FUNCTIONAL MEANING OF POLITICAL TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK INTERNET MEDIA DISCOURSE

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Annotation: *Relevance of the topic: Studying political terms allows understanding socio-political, economic, cultural and social relations. Studying political terms expands knowledge of various political concepts and terms, such as Democracy, Authoritarianism, Populism, Nationalism , and the relationship between the individual and the political system. The emergence of article in the field of political linguistics, the researchers' approach to new aspects of the study of political language - all this requires a comprehensive understanding of this article.*

Supporting concepts: Political terms, Democracy, Authoritarianism, Populism, Nationalism , Liberalism,Socialism,internet media discourse.

Political linguistics is the study of the relations between language and politics. Language is used as a means to form a state and is enacted in various ways that help achieve political objectives. Language allows for people in a very large number to communicate with each other in a large scope to the effect that a state is formed. As language forms the basis of communication, politics is thus affected by language. There are strong relationships between political linguistics, social linguistics, and media linguistics.

Political linguistics is the study of language as a tool of persuasion in politics, especially speeches and campaigns. It examines the effects of slogans, mass media, debates, and propaganda. The study of political linguistics is important for all, as it will contribute to a better understanding, analysis and production of relevant texts.

Political terms in English and Uzbek internet media discourse may have slightly different functional meanings depending on the context and the specific perspectives of the individuals or groups using them. Here are some common political terms and their general functional meanings in both English and Uzbek internet media discourse:

Democracy (Demokratiya):

English: Democracy refers to a system of government where power is vested in the people, either directly or through elected representatives. It emphasizes principles such as popular participation, equality, and protection of individual rights and freedoms.

Uzbek: Demokratiya is a similar concept in Uzbek internet media discourse, highlighting the importance of public participation, fair governance, and respect for individual rights and liberties.

Authoritarianism (Avtoritarizm):

English: Authoritarianism refers to a form of government characterized by strong central power and limited political freedoms. It often involves centralized control, restrictions on political opposition, and limited or no separation of powers.

Uzbek: Avtoritarizm reflects a similar concept in Uzbek internet media discourse, emphasizing the concentration of power and limited political freedoms.

Populism (Populizm):

English: Populism refers to a political approach that seeks to appeal to the interests and concerns of ordinary people, often by promoting a direct connection between political leaders and the public. It can involve simplification of complex issues and a focus on popular sentiment.

Uzbek: Populizm has a similar functional meaning in Uzbek internet media discourse, describing political rhetoric or policies that aim to resonate with and mobilize the general public.

Nationalism (Milliyat):

English: Nationalism refers to a strong identification and loyalty to one's own nation or ethnic group. It often emphasizes the interests and cultural identity of the nation, sometimes to the exclusion or detriment of others.

Uzbek: Milliyat carries a similar functional meaning in Uzbek internet media discourse, highlighting a sense of national pride, identity, and loyalty to the Uzbek nation.

Liberalism (Liberallik):

English: Liberalism generally refers to a political ideology that prioritizes individual rights, limited government intervention, and free markets. It emphasizes principles such as personal freedom, equality, and the protection of civil liberties.

Uzbek: Liberallik reflects a similar functional meaning in Uzbek internet media discourse, emphasizing the values of individual rights, freedom, and limited state intervention.

Socialism (Sotsializm):

English: Socialism refers to an economic and political system where the means of production, distribution, and exchange are owned or controlled by the community as a whole. It often emphasizes collective ownership, social welfare, and the reduction of economic inequality.

Uzbek: Sotsializm has a similar functional meaning in Uzbek internet media discourse, highlighting the principles of collective ownership and a focus on social welfare.

Identity Politics: Describes the political mobilization and organization based on social identities such as race, gender, ethnicity, or sexual orientation. It often focuses on addressing the unique challenges and experiences faced by marginalized groups.

It's important to note that the functional meanings of these terms can vary in different contexts and depending on the specific ideological perspectives of those

using them. The interpretations and nuances of political terms can also be influenced by cultural, historical, and societal factors.

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