



ИНГЛИЗЧА СИЁСИЙ АТАМАЛАРНИНГ СТРУКТУРАВИЙ ТАҲЛИЛИ

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Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада биз сиусий атамаларнинг синтактик таҳлилини тақдим этамиз. Тадқиқотчиларни кийин вазиятларга солиб, бир катор дилеммаларни келтириб чиқарди. Ушбу фаолият соҳаси доимий равишда янги билимларга мос равишда ривожланмоқда. Гарчи ўтган асрларда сиёсий атамалар содда ва тушунарли ҳисобланган бўлсада, уни ўрганиш кўплаб мақолаларнинг ривожланишига сабаб бўлди, унинг луғавий хусусиятлари, жанр турлари, бошқа атамаларга таъсири, шунингдек, сиёсий-ижтимоий ва маданий соҳалар билан ўзаро алоқадорлик каби масалаларни қамраб олди.

Калит сўзлар: Лесик қиймат, сиёсий риторика, номиналлаштириш, мувофиқлаштириш, боғловчилар, нутқ ҳаракати.

СТРУКТУРНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ АНГЛИЙСКИХ ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИХ ТЕРМИНОВ

Аннотация. В данной статье мы представляем синтаксический анализ политических терминов. Эта область долгое время ставила исследователей в трудные ситуации и создавала ряд дилемм. Эта сфера деятельности постоянно развивается в соответствии с новыми знаниями. Хотя в прошлые века политические термины считались простыми и понятными, их изучение привело к разработке множества статей, их лексических особенностей, жанровых типов, влияния на другие термины, а также политика охватывала такие вопросы, как взаимодействие с социокультурная и экономическая сферы.

Ключевые слова: лексическое значение, политическая риторика, номинализация, координация-подчинение, связки, речевые движения, тенденции цитирования.

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH POLITICAL TERMS

Abstract. In this article, we present a syntactic analysis of political terms. This field has for a long time put researchers in difficult situations and created a number of dilemmas. This field of activity is constantly developing in line with new knowledge. Although in the past centuries political terms were considered simple and understandable, its study led to the

development of many articles, its lexical features, genre types, influence on other terms, as well as politics covered issues such as interaction with sociocultural and economic spheres.

Key words: lexical value, political rhetoric, nominalization, coordination – subordination, connectives, speech movements, quotation tendencies.

INRODUCTION. Political discourse, embedded in language, plays a crucial role in the shaping of public policies, ideologies, and power relations. In the English language, political terms carry not just definitional significance, but also deep-seated ideological weight. From legal terminology to campaign rhetoric, these words construct worlds, framing the political landscape and influencing how society perceives power, justice, and governance. This article aims to explore the structure of political terms in English by investigating the linguistic mechanisms at play—how political terms are formed, their meanings, and how they operate in various contexts. The focus is on examining political terms syntactically (their structural forms), semantically (their meanings), and pragmatically (their use in context). This approach allows for a deeper understanding of the ways political language reflects and constructs ideologies and societal norms.

MATERIALS AND METHODS. To conduct the analysis of political terms, the study uses a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative linguistic analysis with case study examination. First, a detailed examination of the syntactic and morphological structures of political terms was conducted. This involved analyzing a range of common and historically significant political terms, identifying their formation, typical patterns, and variations. For semantic analysis, a corpus of political speeches, media texts, and political manifestos was gathered to trace the evolution and shifting meanings of key political terms.

In addition, pragmatic analysis was used to explore how language is employed strategically by political figures, media, and institutions to persuade, frame issues, and construct ideologies. A series of case studies were employed to showcase the use of specific terms in shaping political discourse. These case studies involved analyzing political rhetoric in various contexts such as election campaigns, speeches by political leaders, and debates on social issues like immigration, freedom, and justice.

Political terms in the English language have evolved considerably over centuries, reflecting changing societal structures and ideologies. Initially influenced by classical political thought from ancient Greece and Rome, many political terms were imported into English during periods of political upheaval, such as the Renaissance, the Enlightenment, and the Industrial Revolution. These terms were often adopted and redefined in light of changing political landscapes, particularly as democratic ideals and political movements gained ground.

For example, terms like "democracy" and "republic" were originally used in very specific contexts but have come to encompass a wide range of ideas over time. The term "democracy," which originates from the Greek "demokratia" (rule by the people), has been subject to varying interpretations throughout history. In some periods, it was understood in a more direct,

participatory sense; in others, it was associated with more representative forms of governance. This evolution highlights how political terms can change in response to both social change and political power dynamics.

Linguistic Structure of Political Terms. The linguistic analysis of political terms reveals their complexity, both in form and function. Many political terms in English exhibit a compound structure, where two or more words are combined to form a new meaning. For instance, terms like "rule of law" and "checks and balances" are compounds that communicate complex ideas through relatively simple structures. These terms are not only syntactically significant but also semantically loaded, as their meaning often depends on the historical, political, and ideological context in which they are used.

In terms of morphology, political terms often undergo significant transformation. The prefix "anti-" in words like "antidemocratic" or "anti-establishment" signifies opposition, while terms such as "liberalism," "nationalism," and "feminism" are built from ideological roots, reflecting different political positions. The morphological structure of these terms allows them to encapsulate broad political ideologies and movements, reinforcing the power and influence of these concepts in society.

