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POLITICAL TEXTS AS AN IMPORTANT RESOURCE IN THE STUDY OF LINGUISTICS

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ABSTRACT

The article provides theories that presidential speeches as a political resource become an object of research for various field studies, their investigation from the point of view of linguistics. The article also contains information about presidential speeches, studies aimed at determining the indicators of its use of the language.

KEYWORDS

Socio-political lexicon, ethnological analysis, functional analysis, psycholinguistic analysis, sociolinguistic analysis, linguoculturological analysis, distributive approach, philological study.

INTRODUCTION

There is a state that has switched to a democratic system of government that adheres to the laws of socio-political management. This process does not stop developing for centuries. The movement to make a name as a state that has reached the peak of development in every area of the world, to take the name of an economic, political, social and Cultural Center, began to educate the pioneers of

development. On the basis of this requirement, hypotheses began to be developed within the framework of various fields. Among the problems that need to be solved before linguistics, new views related to political speech, research of political works were also formed. Along with the historical view of the head of the country as a politician and the owner of great social influence, it was put on the agenda to define him

as the owner of the language, to study speech and texts specific to the president on a distributive basis based on anthropocentric linguistic theories, to reveal their linguistic personality and to check the

Since research on the linguistic analysis of the works of the president is a multidisciplinary field, it involved scientists from linguistics, political science and related science. In early studies, which began in European linguistics, issues such as its semantics, cultural characteristics, rhetoric were subjected to analysis, dividing the president's speech into genres.

Including A.Jalilifar, Y.Savayedi he focused his attention on the analysis of linguistic features inherent in the lectures of presidential candidates in pre-election programs. In the inaugural petitions, the first meeting in European states to be evaluated as an expression of the president's political goals to the public, the political views of the presidential candidate, how he expresses his ideology, were evaluated as an important resource to be studied for researchers.

R.Helander , J.Lakoff scholars such as cognitive linguistics, political discourse, presidential dialogue have conducted research that are known for their scientific theories on how language should be used to form personnel and political activities. Linguist and lexicographer A.Metcalf has expressed his theories about the language of U.S. presidents, including the use of neologisms and invented words in presidential

speeches. J.Sclafani emphasizes the need to study political dialogue and speech analysis in harmony, focusing on the linguistic and rhetorical strategies used in public speeches by U.S. presidents. He has studied the fiduciary strategies used by presidents and their impact on the public. D.Kaufer also draws special attention to the rhetorical features in presidential speeches, drawing on the philological analysis of the president's communication process, language style, and argument structure. B.In his research, Justin Shewell considered the choice of language that presidents made to convey ideology and power in their speeches. A.Bell evaluates the president as a social linguist, exploring the possibility of ideologically influencing the governance process of his speeches.

T.Klepikova is considered a scientist who developed computational tools for analyzing the language of US presidents and observing linguistic changes over time. J., who conducted research on critical speech analysis. Charteris-Black analyzed the language of political leaders, including presidents, and its role in creating political ideologies. E.Veigand studied political discourse pragmatics, how President politeness strategies, indirect speech actions, and conversational imitations are used in political dialogue to achieve specific goals. The researchers in question can mainly be seen how presidents have tried to determine language proficiency, rhetoric and its impact on political dialogue.

The anthropocentric approach to the study of political texts assumes a focus on the analysis of the speech, lectures and works of the most prominent presidents of the world. Some researchers have not limited themselves to the analysis of these, but also studied in depth information media, political cartoons, visual images of the president, campaign posters, videos of a propaganda nature, advertising materials with different social content [4,64-80;6;]. Basically, in the structure of the scientific heritage of Russian linguists, the number of political speeches and texts, in particular, research aimed at the philological analysis of presidential speeches, is abundant. In Particular, M.V.Gavrilova presidents of the Russian Federation V.V.Putin, B.N.Yeltsin and D.A.Covering the linguistic, rhetorical, semantic and psycholinguistic factors, pragmatic factors of the medvedovs ' speeches of various content, in the process of studying presidential speeches, one should focus on the linguistic personality of the president, the characterization of linguistic creativity, his speech ability as a politician, discursive articulation [9]. M.V.Gavrilova studied the speeches of the president in accordance with various Yarus of linguistics and revealed 11 different features of this speech. In these studies, the linguist president draws on the analysis of Selected Topics for speech and texts, keywords, metaphorical models, the nature of speech content words entering into syntagmatic communication, and the means by which speech is impactful.

