

**EXPRESSION OF PAREMIOLOGICAL UNITS IN POLITICAL TEXT, SEMANTIC-  
PRAGMATIC PRINCIPLES**

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**Abstract:** This article analyzes the reasons behind the use of paremiological units in political texts, along with their semantic and pragmatic characteristics. Paremiological units (proverbs, sayings, aphorisms, folk expressions, etc.) fulfill specific communicative functions in political speech and texts, carrying spiritual, aesthetic, and socio-philosophical meanings. The paper discusses semantic shifts of paremiological units within political contexts and explains the ways they influence the audience. The study is based on examples from political texts in English, Russian, and Uzbek.

**Keywords:** political text, paremiological unity, semantics, pragmatics, political discourse, proverb, saying, political communication.

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**Introduction**

Language, as a social phenomenon of society, is an important tool for expressing political activity. Political texts are considered a unique tool for forming dominant ideas in society and controlling the masses. It is not without reason that paremiological units are actively used in such texts. The participation of proverbs, sayings and other examples of folk oral art in political discourse makes the text more impressive, figurative and convincing.

Since paremiological units are formed on the basis of the historical experience and worldview of the people, their use in political texts makes it possible to attract the audience, taking into account the national mentality and cultural values.

Reasons for the expression of paremiological units in political texts

Paremiological units are widely used in political texts for the following reasons:

Increase emotional sensitivity. Paremiological units evoke emotional resonance in the audience. For example:

In Uzbek political speech: The proverb “El bilan maslahat elga baraka” is often used.

In English political speech, phrases such as: "Actions speak louder than words" are often found.

Strengthening national ideas and values. Paremiological units are perceived as symbols of national culture.

In Russian political texts, proverbs such as: “You can’t catch a fish from a pond without effort” serve to strengthen national values.

Simplifying complex ideas. Paremiological units adapt complex political ideas to ordinary folk language through short and concise expressions.

Aesthetic enrichment of speech. Paremiological units decorate the text and increase its artistic and aesthetic value.

Semantic-pragmatic principles

The semantic-pragmatic principles of paremiological units in political texts are as follows:

**1. Semantic transformation**

In a political context, the original meaning of paremiological units is expanded, narrowed or changed.

For example:

In English, the phrase “The pen is mightier than the sword” is often used to promote diplomacy and freedom of speech.

**2. Pragmatic adaptation**

The selection of paremiological units in accordance with the cultural and social characteristics of the audience.

In Uzbek political texts, proverbs such as "Where there is honor, there is blessing" are aimed at strengthening solidarity in society.

### 3. Communicative function

Paremiological units in a political text perform the following functions:

Agitation (promotion)

Motivational (spiritual uplift)

Legitimization (justification of government activities).

Analysis of examples

From an Uzbek political text:

"New Uzbekistan is the Uzbekistan of a new generation of thinkers. Time is waiting for the call from us: "Working hard will find a ghazal."

From an English political text:

"If we want peace, we must prepare for war. But remember: 'An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.'"

From a Russian political text:

«В единстве сила. Как говорить, вместе не страшен и враг»

In these examples, paremiological units serve to reinforce the idea and ensure emotional connection with the audience.

### Conclusion

The use of paremiological units in political texts increases the effectiveness of political speech, allows complex political ideas to be expressed simply and fluently. The semantic and pragmatic properties of paremiological units change and adapt in accordance with the political context. The study shows that the use of folk oral literature in political texts serves as an effective tool for strengthening national identity, convincing the public of political ideas, and motivating them to action.

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