



STUDY OF POLITICAL SPEECH IN LINGUISTIC EXPERTISE

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 4 th October 2023	The study of political speech in linguistic expertise is presented as a problem in the article. The political speech was analyzed within the spheres of social science, and new actual aspects were discovered in the pragmatic interpretation.
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INTRODUCTION. Political speeches are one of the main objects of study in political science. It examines the strategies and perspectives of state leaders, political figures. It takes into account how the language is used. Linguistics examines the linguistic nature of political speech, the uniqueness of lexical and syntactic tools, the stylistic character of speech, and similar issues. In pragmatics and sociology, sociological speech is analyzed in a broad aspect in the scope of political discourse. In this, the pragmatic and sociopragmatic nature of political speech is examined at the level of political groups and institutions.

MAIN BODY. In linguistic expertise, political speech is examined within the framework of the above-mentioned criteria and on the basis of the conflicts that have arisen in it. Researcher N. Soliyeva, who examined political speeches within the framework of linguistic expertise of forensic and political science, notes the following: In the expertise carried out on political texts, attention is paid to the following forms of the text:

- Pretending that one nation, race, religion is acting or thinking in a hostile manner towards others;
- consider a nation or a religious group to have made secret plans and colluded with others;
- inciting actions against a nation, race, religion;
- encouraging and justifying the use of genocide, deportation, repression against representatives of a certain nationality, race.
- inciting threats and acts of violence against individuals based on the sign of belonging to a particular nationality or religion.

Russian researcher Kara-Murza explains the examination of political speeches in linguistic examination as follows: "Linguistic examination also uses the achievements of traditional linguistics (lexicology and grammar, functional stylistics and the theory of speech culture). From the point of view of political linguistics, linguistic expertise reveals important features of other areas of political speech that are not revealed by methods. The most important feature of the linguistic examination of political speech is its "jurisdiction", that is, the regulation of both the content and organizational aspects of political communication (therefore, the texts that embody it) through the entire system of legal documents and codes (a set of rules of professional ethics).". Kara Murza, in the examination of political speeches, emphasizes the fact that the speech is examined based on the category of conformity or non-conformity with existing legal norms. This is one aspect of the issue. Also, the aspect emphasized by Kara Murza is also important in linguistic expertise. Therefore, political speech should be directly in accordance with the norms of the law. Continuing his opinion, Kara Murza emphasizes that political speech should be linguistically examined in the following cases: "By conducting a linguistic examination of political speech, the following are determined: 1) politics as a field of activity, 2) mass communication as the main carrier of political speech, 3) journalism serves as an "instrument" information mediator engaged between the political class and the electorate, power branches and civil society 4) linguistic expertise of political speech serves as a source of legal assessment, on the basis of which speech crimes can be determined."

RESULTS. Exactly what kind of conflicting situations can present political speeches as an object of linguistic expertise? According to the researcher K. Musulmonova, who touched on the issue of components of linguistic expertise, political speeches can be a component of linguistic expertise in the following situations: "Linguistic expertise of political speeches also helps to determine the pragmatic direction of the speech act, to attract public attention It helps to guide. For example, in recent times, the competition between political parties seems to be devoid of healthy competitive environment in most cases. Linguistic examination of the speech of the leading leaders of the party substantiates whether there is a conflict situation or not. In cases where the speech of officials causes objections and

discussions by the general public, it is necessary to appoint a linguistic expert. In this case, answers to problematic questions such as whether there are cases of abuse of office in the official's speech, whether it is directed against the interests of the people, or whether it is subordinated to an ideological direction or not. In particular, the following political speeches were interpreted differently by the people and the political figure reacted to them. This attitude did not justify itself in most cases: A. Hayitov's speech on the increase in meat prices, E. Turdimov's speech on the issue of training women who work as cleaners, O. Hakimov's speech on the evaluation of the poverty index. speech, T. Norboyeva's speech on sex education, U. Vafojev's speech on non-acceptance of Article 12 of the Law on State Language. In order to find an objective solution to these cases, it is necessary to conduct a linguistic examination." Without completely denying these considerations, it can be said that in linguistic expertise, written speeches are examined in order to determine and evaluate the pragmatic content of the speech act in conflict situations. Situations that may arise and require expertise can be defined as follows:

1. Political speech sometimes leads to heated debates among the public

Linguistic examination can be done in controversial cases that have created a feeling of distrust towards a political figure. As an example of these situations, the political speeches mentioned above by K. Muslimonova can be given as an example. In this, the semantic content of the speech is determined. It clarifies the communicative purpose, and the presence or absence of negativity in the speech is justified.

2. To justify the presence or absence of negative manipulation and provocation in the political speech

when the need arises. It can be seen from the political situations in the world that in most cases, the struggle for power is the basis for creating mass protests by awakening a mood of distrust in the existing system. In order to prevent danger and assess the level of danger, it is necessary to conduct a linguistic examination of political speech.

3. Competition between political groups and the resulting conflicts

situations, the use of negative, rude and extremely rude words by a political figure that damage the reputation and honor of another physical or legal person. Examination of negative situations resulting from excessive emotionality, nervousness, psychological stress and inability to control it.

4. Based/not based on the strategy of political speeches

determine the factor. In cases where there is a need to use standardized speech of the same topic and content and evaluate its semantic content and level of negativity in order to protect one's own interests.

5. Political speech within the framework of the existing Constitutional system, or contrary to it

Linguistic examination can be performed in cases where there is a need to assess whether or not there is a negative provocation.

CONCLUSION. In world science, there is a high weight of research related to the pragmatic content of the speeches of political figures, their speech characteristics, and the expression of communicative goals. In this type of research, attention is mainly paid to situations such as the speeches of state leaders, in which there are omissions and implications. In linguistic expertise, political speeches serve as a separate object of expertise. Before focusing on the criteria of political speeches and their examination, it is necessary to define the concept of political speech, determine its scope and limits. Also, among the judicial examinations carried out in our Republic, there is a forensic-political linguistic examination, in which conflicting texts that threaten state security, promote extremism or terrorism, or publicly discredit the head of state through social networks are examined. However, there is little research aimed at analyzing the pragmatic content and conflictual aspects of political figures and their speech. It should be said that political speeches also serve as a branch of linguistic expertise of judicial political science, which is considered a component of linguistic expertise. Therefore, the linguistic examination of political speeches also specializes in the examination of the conflicting speech act directly under the category of "politics". First of all, it is necessary to explain and describe the concept of political speech.

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