The study of political speech in relation to culture and history has also become the subject of several dissertation works [14]. Including T.A.Svetonosova noted that in the work of the nomination, the national values of each nation are manifested not only in its literature, but also in the statement of political views, as well as in presidential speeches by George Bush and V.V.Putin showed his speeches through their national-cultural analysis during the comparison period. It also assessed the mixed expression of cultural units with a political point of view as the professional language mark of the President [16]. O.V.Spiridovsky [15] has also revealed national-cultural characteristics typical of the speech of a number of American, Austrian and German presidents by linguoculturologically researching forms of political speech. A.P.Sedix, A.D.The vasilyevs, looking at phraseologisms as the main tool in expressing the cultural nature of presidential speeches, have revealed the uniqueness of the lexical Corpus belonging to presidential speech through the analysis of neologisms with political SEMAS [7,17-24;]. Also, Proverbs, mythological and archetypal motifs that come into the world as a vital conclusion of a nation, the function of metaphors in a political situation, about how much presidential rhetoric is created in accordance with nationalism.A.Anisimova's [3,77-83;] nomination work is known.

In linguistics, research related to the works of the president has been carried out in various forms, since a specific object or a private character in a person is more clearly revealed by comparing it to another object or person of this type. Therefore, the determination of specificity in language proficiency was carried out on the basis of a comparative analysis of the speech of the presidents of the countries of the world. An effective and successfully implemented process of communication will have its own variety of lexical elements and rhetorical tools. Communication carried out in such a form will be reliable and meaningful to the listener. Analyzes aimed at the study of these features ensure that linguistically accurate conclusions are obtained. In particular, if we consider rhetorical analysis. Rhetoric includes a specific tone, lexical composition and style of speech. In the forms of analysis in this method, linguistic researchers study in presidential speeches rhetorical devices that serve to convince the masses of themselves, affecting the behavior and attitude of people. In such type of analysis, it is also important to check the conformity of a politician's speech to reality, the level of the listener. They point out, through a statement of presidential speeches and lecture texts, the oratory ability of the country's leader through a special separation of such methods as ethos, Paphos and logo, which apply to influence public opinion (persuasion, incitement, calling), as the president's responses to natural disasters or neighborhood emergencies that leave the

population confused, are studied through a linguistic analysis of euphemistic Determining how they use language tools to convince, inform and lead in the speech process, checking and justifying that language is an important tool with social significance, political power in this situation are also among the important issues. Theoretical views related to the same features O.N.Parshina, O.A.Guseva, V.Apanasik, G.Ogobin, O.V.Altman, E.V.Gorina, Y.S.Alisheva [1,171-174;2;5,96-102;8;10;11,24-29;12] Lar is present in the candidate's work. In these studies, Paphos and logos are seen as a special force. They are seen as a means of persuasion that relieves tension in certain oratory situations, ensures intimacy between the public and the president, proves the opinions expressed through clear evidence, testifies, leaves no suggestions or doubts about the president's speech. Units with powerful power in influencing the masses allow to increase the Paphos inherent in the speech of the president, maintain the continuity of the value system, change the semantic content and create a new meaning [9,6].

What means the political ideology of presidents is reflected in their speech, checking the proportionality in the ideological views of the leader and the people is also seen as an important issue before linguistics. In studies within the scope of this topic, attention is paid to the president's skill in choosing words. For the context formed on the basis of this skill, of course, a

certain lexeme acts as a content center, a hive. Such a feature requires lexical units with different semantic structures in different speech situations. Linguists have also paid special attention to the examination of the variability of the concept of the semantic Center in presidential speech. For Example, A.M.Pogorelko [13,623-630] in the speech of presidents who participated in the American and Russian governing apparatus for the 20th-21st centuries, drew on the content of political concepts along with national identity and the analysis of lexemes acting as a nucleus in it. In this process, the scientist analyzed the concept of “Freedom”, representing the Sustainable Development and social status of the country, the political expressions that arose around this concept in a conceptual form.

The implementation of research on presidential speech in Central Asia is a new direction, studying the linguistic, political and cultural aspects of presidential speech in the region. In presidential speech, there is a lexical set with separate signs. By researching these units semantically, functionally, it is possible to prove that speech, lecture materials and presidential works of political content are separate genres. About this E.I.Sheigal [17] provided detailed information in his monograph.

