



SEMANTIC PROCESSES IN SOCIO-POLITICAL VOCABULARY

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ANNOTATION

This article is dedicated to the research of the activated processes in the development of the socio-political lexicon of the Uzbek language during the period of independence.

Key words: language development, vocabulary, activation, process, active layer, meaning development, meaning expansion, meaning increase.

It is known that changes in the life of the state and society have a great impact on the development of any language as an important extralinguistic factor. The macro-social[1,11] factor of independence also caused radical changes in the socio-political lexicon compared to other layers of the language vocabulary, which can be divided into the following types.

- I. Activation of socio-political lexemes.
- II. Meeting of socio-political lexemes in the development of meaning.
- III. Emergence of new formations belonging to the socio-political layer.
- IV. Emergence of new socio-political appropriations.
- V. Obsolescence of active socio-political lexemes.

The second type of lexical changes above consists of a number of other forms. Changes in the semantic structure of lexical units such as increase, decrease and expansion of meaning were taken into account. For example, linguist scientist A. Ghulomov says, "Creating a word in a semantic way is using a word in a new sense, changing the meaning of a word is progress." As long as the meaning of a

word changes and it acquires a different meaning, the next one should be considered a new word compared to the previous one" [2,76]. The following forms of words formed by the semantic method were determined.

1. Using old words in a new sense. "Enrichment of the lexicon at the expense of historical and obsolete words in the language, through the use and implementation of such words, is a characteristic phenomenon for most languages" [3,145]. In this case, the semantic content of the word increases in terms of quantity. Such socio-political lexemes can include lexical units such as governor, authority, minister, devan, anthem, directorate, administration, committee. A number of words, such as minister, region, tuman, which were previously considered obsolete, have been activated, restored their original status in our language and, while keeping their existing meanings, have become activated units, taking on new meanings such as "minister", "oblast", "rayon". For example, the word "hokim" is explained as follows in the 1981 edition of "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language".

Head of State - 1st. In Central Asian khanates, an official appointed to pass the order of the khan over a certain city and its surrounding villages.

2 translation. A high-ranking official appointed by the tsarist government to conduct policy in some cities or provinces in the former Turkestan region.

3 One who follows one's own path, one who conveys one's opinion, ruler [O'TIL.2 volume, J.2, B.705].

The new edition of the "Uzbek language explanatory dictionary" gives the following meanings of this lexeme.

Head of State - 1st. In Central Asian khanates, an official appointed to pass the order of the khan over a certain city and its surrounding villages.

2 tar. A high-ranking official appointed by the tsarist government to conduct policy in some cities or provinces in the former Turkestan region.

3 In general, the one who passes judgment, order (person, class, etc.).

4 In the Republic of Uzbekistan: the person in the first leadership position of regions, cities and districts, the first head of the administration [O'TIL.5 volume, J.5, B.547].

As can be seen from the above notes, the last (fourth) meaning of the governor's lexeme given in the second source is related to the establishment of our national statehood in the years after independence.

lexical meaning that reflects a new concept that appeared in

The following meanings of the above lexemes can also be considered as such neologism sememe.

Government - 1 The right to govern the state: political rule, rights and authority of state bodies [O'TIL.5 volume, J.5, B.547].

Minister - 2 The person in charge of certain branch activities in the country [O'TIL.5 volume, J.1, B.433].

Devon - 4 Currently in Uzbekistan: Created by the President, the executive power office that is managed and ensures the effective functioning of the President [O'TIL.5 volume, J.1, B.587].

Madhia - 2 Ceremonial song, of a state or political class unit a solemn poetic musical work [O'TIL.5 volumes, J.2, B.522].

Ra yo s a t - 1 A group of people elected to lead an assembly or council, a presidium. Government - 1 The right to govern the state: political rule, rights and authority of state bodies [O'TIL.5 volume, J.5, B.547].

Minister - 2 The person in charge of certain branch activities in the country [O'TIL.5 volume, J.1, B.433].

