

THE TERM "DISCOURSE" IN MODERN LANGUAGE THEORY AND SCIENTIFIC APPROACHES TO IT

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Abstract: *The article is devoted to the study of speech analysis and its types within the framework of the concept of discourse and the originality of discourse, to how scientists analyzed the functional characteristics of the term "discourse", comparing their linguistic views. In addition, it examines the similarities and differences between oral and written discourses based on authentic materials identified through in-depth research.*

Keywords: *discourse, phenomenon, speech, pragmatics, speech communication, methodology, language education, language means, direct and indirect references, educational texts.*

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INTRODUCTION

Discourse (ancient Latin. *discursus* - discussion, debate; originally - wandering, commotion, maneuver) is a polysemantic term, in a general sense, it means speech, linguistic processes, their relationship with the linguistic landscape of the world.

Discourse is a verbally expressed form of objectification of the content of human consciousness regulated by the dominant type of rationality in a certain socio-cultural tradition. Currently, the discourse is philosophy, sociology, linguistics, a polysemantic concept actively used in cultural studies and other social sciences.

The concept of discourse is closely related to a certain field of speech and speech activity with a special lexicon. The uniqueness of discourse is manifested in syntax and certain semantic features. Discourse occurs with a certain communicative act and its pragmatics, in which the decisive aspect is a unique linguistic environment consisting of language-specific constructions. Therefore, the term discourse itself requires a certain interpreter. For example, political discourse, scientific discourse, philosophical discourse, etc. Based on this point of view, discourse is a "language within a language": the text of its communicative act has its own lexis, semantics, pragmatics and syntax in speech.

Scientists use the term "discourse" side by side with the disciplines that directly or indirectly study the functional properties of language (eg, methodology, pragmatics). From the linguistic point of view, the discourse is formed along with the widespread linguistic models of speech activity, it is considered a mirror reflecting the worldview, linguistic landscape of the world, ideology, views and approaches of the speaker in

different social and cultural contexts. In English linguistics, the term "discourse" is understood as a speech that expresses something broader than the content of the sentence, is related to the use of the speaking "I" according to its content, and expresses the interactive relationship of the communicants according to its organizational form. (Stubbs, 1983). This approach evaluates discourse from the standpoint of structural and formal linguistics.

The term discourse is explained in many monographs, textbooks, manuals and articles. In particular, Ye.D. Isayeva in her article on the topic "Понятие дискурса в современной лингвистике" emphasizes that this concept has been considered as an actual issue for several years.

He stated that discourse as a linguistic category can be a complex and multifaceted object of research. Its uniqueness, on the one hand, is manifested between communication and speech, linguistic ethics, and on the other hand, it is explained by the fact that it has an intermediate character as it is reflected in the text. By its nature, the theory of discourse unites various social and humanitarian sciences, with the help of which a number of problems arising in modern communication are solved.

It is emphasized in the researches that the discursive approach allows to study the relationship between people, culture, and society with speech communication, and also opens up new opportunities for research on communicative processes. theoretical foundations of learning methodology in linguistic, psychological, cultural studies and pedagogical sciences studied and analyzed. So, discourse is a very complex and multifaceted phenomenon, so this concept cannot be explained by a single definition.

Ye. Isayeva says that discourse from a linguistic point of view is a live communication process that differs from written speech. Therefore, it is spontaneous, complete, directly related to the topic, understandable for the listener. Along with the structural features, the discourse also has genre specificity. At the same time, it also has signs of seriousness/non-seriousness, ritualism and exit from the situation, discussion, increasing and reducing communication distance.

The diversity of the concept of discourse as a linguistic phenomenon comes from different approaches. There are formal, functional, situational, and cognitive approaches to discourse. The formal approach considers discourse as a semantic connection of two or more sentences/sentences. In this interpretation, discourse is understood as a complex syntactic unit larger than a phrase.

