



## Linguistic Picture Of The World Of The American Presidential Discourse And Its Representation In Uzbeklanguage

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### ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the study of the linguistic nature of the presidential discourse, which reflects elements of the socio-political life and culture of the country, as well as common and national specific cultural values. The article notes that the first speech of the presidents has a special place in the genre structure of the presidential discourse, is strongly connected to a particular political event, is recorded in the plan of time and space; In order to emotionally influence the minds of the people, to strengthen the pragmatics of speech, the linguistic means used in this speech, such as axiological lexicon, metaphor, phraseology, syntactic parallelism, rhetorical question, exhortation and appeal, are systematized and focused on their translation into Uzbek.

### KEYWORDS

Presidential discourse, inauguration speech, speech pragmatics, axiological vocabulary, metaphor, phraseology, syntactic parallelism, rhetorical question, exhortation, appeal.

### INTRODUCTION

It is no coincidence that discursive linguistics today remains an integral part of anthropocentric linguistics as it brings new technologies in the field of material acquisition, description and interpretation. The discourse aspect predetermines the

consideration of linguistic phenomena in conjunction with cultural-historical, socio-situational and communicative-pragmatic descriptions. [Marchenko 2007: 5]. According to E.S.Kubryakova “it becomes clear how important to study discourse if we consider

what part of the knowledge comes to us through the texts, behind of each knowledge the discursive activity of one person or a group of people lies” [Kubryakova 2001: 528].

The study of discourse is at the intersection of different scientific directions. In particular, issues such as tracking language use in terms of social variability, focusing on forms defined by the social context, are relevant tasks of the study. Many discourse theorists are addressing political issues because it is very difficult to imagine the field of human communication today without an event like politics. Therefore, political discourse is becoming an integral part of human "information life." It is a reflection not only of the individual, but also of the socio-political life of the country, carrying elements of the culture of the country, common and national specific cultural values.

The report discusses the linguistic units used in the first ceremonial speeches of US presidents and their translation into Uzbek as part of the political discourse. Bill Clinton, George Bush and Barack Obama’s speeches posted on the website were chosen as the research material: <http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/2008election.php>.

In his first speech, president will try to make an emotional impact on the minds of the people. This situation leads to a strengthening of the pragmatics of political speech, and to implement it, the speaker uses linguistic tools, including axiological vocabulary, metaphor, phraseology, syntactic parallelism, rhetorical questioning, exhortation, and appeal. It would be expedient to take them into account in translation.

Axiological (evaluative) vocabulary: “Raised in unrivaled prosperity, we inherit an economy that is still the world’s strongest but is weakened by business failures, stagnant wages, increasing inequality, and deep divisions among our own people.” - «мисли кўрилмаган фаровонлик шароитларида ривожланган, ҳозиргача дунёда энг кучли бўлган иқтисодни биз мерос қилиб олдик, лекин бизнесдаги мағлубиятлар, секин ўсиб бораётган иш ҳақи, тобора кучайиб бораётган тенгсизлик, шунингдек, халқимиз орасидаги чуқур низолар уни заифлаштирмоқда.» [Bill Clinton, 1993].

“It is the American story - a story of flawed and fallible people, united across the generations by grand and enduring ideals.” - «Бу америка тарихи – мукамал ва хато қиладиган, авлодлар давомида буюк ва олий мақсадлари билан бирлашган халқнинг тарихи» [George Bush, 2001].

“We remain the most prosperous, powerful nation on Earth.” – «Биз дунёдаги энг гуллаб-яшнаётган, қудратли мамлакат бўлиб қоламиз». [Barack Obama, 2009].

Although omissions are the most commonly used type of translation transformations in the translation of evaluative sentences, the examples we have given show that translation cannot be done without the omission method. However, we can observe the method of inserting lexical units into the translated text.

Epithets can be distinguished in the evaluative lexicon: “the sunshine of freedom” - «озодлик қуёши», “law-abiding citizens” – «қонунга бўйсунувчи фуқоролар», “restless, questing, hopeful people” – «тиниб-

тинчимаган, қизиқувчан ва оптимистик кайфиятдаги одамлар» [Bill Clinton, 1993]; “aslave-holdingsociety” – «қулдорлик жамияти», “flawed and fallible people” – «мукамал ва хатолар қиладиган одамлар» [George Bush, 2001]; “gathering clouds and raging storms” – «қуюқлашаётган булутлар ва шиддат билан кўтарилаётган бўронлар», “a nagging fear” – «дилгир ташвиш», “petty grievances” – «майда-чуйда хафагарчиликлар» [Barack Obama, 2009].

In the Uzbek translation, we have translated all epithets literally, except for the epithet "hopeful people", but in the case of the epithet “hopeful people,” the basic meaning was given to the Uzbek reader by (оптимистик кайфиятдаги) comprehensible means.