Devon - 4 Currently in Uzbekistan: Created by the President, the executive power office that is managed and ensures the effective functioning of the President [O'TIL.5 volume, J.1, B.587].

State Anthem - 2 Ceremonial song, of a state or political class unit a solemn poetic musical work [O'TIL.5 volumes, J.2, B.522].

Ra yo s a t - 1 A group of people elected to lead an assembly or council, a presidium.

1. State authority body.

The governing body of some organizations and institutions [O'TIL.5 volume, J.3, B.341].

Since this lexeme was not included in the 1981 edition of the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language", all its meanings were mentioned.

Administration - 1 The state that performs administrative activities set of organs. 3 Management officials, senior staff [O'TIL.5 volume, J.2, B.564].

This lexeme was used only in the sense of administration in the pre-independence period. Its two meanings given above are new meanings formed in its content.

2. Re-formation of socio-political terms. Such socio-political terms existed in the lexical reserve of the Uzbek language even before independence and were reflected in the above-mentioned dictionary. They exist only as names, and the concepts denoted by these words are not specific to the former ideological system or have acquired a different essence. So, such lexical units are reshaped terms according to new socio-political requirements. Due to independence, the word and

its meaning changed from negative to positive in the subjective evaluation relationship.

Professor N. Mahmudov also acknowledges the following opinion in his article entitled "Processes activated in the development of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language"[5,12]. "Farmer can be mentioned as one of the many words with a bright face. This word used to be painted with a negative color in the sense of "in capitalist countries: a person who rents a farm or a farm owner". As a result of extremely important economic reforms carried out due to independence, a creative person called a farmer was formed. Today, a farmer is "the owner of a small or medium-sized agricultural enterprise engaged in the cultivation of crops, livestock, and poultry products on his own or leased land for a long period of time" (new explanatory dictionary) and is highly respected in society.

Examples of such terms enriched with new meanings are *senate, senator, parliament, chamber, department, faction, farmer, sleeper, picket, absenteeism*. Changes in their semantic structure can be observed by comparing the definitions of words in both explanatory dictionaries.

P a r l a m e n t - in bourgeois countries: a legislative supreme state body formed entirely or partially on the basis of elections [O'TIL.2 volumes, J.1, B.575].

P a r l a m e n t - the supreme representative and legislative body formed entirely or mainly on the basis of elections in democratic countries [O'TIL.5 volumes, J.3, B.225].

D e p a r t a m e n t – 1 in France: the largest administrative-territorial division.

2 In some bourgeois countries and Tsarist Russia: some departments of higher state bodies, ministries.

In the USA and Switzerland: ministry [OTIL.2 volumes, J.1, B.221].

D e p a r t a m e n t - 1 is the largest administrative-territorial division in France and some other countries.

2 In some countries, including Uzbekistan, the name of a court, office, and ministry, or their subdivision.

3 Divisions and subsidiaries of some international organizations [O'TIL.5 volumes, J.1, B.598].

3. Increasing the amount of meaning in socio-political terms. Unlike the above lexemes, in such terms, which have acquired a new meaning as a neologism sememe, the amount of meaning has increased due to the acquisition of other meanings in a specific or intermediate language to which this lexeme belongs. Because "no word can be learned with its full meaning" in another language. In this case, the acquiring language can accept only some meanings of the foreign

word, taking into account its opportunities and needs" [6,46]. For example, such a situation is observed in lexemes such as institute, president, chamber, assembly, corps, immunity. As the word "Institute" has more than one meaning in Russian [7,20], only its meaning "Name of some higher educational institution and scientific research institutions" [8,329] was adopted into Uzbek language. The meaning of this lexeme is "a set of social relations, legal norms in a certain area" [9,215] entered the Uzbek language in the years after independence. At the same time, the next meaning of this lexeme is actively used in such compounds as democratic institutions, social institutions, political institutions.

The lexeme of the president was used in Uzbek language even before independence, and the two-volume dictionary explained this word as follows.

P r e z i d e n t - 1 Head, head of some scientific institution or society elected for a certain period.

