

COMPONENTS OF POLITICAL LINGUISTICS

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Abstract: Being politically aware of means that keeping up with the times. Today, new terms and terms related to political linguistics are emerging. To know these terms is to be well aware of political events. Political linguistics encompasses many terms. In this article I want to give an understanding of political terms.

Keywords: Political linguistics, political communication, political speech, political text, context, addresser and receiver, political parties.

Introduction

Nowadays, new approaches and views on political discourse have begun to appear in the field of linguistics. During the following decades, political discourse took a special place in the focus of attention of linguists. Especially for political activists who work with a team and often engage in dialogue with the people, including candidates in election companies, MPs, political speakers, what language tools are effective for public communication, and what are the main decision-making units that lead to the intended purpose of the speech. It is extremely important to know that. Political discourse includes the language, rhetoric, messages, and information adopted by politicians, leaders, and governments.

Political discourse is a phenomenon that everyone faces every day. The struggle for power is the main theme and driving motive of this communication field. The more open and democratic a society is, the more attention is paid to the language of politics. If in the West, the problems of language and power, language and ideology, language manipulation, the role of myth in political communication, etc., have been the focus of research for a long time - approximately since the post-war years, then in the Russian country, linguists have studied this issue. They began to actively develop mainly from the beginning of reconstruction, when political communication ceased to have a purely ceremonial character [1; 40-45]

Main Part

Political linguistics primarily combines the studied materials, that is, political language, political speech and political texts. If we pay attention to the terms related to political linguistics:

Political communication is a process of communication between participants of political activity. The term communication is derived from the Latin word "communico", which means "I share, connect, communicate". Modern experts call communication a joint activity of encoding, transmission and perception of information. Communication involves two parties: the addresser (speaking or writing) and the receiver (listening or reading). The main method of conveying political information is verbal, that is, using language, but there are also non-verbal means of conveying information of political importance, i.e. images, symbols, facial expressions, gestures, positions, etc. possible.

Political language is not a special national language, but a political variant of the national Russian, English or Uzbek languages.

Political text in linguistics is a sequence of words and sentences united by semantic connection, the main properties of which are consistency and integrity. A political text can belong to different genres, it can be an oral rally or a speech at a parliamentary debate, a speech at a party convention, a television interview with a political leader, and a written editorial or analysis. Political texts are given in newspaper articles, leaflets, political party programs, etc.

The meaningful feature of the type of texts under consideration is that they reflect the activities of parties, other public organizations, state authorities, public and state leaders and activists through a political text. The objective sign of the political essence of the text is to influence the political situation by promoting certain ideas, to have an emotional impact on the citizens of the country and to encourage them to take political action. In other words, a political text is characterized by a direct or indirect focus on the distribution and exercise of political power. Many political texts contain statements of facts and opinions, but such information serves as another piece of evidence to convince the addressee and, ultimately, his political position. It is known that in modern functional stylistics there are five main functional styles (functional types) of speech - scientific, journalistic, official work, colloquial, artistic. The texts studied in political linguistics, as a rule, belong to the journalistic or official style of work. Special observations show that scientific or artistic descriptions of political events, everyday conversations about politics are built according to different stylistic laws than political texts in official business and journalistic styles. Therefore, depending on who creates political texts and for whom, artistic, everyday and scientific texts can only be included in the far border of political speech [2;87-90].

Context is a piece of text that contains a word or sentence of the unit selected for analysis and is sufficient to determine the meaning of the units in this text. The entity being defined is not part of the context. In some cases, a single sentence is enough to correctly understand the meaning of a certain word, in others it is necessary to consider a much larger part of the text and even the entire text. On this basis, a narrow and broad context is distinguished.

Political speech in linguistics, speech and its activity, the process of language use, the result of speech activity is the creation of a text. Accordingly, political speech serves as the main tool in the process of creating a political text. The uniqueness of political speech is determined by its content and issues between states, in the state and its structures, and its functions are influenced by the influence of the listener's worldview on the political landscape of the addressee. The term "political communication" is often used in cases where it is necessary to emphasize the participation of not only the addresser, that is, the speaker or writer, but also the receiver, that is, the listener or reader.

In political communication, in contrast to everyday or artistic communication, the subject and addressee of speech activity is understood in most cases not as a person, but as a representative of a certain political organization or power structure.

For example, many political documents do not have an official author and are published publicly in the name of an organization, a state structure; accordingly, a speech written by a referee is accepted and analyzed as a presidential speech, and many political documents are signed by the head of a political organization or power structure, rather than by their actual author [3; 120-136]

It is known that there are five main functional types of speech in modern functional stylistics - scientific, journalistic, official work, colloquial, and artistic. The texts studied in political linguistics, as a rule, belong to the journalistic or official style of work.

Political communication in mass of political activity. Such communication is a form of professional and social activity of political leaders and activists; The most diverse layers of the population act as addressees here. Election campaigns, parliamentary debates (especially if the deputy hopes that his speech will be known to the voters), official speeches of the leaders of the state and its structures intended for a public audience are vivid examples of such activities.

Political communication through journalists and journalists. Such communication is also intended for a mass audience; An example is an interview written by a journalist, political scientist or politician (often with the help of a media specialist), an analytical article in a newspaper. Journalists draw the audience's attention to a problem, propose ways to solve it, inform about the reaction of political organizations and their leaders, and help politicians solve their problems. Citizens who are not politically active receive political information mainly in the form that appears in mass media.

Genres of political speech. Each communicative situation in political speech has its own corpus of genres. Distinguish between political genres of oral speech (speech at a rally, lecture, conversation, debate, interview, etc.) and genres of written speech (program, leaflet, newspaper article, letter to a political leader, etc.). Genre is an important means of text individualization, its connection with the conditions of speech activity. There are strict rules for arranging the text for each genre.

According to the task, there are ceremonial genres (inauguration speech, welcome speech, etc.), orientational genres (lecture, decree, contract, agreement), agonal genre (slogan, flyer, speech at a rally, speech) and informational genres (newspaper information, citizens' appeals to politicians or appeals to mass media).

Among the genres of political speech, depending on the amount of information, there are small (slogan, slogan, slogan), medium (speech at a rally or parliament, pamphlet, newspaper article, etc.) and large (party program, political report) [5; 68-90].

Values and anti-values in political speech. The political consciousness of an individual, a society or a nation as a whole is largely determined by the system of accepted values and anti-values. In this case, "value" is what subjects of political activity (concrete people, political movements, parties, etc.) consider most important for themselves, what they strive for, what they are ready to fight for. Accordingly, "against value" is something that the subjects of political activity are fighting for, which is perceived as unacceptable, harmful.

With the most general approach, it is recommended to use the following classification of political values:

- 1) The highest value is humanity, man.
- 2) Material values - natural resources, work, tools and products necessary for the existence and reproduction of humanity.
- 3) Values of social life - various social formations that arise in the course of the consistent development of humanity, social institutions necessary for community life: family, nation, class, state.
- 4) values of spiritual life and culture - scientific knowledge, philosophical, ethical, aesthetic and other ideas, ideas, standards, ideals aimed at satisfying spiritual needs.
- 5) Political values - freedom, democracy, human rights, national rights, etc.

Conclusion

As can be seen from the article, the components of political linguistics consist of several sections. To know every part and section is to understand the politics of the world. Political texts, it seems, should be as open as possible to the addressee, politicians always talk about being close to the people, expressing their interests. Political leaders are often forced to express their thoughts in the most generalized form, using words and phrases that are understood by different addressees in their own way. Therefore, knowing each political linguistics term means understanding the speech of political leaders without difficulty.

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