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## ON THE SOCIAL POSITION OF SOCIO-POLITICAL VOCABULARY IN A JOURNALISTIC TEXT

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### ABSTRACT

The importance of studying socio-political vocabulary in the sociolinguistic aspect is explained by the fact that not a single serious issue can be considered without taking into account universal values. After all, culture is considered an integral part of the socio-political foundation, which includes traditions, national heritage, geographic and political factors, historically established social and ethnic structure, and religious beliefs. The main task of socio-political vocabulary in the formation of a journalistic text is a factor that provides public coverage of political culture, society, and the political process. They reflect models of political behavior, ideas, and systems of relations formed based on nationality, historically formed, and based on the experience of people, nations, and traditions.

### KEYWORDS

National heritage, mass information, media linguistics, stylistics, journalistic text, press, speech, sociolinguistics.

### INTRODUCTION

As a result of reforms aimed at specific goals in various spheres of society's life in the world, the changes occurring in national languages will be reflected in the language. Of course, the media language is one of the

brightest indicators of these social changes. After all, the language of mass media reflects the changes in speech activity in all areas. The great linguist V. von Humboldt said that "...language influences the

formation of the value system. This function of language is characteristic of all languages.

Every national language has its own spiritual and spiritual image of the people who are considered to be the language's owners. The speakers have a certain national character and mentality because they are members of the same linguistic community. The influence of mass communication on language is not direct and one-sided. This effect occurs against the background of and with the participation of general processes occurring in the language. Today, the language of the mass media has become one of the most striking indicators of changes in speech, in which the language is significantly concentrated. In this process, several reasons of political, socio-economic, and cultural nature, mass media and journalism itself play an important role. It can be seen that the concept of mass media has changed and expanded during the process of changes in recent decades, before that during the technological revolution<sup>1</sup>.

Indeed, the enrichment of the modern language and changes in the language are broadcast for the first time through the media. In media texts, especially in specialized texts, through the frequent use of sectoral

lexis, it is assimilated into the public mind (regardless of the age, gender, or social background of this audience). A.B. Bushuev believes that "the mass media works for its audience, and the ideal language of certain mass media should correspond to the language of the target audience." New words are a direct reflection of the globalization process. As the most important aspect of the media language, it should be emphasized that the modern language is enriched through the media, as the mass media is intended for different audiences, so the first criterion in the formation of the media text is the selection of acceptable and understandable words for everyone<sup>2</sup>.

Based on this, media workers have a very responsible task in transmitting information through text. After all, "Mass communication can be safely called a new linguistic reality, which can be explained by the fact that it is located in the center of modern language processes and is considered as a model of a modern national language.

The reason for the formation of a new paradigm of media-linguistics is that it is aimed at the study of a large number of connections and functions of the media language because any system will receive a

<sup>1</sup> Бушуев А.Б. Языковая динамика и социодинамика: некоторые феномены в современном русском языке // Русская словесность в контексте современных интеграционных процессов: Материалы Второй междунар.

науч. конф. г. Волгоград, 24–26 апр. 2007 г.: в 2 т. Волгоград: Издательство ВолГУ, 2007. Т 1. – С. 625.

<sup>2</sup> Вайсгербер Л. Родной язык и формирование духа. М: Книжный дом «ЛИБРОКОМ», 2009.

more complete description only when its functions are determined. At the same time, characterizing the language from different angles allows you to identify new aspects of it. The journalistic style is certainly not an exception. In this chapter, we will try to determine the social position of the socio-political vocabulary in the journalistic text. The concept of social status is to determine the position of individuals in society, and it includes characteristics such as age, gender, origin, and occupation of individuals. Social status is the connection of the roles occupied by certain people to a certain social group. Social status is a phenomenon directly related to language. After all, the speech of any person is related to his position in society. Sociolinguistics deals with the study of language in a social context. As we noted above, sociolinguistics is a complex field that uses the methods of linguistics, sociology, and ethnography, and studies the social nature and social function of language<sup>3</sup>.

