

CONCEPT OF DISCOURSE AND ITS RESEARCH

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Annotation. *This article includes the concept of discourse, its origin, different approaches to its study in different fields, the conclusions of western and eastern scholars on the research of discourse theory, and the statement of the importance and types of contemporary artistic discourse.*

Key words: *Discourse, semantics, analysis, approach, humanities, linguistic, non-linguistic, context, text, communication, expressive, argument, poetic, narrative.*

Discourse is the subject of interdisciplinary research. In addition to theoretical linguistics, computational linguistics and artificial intelligence, psychology, philosophy and logic, sociology, anthropology and ethnology, literature, semiotics, historiography, theology, law, pedagogy, translation theory and practice, politics and other discourse-related science and is the main object of study of research fields. Each of these disciplines approaches the study of discourse in its own way.

Social sciences and humanities define discourse as a structured way of thinking expressed through language. It is the way society thinks and communicates about people, things, and social organization, as well as the relationship between these three elements. Sociology considers discourse as a way of giving meaning to reality. Political science understands it as a formal logical exchange of ideas to solve a social problem. Psychological discourse evaluates the form and function of language, written or spoken, as they relate to mental health.

In the field of rhetoric, discourse has a slightly different meaning, that is, speakers convince their audience of a particular perception of reality. Rhetorical discourse involves a central, organizing voice—the person speaking or narrating—who tries to move the audience to a conclusion that serves the speaker's purposes. Rhetorical discourse uses only narrative elements to persuade the reader or listener; they are rarely complete stories. The goal here is persuasion, not aesthetic, didactic, or poetic expression.

The application of the concept of discourse in semantics is more complicated. Discourse semantics is the analysis of how we use vocabulary in specific areas of





intellectual inquiry. This analysis examines the relationship between language and structure, such as the relationship between a sentence and the larger context in which it exists. An example of this is the use of a pronoun in a sentence, which the reader or listener can understand only in context. From the point of view of modern approaches, discourse is a complex communicative phenomenon, which, in addition to the text, includes additional linguistic factors (thoughts, knowledge of the world, the receiver's goals, attitudes) necessary for understanding the text.

The term "discourse" has also become one of the most widely used terms in the field of linguistics. Historically, this term was first used by the American linguist Z. Harris in his 1952 article entitled *Discourse Analysis*. The full scope of the term "discourse" has gained popularity in linguistics over the past two decades. According to the linguist A. Paradaev, discourse is a process of practical use of linguistic and non-linguistic tools in the form and type that they consider to be the most effective in order to exchange ideas and influence each other. Discourse is a process, a type of human activity. It is the manifestation of hundreds of linguistic and non-linguistic factors in a common form towards one goal. In another source, discourse is derived from the Latin word "discursus" - discussion, which means emotional, direct, intuitive, i.e. logical argument - demonstrative knowledge, which is created through discussion, as opposed to required knowledge. In simpler words, this definition puts forward the meaning of discourse, discussion. Discourse special studies in Uzbek linguistics were carried out by linguist Sh. Safarov. The linguist notes the following about the problems of text and discourse: "if both text and discourse are the result of human linguistic activity, they can be classified as "oral" and "written" based only on the external-formal indicator. I suspect that it is possible to distinguish between them. It is difficult to imagine at first sight. After all, if both of these will be the product of the resulting activity, then the achieved result should take a material form? The purposefully expressed communicative content and the informative content formed in the listener's perception (reception) independent of the speaker's desire do not negate each other, on the contrary, they mix and combine and become a factor that ensures the effectiveness of communication. Correspondence of communicative and informative content ensures the integrity of the macro unit of the communication system. At present, it is recognized that only discourse has such integrity. According to Ye.S.Kubryakova, "at the time of the current development of the science of linguistics, there is no generally accepted definition of discourse".

In linguistics, discourse refers to a unit of language longer than a sentence. The word discourse is derived from the Latin prefix dis- meaning "far" and the root



"currere" meaning "to run". Therefore, the speech is translated as "escape" and means how the conversation goes. The study of discourse is the analysis of the use of spoken or written language in a social context. Discourse studies, examines the form and function of language in speech beyond its small grammatical units, such as phonemes and morphemes. This field of research, pioneered by Dutch linguist Teun van Dijk, examines how large units of language, including lexemes, syntax, and context add meaning to conversations . "Contextual discourse may consist of only one or two words, such as ``no smoking" or ``stop." A typical discourse volume lies between the two dimensions as above. "Discourse is the social use of language to convey a broad historical meaning. It is language that is determined by the social conditions of its use, by whom and under what circumstances. Language can never be 'neutral' because it is our personal and serves to connect our social worlds.

It is also noted in scientific sources that special scientific conferences were held dedicated to the solution of this problem. Such scientific researches and different views expressed in relation to the problem indicate that there are aspects of dialogical discourse that need to be solved in linguistics and need to be researched.

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