

SEMANTIC GROUPS OF POLITICAL PERIPHRASES

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Annotation: *In this thesis we will divide the periphrases used in political sphere into some semantic groups. Especially we will pay more attention on euphemistic periphrases as this type is used more commonly in politics.*

Keywords: *Semantic groups, periphrases, euphemistic periphrases, diplomatic periphrases, politics, political context.*

Political periphrases can be divided into semantic groups based on their function and the specific political contexts in which they are used. Here are some potential semantic groups for political periphrases:

1. Euphemistic Periphrases: In the political realm, euphemistic periphrases are often used to soften or obscure the true nature of certain policies, actions, or events. For example, "collateral damage" as a periphrasis for civilian casualties in a military operation.

2. Propagandistic Periphrases: This group includes periphrases that are used to manipulate public opinion, often by framing an issue or event in a particular way. For instance, using "the people's will" to refer to government actions that may not have widespread popular support.

3. Deceptive Periphrases: These periphrases are used to intentionally mislead or obfuscate the truth about a political matter. For instance, "alternative facts" as a periphrasis for misinformation or falsehoods.

4. Diplomatic Periphrases: In the realm of international relations, diplomatic periphrases are often employed to maintain a respectful and non-confrontational tone. For example, using "a frank exchange of views" as a periphrasis for a heated argument between diplomats.

5. Ideological Periphrases: These periphrases are used to express political ideologies or affiliations indirectly. For example, using "pro-family policies" as a periphrasis for conservative social and economic initiatives.

6. Regulatory Periphrases: This group includes periphrases that are used to express legal or regulatory concepts in a more elaborate or indirect manner. For instance, using "enhanced interrogation techniques" as a periphrasis for torture in the context of counter-terrorism measures.

By categorizing political periphrases into these semantic groups, one can gain insight into the various strategies and techniques used in political discourse to shape perceptions, influence attitudes, and communicate sensitive or complex ideas.

Scholars identify several functions of euphemistic periphrasis: intentional, social-regulatory, communication, emotional, expressive, etc. However, the main function of euphemisms is pragmatic. Its implementation is determined context, because the choice of euphemism is subject to one or another set of speakers. The process of euphemization in terms of political discourse a requirement to adhere to the political correctness of speech. based on The work of L.G. Ionin, by political correctness, we mean escapism using certain phrases about the addressee, who can consider them offensive himself. The use of euphemisms by politicians in the process of communication it helps to get support from voters. Surprisingly, on the one hand, euphemisms help to hide meanings, but on the other hand, they clearly emphasize the negative evaluation of hidden information [1,2].

The analysis of the material made it possible to identify the areas of functioning of the euphemistic paraphrases. The most frequently used euphemisms are the following thematic groups. [3,112]

1. Euphemisms that replace the names of diseases and soften the indication of death. For example: *Melissa Mills/Breast imaging patient, "I had a mammogram in early October and they told me there was **cloudiness** and wanted to check it out"; Which was good news for 49 year old Melissa Mills of Lincoln, her annual mammogram gave doctors cause for concern when irregular shadows appeared.* The expressions *cloudiness, irregular shadows* are used for euphemistic new growth paraphrases, which allows you to discuss an unpleasant topic less emotionally.

2. Euphemisms that exclude discrimination against people with physical and mental disabilities shortcomings. The word *cripple* is replaced by euphemisms *differently abled, physically different or handicapable, handicapped*, for example: *"They build... touch with reality for this already mentally and physically challenged population", he said.*

5. Euphemisms that mitigate racial and ethnic discrimination. As noted L.P. Krysin, such words are mainly names of various racial and national groups, emphasizing their identity and equal status. The word *black* is replaced by the euphemism member of the *African diaspora*, or *Afro-Americans*. [2,3]

In conclusion, the semantic groups of political periphrases constitute an integral aspect of political discourse and communication. By categorizing

periphrases based on their underlying semantic content we gain a deeper understanding of the intentional linguistic maneuvers employed in political texts. Moreover, analyzing the semantic groups of political periphrases enhances our awareness of the intricate ways in which language is wielded as a tool of persuasion, manipulation, and influence in the political arena. Understanding these semantic groups provides valuable insights into the complex interplay between language, power, and public opinion, highlighting the subtleties and complexities inherent in political discourse.

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