



**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIO-POLITICAL DIALOGUE AND SOCIOLOGICAL DISCOURSE IN THE PROCESS OF SOCIO-POLITICAL CHANGES IN UZBEKISTAN**

Siyaeva Gulnora Ashrafovna, PhD

Associate Professor of the Department of Humanities and Foreign Languages of Fiscal Institute Under the Tax Committee

**ABSTRACT**

This article analyzes the role of sociological discourse in the development of the socio-political and socio-cultural life of the country and its conceptual scientific and methodological foundations. The role and importance of sociological discourse in achieving a high level of political consciousness and worldview of citizens is enormous. The development of civil initiatives and their role in building a dialogue between the government and civil society are also considered.

**KEYWORDS**

socio-political consciousness, socio-political communication, sociological discourse, social development, state, civil society, public initiative.

**Introduction**

Today, in the process of renewal and development, Uzbekistan is operating based on the principle of the priority of human interests in its relations with state bodies and the population. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, taking into account the importance of communication with the population, which is the most effective mechanism for ensuring human interests, defined systematic ways of studying the problems of citizens and solving them on the spot.<sup>1</sup> With an increase in the efficiency of implementation of reforms in the country, the establishment of social and political stability, the level of public confidence in public administration will change, which will serve as the most important conditions for development.

The social and political trust that occurs in society is transformed into collective solidarity. Social trust ultimately leads to human cooperation. Social trust is a unique manifestation, formed on the basis of compliance with norms based on general rules and values, apart from the different aspects of each ethno-cultural environment. As mentioned above, the concept of "trust" is an important imperative phenomenon, described as a social relationship, which corresponds to the important requirements of any country's development, such as the formation of "human capital" or "social capital".

When we examine how the achievement of sociological discourse through social communication depends on information management, we must first consider three key aspects of this process.

- to know the specific means of communication of any social object;

<sup>1</sup> Mirziyoev Sh.M. Ensuring the rule of law and human interests is the guarantee of the country's development and people's well-being. - T.: Uzbekistan, 2016. P.48.

- understanding of deformation situations (misinterpretation) in the person-to-person transmission of information from one person to another person;
- taking into account the technological features in the transmission and exchange of information in order to have an effective impact.

In sociology, it is important to communicate discursive communication to another person through various symbolic means in social time and space, and for this, it is important to exchange thoughts, opinions, and feelings. Participants of social discursive dialogue are divided into the following types:

- discursive approach at the level of micro-sociological organization, which represents mutual and constant communication of participants from a socio-psychological point of view on specific social, economic, cultural, even political problems;
- unanimous group discursive dialogue of representatives of a certain social group, party on important issues, that is, a stable social approach of informants and receivers;
- the state of macro- sociological (mass) discursive dialogue on important issues of a certain nationwide scale to have a unanimous social approach within the framework of the entire society.

Sociological discourse provides a unified approach to creating social consensus, making socio-political decisions and justifying them. In sociological discourse, specific grammar rules are not required, on the contrary, the content of the given information, the situation of their distribution and the performed tasks are taken into account. Often, state leaders use a special communication language to achieve their goals when talking about socio-political topics.

Sociological discourse interacts with other types of discursive communication. For example, in activities aimed at achieving discursive results through mass media, the interpretation of the text (information) that needs to be conveyed to the population occupies an important place. The role of sociological discourse in society, on the one hand, is to fulfill the task of achieving effective and intensive general communication, and on the other hand, it is distinguished by the fact that it is used by the governing authorities as a convenient tool for the implementation of their goals and tasks.

Today, in Uzbekistan, radically new approaches are used in working with the population, every active person has his own website to work effectively with others on the Internet, new information posted (amendments to laws, decisions), public opinion, public opinion, and public opinion can be formed. Sociological discourse relies on the support of the mass media in establishing a close dialogue with the population, implementing the adopted decisions and solving the problems of citizens. The discursive approach also plays an important role in introducing new effective forms and mechanisms of open communication with citizens, protecting the rights and freedoms of the population, their interests, and organizing discussions based on the suggestions of the population during the study of the situation. For the first time in the history of our country, the service of protection of citizens' rights, the service of control and coordination of work with appeals of citizens and legal entities of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan was created. The discourse approach is the most convenient way to effectively organize this service, and it is acceptable to analyze the issues of development and implementation of measures to ensure the rights and freedoms of citizens by state bodies, to determine the reasons for their violations of the law, and to improve their activities based on constant and open communication with the population which is important in making wise decisions.

Comparing the characteristics of social communication and sociological discourse, it can be seen that there is a mutual affinity. In this case, the sociological discourse fulfills the above-mentioned main tasks - based on the factor of mistrust, persuasion through communication and achieving unity. The

main purpose of sociological discourse is to convey information and have an effective influence. In order for the information to be correctly received, it is important to explain it in simple and understandable language, to keep it in the minds of the listeners, and to present the basic and necessary parts for the rational perception of the information. That is, the sociological discourse is characterized by the content of the given information, rationality of intelligence, accuracy and communication.

