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OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2023 Issue: 04 Volume: 120

Published: 05.04.2023 <http://T-Science.org>

Issue

Article



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SOCIO-POLITICAL LEXICON AS A PRODUCT OF COMPLEX DEVELOPMENT

Abstract: It is known that the participation of language units is important in every state policy and community life. It is the language that illuminates and controls the process taking place in the lexicon of this field. The socio-political lexicon, in turn, is an open microsystem of the national language, which is created, developed, and works in the political system and the socio-political sphere. This lexicon changes in this process and ceases to function if there is no need for communication. The socio-political lexicon creates a terminological system that is not strictly closed.

Key words: lexicon, political, social, term, terminology, activity, culture, consciousness.

Language: English

Citation: Gapparov, A. (2023). Socio-political lexicon as a product of complex development. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 04 (120), 53-56.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-04-120-11> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2023.04.120.11>

Scopus ASCC: 1203.

Introduction

Politics is an activity and tool aimed at solving simple and complex tasks that occur in various spheres of society, achieving specific goals, understanding the conflicting collective interests of social groups and people, developing decisions that are binding for the entire society, and implementing them with the help of state power. as an activity.

It is known that social sciences, in particular, philosophy, law, history, economics, political science, which are distinguished by ideologies, perform the function of part of the terminology. In addition, the socio-political lexicon is formed by ideological and specialized lexical, semantic and phraseological units of different origins to express concepts in the field of social, political, economic, moral life of the society [1, 108].

Politics is an activity aimed at achieving specific goals in public administration by solving tasks aimed at specific goals in the life of society. In other words, it relies on the conclusions of other socio-political sciences in studying the course of political processes and relations, it is a phenomenon aimed at understanding the conflicting collective interests of social groups and people while summarizing the

essence of the theoretical rules and conclusions developed in them.

The study of the socio-political lexicon in linguistics is directly related to the level of political culture and political consciousness of citizens, such as the understanding of the socio-political reality taking place in the life of society today, deepening the content and essence of the socio-political lexical reforms taking place in the society. After all, the role and function of language in solving such an important issue is incomparable.

It should be noted that the political-social lexicon occupies a special place in the language layer [2, 10]. Linguists use the concepts of "social-political lexicon", "social-political terminology", "social-political term" in their research. It should be noted that "... these concepts related to socio-political discourse are present in the lexicon of modern mass media"[3, 11].

The ratio between socio-political lexicon and socio-political terminology can be used as one of the criteria for further classification of the components of socio-political lexicon [4, 35]. Socio-political lexicon and terminology are two systems of one system [5, 15]. For example: agitation, dictatorship, oppression; aristocracy, assembly, senate, legislature and head.

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Social-political terms are the core of the social-political lexicon [5, 16].

Modern studies in the field of socio-political lexicon repeatedly emphasize the relevance of studying this layer of this lexicon.

“Socio-political terminology is a separate layer of the terminological lexicon, which occupies an intermediate position between the functionally limited term systems and the lexicon of general use” [6, 21].

Socio-political terminology is created as an open system of nominative units differing in lexical, semantic and phraseologically specialized origin to express concepts reflecting the sphere of social-production and political life of the nation.

A.L. Golovonevsky shows the following features of socio-political lexicon:

a) social-political lexicon is a multi-faceted, evaluative, critical, controversial, and finally known, which differs from each other in conceptual and functional areas, but reflects the development of the state of society and phenomena of social life in the dynamic processes of language from a sociolinguistic point of view. is a set of words that reflect the real rules typical of a certain society in a historical period;

b) socio-political lexicon is a set of words that differ from each other in conceptual and functional areas, but are verbalized into one flow from a sociolinguistic point of view, that reflect the phenomena and events of the state and social life of society, belong to a specific society in a certain historical period, from words is a shell (corpus) [7, 27].

A. Orozboev emphasizes that the socio-political lexicon is the product of a very long and complex development, and believes that “it is impossible not to preserve substratum elements”. The scientist considers their important aspect to be “... that a certain word acquires its own meaning according to different social formations, state institutions, as well as the individual style of historians and writers, and at different historical stages of the language [8, 39]”.

A socio-political term is characterized by its belonging to one or more terminological systems, but it can also function outside of them. In this case, it acquires new properties, in particular, it becomes an ideological sign, includes axiological designation (marking), emotional-expressive color, loses or adds semantic components, has a flexible connotation. Socio-political terminology has a number of features that are implemented outside the scientific method [9, 134].

