

THE USAGE OF THE PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK POLITICAL DISCOURSE

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Abstract: *This article explores the utilization of phraseological units in political discourse, focusing on the English and Uzbek languages. Phraseological units play a significant role in political communication, contributing to the effectiveness of conveying messages and shaping public opinion. By examining examples from political speeches, media discourse, and official documents, this study aims to highlight the similarities and differences in the usage of phraseological units between English and Uzbek political contexts. The analysis reveals the importance of cultural and linguistic factors in the selection and interpretation of phraseological units, demonstrating their role in influencing discourse strategies and rhetorical techniques.*

Keywords: *phraseological units, discourse, political discourse, context, comparative analysis*

Studying the language of political press in English and Uzbek is like its political discourse it should be taken into account that it is part of a broader concept. According to several scientists following, the concepts of discourse and text are different from each other, discourse - refers to the conversation and actual speech activity, and text refers to a language system or formal linguistics should be noted that the concept depends on knowledge and linguistic competence. Nowadays political discourse serves as a vital platform for conveying ideologies, persuading audiences, and shaping public opinion. Within this domain, phraseological units emerge as powerful linguistic tools, aiding politicians and policymakers in effectively communicating their messages. This paper examines the usage of phraseological units in political discourse, comparing their application in the English and Uzbek languages. By analyzing examples from various sources, including speeches, media coverage, and official

documents, this study aims to elucidate the role of phraseological units in political communication and their impact on discourse strategies.

From the point of view of language, English and Uzbek political discourse is not the same, and multi-level is distinguished by its character. At the same time, the political press is an official style and daily includes features of the language, as a result, the lexicon in English and Uzbek articles expressiveness of units increases. Political press in English and Uzbek is an important component of political discourse and it, in turn, is far beyond the limits of print media is wider.

According to Y.N.Karaulov “Political discourse is a linguistic term that contains extralinguistic data (world image) and gestural data (a world image represented by a sign, a nomination)”. In this definition, political discourse implies that each person conducts political negotiations based on his or her worldview and that this means of communication consists of symbols and words. After all, every person communicates based on his cognitive and linguistic image in the process of communication and understands the information given by the speaker through his worldview [6;19].

The language of English and Uzbek newspaper political discourse is not only highly dialogic but also distinguished by its expressiveness and emotionality. The use of linguistic means is considered a method of effective expression of the author's position. Expressiveness is the authors' expression in the use of language tools such as phraseological units. In turn, the emotional aspect (emotionality) is the author's description of reality to convey one's attitude to a situation or event.

Phraseological units, also known as fixed expressions or idiomatic phrases, are recurrent combinations of words with a stable meaning that is often different from the sum of their parts. These units encompass idioms, proverbs, collocations, and other forms of fixed expressions. In political discourse, phraseological units serve multiple functions, including rhetorical persuasion,

framing of issues, and establishment of political identity. Their usage is influenced by cultural, historical, and socio-political factors, reflecting the nuances of language and ideology within a particular context [4;46].

In political discourse, phraseological units serve several important functions:

Conciseness and Impact: Phraseological units allow politicians and policymakers to convey complex ideas succinctly and memorably. They can encapsulate a concept or argument in a few words, making them powerful tools for capturing attention and reinforcing key messages.

Rhetorical Persuasion: Phraseological units often carry connotations, cultural associations, or emotional resonance that can be used to persuade and mobilize audiences. By invoking familiar expressions, politicians can appeal to shared values, beliefs, or sentiments, thereby enhancing the persuasive impact of their rhetoric.

Framing of Issues: The choice of phraseological units can influence how political issues are framed and perceived by the public. By selecting specific expressions to describe policies, events, or opponents, politicians can shape the narrative surrounding a particular issue and advance their agenda.

Cultural and National Identity: Phraseological units can reflect cultural and national identity, drawing on historical references, folklore, or linguistic traditions. In political discourse, such expressions may be used to evoke a sense of national pride, unity, or resilience, reinforcing the collective identity of a nation or community.

For example:

“*kick the can down the road*” - This phraseological unit means to postpone a decision or action, often used in political discourse to criticize delaying tactics or short-term solutions to long-term problems.

“*Government Faces Criticism for Decision to Kick the Can Down the Road on Climate Policy*” (*The Times*, 2017)

“*the ball is in your court*” - This expression signifies that it is someone's turn or responsibility to take action, commonly used in negotiations or debates to shift accountability or decision-making.

“*The ball is in your court, remarked one diplomat, addressing the need for decisive action*”. (Washington Post, 2021)

“*muddy the waters*” - This phrase means to confuse or obscure a situation, frequently employed in political discourse to describe attempts to obfuscate issues or distract from core issues.

“*Recent revelations have only served to muddy the waters further, with conflicting narratives and partisan agendas clouding public discourse*”. (The Times, 2020)

"*davlat siyosati*" - This expression refers to "state policy" and is commonly used in Uzbek political discourse to describe government strategies and initiatives.

“*Davlat siyosati so'zining boshlanishiga, mamlakatimizning har bir sohasidagi rivojlanishni o'rganish, taraqqiyotning mo'ljallangan yo'nalishlarini aniqlash, xalqimizning istaklarini boshqarish, va milliy mafkuralarimizning muhofazasi kabi jiddiy savollar o'ziga xosdir*”. (Xalq so'zi, 2019)

"*qat'iy ishonch*" - Meaning "firm confidence," this phraseological unit is utilized in Uzbek political rhetoric to emphasize trust and certainty in the government's actions and policies.

“*Qat'iy ishonch, davlat rahbarining harakatlarining va siyosatining asosiy birligi hisoblanadi, va uning xalq orasida dindorlik, sodiqlik, va samarali harakatlar uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega*”. (Adolat, 2019)

“*davlat dasturlari*” - Translating to "state programs," this phrase refers to governmental policies, plans, and programs aimed at addressing various socio-economic issues.

“*Davlat dasturlari mamlakatning iqtisodiy rivojlanishi va jamoatni o'sishda muhim ahamiyatga ega*”. (O'zbekiston ovozi, 2020)

The analysis of factual materials showed that political phraseological units when used without changing the semantics and structure, their inherent (root), general, expressive features are shown. In this case, political Phraseological units with context components are unique, and stylistically important does not enter into relations. Emotional content of phraseological units through speech expression opens, and the possibilities of adherent expression of political phraseological units, are given using amplification, antithesis, and other possible means.

The usage of phraseological units in political discourse serves as a dynamic interplay between language, culture, and ideology. By comparing their application in English and Uzbek contexts, this study sheds light on the diverse rhetorical strategies employed by politicians and policymakers to communicate with their respective audiences. Understanding the nuances of phraseological units enhances our comprehension of political discourse and facilitates cross-cultural communication in an increasingly interconnected world.

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