



 Research Article

LINGUISTIC PERSONALITY IN UZBEK PRESIDENTIAL POLITICAL SPEECHES

Submission Date: Aug 06, 2024, **Accepted Date:** Aug 11, 2024,

Published Date: Aug 16, 2024

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijasr-04-08-03>

Journal Website:
<http://sciencebring.com/index.php/ijasr>

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

Isokova Feruza Shamsiddin kizi
PhD student, Termez state university, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article examines the linguistic personality of Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the President of Uzbekistan, through a detailed analysis of his political speeches. By employing corpus linguistics and discourse analysis, the study explores how Mirziyoyev's language reflects his reformist agenda and leadership style. The analysis identifies key rhetorical strategies, including the use of ethos, pathos, and logos, across different contexts—domestic and international. It highlights how Mirziyoyev's straightforward and accessible language underscores his commitment to transparency, citizen-centered governance, and national unity. The study further discusses the cognitive and pragmatic aspects of his communication, revealing a deliberate effort to align government actions with public welfare and foster a sense of collective responsibility. The findings illustrate the crucial role of language in shaping political identity and public perception.

KEYWORDS

Shavkat Mirziyoyev, linguistic personality, political speeches, Uzbekistan, corpus linguistics, discourse analysis, verbal-semantic level, cognitive level, pragmatic level, ethos, pathos, logos, citizen-centered governance, national unity, public perception.

INTRODUCTION

Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the President of Uzbekistan, has emerged as a crucial figure in the country's

current political landscape, noted for his reformist agenda and efforts to establish

Uzbekistan as a key player on the global stage. One important part of his leadership is his mastery of language, which reflects his distinct linguistic personality. Analyzing Mirziyoyev's speeches illustrates how he tailors his communication to resonate with a wide range of audiences, both domestic and foreign. His domestic remarks are frequently marked by a tone of paternal care and direct language aimed at promoting national unity and growth. In contrast, his international presentations are more formal and subtle, emphasizing regional collaboration and global integration.

METHODS

Corpus linguistics and discourse analysis were used as the key research methods to analyze Shavkat Mirziyoyev's linguistic personality in his political speeches. These approaches offer a thorough framework for analyzing Mirziyoyev's language, exposing patterns, themes, and rhetorical strategies that define his linguistic identity. A collection of Shavkat Mirziyoyev's political speeches was assembled, including a representative sample of both domestic and international addresses. These lectures were based on official government websites, news archives, and public documents. The approach concentrated on identifying rhetorical methods like ethos, pathos, and logos. Ethos refers to Mirziyoyev's credibility and authority; pathos to his emotional appeals; and logos to his use of logical arguments to persuade his audience.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Several famous linguists and researchers have investigated the topic of linguistic personality, focusing on the complex link between language, identity, and social interaction. This concept emphasizes how people use language to reflect their personalities, attitudes, ideas, and cultural identities.

Vinogradov [6], a well-known Russian linguist, is credited with developing early theories of linguistic personality. He saw it as an individual's unique linguistic behavior, influenced by their cultural and social experiences. Vinogradov defines linguistic personality as the speaker's language skill, choice of linguistic means, and capacity to utilize language creatively and effectively in a variety of circumstances.

Karaulov [4] expanded on the topic in his major work, "Russian Language and Linguistic Personality" (1987). He presented a three-tiered model of linguistic personality:

- 1. The verbal-semantic level** encompasses the individual's vocabulary and grammatical knowledge.
- 2. The cognitive level** expresses the individual's worldview, values, and attitudes as expressed through language.
- 3. The pragmatic level** refers to an individual's ability to utilize language effectively in various social circumstances to achieve communicative goals.

