones that provide basic information about the subject"[3,16].

So, the lexical meaning of a word has a structure consisting of two main components: denotative and connotative meanings. Denotative meaning-a member of the meaning that represents the object and concept [9,3]. It is not a concrete or abstract entity, but a General concept of it, that is, it is a class of objects United by certain features highlighted in the name [5,10]. Connotative meaning is an expressive, stylistic relation to denotative meaning [17,51], which arises from the speaker's desire to Express their attitude to objective reality. Connotation is the additional semantics surrounding it, attached to the denotation [5,8]. All independent words in a language may not have a connotative expression, without having a denotative meaning.

As you know, the structure of connotation distinguishes emotional, expressive, stylistic and evaluative meanings. Often the emotional and expressive SEMA are considered together, applying the emotional-expressive term to it [15,162]. Some linguists believe that we should talk about the emotional-evaluative component as the only meaning, given the strong dependence and



connection of emotional and evaluative meanings in the meaning of the word. The fact that the General characteristics of these elements are a means of influencing the addressee may lead to this conclusion. Nevertheless, emotions and evaluations strongly depend on the connotative macro component, but they are different semantic components [12,7]. That is, evaluation is a form of expression of value (value) related to a particular object or phenomenon, and emotion is an expression of feelings, experiences of the soul, experiences, experiences of the speaker in relation to a particular object or phenomenon [13,62].

One of the connotative macro-component seeds is the price seed, which is allocated as a separate category. A. A. Karamova describes the assessment as follows: "an assessment is a positive or negative description associated with the recognition or non - recognition of an item's assessment in accordance with certain evaluation criteria [3,130].

Sh.Safarov is right with the following thoughts about the emergence of evaluation: "evaluation is formed in the process of determining the relationship of the subject-object to the subject at the initial place, i.e., the value, attention, quantitative and qualitative decomposition of the subject by the subject. In this process, the subject compares the estimated characteristic of the object with an ideal sample or norm and gives a ratio to what extent it meets or deviates from this norm. Finally, the score that passes through all the "dimensions" is reproduced through the front side symbol " [11,85]. In our opinion, in the semantics of socio-political units, we should also speak not about the presence of emotionality or expressiveness, but about a specific price semantics. "Neither Marxist, Communist, friend, enemy, crime, lie, slander, brotherhood, guard, equality, freedom, justice, etc. words that do not have either emotional evaluations in General, or elements of emotional evaluation, can not be evaluated as emotional vocabulary, characterized by the expression of a positive or negative attitude to the elements of evaluation. The vocabulary of this type does not Express the emotional attitude of the narrator to the phenomena they represent, although they seem to have an emotional character, a "sign", and should be considered as a vocabulary that names events that from a social point of view can be positively or negatively evaluated, condemned or, conversely, deserving of praise in society" [15,161]. Social and emotional assessment differ from each other, and social assessment, such as emotional assessment, is also included in the semantic structure of the word [1,36]. Linguists N.Yarashova, N.Sadinova, R.Yusubova also in his research expressed their opinions about it.

Instead of a location in the price classification structure and a phrase, it is acceptable to stop. Since in linguistics assessment was analyzed on different grounds, several classifications emerged: at the level of objective and subjective attitudes – General and private assessment, by nature – rational and emotional assessment, and by semantic structure – conceptual and connotative assessment [4,130].

In a number of works, it is recognized that the semantics of evaluation also refers to the denotative-significative component of the lexical meaning of a language unit. V.N.Telia points to two types of evaluation – rational and emotional-based on the location in the word. These types of evaluation are divided into two semantic poles, where rational evaluation refers to the descriptive direction of meaning (denotative macro component), and emotional evaluation-to the connotative macro component [14,31]. The assessment can be objective and subjective in accordance with the expression [16,25].

So, evaluative semantics is a term that is included in the semantics of a word, which occupies a different place in the semantic structure of the word: objective, i.e. conceptual assessment and subjective, i.e. connotative assessment. Conceptual assessment is also called rational assessment and is based on logical thinking about the meaning of the subject [3,51]. In other words, a rational assessment is based on information about the features of the subject [10, 9]. I. A. Sternin notes that "bezori, in itself, is an expression of a denotation that is negatively evaluated by the society (society) against racism, which is an evaluative denotation in the semantics of words, and that connotation does not exist " [13,39]. Rational assessment is intended for a scale of generally accepted norms and patterns that exist not only at the level of socio-cultural levels, but also at the level of individual spheres of human activity [2,88]. I must say that the conceptual assessment of socio-political lexemes has not been sufficiently studied in linguistics. Research in this area was mainly limited to issues of ideological connotation in the semantics of socio-political lexemes.

A specific socio-political concept, therefore, the term can be formed on the basis of a social event, an assessment of the phenomenon by society. The relation in a term formed on the basis of a subjective relation passes to the objective level after the term in this sense enters into consumption – this becomes the name of this concept. For example, a number of socio-political terms in the Uzbek language, such as nationalism, paperwork, bribery, prikaznichestvo, invasion, serve to Express the negative reality, the name of the individual. A conceptual assessment in the meaning of such terms exists as a possibility at



the language level. The presence of such a conceptual assessment in the denotative meaning of a socio-political lexeme often allows you to activate the connotative meaning. That is, a word with a clear assessment becomes a means of expressing an emotional attitude in a speech situation.