Metaphors: “the still waters of peace” - «соёйишта сукунат»; “America's prosperity must rest upon the broad shoulders of a rising middle class.” - «Американинг гуллаб-яшнаши ўсиб бораётган ўрта синфнинг кенг елкаларига таяниши керак»; «We, the people, declare today that the most evident of truths...» - «Биз, одамлар, энг аниқ ҳақиқат бизнинг йўлчи юдузимиз бўлиб қолишини бугун эълон қиламиз...» [Barack Obama, 2009]; “in the depth of winter” – «қиш авжига чиққанда»; “march to the music of our time” – «замон билан ҳамқадам юрмоқ»; “the sunshine of freedom” – «эркинлик кўёши» [Bill Clinton, 1993]. In the translation process, we used both full translation and structural changes. In the case of an associative discrepancy between metaphorical elements in the original and translated languages, we used substitution. (e.g., “in the depth of winter” – «қиш авжига чиққанда»)

Phraseologisms: “to face hard truths” – «аччиқ ҳақиқатга дуч келмоқ» [Bill Clinton, 1993] – translated with phraseology, the appropriate alternative was selected; “to put off unpleasant decisions” – «ёқимсиз қарорларни қабул қилишни пайсалга соламиз» [Barack Obama, 2009] - This phraseologism was translated by suitable alternative «пайсалга солмоқ»; “to grudgingly accept” – «истамай, хохламасдан қабул қилмоқ» [Barack Obama, 2009] - here the word “grudgingly” was translated with the help of «истамай, хохламасдан» lexical units.

Syntactic parallelism: “But when most people are working harder for less; when others cannot work at all; when the cost of health care devastates families and threatens to bankrupt our enterprises, great and small; when the fear of crime robs law-abiding citizens of their freedom; and when millions of poor children cannot even imagine the lives we are calling them to lead, we have not made change our friend.” - «Аммо кўпчилик одамлар арзимаган ҳақ учун оғир меҳнат қилаётган пайтда; қолганлари умуман ишсиз бўлган пайтда; таббий хизматларнинг нархи оилаларимизни вайрон қилаётган ва катта-ю кичик корхоналаримизнинг кўпчилигини банкротликгача боришга таҳдид қилаётган пайтда; жиноятчиликдан қўрқиш қонунга бўйсунадиган фуқароларимизни эркинликдан маҳрум қилаётган пайтда, вамиллионлаб бахтсиз болалар биз уларга хаҳлаётган ҳаётни ҳатто тасаввур ҳам қила олмаётган пайтда, биз дўстларимизга ўзгаришлар қилишга муяссар бўла олмадик.» [Bill Clinton, 1993].

“Every child must be taught these principles. Every citizen must uphold them. And every

immigrant, by embracing these ideals, makes our country more, not less, American.” – «Ҳар бир болага бу тамойилларни сингдириш зарур. Ҳар бир фуқаро уларни ҳимоя қилиши керак. Ҳар бир муҳожир ҳам, бу идеалларни танлаган ҳолда, мамлакатимизни камроқ эмас, янада кўпроқ америкали қилади» [George Bush, 2001].

“On this day, we gather because we have chosen hope over fear, unity of purpose over conflict and discord. On this day, we come to proclaim an end to the petty grievances and false promises, the recriminations and worn-out dogmas that for far too long have strangled our politics.” – «Бу кун биз кўркүвдан умудни, низо ва келишмовчиликлардан мақсаднинг бирлигини афзал кўрганимиз сабабли йиғилдик. Бу кун биз сиёсатимизни узоқ вақт бўғиб келган майда-чуйда хафагарчиликлар ва ёлғон ваъдалар, ўзаро айбловлар ва эскирган ақидалар тугаганини эълон қилиш учун келдик» [Barack Obama, 2009].

In most cases, syntactic parallelism is translated by the method of syntactic analogy or grammatical substitution. However, in translating the examples given, we used a combination in the first case and a syntactic analogy in the second case.

Rhetorical questions and appeals: Excerpt from Barack Obama's speech: “But know this, America: They will be met.” - «Аммо шуни бил, Америка: биз уларни урдалаймиз» – the appeal in the translated text was given as in the original. “America, in the face of our common dangers, оғир синовлари-мизнинг қишида, let us remember these timeless words.” - «Америка! Умумий таҳдидларимиз олдида, келинг, ўша ўлмас сўзларни эслайлик» - an

attempt (timeless words – ўлмас сўзлар) was made to maintain more expressiveness in the translation than in the original “As for our common defense, we reject as false the choice between our safety and our ideals.” - «Бизнинг муҳофаза қобилиятимиз масаласида биз ёлғон муқобилни рад этамиз: хавфсизликми ёки идеаллар?» - there is no rhetorical question in the original one. “My fellow citizens, I stand here today humbled by the task before us, grateful for the trust you have bestowed, mindful of the sacrifices borne by our ancestors.” - «Азиз ватандошлар! Мен бугун олдимизда турган вазифаларнинг улуғворлигини тўлиқ англаган ҳолда, менга билдирилган ишонч учун чуқур миннатдорчиликни ҳис қилган ҳолда ва ота-боболаримиз келтирган қурбонликларни эслаган ҳолда бу ерда турибман». - an exclamation was used in accordance with the rules of the translated language, which in turn adds expressiveness to the translated text.

To sum up, the first speech of the presidents occupies a special place in the genre structure of political discourse. This speech is firmly tied to a particular political event, clearly defined by a single addressee, recorded in a plan of time and space. Many methods of influencing the listener are widely used in this speech, and in translating this speech, special attention should be paid to the linguistic means of influence in the translated language in order to preserve the basic functions of the original speech.

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