It should be said that the language of the press, like the language of other mass media, covers the whole life of the nation, including political, social, and public interest. Among the criteria that determine the relevance of politics to the media is the participation of the media in politics, in which the nature of the participation determines the ideology. Ideas and

interests of social institutions are one of the forms of the existence and functioning of politics. The mass media not only covers politics but also takes an active part in it and controls relations between the state and society while forming public opinion on domestic and foreign policy. Thus, the concepts of mass media and politics are interrelated. On the one hand, mass media is considered a tool for disseminating state ideas. The role of language policy in the language of the press has its aspects. The press informs the public about the news, analyzes the reality, including social and political topics, in one way or another, in a more or less specific way, describes the events covered, gives an attitude, and gives a social evaluation. It is known that politics has its place in language activity. It is in the press, that is, through the journalistic method, that the political vocabulary expressing the leading, most relevant ideas and goals of the era is activated.

It is in the press that the use of new concepts is observed: active negotiation, level of activity, illegal activity, authorization, organizational-legal, procedures, mandatory execution, political process, open policy, counter-terror, etc. As mentioned above, a publicist is considered a major field, and this feature is determined by the fact that it covers official, political, social scientific, etc. topics in this style. The discourse

<sup>3</sup> Гумбольдт В. фон. О различии строения человеческих языков и его влиянии на духовное развитие человечества //

Избранные труды по языкознанию. – М.: Прогресс, 1984. – С.11.

structure in the journalistic text also depends on the proportion of language units containing conceptual words and evaluation meanings. The tendency to social evaluation is one of the main features of press texts.

The language of the newspaper, by its nature, is not just a description of objects and events but is aimed at giving some kind of assessment and reaction to them on behalf of a social group, stratum, or society. This regularity has existed since the first newspapers-magazines appeared and has been determining the semantic development of its vocabulary<sup>4</sup>. Evaluation from the social point of view requires the selection of the necessary words from the general literary language and other sources, the press expands the vocabulary (for example, as a result of democratization), and determines the general stylistic features of lexical units. The press covers several genres, such as news, news, reports, analysis, editorials, articles, essays, feuilletons, pamphlets, announcements, and advertisements. It is the breadth of the scope that requires language units to be standardized in each genre in the press<sup>5</sup>. At this point, there is an opportunity to talk about the general aspects of moderation. As the modern press language is a

complex literary product, its impact on the literary language can be positively evaluated.

In general, the creation of press texts is characterized as journalistic discourse and is created following communicative, methodological, and linguistic standards. A. Mamatov shows that two theories complement and strengthen each other in terms of defining the concept of the norm in modern linguistics: the first theory is considered as the laws that regulate the use of language tools, while the second theory considers the norm to be strengthened by the general public, stable and traditional application of language tools. is the sum. Indeed, the life of the language is changing. Its norms are constantly changing, albeit slowly (lexical norms change more often than pronunciation or grammatical norms). The fact that a media worker often refers to such auxiliary literature is important in strengthening and promoting the traditions of the literary language. The need for persuasion, which forms the basis of a pragmatic approach in the process of creating a journalistic text based on an analytical genre in the coverage of political topics, requires the inclusion of the necessary semantic and additional stylistic reserves in the text. For example, persuasion through assessment.

<sup>4</sup> Петрова Н.Е. Язык современных СМИ: средства речевой агрессии: учеб. пособие. М.: Флинта: Наука, 2011. 160 с. - С.86.

<sup>5</sup> Дридзе, Т. М. Основы социокультурного проектирования. - Москва: РИК, 1995. – С.67.



But it is necessary to pay special attention to one aspect of the language of the press. It is known that the participation of socio-political vocabulary in journalistic text requires the use of the existing vocabulary in the system of general literary language norms. After all, socio-political dialogue is carried out in official situations within this system<sup>6</sup>. It is known that in the journalistic texts of Uzbek newspapers, the principles of solidarity, friendship, and mutual respect are followed within the framework of linguistic standards of political communicative dialogue: "Hello, dear compatriots! Dear deputies and senators! Distinguished guests! Our dear Uzbekistan is boldly stepping into a new era of national development. Huge changes are taking place in all aspects of our lives. Thank you very much, this year our population has exceeded 36 million. About 900,000 new generations join our ranks every year. We are relentlessly searching for the creation of necessary conditions for each member of the big and beautiful family called Uzbekistan to live a peaceful and prosperous life..." (Hurriyat. 12.21.2022) and others. Of course, all of the above comments apply to socio-political publications.