Semantics of Political Terms. The semantic dimension of political terms is crucial in understanding their use and impact in political discourse. Many political terms carry multiple layers of meaning, which can shift based on the political context. For instance, terms such as "freedom," "equality," and "justice" can be interpreted in very different ways by various political groups. A term like "freedom" might refer to economic freedom for one group, while it may represent individual liberty for another, depending on their political ideology.

Moreover, political terms often carry connotations that serve to frame issues in specific ways. The term "terrorism," for instance, is used to describe violent acts that challenge established political orders, but its meaning can be manipulated to justify certain policies or actions. The use of "terrorism" as a term can also help delegitimize political opposition, as those labeled as "terrorists" are often perceived as threats to societal order.

Pragmatics and the Strategic Use of Political Language. Political language is often employed strategically, serving as a tool for persuasion and framing. Politicians and media figures use political terms not just to convey meaning but to shape public opinion, legitimize power, and advance political agendas. Through strategic framing, political terms are used to frame issues in ways that align with a particular agenda. For example, the use of terms like "welfare reform" or "tax relief" can present policies in a favorable light, while terms like "welfare cuts" or "corporate tax breaks" carry negative connotations, affecting public perception. The strategic manipulation of political terms is also evident in election campaigns, where language is used to appeal to specific values, fears, and desires. For example, during the Brexit campaign, the term "sovereignty" was heavily employed by the Leave campaign to evoke a sense of national pride and control. The term was strategically used to create a narrative of

regained power and independence from the European Union, thus framing the issue in terms of national identity and self-determination.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION. The structural analysis of political terms demonstrates that language is not just a passive reflection of political realities, but an active component in shaping those realities. Political language is used to construct ideologies, justify policies, and influence public opinion. Through the strategic use of terms, political actors can manipulate how issues are perceived and debated, often with significant consequences for policy and governance.

Furthermore, the analysis reveals that political language is often fluid and context-dependent. Terms that seem neutral or universally understood can take on vastly different meanings depending on the speaker, the audience, and the political climate. This fluidity can be used for political advantage, but it can also contribute to ambiguity and confusion, particularly when terms are used to obfuscate or avoid clear meaning.

The findings of this study show that English political terms are deeply intertwined with both historical and contemporary political realities. The semantic evolution of these terms reflects shifts in political power, ideologies, and social values. Political terms are not only tools for communication but also instruments for constructing political power and shaping public discourse. By strategically deploying language, political figures and institutions are able to influence the way issues are framed, how public opinion is shaped, and ultimately how policies are perceived and implemented. Moreover, the study highlights the role of context in shaping the meaning and impact of political terms. The same term can be employed in different ways depending on the political context, the speaker's intentions, and the audience's interpretation. This underscores the importance of critical analysis of political language, especially in times of heightened political tension or uncertainty.

The structure of political terms in English is formed through several linguistic processes, each of which contributes to the development of terms that represent complex concepts in politics.

I. Base words: Many political terms are made up of base words (for example, the word "democracy" comes from "demo", meaning the people).

1. Demo- meaning: people. Democracy - Democracy (rule by the people). Demography - population statistics.

2. Cracy - meaning: rule or government. Aristocracy. Aristocracy means rule by an important or privileged class. Theoracracy - Theocracy - means rule by religious leaders.

3. Politic - meaning: related to governance or citizens. Political - Political - related to management. Polity - Polity refers to the form or process of civil government.

4. State - meaning: politically organized community of people. A nation-state is a separate nation with its own government. Stateless - Not having an unrecognized state or citizenship.

5. Soci - meaning: Society. Socialism → Socialism is a political and economic theory that supports collective or government ownership.

II. Made by addition. Therefore, political terms are formed by adding a suffix. In this way, the meaning of the word is changed by adding a suffix to the beginning or end of the words.

Prefixes

1. Anti- Against Antifascist - Antifascist - against fascism.
2. On the side of Pro- Proponent - Proponent - supporting an issue booster.
3. Pre-Preemptive – Preemptive - acting before a potential problem.
4. Post- Then Postcolonial - Postcolonial - the period after colonial rule.
5. Inter- Between or between. International - International - nations between.

Suffixes

1. -ism: Doctrine or belief. Feminism - Feminism - of women protection of rights.
2. -cracy: Government or rule. Democracy - Democracy - people's rule.
3. -ist: Practitioner or advocate. Socialist - Socialist - supporter of socialism.
4. -tion: Process or condition. Legislation - Legislation - the process of making laws.
5. -ate: To do. Activate - to activate, often in a political context.

III. Consolidation. The process of combining two or more words to form a new word.

1. Adjective + noun combinations. These compounds describe the characteristics of political subjects. For example: *social justice, foreign policy*.
2. Noun + Verb combinations. These combinations are rare, but political describes actions related to processes. For example: *vote counting, policy making*.
3. Verb + Noun combinations. These are compounds that show actions. For example: *vote-buying, tax-cutting, fundraising*.
4. Noun + Prepositional phrase combinations. These compounds are complex represents concepts. For example: *grassroots movement, public opinion survey*

CONCLUSION. In conclusion, the structural analysis of English political terms offers valuable insights into the ways language functions as a tool for both reflecting and constructing political realities. Political terms are not merely descriptors but are powerful instruments for shaping political discourse, influencing public opinion, and legitimizing power. By examining the syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic aspects of political language, we can better understand the intricate relationship between language and politics and the ways in which political language shapes the world we live in.

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