

THE IMPORTANCE OF INTERPRETATION IN POLITICAL DISCOURSE

Haytboyeva Gulhayo Shukurillo qizi

*National university of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek Faculty of foreign
philology Translation theory and comparative linguistics department
Simultaneous interpretation course 1-course MD student*

Abstract: *Political discourse is a fundamental component of any functioning democracy, as it provides a platform for citizens to engage in meaningful dialogue and express their opinions on issues that affect their lives. Discourse on politics is a complex and multi-faceted phenomenon that involves the interpretation of language, ideas, and symbols. Interpretation is a key factor that shapes how political discourse is perceived, understood, and acted upon. This paper examines the importance of interpretation in political discourse, particularly how it impacts the formation of knowledge, the construction of identity, and the exercise of power.*

Keywords: *Political discourse, knowledge Formation, of Interpretation, the Exercise of Power.*

Introduction

The Role of Interpretation in Political Discourse. The process of interpretation is an essential aspect of political discourse as it helps to mediate the communication between different groups and individuals. Interpretation involves the skill of deciphering the meaning of language and symbols, as well as the ability to respond to these meanings with appropriate action. The act of interpretation is not a simple process, as meanings of language vary greatly depending on context, culture, and individual experiences. Political discourse involves a complex set of meanings that requires careful reading and interpretation to understand its true implications. The development of contemporary international relations and the varied demands of national interests have deepened the function of political discourse translation. The reception of political discourse in different cultures has complex socio-political, socio-cultural, and socio-ideological implications, essential for analyzing political discourse and translation studies (TS).

The Importance of Interpretation in Knowledge Formation. Interpretation plays a key role in the formation of knowledge in political discourse. Knowledge formation involves the acquisition of information and the construction of meaning from that information. In political discourse, different groups have access to different types of information that shapes their understanding of the world and their position in it. Interpretation helps to mediate these differences, as it allows individuals to make sense of information and integrate it into their own personal understanding of the world.

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Speech style is the form and character of speech, the pronunciation of words, attractiveness. Three styles of public speaking can be distinguished. The first is based on strict and strict logic from its appearance. This method is distinguished by the fact that the given information is based and proven. Let's introduce the emotional-emotional style to the second style. In it, the subjective side of the speaker is clearly visible and constitutes an important element of beautiful speech. It is based not only on arguments, judgments and proofs, but also on the emotional acceptance of its listeners. He also seeks to please and laugh with interesting thoughts. The third type of speech can be considered as a medium or a style based on a synthetic unity of both styles. In this case, certain characteristic features of both of the above methods are used. Information can be narrow, based on strict logic and emotional-emotional.

Interpretation is particularly important in the formation of political ideologies, which are shaped by the beliefs, values, and interests of individuals. Political ideologies are formed through the interpretation of complex ideas and symbols that help to construct a sense of identity and belonging. Interpretation is necessary to bridge the gap between these different ideologies and create a common language that enables meaningful dialogue.

The speech of an effective speaker is a speech that has achieved its intended purpose. The level of effectiveness in political speech also determines its effectiveness. Elements that increase the effectiveness of speech have different forms depending on the style of speech. Before we dwell on the classification of these manifestations, let us make comments about the style of speech.

Non-verbal tools that increase the effectiveness of political speech. The level of effectiveness of political speech depends not only on verbal events, but also on non-verbal events. Body movements (hands, head, eyes, feet) are non-verbal tools that have the most influence on political speech. For this reason, in this part of our work, we started to analyze the body movements in a wider way. In political speech, unlike other content speeches, the use of these non-verbal means requires extreme caution. For example, using a hand gesture that means OK (everything is fine) is against the etiquette of a political speaker.

The Importance of Interpretation in Identity Construction. Interpretation also plays a crucial role in the construction of identity in political discourse. Identity is a complex and multifaceted concept that involves the formation of a sense of self, as well as the construction of relationships with other individuals and groups. Political discourse shapes our sense of identity by influencing our beliefs, values, and worldviews. Interpretation helps to mediate this process by allowing individuals to make sense of the meanings embedded in political discourse and to construct a sense of self that is aligned with their own beliefs and values. Interpretation is also necessary to construct relationships with other individuals and groups in political discourse. Effective communication requires

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interpretation, as it allows individuals to understand the motivations and intentions of others. Interpretation fosters a sense of empathy and respect, which is necessary for building constructive relationships with people who hold different beliefs and values.

