SOCIO-POLITICAL TERMINOLOGY AND POLITICAL LANGUAGE

Qosimova Gulxumor Muxtorjon qizi

Student of Masters degree Uzbekistan State World Languages University

Abstract:*The article is devoted to the problem of the description of socio-political terminology and political language. The socio-political vocabulary of any language, the formation of its socio-historical base, and the development and use of this vocabulary in the language should be considered in close connection with the social, economic, political, and cultural characteristics and 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 in a country, the more intensively the vocabulary changes at each stage of its formation.*

Keywords: *socio-political terminology, political language , politicians, people, society.*

There are some features for understanding socio-political terminology (SPT):

* It is a culturally and ideologically meaningful lexicon; the terrorists, militants, separatists, and rebels used in the same news context have different meanings and connotations in English- and Russian-speaking societies;

* The ideology issue is important; it is understood beyond the political concept as a science or unity of ideas in a general sense and as a framework that is assumed to specifically organize and monitor one form of socially shared mental representation, in other words, the organized evaluative beliefs traditionally called "attitudes"shared by social groups (van Dijk, 1996);

* The evaluation aspect is essential since the language of politics, as W. Safire truly states in the prolegomenon of the updated and expanded edition of Safires Political Dictionary (2008), is a lexicon of conflict and drama, of fulsome praise and fierce ridicule, of emotional pleading and intellectual persuasion. "Colour and bite permeate a language designed to rally support, blast opposition, and mould the minds of multitudes.

* •The peculiarities of valued words are stipulated mostly by their functioning and lexical environment and not solely by the structure of their semantic meaning. Socio-political lexis is very dynamic and highly dependent on the lexical and grammatical environment.

* it denotes numerous every day and professional communication spheres and is wider than political language.

* it is widely used in mass media.

Thus, socio-political language is specific due to its composite nature: while it primarily relates to the field of politics and political science, it also stretches out to very different fields of human activity and changes rather dynamically. The

connotational and ideological difference between the word or word combination and its translation equivalent is very important. The terminology of socio-political life denotes conflicts and contradictions in society, the multifacetedness and critical character of numerous social processes and reforms, ethnic discords, wars and cleansing, political battles for votes and power, religions and gender relations, social and economic debates on unemployment, financial crises, mortgages, credit crunches, etc. The terminology of socio-political life is interconnected with political science, sociology, diplomacy, economics, emigration and migration processes, ecology, philosophy, media, cultural studies, parliamentary procedure, etc. This is due to the scope of functioning of socio-political vocabulary (SPV).Thus, it has its own peculiar (ideological, social, gender, cultural, etc.) features and characteristics. It is stipulated by the identity of every community, and consequently, it is reflected in the language. Simultaneously, the lexis reproduces the government stand of the given country. Most bilingual dictionaries (English-Russian) do not provide such comments on the cultures differences, though they might be rather useful.

Political language refers to the specific terms, phrases, and styles used in political communication to convey political ideas, beliefs, and policies to the public. This language is often characterized by complex and ambiguous phrasing, rhetorical techniques, and persuasive messaging that aims to sway the opinions of individuals or groups. Political language can be used in various forms of communication, such as speeches, debates, interviews, and campaign advertisements. It often touches on sensitive issues such as the economy, healthcare, foreign policy, social justice, and civil rights. Political language is crucial in shaping public opinion and influencing political outcomes. It is usually carefully crafted to elicit certain emotional responses from its audience, such as fear, anger, or hope, to persuade them to support a particular position or candidate. Additionally, political language can be used to obscure meaning or intent and can create confusion or ambiguity around complex issues. This can make it challenging the public fully understand political debates or to make informed decisions about political issues.

In the linguistic literature, there are different approaches, from the inclusion of political terminology to the consideration of the entire lexical diversity related to politics. 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 commonly used 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 [6, 90]. In this work, under socio-political vocabulary (SPV), we will understand lexical means that are used to express political views and interests. This is the vocabulary that is used to communicate both between politicians and when politicians communicate with the people. Characteristics of socio-political vocabulary: 1) It is divided into separate groups: colloquial, slang, foreign, and compound words; 2) It 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, political euphemisms, and dysphemisms. Thematic groups of the SPL: Nomenclature names of persons (president, prime minister); departments, bodies (parliament); terminology of electoral and related technologies (run for office , impeachment, an inauguration); names of political parties, movements, ideological currents, and their members (national separatists, pluralists); political jargon (mandate, oligarch, charisma); terms of law (legitimate, extradite); legal jargon (green card, privacy); economic terms (brand, default, dealer); religious terms (Wahhabis, Taliban, ISIS); philosophical, cultural, sociological, linguistic, and psychological terms denoting realities of great social significance (establishment, mentality , psi-factor, teenager).; o, socio-political vocabulary is vocabulary that is used both for communication between politicians and between politicians and the people. It should be well- known and understandable to the vast majority of citizens. The main function of the SPL is to serve as a means for managing society and public opinion. The language of politics is figurative, metaphorical, and emotional.

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