SIGNS OF SOCIO-POLITICAL VOCABULARY AND INTERACTION WITH SOCIO-POLITICAL TERMINOLOGY

Akbarova Ma'suma Ismonali qizi,
Teacher of the Department of English Linguistics,
Faculty of Foreign Philology, National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek

ANNOTATION:

This article provides information about signs of socio-political vocabulary and its interaction with socio-political terminology. In addition, this article demonstrates the features of the socio-political vocabulary and the socio-political terminology, their interaction, similarities and differences.

Keywords: discourse, journalistic discourse, socio-political vocabulary, socio-political terminology.

INTRODUCTION:

The opposite point of view is shared by researchers who believe that such criteria do not reflect the composition of the periphery of the socio-political vocabulary, but mainly distinguish only its core. However, determining the composition of the periphery is not always possible, since the concepts of "political", "social" denote political and social phenomena related to people's lives and their relations in society, which in itself affects all spheres of human activity. In modern studies, the definition of the composition of the periphery is mainly carried out "through the enumeration of thematic groups" [1].

For instance, L.A. Muradova refers to socio-political vocabulary "lexical units from the sphere of economy, diplomacy, culture, characterizing the country's political course in a particular area" [2]. In the work of I.V. Kholyavko presents three criteria on the basis of which lexical units are included in the socio-political vocabulary [3]. From our point of view,

such criteria as the connection of the concept with the socio-political sphere and the frequency of its use by representatives of the society are the most important and fully reveal the signs of socio-political vocabulary.

The essence of the third criterion is that lexical units must have definitions and remarks in specialized literature (dictionaries, encyclopaedias, reference books). In our opinion, this criterion is to a greater extent a characteristic feature of protected areas.

The socio-political vocabulary describes and characterizes social and political phenomena, the central elements of which are the concepts of "politician" and "society". Consequently, these are two components of the socio-political terms, around which all other events taking place in a particular state develop.

The political activity of citizens at the present stage of the development of society, the ability to openly show their position, participate in solving the problems of the state leads to the fact that socio-political vocabulary is increasingly used in everyday speech, goes beyond politics. This is confirmed by the fact that the participants in the ongoing social and political events understand and actively use the socio-political terminology, which contains an ideological assessment, "which is explicitly realized in speech" [4].

Most of the political and socio-political terms are understandable to representatives of the culture to which they belong; therefore, the perception of these terms implies an expression of attitude towards them. In this understanding of the socio-political vocabulary and socio-political terminology, its socio-evaluative

nature and "the specifics of socio-political terminology in comparison with other terminological systems (non-social sciences)" are manifested [5]. D.E. Rosenthal identifies the following means of expressing the evaluation of the socio-political vocabulary: "lexical, derivational, graphic (quotation marks), as well as the presence of negative expression in the semantics of the word" [6].

Foreign scientists distinguish between "language of politics" (terminology and rhetoric associated with the political activities of politicians; characterized by extreme flexibility and dynamism) and "political language" (open to all members of the linguistic community; associated with the peculiar use of a universal language as a means of persuasion and control, i.e. manipulation) [7]. The term "political language" appeared in 1789 in the sense of "political discourse aimed at the destruction of privileges" [8]. Political terminology has the following functions: expressive, objective, symbolic.

M. Edelman believes that the political language is
1) Dynamic,
2) Banal (characterized by predictability and stylization), such a language produces "calming" effect,
3) Shapes the thinking of the people who use it.

O. Feldman does not single out political language as a special type. The perception of designations varies based on the ideological and political systems of society, so the terms of other spheres of life are often part of the vocabulary of the language of politics. Language, which obviously deals with political issues, cannot be considered in isolation from the everyday language of communication [9].

In the definition of socio-political terminology A.L. Ignatkina [10], among the keywords, attention is drawn to such lexical units as "common words", "understandable by the majority", "social evaluation nominations",

which bring this definition closer to the socio-political vocabulary. In addition, the definition proposed by A.L. Ignatkina, distinguishes between the concepts of "Socio-political terminology " and "political terminology", since political terminology is intended for a narrow circle of users and reflects the concepts of political science.

For a more complete understanding of the nature of the protected area and the level of interaction between the protected area and the protected area, let us consider the features of the protected area. One of the main features of the socio-political terminology is a greater degree of ideologization compared to the socio-political vocabulary. "Ideologization is understood as the reflection in the semantics of verbal signs of the ideological attitudes of native speakers" [11]. Ideologies in terms of their content differ, as is known, according to class affiliation, as well as on the basis of philosophical, theoretical foundations and the nature of the reflection of reality. It is these differences, reflected in the language, that give the socio-political terminology a number of properties that significantly distinguish it from other lexico-semantic subsystems of the language [12].

