Functional-Semantic Approach to the Study of Political Texts

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ABSTRACT

The primary focus of this article is to explore the alterations in the semantic structure of lexical units within political texts and to ascertain their functions within the political context. The methods employed for this investigation include comparison, classification, and description. Furthermore, the analysis delves into units that, under the influence of non-verbal factors, have become associated with political expressions due to enhancements in the semantic field of lexical units.

Keywords: Political speech, socio-political lexicon, seme, semema, semantic field, association.

INTRODUCTION

In the reality of the 21st century, it is impossible not to be interested in political life, let alone live. Regardless of which strata of society he is a representative, every person is increasingly keen on getting acquainted with messages of a socio-political nature. These factors lead to an increase in interest and requirement for the study of political sources. The study of political speech and texts which has become an object for political science, linguistics, and communication studies, is motivated by the researchers' interest in gaining a broader

understanding of leadership, management and socio-political landscape.

Linguistic research of political texts helps to form concepts about the linguistic landscape of the political world. In fact, political texts, like other text samples, express the worldview of an entire nation and show the individual attitude of the representatives of this society to the political processes taking place in a certain period, as well as their future goals, beliefs and dreams. It also shows the social formation of lexical units used to express the political processes that took place during a certain period of the country's administration. However, the historical achievements of the nation in a certain field are reflected in the socio-political lexicon of that nation's language.

ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE

In the study of political texts from the point of view of linguistics, first of all, paying attention to the way in which the political ideology of the president is reflected in his speeches and works and to the study of his word choice skills. Preliminary theoretical views on the study of political speech and texts M.V. Gavrilova [7], Yu. S. Vashtalova [6], A. Yu. Mironina [12], O. N. Parshina[13], O. A. Guseva [8], V. Apanasik [4], O. V. Altman [3], E. V. Gorina [9], Y. S. Alisheva [2] candidate works. In these reseaches, the president is evaluated as a political linguist, and the psycholinguistic, pragma linguistic, and linguistic aspects of his speech collections on various topics are appreciated. In the philological analysis of the political text, special attention is paid to the semantics of socio-political lexemes, the change of the concept of the semantic center in the speech of the president. In particular, E. I. Sheygal [18] and A. M. Pogorelko [15] analyzed the content of political concepts along with national identity in the speeches of the presidents who participated in the administration of America and Russia during the 20th-21st centuries and the lexemes that play a core role in the lexical composition of the political text showed the relevant semantic structure as the main tool in the argumentation process.

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Although there is no scientific research related to the linguistic research of political sources in Uzbek linguistics, preliminary work as a prelude to this field can be found in lexicographic research. In particular, "Brief explanatory dictionary of socio-political terms" compiled by H. Dadaboyev [12], A. Madvaliyev, N. Mahkamov, Sh. Ko'chimov and Z. Mirahmedova [20], Z. Isokova [19], A. Torakho'jayeva [16,9]'s candidacy works should be mentioned separately.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

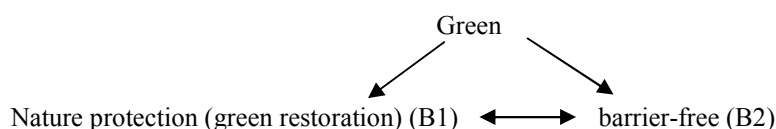Methods of comparison, classification and description were used during the coverage of the topic.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Since the language of political texts is a context with special linguistic features developed for the realization of certain diplomatic goals, the implementation of philological analysis of this type of texts is considered one of the important issues before linguistics. "The depth, accuracy and approximation of the semantic volume of lexemes in political texts increases the amount of information obtained on the basis of semantic research" [14]. Since political speech and texts are texts specific to political power, aimed at the goal of management, it allows to study their semantic structure and to distinguish political texts from other types of texts. Linguists generally call this semantic and functional structure of the text "political rhetoric" [11]. "Political rhetoric" is relevant only for the lexical composition of the political text, and usually appears on the basis of the socio-political term. There are such political units that appear only in the political text on the basis of a related theme and serve to express socio-political concepts and ideas. About this, in one of the articles of R. Usmanov [17] by researching the semantic and methodological aspects of the units used in the speech of the politicians of Tajikistan, he emphasizes that a certain lexical unit has a different semantic structure in each speech situation of political content. Characterization of the same word with a

dominant and related meaning to different text forms is a phenomenon that has been observed in linguistics for a long time. It can be said that this semantic specialization has led to the expression of some lexical units in the common language as a socio-political concept. In this case, the lexical units used for the political text serve to reflect social problems, express different ideologies, establish social power relations, fully reveal the content of the political context, and serve to reveal the communicative qualities of the politician. Such semantic improvement in the lexical structure of the political text also changes its functional indicators. In particular, it can be seen that the lexical units used in Sh. Mirziyoyev's work "New Uzbekistan Development Strategy" performed several tasks at the same time. In particular, lexical units such as green, digital, smart, iron notebook, women's notebook, new awakening, poverty reduction used in the work are combined within the context of the "period" and form micro fields around themselves, expressing the communicative qualities of the president. It can be seen that it served. Below, the political units created as a result of the semantic change of the green lexeme and their role in the work are analyzed.

