

The Functional and Pragmatic Role of Linguistic Units in Political Communication

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Abstract: This article examines the linguistic features of political texts and political speech, focusing on their functional-semantic and pragmatic aspects. The study highlights the multifunctional nature of political discourse and the impact of presidential speeches on society. It also analyzes the lexical composition, semantic structure, and linguocultural characteristics of political texts using a комплекс methodological approach.

Keywords: Political text, political speech, political discourse, functional-semantic analysis, pragmatic analysis, linguoculture, presidential speeches, lexical units.

Introduction: Political discourse is a complex object of study that arises at the intersection of political science, social psychology, and linguistics [8]. Political texts, as an object of linguistic research, demonstrate a number of functions of language. In particular, cognitive, functional, pragmatic, psycholinguistic, methodological, and linguocultural competencies are of particular importance in making political discourse understandable to the public. Since political discourse and texts are multifunctional, it is appropriate to study them jointly by several branches of linguistics.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS

The study of presidential speeches, lecture materials and works from a linguistic perspective initially began with the study of speeches of presidents of developed countries, which were the focus of attention of European linguists. In particular, in European linguistics, N. Fairclough [1], G. Lakoff [2], and in Russian linguistics, A.T. Tamzina [3], M.V. Gavrilova [4], A.M. Strelnikov [5], L.S. Chikileva [6], T.A. Svetonosova [7] revealed the specific language policy of politicians along with the semantic, pragmatic, stylistic, functional and cultural characteristics of the political text through the linguistic study of presidential speeches.

Before the specific research work on the presidential speeches and works in Uzbek linguistics was carried out, scholars such as H.Dadaboyev [9], Sh.Kuchimov [10], A.Turahojaeva [11], R.Sharopova [12], S.Mavlonov

[13] studied the socio-political terms that form the basis of the political text from a semantic, methodological and lexicographic perspective, while in the later stages, the issues of political discourse became an increasingly important object of research for linguists. In particular, within the framework of political speeches and texts, some theoretical and practical considerations were put forward, and scientific research aimed at in-depth study of the functional properties of the language units used in them emerged. In particular, the methodological and semantic aspects of linking verbs actively used in political discourse, their role in ensuring logical connections within the text, began to be separately analyzed.

R. Sharopova [13], who focuses on the study of socio-political terms, emphasizes that the emergence of difficulties in defining the content area is associated with its encompassing many sectors of society as a social phenomenon. As a result of the interest in the study of political speech, first of all, the emergence of independent disciplines such as political linguistics, political communication, and political oratory in post-European Russian linguistics also proves that political speech and texts can be a multifunctional object of research, combining the characteristics of various disciplines. Socio-political lexicon is considered to be units that express the political life of society and change

very quickly (appear, improve, disappear). Studies aimed at analyzing the semantic structure of units reflecting various aspects of political activity make it possible to determine the etymology of new nouns in this area.

METHODOLOGY

The article uses a comprehensive approach to studying the linguistic features of political texts and a comparative, functional-semantic, discursive analysis method - the differences between political speech and political text are identified, the meanings and functions of language units in political texts are revealed, and the process of political communication is studied in relation to context, audience, and purpose. The article also studies the lexical composition, semantic structures, and argumentative means of presidential speeches and political texts.

RESULTS

Linguistic research of political texts helps to form an understanding of the linguistic landscape of the political world. Political texts, like other types of texts, express the worldview of an entire people, as well as the individual attitude of representatives of this society to the political processes taking place in a certain period, as well as their goals, beliefs, and dreams for the future. They also show the social formation of lexical units used to express the political processes taking place in a certain period of state power. However, the historical achievements of a people in a particular field are reflected in the socio-political lexicon of the language of that people. Linguists around the world have put forward their theories on a number of factors that should be taken into account in the analysis of political discourse. They pay special attention to studying political discourse analysis in relation to the political context, historical situation and cultural characteristics. As a result, it seems that political discourse analysis is important not only from a linguistic point of view, but also from a sociological, psychological and cultural point of view [14]. These theories prove that presidential works are also a new field of research conducted on political discourse.

The expected result from a political text is not always the same as the linguistic aspects of political discourse. Although these two concepts are inextricably linked, some of the specifics between them require the study of political discourse and political text to be conducted separately. In particular, political texts are a specific form of political source, mainly in written form. Such texts include presidential addresses, presidential works, bills, party manifestos, texts specially prepared for rallies, and political newspapers. These examples of political texts have a defined structure and their own

lexical content. Political discourse, on the other hand, is considered a broader concept. It can include a set of political speeches and dialogues. Through them, political information, ideas and decisions are formed and transmitted. Discourse is also considered a powerful political tool, including their context, purpose and impact on the audience. These differential signs are what separate the study of political text from political discourse. The main factor that distinguishes them from political speech is the fact that the personal factor, not linguistic units, comes first in the process of political speech. The communicative level of speech is formed under the influence of the positive or negative attitude of the public towards the politician (president) making the speech. The dynamic module of communication in presidential speeches is considered to be a reality related to the communicative environment formed in the process of speech. In presidential works (political texts), the main object of influence is linguistic units. Since the language of political texts is developed to achieve certain diplomatic goals and has a context with specific language features, the implementation of a philological analysis of texts of this type is one of the important issues for linguistics. A number of studies have been conducted in linguistics on this subject, some of which have suggested that the language of political texts has its own linguistic features [15]. Political texts are also presented as a textual form that not only involves the act of creating a particular text, but also reflects the dependence of the created speech on a large number of extralinguistic factors [16].

