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ЛЕКСИКАЛЫК КОГЕЗИЯГА ДИСКУРСИВДИК АНАЛИЗ  
(кыргыз саясатчыларынын кебинин негизинде)

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ДИСКУРСИВНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ЛЕКСИЧЕСКОЙ КОГЕЗИИ  
(на основе речи кыргызских политиков)

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DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL COHESION  
(based on the Speeches of Kyrgyz Politicians)

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Макаланын актуалдуулугу саясаттын биздин жашоонун ажырагыс бөлүгү болуп, жашообуздагы бардык сферага таасири бар экендигинде жатат. Биз күн сайын саясатка сереп салып, аны менен бирге мамлекеттик ишмерлердин сүйлөгөн тилине терең көңүл бурабыз. Макалада айрым саясатчылардын максатына жетүү үчүн тилди чебер пайдалануу жолдору талкууланат. Сооронбай Жээнбеков жана Өмүрбек Текебаев көрүнүктүү инсандар экенине байланыштуу алардын сүйлөгөн сөздөрү буга чейин талданган, ага карабастан, макаланын жаңычылыгы – Өмүрбек Текебаевдин жана Сооронбай Жээнбековдун сөздөрүнө лексикалык когезиянын негизинде дискурсивдик анализ жүргүзүлгөнүгү. Макаланын максаты – лексикалык когезиянын негизинде эки саясатчынын дискуссиясына толук дискурсивдик талдоо жүргүзүү: өлкөнүн башкы саясий лидерлерине аталуга алардын колдонгон тилинин өзгөчөлүктөрүнүн изилдөө. Изилдөөнүн негизги объектиси - Жогорку Кеңештеги Өмүрбек Текебаев менен Сооронбай Жээнбековдун дискуссиясы. Макаланын негизги милдети - лексикалык когезиянын негизинде эки спикердин лингвистикалык өзгөчөлүгүн талдоо. Эки саясатчынын дискурсу талдоо үчүн статистикалык жана дискурсивдик ыкмалар колдонулду. Корутундуда эки саясатчынын дискурсу аныктоонун негизин эмнелер түзгөндүгү белгиленди. Алар: сандар, бири-бирине көз карашын билдирүү үчүн колдонулган сөздөрү, ошондой эле саясатчылардын өз ойлорун баса белгилөө максатында колдонгон кайталоолору.

**Негизги сөздөр:** лингвистикалык иденттүүлүк, лидерлер, дискурс, дискурсивдик анализ, дискурсивдик метод, парламент, когезия, кайталоолор, лидерлер.

Актуальность статьи объясняется тем, что политика является неотъемлемой частью человеческой жизни, затрагивающей сферы повседневной жизнедеятельности. Данная статья дает представление о политиках и о власти, которую они хотят достичь с помощью умелого использования языка. Омурбек Текебаев и Сооронбай Жээнбеков являются видными деятелями и их выступления были ранее проанализированы, новизна статьи объясняется анализом дискуссии Омурбека Текебаева и Сооронбая Жээнбекова, в частности, с точки зрения лексической когезии. Цель данной статьи – провести детальный дискурсивный анализ, основанный на лексической когезии дискуссии двух политиков; выяснить роль их языковой идентичности, что способствовало их политическим достижениям в нашей страны. Объектом исследования является дискуссия Омурбека Текебаева и Сооронбая Жээнбекова в Жогорку Кенеше. Основная задача данной статьи - анализ лингвистической идентичности двух спикеров на основе лексической когезии. Для анализа двух политиков были использованы статистические и дискурсивные методы. В заключении приводится подбор слов, с помощью которых выступающие подчер-

кивают важность своей точки зрения. Чтобы воплотить это в жизнь, они используют повторение, усиливающее эффект восприятия. Также предоставлены цифры, которые помогают раскрыть дискурс обоих выступающих, их выбор слов для того, чтобы выразить свое отношение друг к другу.

**Ключевые слова:** лингвистическая идентичность, дискурс, дискурсивный анализ, дискурсивный метод, парламент, когезия, повторения, лидеры.

The topicality of the paper has been explained by the fact that politics is an inseparable part of human life that inflects all spheres. Therefore, this paper gives profound insight into politician's speeches and the power they want to achieve through skillful usage of language. The aim of the paper is to make a detailed discourse analysis based on the lexical cohesion of the discussion between two politicians: to find the role of their linguistic identities which makes them one of the most influential politicians in the country. The object of the research is discussion by Omurbek Tekebaev and Sooronbay Zheenbekov held in – Zhogorku Kenesh (The Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, often referred to simply as the Jogorku Kenesh, is the 120-member unicameral parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic, the legislative body of the state). The main tasks of the research are to analyze the linguistic identity of speakers based on various scholars. Statistical and discursive methods have been used to make analysis of these two politician's speeches. The article concludes with the results consisting of a selection of words by which the speakers emphasize the importance of their point of view. Their word choice in order to express their attitude towards each other; the repetition of the words says a lot about their personality as well.