Statistical analysis of the vocabulary units used in presidential speeches and lectures is also important, and the repetition of certain lexical units and phrases

depends on what purpose the thought is directed in this process. D. in Russian linguistics.S.Mukhortov, based on statistical analysis of his articles on this topic, evaluates the president as the author of the text, tries to determine the peculiarities of his thinking, consciousness. But we want to note that in these analyzes, in principle, the emphasis is placed on the content center of the text formulated for a specific purpose and the nature of determining what it is aimed at.

Although scientific research related to the linguistic study of political sources in Uzbek linguistics does not exist at the moment, early work as a decoder of this field occurs in the composition of studies of lexicographic content. In Particular, H.Dadabayev [18] is the socio-political that occurs precisely in the composition of political texts

focused on the study of terminology. The scientist, who distinguished their number and order from other terms, does not dwell deeply on the definition of these units. A.To 'rakhojayeva's candidacy work is also aimed precisely at investigating the development factors of socio-political lexicon, and in his studies we see that not texts of socio-political content, but the terms contained in it, are separated and etymologically subjected to analysis. The linguist describes it as” a changing layer of the socio-political lexicon, which expresses phenomena, processes and relations that are directly related to the political life or political

system of society, at the same time formed on the basis of such factors as socio-historical, economic, cultural, religious, spiritual and educational " [19,9]. Scholars of the Uzbek language, literature and folklore Institute of Uzbekistan A.Madvaliyev, N.Solomov, Sh.Kochimov and Z.The "concise Explanatory Dictionary of socio-political terms" compiled by the mirahmedovas [20] also corresponds to the content of this very direction. Not only linguistic analysis of linguistic features of texts of diplomatic content covering issues related to the Foreign international policy of the state is carried out, but also dissertation work, in which only diplomatic expressions are lexicographically regulated and in this process are not content with the study of their semantic structure, etymology. R.Sharopova [21] also continued the above research in her candidacy work, carrying out the semantic-structural and lexicographic interpretation of socio-political terms that ensure the uniqueness of the lexical composition of political texts. The formation of political processes on the basis of the relations of States leads to the use of the nomems of this reality as socio-political terms in the Lex of different peoples. While research into the same trait study gives theories related to the translation of political terms, it does not have particular opinions on the linguistic characteristics of a political text.

By observing the changes in the basic lexical units of presidential speech, their morphological structure,

semantic composition, semantics, it is possible to determine the significance of presidential speech in its originality and expression of the modern psyche. The linguistic research conducted on presidential works provides a deeper understanding of the role of language in politics, leadership, and democracy. This direction, which is considered important for linguistics, helps to identify the language strategies, its linguistic approaches, characteristic of the speech and works of the head of the country. Based on these points, we would like to add:

1. Studying the structure of the president in the study of speeches or works, differing from the form of wounds of other texts, depending on it as an example of a co-authored text, will help determine the integral signs of the text of the president's speech, lecture and works;
2. The text of presidential speeches, works occurs at the junction of elements of two styles. When preparing a speech, the existing social situation, circumstances, the future impact of speech on the existing political process are taken into account;
3. The simple process of dialogue in relation to the works of the president acquires an advantage with its richness in national language signs. The process of re-editing works bypasses the national and integral Language units used in a given oratory situation.

4. Presidential speeches are distinguished from lecture texts and works by spontaneity, disclosure of colloquial behavior, impressiveness, orderliness, formation of popular opinions, the appearance of the presidential personality as a political leader, the nature of deviation from the laws of language.

5. Anthropocentric analysis of the president's Works focuses on revealing the linguistic personality of the president in his speech, lecture, and work, primarily through his emphasis on what. As a result, each leader becomes a symbol of a certain reality. For example, the lexeme of justice and the abundance of associations associated with it in the works of Amir Temur caused him to remain in the people's Lyceum as the embodiment of "Justice". In the order of presidents who participated in the governing policies of each country, it is also possible that the names of some leaders go to the order of precedent units. The transformation of presidential names into a precedent unit is considered one of the important factors that inform about the ethnic life of the people of a certain period.

Summing up, Sh. Through the functional-semantic and linguistic study of Mirziyoyev's "new Uzbekistan development strategy", we can learn about the evolutionary development of socio-political processes in the period 2017-2022 and its influence on language, what lexical and cultural units the president of the country turned to in the delivery of existing

information, and the changes in the terminological and semantic structure of the language

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