Modern linguistic phenomena and priority situations are reflected in them. When talking about the newspaper-publicistic style, it should be said that its

formation and development are determined by two main factors and two main tasks: on the one hand, it is news and information, and on the other hand, it is propaganda and propaganda. Effectiveness, which is very necessary for conveying information in the newspaper language, is an important necessity to achieve and always adhere to the balance between impact and presentation in a certain format. In the coverage of social topics, cases of use in rhetorical questions are observed: "Electoral code, what is its special aspect?"; "WORK FOR SPEECH or why didn't we look for a suitable platform to express our opinion?" "Well, what are the legal norms and innovations included in the Election Code signed by the President? etc<sup>7</sup>. In journalistic style, adjective turns, alternating use of conditional forms of verbs, rhetorical questioning, rhetorical appeal, exclamation, and activeness of one-clause sentences are characteristic features of this style.

In the socio-political vocabulary, the use of commonly used words is observed: acquaintances, openness, step, rich, illat, trip, head, love, etc. Also, in the introduction of the article, there are cases of using rhetorical questions several times: "How reasonable is it to compare a person riding a car with a surgeon holding a knife in his hand on top of the operating

<sup>6</sup> Teshabaeva D.M. Ommaviy axborot vositalari tilining nutq madaniyati aspektida tadqiqi (O'zbekiston Respublikasi OAV misolida): Filol.fan.d-ri. diss. – Toshkent, 2012. – B. 131.

<sup>7</sup> Teshabaeva D.M. Ommaviy axborot vositalari tilining nutq madaniyati aspektida tadqiqi (O'zbekiston Respublikasi OAV misolida): Filol.fan.d-ri. diss. – Toshkent, 2012. – 67.

table? No, nothing but an exaggeration, you say? Unfair, it takes years of study and experience to master surgical science. The driving course only takes a few months. But don't you try to compare the situation related to the human factor in it, not the profession itself?" (Justice. No. 18.2020); "Sometimes we hear a rebuke from around us saying, 'Do you keep saying that your tongue doesn't have a bone?' How about a hand when there is no bone to stop you from saying everything? Do we have bones in our hands? Today we started to write our desired opinion through these hands. Why can't the bones control the process of translating the heart into writing? Bone is just a phrase, an analogy, but in fact, our every action is controlled by the brain-intelligence, as well as the heart-heart. But why did our mind and heart allow us to finish every sentence? (Adolat. No. 7.2020) etc. Social issues are raised in both examples.

Based on the features and tasks of the newspaper genre, it was determined that the use of interrogative sentences in a journalistic article has its characteristics. Such quizzes are aimed at the informational audience and aim to increase their political knowledge. For example, in "Adolat" newspaper "Which party ideology suits you?" Right (conservative) or left (progressive)?" Under the heading, the newspaper is

informed about the types of progressive or conservative parties, and the fact that the article is presented in the form of a question can be seen as a unique visual tool, and it can be observed that the answers to the question are fully covered in the article for the reader's understanding: "Usually, political parties are divided into types in the political field according to their ideology. : economically left (left) and right, socially progressive or conservative. In most cases, an economically left-wing party is socially progressive. An economically right-wing party will also be socially conservative. Most of the time. Conservative parties try to minimize state intervention economically, reduce taxes, and accordingly cut public services. That is, the population will pay fewer taxes, but medicine and higher education will be paid. He pays the money later, if he wants, to the doctor or the school. Conservatives try to reduce regulations and requirements for companies. For example, they do not justify the concept of compulsory work leave. According to the conservative ideology, such issues should be decided by the companies themselves. Such parties are loved by the rich because they have less social pressure and more money<sup>8</sup>.