Sociological discourse is a social event that is organized to influence leaders and citizens on current issues of public administration by creating a state of mutual understanding. In the center of sociological discourse is the leader who organizes and conducts the dialogue. Image is important in recruiting. When creating the image of a leader, it is difficult to imagine him without the media.

According to the definition of the German scientist J. Duden, "Only mass media can implement mass democracy."<sup>2</sup> Mass media, relying on sociological discourse, can not only provide information about changes in society, but also express strong public opinion about leaders. The power of the mass media lies in its ability to select sociological discourse and use it effectively. On the other hand, today it is considered an urgent task for the sociological discourse to play the main role in influencing through social communication.

Based on the above, we can consider, on the one hand, social communication and sociological discourse as an interconnected concept, because the discourse takes into its composition factors that have textual (situational, historical, cultural) and individual characteristics, without which it is impossible to imagine social communication. On the basis of received information, people's opinions, their competence, mainly people's actions are determined. After all, public opinion is an important moral and material force in any situation, as an example, we can cite people's behavior during elections. "Public opinion is understood as the collective opinion of different levels of communities - group, community, population or state. In this, the main subject is the population, i.e. the people,"<sup>3</sup> said D.P. Gawra analyzes.

This approach is the most rational, public opinion reflects the socio-political situation of the society, which is reflected in the behavior of citizens. Thus, public opinion based on discursive essence not only reflects social processes, but also has a significant impact on all processes occurring in society. On the other hand, discourse sees communication as a tool. Because the discursive approach is formed as a result of communication process and communication. Through dialogue, the changes that are taking place today, decisions and projects of our people serve to improve the way of human life, in turn, it shows that it is important to believe in the current state policy and support it. Therefore, in the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis: "The most important thing is that our people should know about the changes in life and feel that they really have a representative in the system of state power. Otherwise, all our work and events will be wasted,"<sup>4</sup> he emphasized.

Naturally, today's decisions taken in the process of civil society development depend on the state and society, the effectiveness of activities, and the use of discourse in ensuring the participation and activity of citizens in social and political processes. It depends on the continuous enrichment of

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<sup>2</sup> Duden. Basiswissen Schule. Politik. Berlin: DUDEN PAETEC GmbH, 2008.

<sup>3</sup> Гавра Д.П. Общественное мнение как социологическая категория и как социальный институт. СП - 1995. С. 17.

<sup>4</sup> Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Олий Мажлисга Мурожаатномаси. "Халқ сўзи". 2020 йил 25 январь.

citizens' high level of cognitive potential and worldview.

In this regard, one of the most important tasks facing scientists is to ensure the interdependence of society and the state in the changes taking place in the social life of the country, to deepen the reforms carried out in this direction, and to find the most effective scientific and practical solutions in the analysis of possible situations. The nature of the relationship between the state and society, the goals and prospects of the country's development serve as the most important indicators of the state. Because the main goal is to ensure human rights and interests, to improve the quality of life, as well as to ensure the fulfillment of the requirement of "priority of human interests", to fully realize the principle that "the people do not serve the state authorities, but the state authorities should serve the people."

On the basis of the activation of the social sphere of the society, it is important to move the system of mutual communication between the state and the society to a discursive basis in the determinant rise of socio-political, cultural and spiritual factors. In order to ensure the effectiveness of the state and society, it is important to approach with a deep understanding of the nature of each factor that enters the discourse relationship.

Cooperation and discursive approach between the state and society is a complex and multidimensional process. When the discursive approach is effectively organized, the state is not a passive observer of all events in the life of society, but actively participates in the economic, spiritual and social spheres as well. This is especially evident in the era of globalization. In addition, we feel the necessity of the state in the age of advanced technologies, processes facing various natural disasters, and at the same time, the mobilization of all resources and forces is required. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen and activate the position of the state. Forms of interaction between the state and society can be analyzed based on different principles. Such an analysis can be carried out by selecting the social spheres (economic, spiritual and social) as the main principles. If we take into account the social sphere, the mutual cooperation of the society and the state is manifested, first of all, the state provides assistance to the citizens who are in need in the society. This support is implemented in various forms: pensions, their regular indexation, benefits for retirees and disabled people, free education and medicine, provision of social housing, etc. But it is worth noting that the social package of the state depends on the society itself. The interaction between the state and the society is a natural phenomenon, without the interaction there is neither the state nor the society. But there must be a limit to the relationship between them. This limit is determined by civil society.

Civil society is a society that includes various organizations, movements, committees and other forms of informal structures, it operates within the framework of legislation and regulatory documents and has a great influence on official governing bodies. Maintains a certain balance between the state and society. Civil society can also be defined as a complex of moral, religious, national, socio-economic, familial relationships and institutions that serve the interests of individuals or citizens.

How to find a balance between the interests of the state and society, order and freedom - a problem for many centuries. Today, this balance is given in the concept of the rule of law enshrined in the Constitution, that is, in the form of a social agreement between the state and society.

The law serves as the main tool of the state in regulating social relations. With the help of the law, the state fulfills its tasks and obligations. In the rule of law, the government operates within the framework of the law and ensures the rule of law. The legal state has not only rights to society, but also certain responsibilities to society.

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