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LEARNING LEVEL OF SOCIO-POLITICAL VOCABULARY IN LINGUISTICS

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Abstract: In this article, it is written about the level of study of the socio-political lexicon in linguistics, the fact that political science occupies an important place in the system of socio-political sciences as one of the sciences about society, and it is distinguished by its specific goals and tasks in the study of politics. The concept of "politics" has been given many definitions. No matter how many and diverse such definitions are, they are dominated by general approaches in revealing the essence of the concept of politics.

INTRODUCTION

Any changes in the life of society always have a great impact on the state of the national language, including the socio-political lexicon. After all, one of the necessary conditions for political, spiritual-educational, and conscious development in society is the acquisition of socio-political lexicon. Of course, the conscious intervention of society in social and political relations in political processes, serves people to effectively perceive information.

It is known that political science, as one of the sciences about society, occupies an important place in the system of socio-political sciences, and in the study of politics, it is distinguished by its goals and tasks. He also studies social life and social relations, as well as philosophy, economic theory, sociology, ethics, law, religion, and other disciplines. However, political science differs from other social sciences in terms of its research object. Its subject is not the essence and specific problems of social, economic, spiritual, legal, ethical, and religious spheres, but the nature and specific problems of the political sphere, and relations related to the implementation of political power. It is the science of political institutions that ensure social order and justice in society.

It is worth noting that the concept of politics occupies an important place in modern political science. For example, the English political scientist J. Losky in his "Introduction to Politics" defines politics as the activity of the state, the expression of its actions.

The term "political science" is derived from the Greek language according to its dictionary meaning, and its meaning is a combination of the words state or social affairs and doctrine, which means the doctrine of politics. Aristotle (384-322 BC) introduced the first term, and Heraclitus (530-470 BC) the second term.

There are many definitions of the concept of "politics" in socio-political sciences. No matter how many and diverse such definitions are, they are dominated by general approaches in revealing the essence of the concept of politics. If some political scientists explain the concept of politics as "the science of state management", others describe it as the struggle of political forces for power, representing the forms of state power.

In German (in the German language dictionary), the concept of politics is defined as follows:

Politik; 1) der Teil des öffentlichen Lebens, der das Zuzammenleben der Menschen in einem Staat und die Beziehungen der Staaten bestimmt *<sich für Politik interessieren, sich mit Politik befassen, in die Politik gehen, die internationale Politik>* // *Aussenpolitik, Innenpolitik, Sozialpolitik, Wirtschaftspolitik* – Politics is a part of social life that determines how people live together in a state and relations between states *< interest in politics, involvement in politics, entry into politics, international politics >* // *foreign policy, domestic policy, social policy, economic policy* 2) eine Form der Politik, die ein bestimmtes Programm zeigt *<eine konservative, eine lib erale Politik>* – Politics is a form of politics that shows a certain program <conservative, liberal politics>

The definition of politics in "Uzbekistan National Encyclopedia" is as follows:

POLICY is the art of state management. Politics relates to the relations between different socio-political interests, social strata, classes, and groups. Its essence is the forms of state power, its implementation, and management. Politics in a broad sense expresses the political system of society, political life, state power, its internal and external activities, the attitude of political organizations and movements to power, and the priority directions of realizing political interests in its management. Accordingly, it is possible to observe the manifestations of fair and unfair, impartial, humane or anti-humane policies, democratic and authoritarian policies in management.

It is understood that politics is an activity and a tool aimed at solving simple and complex tasks that occur in various spheres of society's life, and achieving specific goals. In other words, politics is the activity of 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.

It is known that the terms of social sciences, especially philosophy, law, history, economics, and political science, which are characterized by ideologies, act as a specific part of the socio-political lexicon. 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, and moral life of society.

The study of socio-political lexis in linguistics is a very important issue such as understanding the socio-political reality that is happening in the life of our country today, deepening the content and essence of socio-political lexical reforms taking place in society, the political culture of citizens, political is directly related to the level of consciousness. After all, the role and function of language in solving such an important issue is incomparable. Indeed, "... language is one of the pillars of national unity and integrity. His presence in the world is determined by the presence of the nation. For many years, the Uzbek language has been experiencing the processes of enrichment, renewal, and development as a unifying force of the multi-million Uzbek people. The period of thirty-four years of independent development of our native language literally went down in history as the stage of formation and rise of task styles. The language of journalism, which is always in step with the life of the society, has become rich in linguistic renewal and additions.

Linguistic study of the socio-political lexicon in Uzbek linguistics has not yet found its solution. In particular, their etymological aspect is a very complicated issue.

It should be noted that the political-social lexicon occupies a special place in the language layer. In their research, linguists use the concepts of "socio-political lexicon", "socio-political terminology", and "socio-political term". It should be noted that "... these concepts related to socio-political discourse are present in the lexicon of modern mass media”.

