



THE ELEMENTS OF LANGUAGE GAME IN UZBEK POLITICAL TEXT

Yakubova Zarnigor ¹

Supervisor: PhD, as. prof. Arustamyan Ya. Yu.

¹ Second year of Master's Degree course, NUUZ

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ABSTRACT

The topicality of research is determined by the special attention of linguists to axiological issues and the insufficient study of the phenomenon of language game in the regularity of the use of such means in the indicated discursive environment, which illustrates the general tendency to axiologize consciousness and speech. Despite the abundance of approaches to the study of the nature of language game, the linguistic nature of this phenomenon is not fully described, especially in Uzbek language. This article provide examples from the speech of politicians and analyzed.

The modern Uzbek political language is very simple and lacks any generally accepted norms and restrictions. If you compare it with a political language used at time of our previous president, we can find a lot of differences. At that time, every word, every comma, was thoroughly checked. Today, there are no common criteria for the selection of information. Newspapers, TV channels, radio stations do not depend on the state directly. And the politicians themselves began to behave more relaxed. New people came to power, elevated in the era of change due to non-standard actions, statements, etc.

With the words, politicians influence society. The word is a tool that allows politics to create images meaningful to voters, to "charge" people with energy, to encourage them to act. "There is the magic of certified, repeated words and formulations. It spreads,

like an infection, with the speed of electric current and magnetizes the crowds. Words evoke clear images of blood or fire, inspiring or painful memories of victories or defeats, strong feelings of hatred or love.

As Mr. President Shavkat Mirziyoyev emphasised, not all politicians know how to use the word. For example, the record of F. Castro, who gave an eight-hour speech, is unique in its own way. Among today's Uzbek politicians, it is possible to note only S. Mirziyoyev, he has undoubted qualities. But politics doesn't have to be verbose. In his speech remembered short metaphors, aphorisms understandable for citizens. Deputy Rasul Kuserbayev's speech can also be taken for example.

On the one hand, language serves as a means of understanding people. On the other hand, language can serve as a means of



dividing people, erecting language barriers between them. So language can serve both to unite people and to divide them. This is used in politics in the most active way.

In general, the language of politics is very rich in all sorts of tricks and tricks, the purpose of which is to mislead the public or political opponents.

Here are a few examples:

O'zbekiston **robinzon oroli** emas. Axir bugun demokratiya deb, bilganini qiladigan bo'lsalar, qattiq adashadilar...¹

Elmira Bosithonova

We all know that Robinson Island is a completely deserted, not civilized place. Ms. Elmira Basytkhanova means that Uzbekistan is not a backward country, quite a civilized state. He has his position, his rights.

This context could take this turn:

O'zbekiston kimsasiz orol emas.

O'zbekiston rivojlanmagan, qoloq davlat emas.

*Bir ikkitasini **dumi uzulmagan** hali man oxiriga yetolmayapman. Ko'pini*

dumini o'zdik.²

Sh.Mirziyoyev

In the phraseological dictionary. The meaning of these phrases are given as follows :

¹ rus.azattyk.org/a/27121720.html

² rus.azattyk.org/a/27121720.html

Dumini uzmoq- ishdan bo'shatmoq, lovozimidan olmoq

Dumini tugmoq- qaytmas qilib haydamoq

Here, Mr. President addresses politicians. He wanted to say "I'm going to get to the end, those who don't do their duty to the people and don't fulfill their commitment completely, I'll dismiss them from office. He recalls that many have already been removed from office ". However he preferred to use this language game in order to make this his words more bright and attract attention to the problem.

*Men sizlarga bir sirimni aytaman: hududlarga borganda ko'proq ypsklar bilan uchrashishga, ular bilan gaplashishga harakat qilaman. Chunki men sizlarday doim **ko'zi yongan, yuragi yongan** yoshlarni izlayman. Sizlar shunga munosibsizlar.*³

Sh.Mirziyoyev

Ko'zi yongan yoshlar - yangi taraqqiyot yo'lida Ozbekistonning faol va intiluvchan yoshlari .

Mr. President speaks to the youth of Uzbekistan in such words. It emphasizes the activity, the readiness of young people for new feats. Spark and fire in the eyes of young people is their strength of readiness to reach new heights.

Men moliyaning avvalgi, 15-20 yil unga rahbarlik qilgan , uning "m" harfini ham tushunmagan balandparvoz- odamlarini ishdan haydab yubordim. Faqat rahbarlarini

³ <https://review.uz/uz/post/shavkat-mirziyoyev-uzbekiston-yoshlari-forumida>



haydadim, lekin qo'pol bo'lsada aytaman-pastdagi "**Kalamushlari**" hali ham o'tiripti.⁴

Kalamushlar- xalqda kalamush bu o'g'ri kemiruvchi

The president addresses officials, he uses the language game, literally does not say who exactly the thief in the country. They will understand to whom these negative words of the President are addressed. An allegory is used here. Political language is considered code, some codings are only clear to them.

*Ming afsuski, mansabga o'tirganlar mansabga o'tirganimdan keyin shaxsiy, boylik orttirishim kerak deganlar adashishini, qancha jazo olganiniyam siz bilan biz bilamiz. Hammayam mansab kursisiga o'tirganda xalq uchun xizmat qilishim kerak deb o'ylaganda, **qora kursiga** o'tirishmagan bo'lar edi.*⁵

Svetlana Artikova bosh prokuror o'rinbosari

If there were no language game here, the sentence would sound like this:

Ular **hibsda** o'tirishmagan bo'lar edilar, **yoki** qamoqda.

Ular **jazoni o'tash** koloniyasida o'tirishmagan bo'lar edilar.

Svetlana Artikova talks about prisoners who knew about the law and committed crimes. A black chair means prison in the language of politics. It is through the language game that the context is softened, and the word black chair is not clear to everyone.

Black chair - black chair

Black chair - prison

The linguistic tools used by speakers are rich and diverse. In Uzbek discourse there are metaphors, ironic comparisons, language play. Politicians use a variety of stylistic devices, including metaphors, metonymy, simile, etc, to carry out communicative intensities, especially the language game, which makes speech richer, brighter and more convenient. Political discourse has its own ethnocultural specifics, which is determined by the communicative values inherent in a particular culture.

⁴ <https://youtu.be/bomYNluj1WU>

⁵ <https://rus.ozodlik.org/a/30436068.html>



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