DICTIONARIES OF POLITICAL TERMS AND THEIR ROLE IN THE SOCIAL LIFE OF THE PEOPLE

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ABSTRACT

This article highlights the role of political dictionaries in social life. Scholars, politicians and activists use political dictionaries to understand political concepts. They say that the youth must be politically literate to understand the social fabric of society. By compiling and defining political terms and expressions, political dictionaries help increase the clarity and precision of political communication. They provide an authoritative reference that can be used to resolve disagreements about the meaning and use of political language. In addition, political dictionaries can also be a tool for political influence and activism. By promoting a particular political dictionary, political actors can try to change the public narrative and advance their political goals. In general, political dictionaries are an important resource in social life that promotes understanding and clarity of political debate, as well as a potential tool for political influence and activism.

Keywords: *political dictionary, politics, political term, socio-political vocabulary.*

A political dictionary is a type of dictionary that focuses on political terms and concepts. Additionally, "political lexicography refers to the compilation and study of political terminology and language. It has a long history, dating back to ancient Greece and Rome, where political terminology was compiled in the form of political treatises and plays that dealt with political ideas. Early political lexicography also emerged in

medieval Europe, where scholars compiled lexicons of Latin words used in political and legal texts. In the Renaissance, political lexicography flourished with the emergence of printed dictionaries, such as John Cowell's "The Interpreter" (1607) and Samuel Johnson's "Dictionary of the English Language" (1755). During the 17th and 18th centuries, political dictionaries became popular in Europe, particularly in France and England. These dictionaries included entries on political institutions, concepts, and figures and were designed to help people understand the increasingly complex political landscape of the time. In the 19th century, political lexicography continued to evolve with the publication of specialized dictionaries that focused on political terms and concepts. One such example is the "Political Dictionary" (1845) by Charles Knight, which defined and explained key political terms and concepts of the time. In the 20th century, political lexicography became even more specialized with the emergence of dictionaries that focused on specific regions or countries, such as the "Dictionary of American Politics" (1962) by Edward Conrad Smith and the "Dictionary of Indian Political Terms" (1972) by V.S. Gupta. Today, with the rise of digital technology, political lexicography has become even more relevant, with online and electronic dictionaries offering easy access to a range of political terms and definitions. Moreover, scholars, politicians, and activists to understand political concepts and terminology use political dictionaries. Dictionaries play a certain role in the processes of perception and education as they provide people with explanations and definitions. In some countries, dictionary definitions are actually used in court cases as the defining instrument (Moon 1989, 60). Dictionary definitions do not reflect reality perfectly, but they do carry an authoritative function and influence in society. Correct, precise, and succinct information provided by dictionaries should also assist the user in crossing cross-cultural barriers. Especially English monolingual dictionaries are in a particular position in this aspect as a tool for the most widespread foreign language; they are also used by a large number of speakers of other languages and, to some extent, can create and consolidate biased perceptions of the meaning of various language units. In politics, new words are coined constantly by politicians themselves, professionals in

political science, and mass media journalists. At the same time, rarely does a political term remain in usage with an unchanged meaning over the decades. The concepts are designated not only for democratic process phenomena and the political debate over present and future economic challenges and new political movements but also within the sphere of the relationship between human beings in new models of family, human beings and the environment, and a new public communication paradigm with the advance of new technologies. The social significance of politics today is very high. The aggravation of the political relations of our country with other states, the degree of influence of political decisions on our lives—all this makes us think about politics. Public interest in politics is growing. The number of political programs in which representatives of various political parties participate has increased. The speech of political leaders is followed by the whole country since their speech is not only an indicator of the culture of the country but also a tool for achieving goals that are important for the whole country and for society as a whole. Upon reaching the age of eighteen, a citizen of our country acquires the right to a political vote; that is, he can participate in the vote, choosing those who will govern our state. This means that a young person simply must be politically literate: competent, interested in the political structure of our country, and understanding the political views and intentions of those who establish the laws and orders by which we live. The political structure is reflected in the existing socio-political vocabulary, so it is vital for young people to understand the meaning of these lexical units. What is the speech of a modern politician, and how does it correspond to the basic values of the youth? How understandable is today's youth? In search of answers to these questions, we conducted a theoretical and practical study of socio-political vocabulary as a means of communication between politicians and young people. Socio-political vocabulary is a part of the lexical system of the language, which especially clearly reflects the social structure of society, worldview attitudes, and ways of organizing the country's social life. Furthermore, political dictionaries play an important role in social life by providing a comprehensive and accessible record of political terminology and language use. Political dictionaries are

often used by journalists, academics, researchers, and members of the general public who want to get a deeper understanding of political discourse. By compiling and defining political terms and phrases, political dictionaries help to promote greater clarity and accuracy in political communication. They provide an authoritative reference that can be used to resolve disagreements over the meaning and use of political language. Moreover, political dictionaries can also serve as a tool for political advocacy and activism. By promoting a certain political lexicon, political actors can try to change the public narrative and further their political goals. Overall, political dictionaries are an important resource in social life that promotes greater understanding and clarity in political discourse as well as a potential tool for political advocacy and activism.

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