Naturally, the method of management, the situation in the management system, or the estimated attitude of the language owner to the subjects of management. This relationship is also expressed in language units. For example, there are various forms and methods of governance, such as anarchy, dictatorship, totalitarianism, despotism, aggression, bureaucracy, management system, or conceptual evaluation of terms that characterize the behavior, character of the subject of politics, such as the current situation and behavior in society, fascism, Semitism, chauvinism, genocide, Freemasonry and ideology, dictator, aggressor, bureaucrat, saboteur, plutocrat, fascist. In the Uzbek language is also an object of assessment are socio-political terms the next important group:

1) the current situation and behavior in society: vertigo, separatism, violence, bribery, paperwork, tobacco Smoking, localism, tolerance, conspiracy, stagnation, brotherhood, shagginess, censorship, autocracy, shagginess;

2) Freemasonry and ideology: racism, nationalism, akidaparism;

3) human behavior in society, its characteristics: politician, conqueror, soldier, spy, racist, bald, mankurt, superest, colonist.

With regard to the socio-political realities, the linguistic evaluation is expressed in native words, in particular, in clear words. In terms of the estimated situation,

- Chilik - Arcelik,- no,-Chicken - mince - Simple - parvar the effective use of the possibility of such affixes. For example, chilika: the kinsman family, the family-kinship, grasshopper; - Arcelik: she gingercreek;

- grey: clerk, wallet, company man, Gangbang, politician, protester, there without; - Chickens: the bribe, takingor; -foros: patriotism, patriotism; -fan: official, interested, personal, ignorant, noble, formal; -parvar: nationalism, patriotism, enlightened, people against.

As an organ of the connotative component of the word Gox, Gox has been named by researchers in various terms of social assessment, which are considered by researchers as separate macro-components: social assessment, socio-political assessment, political assessment, ideological assessment, connotative assessment, etc. In addition to researchers who, based on the influence of ideology on socio-political terms and words, recognize a relevant assessment in its semantics as an

ideological assessment, we also use the term ideological assessment.

Today, ideological evaluation is recognized as a separate type of evaluation [3,77] or connotative meaning is considered as organic. Ideological evaluation in the meaning of the socio-political term, in our opinion, refers to the connotative term of the word.

Ideology is a system of ideological and theoretical views and their implementation, expressing the interests of a particular social group, class, nation, society, state, desires and goals-positions [7, 185].

A term that has an ideological assessment is accepted by a certain social group, strata, state, nation, or members of society as a term for their socio-ideological views, political beliefs, interests, desires, and expressions of will as a concept of positive or negative reality, phenomenon, or object.

The emergence of an ideological assessment in linguistic unity can be associated with the emergence of a variety of opinions in society. Such semantic units are divided into conceptual names that correspond to the interests of the social group or, conversely, represent the opposite polar interest. In addition, depending on the profession, age, level of knowledge of a person, what kind of person is a representative of society or class, socio-political consciousness and worldview, terms can have different (neutral, positive, negative) evaluation.

The ideological assessment was especially clearly manifested in the meaning of socio-political terms during the existence of the former system. The politics of this period focused on the consciousness of the people to impose their political ideas and "beliefs".

The ideological assessment of socio-political terms is reflected, in particular, in dictionaries. The ideological assessment is reflected either in the definition, by reference, or in illustrative examples. In the comments, along with such sentences as "in bourgeois countries", "in classical society", "anti-democratic", "formalistic", such words as "blasphemous", "hostile", "reactionary", "lifelong", "progressive", "excessive", "refined" were used. For example,

Anti-Semitism is the policy of the imperialist bourgeoisie in inciting national and racial hostility against Jews, a form of racial chauvinism.

The ideological assessment is hatred. (hate), manf. (minus), negation. (negative), reflected by stylistic features such as.

According to its ideological meaning, the semantics of the term expressing a positive assessment can be attributed to a negative assessment, or even to a negative one. "It is natural that serious changes occur in the historical turns of



the state and society, especially in the denotation and connotation of socio-political words. In connection with the creation of a completely new system of statehood in our country, Society, Politics, and Economy have radically changed and updated. such deviations in the semantics of socio-political words of the Uzbek language also led to changes in the poles of the evaluative connotation” [6, 28]. At the time when our country was dependent on the Shuro ideology, the meaning of such terms as Soviet, socialism, communism, and the Communist party was perceived as a positive concept, applied in a neutral context, and today they have become negative ideologically colored lexemes. In addition, the ideological assessment is reflected in the semantics of such words and stable combinations as Shuro, postcolonial, red Empire, Red structure, which are currently often used in scientific and journalistic literature.

CONCLUSION

Summing up, we can conclude that the “shell” of consciousness can form socio-political terms that have a positive or negative assessment, based on the socio-political situation or the social attitude of the linguist to the subject, in accordance with social interests and norms. Either the semantic structure of units will contain an ideological assessment, which will be evaluated positively or negatively from the point of view of the ideology of a particular social group – in society, phenomena corresponding to ideals will be condemned or, conversely, expressed.

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