On the one hand, it reflects the special terminology of the relevant field, on the other hand, it is actively used in the structure of the field language, because the political process has become an integral attribute of social life.

Based on this, the political-social lexicon can be divided into five types from the point of view of its application:

1) Concepts related to social sciences: spirituality, culture, communication, tradition, custom, manners, content and form of behavior, behavior, age, gender, position, situation, situation, social environment, dependence on factors such as time, ethics, forms of subjective assessment, values, traditions, situation, special tools, etc. *In the German example: Politische Konzepte (political concepts), Diskurse und Maßnahmen (speeches and measures), Gerechtigkeit und Chancengleichheit (fairness and equal opportunities), Die Tradition der Sozialpolitik (socio-political traditions), Sozialversicherungsschutz social security), Wirtschaft, Wissenschaft, Politik und Bürgerinitiativen zusammenfassen (summarize the initiatives of economy, science, politics and citizens), die*

internationale Finanzpolitik (international financial policy), der gesellschaftspolitische Diskurs, (socio-political discourse), Gleichstellungspolitisch (gender equality policy), Wirtschafts- und Arbeitsmarktpolitik (economic and labor market policies), die Medizinethik (medical ethics) und s.w.

2) Concepts related to diplomacy: high contracting parties, ambassador, embassy, plenipotentiary, plenipotentiary, plenipotentiary, note, ratification, treaty, statement, joint statement, declaration, visit, residence, diplomatic agent, diplomatic representative, diplomatic correspondence, diplomatic immunity, diplomatic relations, diplomatic negotiation, diplomatic reception, immunity, international protocol, diplomatic law, establishing diplomatic relations, establishing strong relations, etc. *In the German example: Ein Gesandter (ambassador), die Lebensweise von Diplomaten (lifestyle of diplomats), in eleganten Botschaftsgebäuden (in elegant embassy buildings), das aktive und passive Gesandtschaftsrecht (active and passive ownership), die Außenbeziehung (external relations), der Staatsoberhaupt (head of state), der Außenminister (Minister of Foreign Affairs), weitreichende Kompetenzen zusprechen (to give a wide range of powers), Das Verständnis von Diplomatie (the concept of diplomacy), alte dynastische Strukturen (old dynastic structures), einen entscheidenden außenpolitischen Einfluss ausüben (to have a decisive influence on foreign policy) und s.w.*

3) Words and word combinations within the field related to the economy: *offshore: market,- auditor: - balans: profit, budget, credit, external and internal credit, economy, reserve, capital, clearing, duty, customs, leasing, declaration, penalty, default, debt, business, product, etc. In the German example: Soziale Marktwirtschaft (social market economy), die Wirtschaftspolitik (economic policy), internationale Wirtschaftsordnung und -politik (international economic order and politics), Wettbewerbsordnung und Wettbewerbspolitik (competition regime and competition policy), Geld und Währung (money and currency), Ordnung und Politik (procedure and policy), Finanzordnung und Finanzpolitik (financial system and financial policy), Arbeitsmarkt und Beschäftigung (labor market and employment), Umweltpolitik (environmental protection policy), Ausprägungen von Marktwirtschaften (characteristics of the market economy), Sozialistische Marktwirtschaft und kapitalistische Zentralverwaltungswirtschaft (a socialist market economy and a capitalist central government economy), Avalkredit bekommen (obtaining a guarantee loan), Berufsunfähigkeitsversicherung (disability insurance), Beschäftigungsgesellschaft (employment company), kurze Fristigkeit (qisqa muddatli fond), der Geldmarkt (money market), Arbeitslosigkeit (unemployment) und s.w.*

4) Words and phrases related to the field of law: *punishment, crime, necessary defense, last necessity, official, authority, serious crime, district prosecutor, senior advisor of justice, declarative, normative, rationale, decision, report and its types, indictment, court decision, universalization, administrative responsibility, civil status, civil responsibility, guilty, suspect, victim, defendant, witness, public guarantee, investigation, reconciliation with the victim, etc. In the German example:*

Bestrafung (punishment), Staatsanwalt (Prosecutor), Gerichtsbeschluss (court order), Stellungname (statement) und s.w.

5) 5) Religious lexicon and terms: Ramadan, Hayit, Kurban Hayit, sacrifice, Sufism, Naqshbandiya, obedience, Friday prayer, Mullah, Hajj, Umrah, etc. In the German example: *Ramadan (Ramadan), Religionsmanschaft (religious community), religiöses Fest (religious holiday) und s.w.*

In fact, in the structure of the press text, within the framework of the journalistic style, the participation of industry terms, especially economic, legal, and diplomatic terms is clearly shown.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the following can be noted:

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 that it is in a constant state 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.

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

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 the object of linguistic research in the journalistic style of the newspaper 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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