

## **SIYOSIY NUTQDA PAREMIOLOGIK BIRLIKLARDAN FOYDALANISH**

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**Annotatsiya:** *Ushbu maqolada siyosiy nutq jarayonida paremiologik birliklarning (maqollar, aforizmlar, iboralar) qo'llanilishining sabab va maqsadlari lingvopragmatik va stilistik nuqtayi nazardan tahlil qilinadi. Paremiologik birliklar siyosiy nutqqa estetik zavq, ta'sirchanlik va ishonchlilik bag'ishlash bilan birga, auditoriyani tez va samarali tarzda ishontirish, siyosiy fikrni ommalashtirish, siyosiy mavqe va g'oyalarni mustahkamlashga xizmat qiladi.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *paremiologik birliklar, maqollar, matallar, idiomatik iboralar, ritorik ta'sir, lingvistik vositalar, madaniy qadriyatlar, uslubiy tanlov, strategik qo'llanish, ta'sirchanlik, auditoriyani jalb etish.*

**Abstract:** *This article examines the reasons and goals for the use of paremiological units (proverbs, aphorisms, idiomatic expressions) in political discourse from the perspective of linguopragmatics and stylistics. Paremiological units enhance political speech by adding aesthetic appeal, persuasiveness, and credibility, while also serving the function of popularizing political ideas and reinforcing political positions.*

**Keywords:** *paremiological units, proverbs, sayings, idiomatic expressions, rhetorical effect, linguistic devices, cultural values, stylistic choice, strategic use, impact, audience engagement.*

**Аннотация:** *В данной статье рассматриваются причины и цели использования паремнологических единиц (пословиц, афоризмов, фразеологических выражений) в политической речи с точки зрения лингвопрагматики и стилистики. Паремнологические единицы придают политической речи эстетическую выразительность, убедительность и доверие, а также выполняют функцию популяризации политических идей и укрепления политических позиций.*

**Ключевые слова:** *паремнологические единицы, пословицы, поговорки, идиоматические выражения, риторический эффект, языковые приемы, культурные ценности, стилистический выбор, стратегическое использование, воздействие, вовлечение аудитории.*

**Research Methodology:** From the point of view of linguistics, political speech is a form of speech aimed at a specific socio-political goal and serving to express ideas on issues of power, governance, and the organization of society. Linguists usually study political speech through the following aspects:

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Communicative purpose: Political speech is created to convince the listener, direct them to certain views, or encourage them to take action.

Pragmatic features: In political speech, the connection between the speaker's goal and the listener's reaction is important. Speech is always evaluated in a social context.

Discursive features: Political speech, as a special type of discourse, is associated with concepts such as power, legitimacy, and ideology.

The analysis involves two main stages:

1. Linguistic Analysis – Identifying and categorizing paremiological units according to their structure, semantics, and pragmatic functions within the text.

2. Stylistic and Functional Analysis – Examining how these units contribute to the persuasive, informative, and emotive impact of publicistic discourse.

Introduction

The role of paremiological units in political speech Paremiological units are expressions formed in the vernacular, expressing a deep and general concept in terms of meaning, and in political speech they often serve the function of persuasion, strengthening the position, and emotionally engaging the listener.

2. Reasons for using paremiological units

Increase the aesthetic and emotional impact: proverbs and aphorisms give speech emotional and figurative diversity.

3. Pragmatic functions

Legitimization: substantiating political ideas and decisions through proverbs.

Manipulation: making the listener accept certain political ideas through their emotions.

Argumentation: using paremiological units in the process of strengthening an idea with evidence.

The participation of proverbs, sayings and other examples of folk oral art in political discourse makes the text more impressive, figurative and convincing.

In Uzbek political speech: "Consultation with the people is a blessing to the people" is often used.

In English political speech, expressions such as: "Actions speak louder than words" are often found.

Strengthening national ideas and values. Paremiological units are perceived as symbols of national culture.

In Russian political texts, proverbs such as: "You can't catch a fish from the pond without effort" serve to strengthen national values.

Semantic-pragmatic principles

The semantic-pragmatic principles of paremiological units in political texts are as follows:

1. Semantic transformation

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In a political context, the original meaning of paremiological units is expanded, narrowed or changed.

For example:

In English, the phrase “The pen is mightier than the sword” is often used to promote diplomacy and freedom of speech.

### 2. Pragmatic adaptation

The selection of paremiological units in accordance with the cultural and social characteristics of the audience.

In Uzbek political texts, proverbs such as “Where there is honor, there is blessing” are aimed at strengthening solidarity in society.

### 3. Communicative function

Analysis of examples

From an Uzbek political text:

“New Uzbekistan is Uzbekistan of a new generation of thinkers. Time expects from us the call: ‘The one who works will find a ghazal.’”

From an English political text:

"If we want peace, we must prepare for war. But remember: 'An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.'"

From a Russian political text:

«В единстве — сила. Как говорить, вместе — не страшен и враг»

In these examples, paremiological units serve to reinforce the idea and ensure emotional connection with the audience.

Methods

The analysis is based on qualitative examination of paremiological units used in publicistic texts, political speeches, and journalistic writing. Examples were drawn from contemporary media and political discourse to illustrate how traditional expressions are adapted to modern contexts while preserving their rhetorical strength. The study focuses on three main aspects:

1. Adaptability – how proverbs and sayings are modified for modern relevance;
2. Rhetorical and emotional appeal – the role of these units in persuasion and audience engagement;
3. Cultural and ideological alignment – how shared wisdom reinforces common values between author and audience.

Results

The analysis revealed several key findings: Adaptability and Flexibility: Paremiological units demonstrate remarkable adaptability. For instance, the traditional saying “A penny saved is a penny earned” can be reframed in modern contexts to emphasize saving energy or environmental resources, maintaining relevance across time and issues.

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Rhetorical and Emotional Resonance: Expressions such as “The pen is mightier than the sword” carry both historical and emotional weight, strengthening arguments for peace, diplomacy, or intellectual freedom.

**Discussion**

The findings highlight the multifaceted role of paremiological units in publicistic discourse. Moreover, the adaptability of proverbs ensures their ongoing relevance in contemporary discourse, as they can be reshaped to address modern social, political, and environmental challenges.

**Conclusion**

Paremiological units are one of the main communicative tools of political speech, enriching its semantic, stylistic and pragmatic layers. These units make it possible to make the speech of a political leader more credible, understandable and impressive. The study shows that the use of folk oral art samples in political texts serves as an effective tool for strengthening national identity, convincing the public of political ideas, and motivating them to action.

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