**Key words:** linguistic identity, politicians, discourse, discourse analysis, discursive methods, parliament, cohesion, repetitions, leaders.

We will investigate what stands for «discourse» and «discourse analysis» according to different scholars. Discourse came from Medieval Latin «discourses» which was derived from Latin «discurrere» meaning «running-about». For many linguists, «discourse» has been defined as a language «beyond sentence», and the study of discourse is the study of «language in use», while others defined it «not as a discipline or sub-discipline of linguistics, however, as a systematic way of suggesting answers to research questions across disciplines throughout social sciences and beyond» [3].

Generally, we can find two different suggestive possibilities of the term; Political Discourse: first, a discourse which is political; and second, an analysis of political discourse as simply an example discourse type, without explicit reference to a political content or political con-

text. [4] So, if in the first type the work directly deals with politics, (political speeches, parties etc.) however, the second type is more about the *political approach* to discourse and Discourse analysis. For example, Wilson states: 'analysts who themselves wish to present a political case become political actors, and their own discourse becomes, therefore, political'. In this case it is much of what is referred to as critical linguistics or critical discourse analysis. Thus, the latter becomes political discourse, not only because the material for analysis is often formally political but also, perhaps, because the analysts have explicitly made themselves political actors [2].

The goal of political discourse is the conquest and retention of power and since power is realized in institutions, political discourse is an institutional discourse that occurs in accordance with the status-role relations of agents and clients of discourse. [5]

According to Klyuev, Y. V., "structure of public political discourse consists of 9 components:

- 1) the motivation for the establishment of a political message;
- 2) the psychology of the sender and the addressee of the text;
- 3) feature channel delivery of information;
- 4) the specificity of oral and written forms of speech;
- 5) the psychology of filling political text with facts and arguments;
- 6) stages of generation and realization of the text;
- 7) the stages and psychology of information perception by the audience;
- 8) the performance of the communication;
- 9) political discursive resonance of the text" [6].

On February 2, 2017 the former Prime Minister Sooronbay Zheenbekov arrived to report the outcome of the issue regarding the UUE. Upon the end of the Prime Minister's speech Omurbek Tekebaev suggests to extend the session for 30 more minutes. He claims that the Government member should stay longer and listen to deputies to express their opinions regarding their report. Here, the personal pronoun «we» and the possessive pronoun «our» were used by both speakers.

*Добуш берели, биздин пикирибизди жарым саат угуп коюп кетесиз эми, калп эле, алты эле адам жарым саат сөз сүйлөйт. Мен азыр айтам, биз айтабыз. Биз эки шартты эске алып 11,45ке келдик. Биздин саат экиде жыйыныбыз бар, регламент боюнча.*

These pronouns serve as tools to deliver the point of view of the speaker to the listener with a great influence. The personal pronoun «I» was used 17 times within the row. It shows the ego of both politicians. Sooronbay Zheenbekov said this word 5 times and he mean the whole government with it. At the beginning he was using «we» then he got angry and started using «I». All members of the government are introduced through this word and with the aid of this word he shows his authority.

*Өтөм мен өкмөт чогулушун. Өтөм мен өкмөт чогулушун. Неге сиз айткан менен токтотушум керек мен.*

Omurbek Tekebaev uses «men» 12 times, whereas Sooronbay Zheenbekov uses 5 times within the row. If Sooronbay Zheenbekov stands for the government, O.Tekebaev does it for the Parliament. He was using it from the very beginning, sometimes varying with «we». He shows himself as a leader of the parliament.

*Мен сүйлөйм азыр эмнеге токтотконуңарды билесиңер. Мен жалган айтсам оңдоп коёсуз.*

We see how both speakers use the strategy of self-presentation using the personal pronouns. In this debate we see how Tekebaev takes the position of the «hunter» and uses the manipulative strategy to infuriate the opponent [1].

*Ким менен жыйыныңыз бар? Эмне деген? Кандай жыйыныңыз бар? Бля? Жыйынды токтотуш керек. Эң чоң жыйын мобул жерде. Токтокула андай жыйыныңарды.*

The next tool in the arsenal of Tekebaev is strategy for creating an emotional mood of the addressee: tactics of unity, addressing the addressee's emotions, taking into account the addressee's value orientations.

*Мынакей бир суроого жооп бере алган жоксуңар конкретно. «Куда кааласа, Кудай (Kudai – means «God» in Kyrgyz) буюрса» деп.*

The word «God» was mentioned 3 times and reveals the identities of the speakers. If Sooronbay Zheenbekov mentions God, it means that he could be a religious man. On the other side, Omurbek Tekebaev is a realist and the representative of the secular society. It is one more reason that they have a misconception - they are on two different sides and against each other.