The Importance of Interpretation in the Exercise of Power. Interpretation is also essential in the exercise of power in political discourse. Different groups have access to different types of power, which enables them to influence the course of political discourse. Interpretation is a crucial tool in the exercise of power, as it allows individuals to make sense of information and to articulate their opinions in a way that is understood by others. Interpretation is particularly important in the context of political propaganda, which is designed to persuade individuals to adopt a particular belief or value system. Propaganda relies on skewed interpretations of information to influence individuals and sway their opinions. Effective interpretation is necessary to recognize and resist propaganda in political discourse.

Without collapsing political discourse analysis into critical discourse analysis, we would like to retain both aspects of the ambiguous designation: PDA is both about political discourse, and it is also a critical enterprise. In the spirit of contemporary approaches in CDA this would mean that critical-political discourse analysis deals especially with the reproduction of political power, power abuse or domination through political discourse, including the various forms of resistance or counter-power against such forms of discursive dominance. In particular such an analysis deals with the discursive conditions and consequences of social and political inequality that results from such domination.

We see that ultimately the definition of political discourse can hardly escape the definition of the very notion of 'politics' itself. This paper cannot do such a complex job, of course, also because there is not a single and unambiguous definition of what 'politics' is. Indeed, the whole discipline of political science is the answer to such a question. In order to spell out the consequences of such a characterization of the domain of politics for political discourse, let us briefly specify some of these properties. We shall later see that these will also appear as relevant properties of the political contexts which we have selected as the major sets of criteria to distinguish political from other forms (or orders, or domains of) discourse. We shall begin with the more general and abstract categories and end with the more specific properties of political contexts. Our characterization of each relevant category will be minimal, since each of the notions involved would require (and did result in) book-length treatment in political science. Our aim is only to select some relevant categories for the definition of political text and context.

We have seen that political discourse analysis first of all should be able to define its proper object of study: What exactly is 'political discourse'? The easiest, and not altogether misguided, answer is that political discourse is identified by its actors or authors, viz., politicians. Indeed, the vast bulk of studies of political

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discourse is about the text and talk of professional politicians or political institutions, such as presidents and prime ministers and other members of government, parliament or political parties, both at the local, national and international levels. Some of the studies of politicians take a discourse analytical approach. This is the relatively easy part (if we can agree on what 'politics' means). However, although crucial in political science and PDA as actors and authors of political discourse and other political practices, politicians are not the only participants in the domain of politics. From the interactional point of view of discourse analysis, we therefore should also include the various recipients in political communicative events, such as the public, the people, citizens, the 'masses', and other groups or categories. That is, once we locate politics and its discourses in the public sphere, many more participants in political communication appear on the stage. Obviously, the same is true for the definition of the field of media discourse, which also needs to focus on its audiences. And also in medical, legal or educational discourse, we not only think of participants such as doctors, lawyers or teachers, but also of patients, defendants and students. Hence, the delimitation of political discourse by its principal authors' is insufficient and needs to be extended to a more complex picture of all its relevant participants, whether or not these are actively involved in political discourse, or merely as recipients in one-way modes of communication.

Conclusion

In conclusion, interpretation is a crucial component of political discourse, as it shapes how individuals perceive, understand, and act upon political ideas and symbols. Interpretation is necessary to bridge different ideologies, construct identity, and exercise power in political discourse. Effective interpretation requires a careful reading of information and an understanding of the cultural and individual context in which it is presented. Political discourse functions best when interpretation is used as a means of fostering understanding, unity, and constructive dialogue. The domain of Politics is the highest, most inclusive category comprising the various aspects of politics specified below. Such a domain label, like that of e.g. Education, Health, Law, Business, the Arts, etc., plays an important role in the commonsense definition of political actions and discourse. It may also be negatively used in judging illegitimate practices in other domains, e.g., when research is prohibited or problematized because it is no longer in the domain of Science but in the domain of Politics. It is assumed that social actors generally know in which 'field' they are currently acting. Such categorizations may even be more general than the domains mentioned above, viz., those of the Private vs. the Public Sphere, or Business vs. Pleasure, or the Personal vs. the Social

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