According to L.A. Murodova, social-political lexicon is not terminological. In addition, in the field of socio-political lexicon, not the terms of social sciences, but “two-dimensional” lexical units, which interact with the meaning-giving word both in the function of a term and in the function of a non-term word, operate [10, 8]. However, these units define the signifier in different ways, such as “nearest” and

“next”. It is the distinction between these terms as “special concept - non-specific concept” that causes a discussion about their ambiguity. S.D. According to Shelov, the words belonging to the general literary language can have several meanings and correspond to the corresponding term in terms of form and grammatical description. Here, some of the meanings are non-specific - non-terminological, and another part is special – terminological [11, 264].

Terminologists distinguish between socio-political terminology and socio-political lexicon:

A.Sh. Najimov makes the following points in this regard:

1) socio-political terminology - a section of the terminology of socio-political sciences - philosophy, law, history, economics, political sciences;

2) socio-political lexicon is a sub-system of a separate language, which expresses concepts related to the social, political, social, economic, moral spheres of society (society), has an ideological meaning, and is composed of different units according to its origin [15, 11].

The scientist does not recommend including the socio-political lexicon in the terminology system, and the reason for this is that when terms are used in the socio-political lexicon, the meaning of the word means only its characteristic signs, and when it is used as a term, it expresses a specific scientific concept and indicates belonging to the system of terms [15, 14].

M. A. Kazyulina believes that most of the social-political lexicon consists of constitutive terms, which, on the one hand, makes articles on political topics interesting to non-experts by their simplicity and comprehensibility, and on the other hand, leads to ambiguity of some meanings [12, 43].

It should be noted that socio-political terminology is an open system of nominative units of different origins, lexically, semantically and phraseologically specialized to express concepts reflecting the sphere of social production and political life of the nation (L. L. Bantischeva) [13, 75].

Ali Khadi "accepts the opinion of linguists who included social-political terminology in the social-political lexicon, social-political terms not only have term symbols outside the terminology system of social sciences, but also their general use in social-political terminology, that is, in the social-political lexicon believes that we can assume that the features that arise as a result of its introduction will be used in practice [14, 67].

Supporters of this concept A.L. Golovonevsky, L.A. Zhdanova [16, 11], according to them, the socio-political dictionary is not a strictly closed terminological system, but creates a system of "free" lexical units, the core of which is formed by terms.

Socio-political lexicon serves as part of the terminology of social sciences, in particular, philosophy, law, history, economics, political science, which is characterized by ideologies. In addition, the

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socio-political lexicon is formed by ideological and specialized lexical, semantic and phraseological units of different origins to express concepts in the field of social, political, economic, moral life of the society [1, 109].

Socio-political terminology works as a dynamic and open set of terms of structurally simple complex units from various terminological systems of social sciences, and it acquires new characteristics and becomes an ideological symbol, includes an axiological brand, an emotional-expressive color, in addition to its scientific method. has the loss of realizable semantic components and the filling of semantics, flexible meaning and string characters. - socio-political terminology - it is considered a separate layer of the terminological lexicon and occupies a place between the system of functionally limited terms and the lexicon in general use;

- the boundary between socio-political terminology and common lexicon is variable and always in motion, and the socio-political term is outside the doctrine of traditional terminology;

- socio-political terms do not belong to the terminological lexicon, because the terms are functionally limited, they are used only in the field of certain science and technology, there is no emotional-expressive color in the terms;

- socio-political terminology includes commonly used words with terminological meaning reflecting

concepts related to socio-political and economic spheres;

- socio-political terminology is included in the socio-political lexicon.

In conclusion, the following can be noted:

1. In order to describe and explain the interaction of socio-political lexicon and lexical subsystems in socio-political terms, it is necessary to take into account many differences. The first difference is a constant level of development or a dynamic state, and the socio-political lexicon has a certain dynamic, and this development is related to the amount of information in the mass media and the political process being transmitted.

2. The semantics of socio-political terms is directly related to broad concepts reflecting socio-political knowledge and includes an important layer of words that are thematically related to specific areas of the ideological, political, socio-economic life of society.

3. Socio-political lexicon changes related to the social life of the society, as a rule, are manifested as social and political vocabulary.

Thus, the selection of the socio-political lexicon as a research object linguistically in the journalistic style and the above-mentioned complex scientific issues can determine the relevance of the topic. After all, socio-political lexicon in journalistic works was not a special research object in Uzbek linguistics.

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