Moreover, we can obviously notice the strategy of attacking and discrediting represented by the tactics of insult and accusation from Tekebaev's side. He claims that the Prime Minister and his subordinates are not able to solve any problems and that it would be better if they resigned.

*Эмне кыласыңар жыйынды бир маселени чечпесеңер. Болбосо «отставкага» кеткиле.*

At the same time Sooronbay Zheenbekov uses his own strategies to reclaim his opponent's arguments, e.g. he uses a self-defense strategy that is formed through the tactics of criticism, challenge, and justification.

*Мен - министрмин. Биз эки шартты эске алып 11,45ке келдик. Ошого көрө, биз туштөн кийинкиге жыйналыш коюп келдик. Биз регламент боюнча иштеп жатабыз.*

Sooronbay Zheenbekov claims that he is doing everything according to the rules. With these words he tries to indicate that they have a scheduled system.

The word «reglament» was used 3 times by Sooronbay Zheenbekov and says about observing the rules. The second meaning of this response is in the case that he is working and performing all his duties according to the rules, and that he is being disrespected for that. [1]

Likewise, Sooronbay Zheenbekov used the argumentative strategy to defend his point of view. He explained everything in that order which was proper up to him.

*Өмүрбек Чиркешович, мына регламент боюнча биз келдик, угун тургула мени, өкмөттүн шарт дедиңер - мына бир шарт, эгерде узакчылыгын узартсаңар - эки шарт.*

We could accurately notice the frequency of the usage of the word «jyiyn» (*Jyiyn – official meeting*) - an official meeting. This word was mentioned 12 times that acknowledges the importance of its meaning. Thereby even the theme of the row is contained in this simple word, because through it both speakers understand the meaning - duty. The genuine mission of the government is to handle different meetings to solve the governmental issues. The more meetings they conduct the more work they are performing.

The great number of meetings indicates that the government is not sitting back, but working. Hence, the word choice and intonation during the dispute caused a verbal conflict during the meeting.

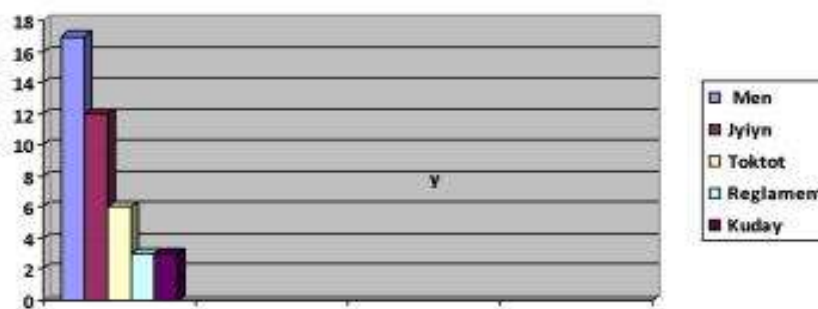
Through this word, we are able to see the significant conflict of opposing views the government against the parliament. [1]

– *SZH: Үч жыйыным бар. – ОТ: Жыйынды токтотуш керек.*

Here, we see the usage of the actual word „toktot «in different variations. This word was used 6 times during the dispute. Moreover, this word is ambiguous on behalf of the politicians and it symbolizes the authority of eachside. If Omurbek Tekebaev uses this word, it means that he is capable of giving the order to the Prime Minister. However in the context of Sooronbay Zheenbekov’s response, this word was an act of disrespect as towards the Government, as well as to him personally.

*Неге сиз айткан менен токтотушум керек мен. Токтоткула андай жыйындарды.*

#### Lexical Cohesion: Repetitions



This chart was made in order to exhibit the most frequent words that were repeated during the debate by both speakers. We have got 5 columns with all the words varying from the frequency.

Consequently, the chart above demonstrates the most frequent words used by both politicians. «I» was used 17 times and it proves our theory of politicians’ ego and ambitions. «The meeting» was repeated 12 times and it illustrates the core of the debate - the official affair. Furthermore, the word «toktot» conveys the tone and the mood of this debate. This word was used 6 times and helped us to reveal the speakers’ attitude to each other. The words as «Kuday, reglament» were also used numerous times and they allowed us to recognize the solution of this argument.

In this paper there were laid out some efficient strategies that influence the discourse of both politicians. Certainly, there were some moments when both intended to

present so as to invite notice and attention, to illustrate the superiority. On the other hand, there was one technique that was used by both speakers; **repetition**. This technique promotes better memorization of the material and increases the impact potential of the text.

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