

LINGUISTIC ASPECTS OF POLITICAL DISCOURSE

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SIYOSIY DISKURSNING LINGVISTIK ASPEKTLARI

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Abstract: This article give brief information about linguistic aspects of political discourse as well as in line with the categorization of language levels namely morphological, lexical, and syntactic and the system of functional dominants of political discourse is examined, along with the primary theoretical and methodological approaches to the study of political speech.

Key words: syntactic, morphological, lexical, achronisms, abstract terms, cliches.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada siyosiy nutqning lingvistik aspektlari haqida qisqacha ma'umot berilgan, shuningdek, lingvistik kategoriyalar tasnifiga muvofiq, ya'ni morfologik, leksik va sintaktik, siyosiy nutqning funksional dominantlari tizimi, shuningdek, siyosiy nutqni o'rganishga asosiy nazariy va uslubiy yondashuvlar ko'rib chiqilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: sintaktik, morfologik, leksik, axronizmlar, mavhum atamalar, klishelar (stereotiplar).

Аннотация: В данной статье дается краткая информация о лингвистических аспектах политического дискурса, а также в соответствии с классификацией языковых уровней, а именно морфологического, лексического и синтаксического, рассматривается система функциональных доминант политического дискурса, а также основные теоретические и методологические подходы к изучению политической речи.

Ключевые слова: синтаксические, морфологические, лексические, ахронизмы, абстрактные термины, клише.

Introduction (Kirish). Political linguistics research is becoming more and more dependent on a thorough examination of political discourse in an era where nations and peoples are becoming more linked and interdependent.

A political text's employment of a particular language system, which helps the audience construct a certain political image, is one of its key qualities. Manipulative tactics are actively employed in this kind of speech because political appeal is typically intended to create a strong impression and persuade the general public of the validity of a certain idea. To put it another way, the goal of political speech is to persuade, to arouse intention in the listener, to provide a foundation for persuasion, and to inspire action rather than simply explain.

This fact explains why political discourse has specific morphological, lexical, syntactic, and other properties across all linguistic levels.

Politicians frequently utilize short phrases, word repeats, consistent ends, and the start of new sentences with the same goal in mind: to ingrain the information delivered in the audience's thoughts. This is because politicians typically address sizable audiences with varying degrees of perception. Stated differently, a politician need to address all sections of the public in their speech.

This assertion, however, is irrelevant in the context of some political gatherings when it is necessary to speak in an elegant manner and with limited professional slang.

Materials and methods / (Adabiyotlar tahlili va metod). Within the framework of this

work, the works of the following researchers were studied L.E. Kruglikova, M.B.Voroshilova, G.V.Yeger, K.V.Erickson and R.Wodak and many others.

The aforementioned tools enable the fulfillment of the conditions outline for political discourse, specifically: - uniqueness through the use of expressive language tools; - motivation; - information substance; and - conciseness.

The following theoretical approaches were applied in this study: analytical, descriptive, component analysis, categorization, empirical, content analysis (with election speeches serving as the units of analysis and functional dominants as the units of account), comparison, and descriptive employing the technique of generalization of the material investigated.

Three language levels that employ expressive language tools are as follows:

three levels: syntactic, morphological, and lexical.

Every level has a unique method of expressing itself; let's examine each level in turn.

The degree of vocabulary. At this level, expressiveness is produced more easily when: words with emotive and judgmental meanings are used.

Groups within the emotional lexicon can be identified as follows:

1) words with a vivid connotative meaning that evaluate indicators, facts, and phenomena to provide a clear description of individuals: motivate, delightful, unrivaled, predestinate, careless, antediluvian, defame, sycophant, windbag;

2) polysemous words that are neutral in their primary sense but take on a qualitative and affective meaning when employed metaphorically;

3) words that communicate a range of emotions through the use of subjective rating suffixes. Their estimated values are based on word construction rather than nominative qualities; Amplification (expansion) is a strategy where words with rising meanings (big, significant, massive, vast, gigantic, etc.) are used to create an emotional effect;

➤ the use of degrees of comparison of adjectives;

➤ the importance of qualitative and evaluative antonyms for a political text, which

enable the identification of a “political leader, successful politics” from among the “bad”;

➤ the application of colloquial, slang, and shortened forms. They are a technique for approaching spoken discourse in order to get closer to the audience (used sparingly and in certain situations);

➤ professionalism is equally applied with vigor. This is because a politician's more “truthful” image is cultivated by using this vocabulary collection. Watchers and listeners appreciate these gestures. A portion of the professionalism, which is unfamiliar to many, is utilized in specialized publications and programs, such political bulletins and conference proceedings.