Socially conservative parties support the institution of the family, are against abortion, do not like immigrants,

<sup>8</sup> Qo'ngurov R., Karimov S, Qurbonov T. O'zbek tilining funksional stillari. – Samarqand, 1984. – B. 35.

and do not try to make women equal to men in society. Examples of conservative parties include the Republican Party in the United States and the Conservative Party in Canada. In general, the USA as a country is a good example of right-wing ideology. Since parties in Uzbekistan do not have a clear place on the spectrum, I guess UzLiDeP is a conservative party because it takes the side of entrepreneurs. Left parties are the opposite of the above. They try to provide more social equality by taking more taxes. The left regulates the economy more, protects the rights of workers, and tries to create equal conditions for all by making the basic services in society: medicine and education free. Socially, leftist parties promote inclusiveness. They defend the rights of women, immigrants, and ethnic and gender minorities. We can say that the Scandinavian countries are ideal products of the leftist ideology. The USSR also espoused a far-left ideology, but it failed to create such a system. For example, in the USSR, women were among the first in the world to have the right to vote. Examples of left-wing parties include the Democrats in the United States and the Liberals in Canada. In Uzbekistan, the Social Democratic Party "Adolat" can be an example of a left party" (Adolat. 02.10.2019) <sup>9</sup>.

Political vocabulary adopted in the text of this journalistic style: inclusion, immigrants, ethnic, ideal, democratic, liberal, social democratic, regulation, etc.; economic vocabularies such as entrepreneur, tax, economic, and sectoral lexemes such as medicine and education can be found. The presentation of elements of conversational style in journalistic style increased the effectiveness of the text: Such parties are loved by the rich; He pays the money later, if he wants, to the doctor or the school. Also, the use of phraseology: they did not manage to create such a system; more money stays with him. As we can see, even though the political theme is covered, other stylistic elements are involved. It is worth noting that the possibility of creating words of the socio-political vocabulary in the journalistic style is more productive than other functional styles: "We are against low-quality and counterfeit medicines! (Justice. 23.12.2022); ".... since the fall of last year, I had to become a complainant, an applicant" (Adolat. No. 9.2020); "The dirty deeds of the bank employee were finally exposed" (Adolat. No. 27.2019); "Tablet traders" have been punished...or?; "However, electoral legislation is such a field that it always requires updating in line with the times" (Adolat. No. 27.2019); "Adolat. 2021-03-22" directed to ensure the implementation of priority tasks set in the pre-election program "Justice for every person"; "It is worth noting

<sup>9</sup> Хайруллаев, Х. (2019). Об особенностях изучения объекта речевой лингвистики. Иностранная филология: язык,

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that the improvement of the election legislation, in particular, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Fact on Civil and Political Rights, OSCE documents on humanitarian criteria, including the Copenhagen document of 1990, the Declaration of the Inter-Parliamentary Union on Fair Elections and other international legal documents" (Justice. 2021. No. 8); "During the next six months of my life, more precisely, from the autumn of last year, I had to become a complainant, a petitioner" (Adolat. No. 9.2020); etc. In journalistic articles, the use of the author "I" was observed in socio-political articles. Of course, the structure of the author "I" in journalism is a very complicated process. In this, the author expresses his opinions on political and social issues as a representative of a certain social group and stratum.

For example, "Do you know what is the consequence of putting lipstick on something, muteness? I know I see, I feel. What about helplessness, how hard it is not to be able to help a loved one while seeing him suffering?.. This pain has been tormenting me for years..." (Adolat. 2020. No. 6) and others. Also, within the framework of the social topic, the article title is formed in the form of an emphasis: "Freedom of speech is not an excuse for spreading hostility in social networks" (UzF.09.01.2023), etc. In this example, the combination of freedom of speech and hostile mood is a metaphor and is part of the political vocabulary. The concept of freedom of speech is explained in the

dictionary as follows: one of the main personal and political rights of a person; Currently, in most countries, it is a component of the general right called "freedom of information". Freedom of speech is seen as one of the manifestations of democracy. Media activities are based on freedom of speech. Conclusion. Thus, when a publicist serves the political ideological education of society, it is important how important the role of information in social life is. After all, mass media are entrusted with the most important tasks related to the formation and development of social consciousness, and the process of continuous improvement plays a special role in their implementation. In the modern journalistic style, the function of informing and influencing prevails, and this is certainly evident in social and political topics. Therefore, in functional stylistics, special attention is paid to the sociolinguistic aspect of journalistic and informative style-forming factors of journalistic style. After all, there is a concept of social norms in the research of press language.

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