



PECULIARITIES OF SOCIO-POLITICAL LEXICAL ACTIVITY IN LANGUAGE

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Abstract

The specificity of socio-political lexical activity in language is largely determined by strong extralinguistic connections with the nominated events of objective reality. Therefore, the best way to systematize the identified socio-political dictionary and then express it is to present it in the form of interrelated thematic groups.

Keywords: Socio-political-lexicon, nomination, extralinguistic relations, lexical units.

Introduction

The specificity of the functioning of socio-political vocabulary (SPV) in language is mainly characterized by strong extralinguistic connections with the phenomena of objective reality that have been nominated. Lexemes that denote aspects of the political life of society do not exist in isolation in the language. They are directly linked and grouped according to the principle of general denotative meaning.

This "generality" is, in turn, related to the "natural categorization of human activity or the objects and phenomena in the surrounding world," as the interrelation of objects and phenomena determines various types of connections between the corresponding words.

Therefore, the most optimal way to systematize and later express the identified socio-political vocabulary is to present it in the form of thematically interconnected groups.

The issue of systemic relationships in vocabulary is rightly considered one of the central and most debated topics in modern linguistics. The lexical level of a language is the most open and variable. Its dynamic nature is especially



manifested in the various interactions between lexical units (LUs), when lexemes form different lexical-semantic groups and associations.

It should be emphasized that these associations are based on various paradigmatic relationships. Identifying such relationships is done by uncovering the differential components of word meanings (taking into account both similarities and differences in meaning).

However, as some researchers have justly pointed out, "the multifunctionality and flexibility of lexeme tools, polysemy of words, and the dependence of the lexical level of the language on the system of concepts complicate the identification of systemic connections."

Thus, structural groupings in vocabulary are formed based on shared integral semantic features. The differentiation of these groups is carried out according to a set of differential features.

The complex and often intersecting relationships and connections between various objects and phenomena in the surrounding world have the ability to "influence the lexical structure of the language and divide it into interconnected lexical blocks."

Literature Review and Methodology

The nature and essence of such "modules" have been repeatedly raised in the works of both local and foreign researchers. Although there is no integrated, comprehensive theory, these studies are undoubtedly of fundamental importance from the perspective of further development of research methods.

An important part of the theoretical foundation of this study is the issue of groups within the lexical system (LS) of language.

In linguistics, it is common to distinguish thematic groups (TGs), lexical-semantic groups (LSGs), as well as synonymous and antonymous series (SS and AS).

As noted by F.P. Filin, "word associations based not on lexical-semantic connections but on the classification of objects and phenomena themselves can be referred to as thematic lexical groups." A.A. Ufimtseva considered thematic groups as word combinations based on "the similarity or commonality of the functions of objects and processes expressed through words in the same or



different languages." Furthermore, she emphasized that lexemes are grouped based on their nominative function.

Although L. Weisgerber did not differentiate between the concepts of "linguistic field" and "lexical-semantic group" in his theory, he confirmed that LSGs coincide with the semantic system of language in terms of structure and function, whereas thematic groups are distinguished based on their specification.

According to G.V. Sudakov, "a lexical-semantic group consists of words that belong to one part of speech, share one or more meanings, and have general categorical valency, and sometimes certain logical-semantic and semantic relations: commonality, synonymy, antonymy, etc." In our view, this position is fair, according to which "each LSG has one integrative feature and multiple differentiating features."

In addition, Y.A. Belchikov argued that "the unification of words into lexical-semantic groups has an objective-historical character" and that "phenomena of reality are reflected in words as linguistic units, and their interrelation and mutual dependence are manifested in object-semantic connections between these words."

Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be stated that one more important feature distinguishing thematic groups from other system-structural formations is the presence of entirely different types of relationships between their elements (in some cases, there are no internal structural links at all). The main principle for arranging the elements of a thematic group is causality.

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