According to the characteristic of the differentiation of the derived meanings that unite under the integral scheme of "Sign", the schemes of the word "green" were divided into two new micro fields:

Green

Nature protection (green restoration) (B1) ←——→ barrier-free (B2)

B1 and B2 are combined according to the fact that the new nominative meanings have a political character. There are branching subfields in the micro field and additional lexical units that fill their meaningful nest, and they are classified as follows.

Table 1. *A semantic field formed around the concept of "nature"*

Nature	
	"Green economy" - green recovery, green financing, socio-ecological policy, financial incentives, green development.
	"Green technology" - green energy, smart agriculture, environmentally friendly transport, renewable, resource saving, environmentally friendly, ecological innovation, biosecurity.
	"Green belt" - border, environmental monitoring, biological diversity, ecological expertise, ecosystem protection, landscape use procedure, biological resource, ecological system, household waste culture, environmental demand, atmospheric protection, ecological culture, ecological expertise.
	"Green area" - green cover, green climate, green space, green parks, green zone, green area, forest and shrubland, natural area, illegal logging, natural series, ecosystem, flora, tree planting, ecologically clean area.
	"Green agenda" - cooperation on nature protection, adaptability to climate changes, culture of saving resources, culture of nature.

Table 2

Barrier-free (B2)	"Green Corridor" is the superiority of the political character, openness, declarative immunity, lack of fines for transport.

Some of the compounds in Tables 1 and 2 are actively used in common speech, and there are places where they express the meanings of "color", "football field" and "nature". For example, a green lane is a traffic area with a green color, while a green area is 1. An open flat part of the earth consisting of green plants; 2. Represents such concepts as a field covered with green grass and intended for a sports game (football field). However, we see that these concepts, understood outside the political text, reflect the entire political content of the text. For example, "... it is desirable

to reduce the energy and resource capacity of the economy by implementing the strategy of transition to a green economy" [1,25]; Such as "creating an additional 500,000 hectares of green areas in the dry bottom of the Aral Sea, bringing their total size to 2.5 million hectares"[1,315].

It can be said that the word green which is semantically characteristic for different contexts, has a special meaning only in the content of the work "New Uzbekistan Development Strategy" (such semantic use is also found in sectoral and other types of political texts). We express this situation in the following form: DS + MT = YM. Here, DS is a dominant theme, MT is a text structure, and YM is a new meaning. The main factor of the emergence of this formula is the fact that the new socio-political concepts in the work are not fully reflected in the vernacular. This also indicates that these units are socio-political terms for political text. Also, in the work "New Development Strategy of Uzbekistan" you can find derivatives of semantic change that do not correspond to this formula. For example, "iron notebook", "women's notebook", "single window" these units can be expressed in the form of DS YS, because the understanding of the new concept in these units does not require a specific text structure. This is because the units that have become symbols of this political reality have become familiar to the people and have formed concepts related to these compounds in the language of different layers of the population.

We see that these socio-political units with political content in the work served as a means of argumentation and political communication. Such semantic improvement as a result of sociological influence is proof of R. Barth's opinion that "Political practices have a magical effect such as the destruction or glorification and cancellation of words" [5,526].

Semantic analysis of the president's writings as a political text makes it possible to evaluate the cultural heritage of the president, to preserve the phrases that are constantly used in the president's speech in the form of quotations ("If you want to see our power, look at the buildings we built" (A. Temur)). is also important. By studying the language used during the presidency, researchers will also be able to examine key themes,

achievements, and the president's contribution to shaping the national language and discourse. At the same time, semantic analysis makes it possible to determine the political specificity of the speeches and works of each president.

CONCLUSION

Therefore, the semantics of presidential writings is a type of research that includes the use of language units by presidents, taking into account the rhetorical, political, diplomatic and cultural aspects of their communication. The semantic aspect of the political work is considered to be the analytical process that emerges through the study of specialized signs and concepts that make up speech, and it allows to determine the influence of sociological reality on the semantic structure of lexical units.

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