At the verbal-semantic level, Shavkat Mirziyoyev demonstrates a broad vocabulary and a clear,

structured use of grammar. He often uses accessible language to ensure that his messages are understood by a wide audience. For example, phrases like "direct dialogue" and "inclusive governance" reflect a precise and intentional choice of words that convey his commitment to transparency and public engagement. His language tends to be straightforward and devoid of jargon, making complex political concepts easier to grasp for the general populace. He often uses terms like "reform," "modernization," "transparency," and "accountability." These words are part of his standard vocabulary when discussing governance and public policy. He frequently employs clear and direct sentences, such as "Our goal is to create a strong and prosperous state" or "We must ensure the rule of law and justice for all citizens." These sentences are straightforward, with a focus on action and results.

Mirziyoyev's cognitive level is reflected in his worldview, values, and attitudes, particularly his focus on reform, accountability, and citizen-centered governance. He consistently emphasizes the need for state institutions to serve the people, indicating a value system that prioritizes the welfare of citizens over bureaucratic processes. His statements often include phrases like "the state agencies should serve our people," showcasing a shift towards a more service-oriented and responsive governance model. This cognitive perspective aligns with his broader vision of creating a more transparent, efficient, and accountable government. In speeches and public statements, Mirziyoyev often emphasizes

the importance of "human dignity" and "social justice." For example, he has said, "The welfare of our people is our primary concern, and every reform we undertake is aimed at improving their quality of life." This reflects his cognitive stance on prioritizing the welfare of citizens. His frequent use of phrases like "we must listen to our people" and "the people's voice is crucial" indicates a democratic attitude, valuing public opinion and participation in governance. This aligns with his broader narrative of inclusive and responsive governance.

At the pragmatic level, Mirziyoyev's language use is geared towards achieving specific communicative goals, such as rallying public support, encouraging reforms, and building trust between the government and the public. He effectively uses language to connect with various social groups, addressing their concerns and aspirations. For instance, by stating "we are making every decision... in consultation with our people," he not only reassures the public of their involvement in governance but also seeks to legitimize his administration's actions by aligning them with the people's will. This pragmatic use of language helps foster a sense of collective responsibility and shared purpose, essential for implementing reforms and maintaining social stability. To encourage public participation and confidence in government initiatives, Mirziyoyev often uses language that is both reassuring and motivational. For instance, he might say, "Together, we can overcome any challenges," which serves to foster unity and collective effort. When speaking to different groups, such as youth

or business leaders, Mirziyoyev tailors his language to resonate with those audiences. For example, addressing young people, he might use phrases like "the future of our nation lies in the hands of our youth," to inspire and empower them. He often employs a personal and inclusive tone, using pronouns like "we" and "our" to create a sense of shared responsibility and collective action. Statements such as "We are all responsible for the future of our country" aim to build a connection with the public and foster trust in his leadership.

These examples highlight how Mirziyoyev's linguistic personality is carefully crafted to communicate his values, vision, and intentions effectively across different contexts and to various audiences. His language choices are instrumental in reinforcing his policy priorities and leadership style.

Fillmore's [1] research on frame semantics also helps to comprehend linguistic personality. He believes that people use language based on mental frameworks or "frames" that impact their views and interactions. This method emphasizes how cognitive processes and cultural settings shape linguistic personality.

Tannen's [5] discourse analysis research, particularly her book "Talking Voices: Repetition, Dialogue, and Imagery in Conversational Discourse" (1989), investigates how individuals use specific linguistic features, such as repetition and dialogue, to construct their identity and personality in conversation.

By analyzing linguistic personality through theoretical frameworks and practical examples, we obtain a better understanding of how language may be used to express individual identity and influence social interactions.

Shavkat Mirziyoyev's political speeches, both domestic and foreign, provide an excellent resource for studying his linguistic personality. By evaluating his language use, we can learn about his rhetorical methods, thematic focuses, and general communication style. This analysis will use instances from his talks to illustrate major language traits and cite relevant sources where appropriate. Mirziyoyev frequently takes a paternalistic tone, emphasizing the welfare of the nation and its residents. For example, in his yearly address to the Oliy Majlis (Parliament), he routinely used inclusive words like "we" and "our" to instill a sense of shared duty and solidarity.