We would like to emphasize that these considerations are relevant only for the speech and presentation materials of politicians, because although this speech statement is a "text in a state of real communication" [17], in this speech process the politician may use extralinguistic means in accordance with the social situation of the environment, and it is impossible to draw a complete conclusion from it through functional-semantic analysis due to the priority of the personal factor. E.I. Sheygal [18] notes the presence of dynamism, euphemism, staging, dominance of the emotional factor, and different degrees of truth transmission in the process of communication in the language of political speech. These signs indicate that the political text has a real, unchanging, complete form and dimension in relation to discourse. After all, the linguistic composition of such texts, which have a non-figurative lexical composition, is clear and unchanging for research. Also, the president's works, which have a periodical character in terms of speech structure, serve as a cultural heritage that makes it possible to popularize the president's unique tactics as a politician,

his linguistic knowledge based on discursive analysis, and study his political tactics. The depth of the semantic volume of lexemes used in political texts, the clarity and proximity of their nomination, increase the amount of information obtained on the basis of semantic studies. The absence of nonverbal factors that affect the semantic structure and change the style in political texts does not negatively affect the quality of the final conclusions of philological analysis. Since political speech and texts are texts intended for political power and directed towards the purpose of governance, it is possible to distinguish these types of texts from other types of texts by identifying and studying their semantic structure. In this case, through functional-semantic analysis, it becomes possible to identify the various functions of the text (challenge, invitation, pacification, persuasion, refutation, justification, inspiration, notification, encouragement, warning, etc.). Such a semantic and functional structure of the text is called "political rhetoric" in linguistics. In one of his articles, linguist R. Usmanov [19], through a study of the semantic and stylistic aspects of units used in the speech of Tajik politicians, presents his scientific ideas that a given lexical unit can have a different semantic structure and express a different functional indicator in each political context of speech. The semantics of the works of political leaders in a diplomatic context has always played a decisive role in international relations. The lexical composition of official statements and messages - diplomatic language - influences socio-political relations between states, alliances and international understandings, as well as the role of language in the leadership skills of a politician. Functional-semantic analysis of the works of the head of state requires attention to important elements of the text of the work. Below we list these elements:

- semantic structure of lexical units;
- argumentation (means used to persuade and influence the public: paremiological units, lexemes with national color, forms of appeal);
- political communication (statistical data, decisions and decrees, individual units that ensure the accuracy of political messages).

The works of the president are considered a collection of monologues prepared for certain speech situations. Although the composition of the monologue used by the head of state in various speech processes undergoes certain changes, the content of this political speech cannot fail to be reflected in political works. Through the appropriate and purposeful use of terms, the political author creates a deep idea of the

politician's duty to society, his moral image and his role in state administration. Also, political terms show that the politician has not only theoretical knowledge, but also the ability to make consistent and fair decisions in practical activities. Through them, such concepts as reliability, stability and openness are put forward and interpreted as the main criteria for political activity. As a result, the use of terms in the content of a political text serves to elevate the personality of a politician to the level of an ideal model, to instill a positive attitude and trust in him in the reader.

In order to establish effective communication with the audience and attract their attention, heads of state often use general, community-specific cultural knowledge and values in their political speeches. Such knowledge is closely related to the historical memory, national traditions, customs and social experience of a particular people, and serves to ensure that the content of the speech is quickly and correctly perceived by the audience. Presidents convey their messages in a more effective and convincing way through symbols, images and general concepts that correspond to this cultural context. As a result, political speech becomes not only a means of providing information, but also an important communicative factor that affects the emotional state of the audience, encouraging them to a certain idea or decision. In political texts, the president selects all linguistic and cultural units within the framework of the topic and adapts them to different cultural contexts. Semantic analysis of the president's works is also important because it allows us to assess his cultural heritage and preserve in the form of quotes the phrases that are constantly used in his speech ("If you want to see our power, look at the buildings we built" (A. Temur)). By studying political texts from a given political leader's tenure, researchers can examine the contributions of state leaders to shaping key themes, achievements, national language, and discourse. Such discourse patterns often reflect and shape sociocultural norms. Semantic analysis can examine how political writers address issues of identity, diversity, and social justice, and shed light on the cultural implications of their communication.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, political texts, being an editorial summary of political speeches, are created taking into account the impact of the existing social situation, conditions, and political process, and political discourse has the advantage of being rich in national language features. Presidential speeches differ from speech texts and works in terms of spontaneity, revealing speech behavior, expressiveness, order, shaping public opinion, presenting the president's personality as a political leader, and violating language rules. Semantic

analysis of a president's writings is also important because it allows for the assessment of his cultural heritage and the preservation of phrases that are constantly used in his speech. By studying political texts from a particular administration, researchers can examine the leader's contribution to the formation of key themes, achievements, and national language and speech.

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