Functional discourse is the state of using the language at any time and is considered a general analysis of the language. Situational discourse is related to social, psychological and culturally significant conditions and context of the situation. This approach is also considered as a discourse that encompasses the features of formal and functional discourse. In the cognitive approach, discourse is considered as a cognitive phenomenon that creates a new form of communication in the representation of

knowledge. Thus, linguists study discourse in different aspects, which paves the way for full development and improvement of discourse theory.

The word "discourse" means "speech as a speech act and action" and "speech as an event" in French.

When studying the concept of discourse as a natural phenomenon, it is natural to ask about its classification. In this case, the first distinction concerns written and oral discourse. Such a classification is based on the channel of information transmission: the channel is acoustic in oral discourse, and visual in written discourse. Usually, oral and written use of language is equated with text and discourse. However, according to Ye. Isayeva, such a view is not justified. For centuries, written speech (compared to oral speech) was considered to have a higher chance. True, oral discourse is the initial form of language existence, and written discourse originated from oral speech. Many languages still do not have writing, they exist only in oral form. At the end of the 19th century, linguists proved that written speech is not just a transcription of spoken speech. Until the 19th century, linguists thought that they were studying the spoken language reflected on paper, but in fact they analyzed only the written form of the language. By the 1970s, a clear distinction between oral and written discourse, that is, an alternative view of the existence of language, began to be clearly compared.

As in the written discourse, the method of displaying information graphically is used in the electronic discourse. Oral discourse differs in that it is informal and instantaneous. An example of modern electronic discourse is Chats. In this case, the speaker communicates through computer networks, the first participant of the dialogue writes his opinion on half of the screen, and the second participant on the second half. The dialogue participant reads the interlocutor's opinion on the screen. Researching the peculiarities of electronic communication is considered an urgent issue of modern discourse. Among the main discourses such as oral and written discourse, one more form should be distinguished, which is the discourse of thought.

A person can communicate without acoustic and graphic means. This situation also continues in the communicative form: only the speaker and the listener are the same person. Thought discourse is less studied than oral and written discourse. This type of discourse or, in traditional terms, L.S. Vygotskyamal increased the research on inner speech.

The distinction between types of discourse is often based on genres (novella, essay, short story, novel, etc.), since this term was originally used in literary studies. Nowadays, the term genre has a relatively broad meaning in the discourse. Although there is no classification of genres in the discourse, there are domestic dialogue (conversation), story (narrative), instructions for using a certain tool, interview, reportage, lecture, political speeches, invitation, poetry and b. is separated. These genres have a certain inherent character.

For example, the story should have a traditional composition, have certain linguistic features. Until now, the linguistic characteristics of genres have not been thoroughly studied. According to the American linguist DJ Baiber, it is not easy to determine the linguistic characteristic of a certain genre. Beiber proposes to study genres as a cultural concept free from linguistic signs, and additionally to distinguish types of discourse.

According to Ye. Isayeva, the genre characteristics of the discourse can be considered as a set of several signs:

1. Communicative goal that contradicts four speech genres such as informative, imperative, etiquette and subjective evaluation.
2. Image of the author.
- 3 The image of the addressee.
4. The event to which the past communication is directed, its characteristic response, rejection, acceptance.
5. The future event, which is the episode of communication: offer, promise, prediction.
6. The content of reality.
7. Linguistic features of the speech genre .

Conclusion

Thus, discourse is one of the main concepts of communicative linguistics. This term covers not only the emphasis of speech, but also several other scientific interpretations. The term discourse is used in the literature on linguistics in a broad sense, such as text, speech, dialogue.

In the linguistic encyclopedic dictionary, the term discourse is defined in a typical encyclopedic way as follows:

DISCOURSE - extralinguistic - related text in the real aspect formed by pragmatic, socio-cultural, psychological and other factors. In it, speech acquires a purposeful social character in connection with the cognitive process of those who create it. Discourse is "a life full of events". Therefore, this term, unlike the term "text", is not used for older texts. Because such texts cannot be directly connected with living life. Discourse also includes paralinguistic (mimicry, gesture) features. These signs help speech to fulfill one of its main tasks - to convey feelings (rhythmic, referent, semantic, emotional-colorful) to the interlocutor, to add illocutionary force (voicing gestures, persuasion).

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