➤ phraseological phrases provide semantic weight to the advertisement message, making it more vibrant and dynamic [1]; h) politicians employ the notion of the “past” fairly imaginatively, giving the impression to the audience that things were better in the past [2]. Achronisms are occasionally emphasized across a candidate's or party's whole political platform.

Semantic (tropes) are frequently employed in political speech to attain more expressiveness, allowing the audience to call particular attention to any problem. The most common ones are as follows: - antithesis; - graduation; - comparison; - a metaphor; - epithet; - exaggeration.

Given that the majority of political speeches are intended to enhance a politician's reputation and accomplish particular political objectives, such as obtaining the presidency, it is also useful to suggest manipulative strategies:

- euphemization, where a term with negative semantics is substituted with a word having a positive or neutral meaning; -substitution of concepts, where a well-known notion is compared to a positive or negative concept and so acquires a positive or negative meaning;

- reinterpretation: an incident that is well-known is given a new meaning that is convenient for the writer;

- “implanted assessment” ;

- silence is the expression of a thought not to the end, as a result of which there is an expressive break in the statement, giving the listener / viewer the opportunity to think through to the end what was left unsaid. - implication is when information is

absent from a message but is readily understood and perceived by viewers due to stereotypes.

These words include those that conjure images in your mind. They often signify particular ideas. Abstract terms also effectively lower the degree of suggestion. For instance, certain pictures come to mind when we hear the words “red”, “disease”, or “war”. Furthermore, it is challenging to connect the terms “effectiveness”, “acceptance”, and “decision” with any particular idea or topic.

Discussion and results (Muhokama va natijalar).

The definition of “unlimited possibilities” or the application of “democracy”, as well as information accessibility, freedom, and openness. The sensations connected to this item are produced in awareness together with the visual.

Let's examine the morphological mechanisms by which expression is passed on.

The usage of terms with an estimated status, including “ultra”, “super”, and “extra”, is frequent in political discourse [3]. These tokens are typically used to represent lofty future goals or to highlight a strong political leader and the strength of his political agenda.

Pronouns like “we” and “us” are often used as a tool of manipulation, especially by politicians. First of all, it gives the listener the impression that they are actively involved in the process. Second, it gives the impression that the speaker and the listener are on an equal footing, which is especially important in democracies but is also aggressively employed by leaders of totalitarianism and even fascism. This tactic also highlights the necessity of coordinated political action:

«We will make America great again!»

Nevertheless, this impact is “dangerous” in that, on occasion, the electorate must speak in the “I-format” to show their own power, authority, and responsibility without attributing the issues of public administration to them [4].

The active employment of expressive devices and clichés contributes to the emotional saturation of speech. As an illustration:

1) The international rearranging of words for its / their highlights, or the usage of inversions:

“Today you voted for actions, not for politics, as usual”;

2) The most crucial technique in this situation is the use of exclamations and questions to highlight a particular line.

To help the audience understand the gravity of the issue being discussed, rhetorical questions are also employed in conjunction with pause methods. For example, “How long can this be tolerated?” [5].

Even if narrative sentences are presented in a calm manner at first, they can also cause strong emotions, especially if they include a startling revelation, wise political counsel, or a heartfelt political confession. In this instance, a composed presenting style might have an even greater impact than an outburst.

I have never been more hopeful than I am tonight that we will get there – Barack Obama.

Repetition is a strategy that greatly amplifies the impact of emotionality, expressiveness, and sensuality:

...a government of the people, by the people, and for the people has not perished from the Earth.

Conclusion (Xulosa). Therefore, political speech may be expressed verbally in a variety of ways to convey emotion and accomplish a high degree of awareness manipulation in order to construct the speaker's essential political image. One political speech can employ a wide range of manipulative techniques and expressive language devices, with further supports the study's applicability. However, using common manipulative and linguistic techniques might have the opposite impact, creating mistrust and the perception of the manipulator.

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