In the process of social development, new terms arise, the meanings of old ones are clarified and expanded, new terminological phrases appear, etc. Then part of this terminology passes into the socio-political vocabulary, without losing its terminology, but significantly expanding the scope of functioning. In this case, social factors have an impact on the formation of protected areas.

In functional terms, there is a heterogeneity of the socio-political terminology:
1) Part of the socio-political terminology can be understood only by narrow specialists,
2) The other part is used in the media and is understandable to a wide audience.

Exit of a large number of protected areas beyond the limits of highly specialized use T.S. Kogotkova explains the natural specificity of the social terminology, and she qualifies the common understanding of the socio-political terminology not as a determinologization, but as their functional feature [13].

Researchers of this vocabulary among the distinctive properties "widely developed synonymy, homonymy, polysemy, while the terms of the natural and technical sciences to a certain extent tend to eliminate polysemy and synonymy" [14]. These features are characteristic of the socio-political terminology, since it is the use of the ambiguity of the main terms of politics and ideologically determined synonymy that helps to manipulate the consciousness of the masses, create the necessary stereotypes or, conversely, vague ideas about those negative phenomena that cannot be kept silent [15].

Lexical units of the socio-political dictionary can acquire an assessment even in those cases when they represent non-evaluative concepts.

Research by M.A. Kazyulina showed that the socio-political vocabulary is a combination of general literary vocabulary and highly professional terms. "Most of the socio-political vocabulary is formed by consubstantial terms" [16].

When comparing the socio-political terminology with other terminological systems, the following features are observed in the spheres of politics and society: less rigor, orderliness and dependence of the meaning of some terms on the corresponding ideological ideas. The terms of many sciences are a distinctive feature of journalistic discourse, in addition, their meaning is realized in the context of the ideology of society and the "ideological orientation of the text".

Literature:

1) Морозова О. Н. Лингвистические и экстралингвистические аспекты перевода [Текст] / О. Н. Морозова, З. Н. Кажанова // Филологические науки. Вопросы теории и практики. – Тамбов: Грамота, 2015. – № 3 (45): в 3-х ч. Ч. III. – С. 129-131.

2) Мурадова, Л. А. Семантико-функциональная характеристика общественнополитической лексики современного французского языка: дис. ... канд. филол. наук: 10.02.05 [Текст] / Мурадова Лариса Андреевна. – М., 1986. – 189 с.

3) Холявко, И. В. Суспільно-політична лексика у пресі 90-х років ХХ ст. (семантико-функціональний аналіз): автореф. дис... канд. филол. наук: 10.02.01 [Текст] / Холявко Ирина Викторовна. – Кировоград, 2004. – 20 с.

4) Algeo, J. Fifty years among the new words (a dictionary of neologisms, 19411991) [Text] / J. Algeo. L.: Cambridge University Press, 1991. 260 p.

5) Baker, M. Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies [Text] / ed. M. Baker, G. Saldanka. London & New York: Routledge, 2009. 694 p.

6) Beard, A. The Language of Politics [Text] / A. Beard. – London, New York: Routledge, 2000. – 136 p.

7) Carter, R. The language of written sports commentary: soccer – a description [Text] / R. Carter; ed. by Mohsen Ghadessy. – 1988. – P. 17-51.

8) Chilton, P. Analysing political discourse: theory and practice [Text] / P. Chilton. – USA: Routledge, 2004. – 211 p.

9) Newman, C. Why on earth would a woman ever vote for Ukip - the ultimate 'old boys' club'? [Electronic resource]

10) O'Brien, M. Sorry, Putin. Russia's economy is doomed [Electronic resource] // ИноСМИ.

11) Ryall, Ju. Japanese scientists develop thought-controlled machines [Electronic resource] // The Telegraph.

12) Stromberg, S. Washington's sort of working, but for how long? [Electronic resource] //

13) Washington Post. – URL:

14) Sullivan, S. The eight biggest things to watch on the 'Super Tuesday' of 2014 [Electronic resource]

15) The Guardian [Electronic resource]. – URL: http://www.theguardian.com/. – Загл. с экрана.

16) Washington Post [Electronic resource]. – URL: http://www.washingtonpost.com/. – Загл. с экрана.

17) Yeager, H. Justice Department sues Texas over voter ID law. [Electronic resource].