2 Head of state elected for a certain period in some countries governed in the form of a republic [O'TIL.2jildli, J.1, B.602].

In connection with the transition of state administration to the presidential form in independent Uzbekistan, it can be recognized that the meaning of this lexeme "head of state" has become the leading meaning, as in many languages.

Under the influence of the macrosocial factor of independence, the following neologism semes, characteristic of lexemes such as assembly, corpus, immunity, were adopted.

A s s a m b l e y a - 1 The name of some leading bodies in international organizations [O'TIL.5 volume, J.1, B.110].

This seme characteristic of this lexeme, along with its acquisition, became the leading meaning in relation to the seme "gathering", which already existed in the language.

K o r p u s - 4 All diplomats, consuls in a country [O'TIL.5 volume, J., B.408].

I m m u n i t e t - 2 Special rights and privileges used by diplomatic missions of foreign countries and their employees [O'TIL.5 volumes, J.2, B.215].

House - 2 In Uzbekistan: parliament - two components of the Oliy Majlis: the lower house - the Legislative Chamber, the upper house - the Senate.

3 The name of some state or public organizations and institutions [O'TIL.5 volume, J.3, B.207].

4. Expansion of the semantic volume of the word due to acquisition of social meaning. G.Muhammadjonova, who conducted research on the development of the lexicon of the Uzbek language, admits that "in the lexicon, the

enrichment of the meaning of words at the expense of socio-political meaning occurs faster than other changes in meaning" [10,18]. In fact, in the years of independence, the lexical meaning expanded as a result of the addition of a new meaning connected with socio-political life to the original meaning of the word in many lexemes. Because changes in the life of society are reflected faster and more brightly in the semantic layers of the socio-political lexicon than in other layers of the language vocabulary [11,157]. The expansion of the meaning of many lexemes such as neighborhood, opposition, call, reform, recovery, gap, threat, subversive caused the socio-political lexical layer to become richer in terms of quantity. It can be seen by comparing the explanations given in different publications of OTIL that the meaning of these lexical units has expanded in connection with socio-political life.

M a h a l l a - A part of the city that includes several streets and its inhabitants [O'TIL.2 volumes, J.1, B.457].

M a h a l l a - 1 A socio-territorial part of the city, which includes a certain area and whose inhabitants are united in one community, based on self-governance.

2 Residents of the same area (neighbourhood).

3 Neighborhood council and the building in which it is located; neighborhood guzar [O'TIL.5 volume, J.2, B.572].

After we achieved national independence, neighborhood-citizens' self-government was defined as a component of local government. This caused the lexeme to be enriched with new aspects of meaning related to socio-political life.

M u x o l a f a t - Contradiction, disagreement, conflict [O'TIL.2 volumes, J.1, B.485].

M u k h o l a f a t - Taking a different political path, disagreeing with the official government and its policies, and operating within the framework of current laws [O'TIL.5 volume, J.2, B.656].

Since the opposition is being formed as an important sign of democracy in independent Uzbekistan, the semantic structure of the lexeme naming this phenomenon has undergone a process of expansion and transfer from an outdated layer to an active lexicon due to the loading of socio-political meaning.

C o' p o r u v c h i l i k - 1 subversive: 2 s. mavh. Horse [O'TIL.2 volumes, J.2, B.685].

Extermination - In order to damage and destroy the objects of military and state importance of a country
work done; demolition works; diversion [O'TIL.5 volumes, J.5, B.412].

D a ' v a t – Encouragement, call to some work or some way, profession, etc. [O'TIL.2 volumes, J.1, B.215].

D a ' v a t - To some movement, spiritual, ideological purpose urge, call; encouragement [O'TIL.5 volumes, J.1, B.578].

With the development of abstract figurative meaning in vocabulary units such as space, threat, polygon, immunity, strategy, which express the meaning of a concrete object, the scope of meaning has also expanded. Such combinations as ideological space, ideological threats, ideological immunity, ideological polygons, strategy of renewals are a clear proof of this idea.

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