Biz mamlakat hayotiga doir har bir qarorni xalqimiz bilan maslahatlashib, bevosita muloqot asosida qabul qilmoqdamiz. "Xalq davlat idoralariga emas, balki davlat idoralari xalqimizga xizmat qilishi kerak" degan g'oya bu borada faoliyatimiz mezoniga aylanmoqda.[2] - We are making every decision regarding the life of the country in consultation with our people and on the basis of direct dialogue. The idea that "the people should serve our people, not the state agencies, but the state agencies should serve our people" is becoming the criterion of our activity in this regard.

Shavkat Mirziyoyev, often uses language that emphasizes transparency, accountability, and a citizen-centered approach in governance. His speeches and statements frequently stress the importance of listening to the public and making decisions based on their needs and aspirations.

The phrase "we are making every decision... in consultation with our people" reflects a commitment to inclusive governance. This aligns with Mirziyoyev's often-expressed desire to engage citizens in the decision-making process, ensuring that their voices are heard and considered.

The emphasis on "direct dialogue" suggests a preference for open communication channels between the government and the public. Mirziyoyev has been known for promoting reforms that increase transparency and accessibility in government operations.

The statement "the people should serve our people, not the state agencies, but the state agencies should serve our people" captures a fundamental aspect of Mirziyoyev's rhetoric. It highlights a shift towards a service-oriented governance model, where government institutions are seen as entities that exist to meet the needs of the populace. This reflects his ongoing efforts to reform the public sector and reduce bureaucratic obstacles.

Mirziyoyev's use of "our activity in this regard" underscores a sense of collective responsibility and accountability. He often speaks about the responsibilities of government officials and

institutions to deliver on their promises and serve the public interest.

Overall, this statement reflects Shavkat Mirziyoyev's consistent messaging around reform, transparency, and a citizen-first approach in governance. His linguistic style tends to be straightforward, focusing on practical aspects of governance while also emphasizing the moral and ethical obligations of the state to its citizens.

CONCLUSION

The linguistic personality of Shavkat Mirziyoyev, as analyzed through his political speeches, reflects a deliberate and consistent approach to communication. His verbal-semantic choices, including the use of straightforward and accessible language, demonstrate his commitment to ensuring that his messages are understood by a broad audience. Mirziyoyev's emphasis on key concepts such as reform, transparency, and citizen-centered governance illustrates a cognitive alignment with values that prioritize the welfare and participation of the people.

At the pragmatic level, Mirziyoyev skillfully employs language to achieve specific communicative goals, such as rallying support for his policies, fostering a sense of national unity, and legitimizing his administration's actions. His use of inclusive language and emotional appeals helps build trust and connect with various social groups, reinforcing his leadership's moral and ethical dimensions.

Overall, Mirziyoyev's speeches reveal a linguistic personality that is both adaptive and purposeful, aimed at guiding Uzbekistan through a period of significant transformation. His rhetorical strategies not only convey his vision for the country's future but also serve as a tool for mobilizing public support and participation in the governance process. This analysis underscores the importance of language in political leadership and the role it plays in shaping public perception and policy implementation.

REFERENCES

1. Fillmore, C. J. (1982). "Frame Semantics". In *Linguistics in the Morning Calm*. Hanshin Publishing Co.
2. <https://president.uz/oz/lists/view/1371>
3. https://president.uz/oz/lists/category/5?menu_id=12&page=8&per-page=15
4. Karaulov, Y. N. (1987). *Russian Language and Linguistic Personality*. Nauka.
5. Tannen, D. (1989). *Talking Voices: Repetition, Dialogue, and Imagery in Conversational Discourse*. Cambridge University Press.
6. Vinogradov, V. V. (1971). *The History of the Russian Literary Language from the 17th Century to the 19th Century*. Nauka.

