

ZAMONAVIY LINGVISTIKADA DISKURSNING O'RNI

РОЛЬ ДИСКУРСА В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ ЛИНГВИСТИКЕ

THE ROLE OF DISCOURSE IN MODERN LINGUISTICS

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy tilshunoslikda yangi yo'nalishlar sifatida tan olingan pragmatik va kognitiv tilshunoslikning asosiy muammolaridan biri bo'lgan diskurs masalasi yoritib berilgan. Shuningdek, ma'lum bir individual diskursning alohida tadqiqot ob'ekti sifatida o'rganilishi nutqning lingvopragmatik tabiati to'g'risida mulohazalar o'rganilgan. Diskurs va matn tushunchalari, ularning bir-biri bilan o'zaro munosabatlari tahlilga tortilgan bo'lib, bu borada o'zbek, rus va jahon tilshunosligida bayon qilingan fikrlar tadqiqot ob'ekti sifatida o'rganilgan. Tilshunoslikda u dastlab gap yoki nutqda bog'langan va kelishilgan oqibat sifatida tushunilgan bo'lsa, zamonaviy lingvistikada murakkab kommunikativ hodisa sifatida izohlanishi bilan xarakterlanadi.

Аннотация

В данной статье освещается проблема дискурса, которая является одной из основных проблем прагматической и когнитивной лингвистики, признанной новым направлением в современном языкознании. При этом рассматривается изучение конкретного индивидуального дискурса как отдельного объекта исследования. Были проанализированы понятия дискурс и текст, а также их взаимосвязь друг с другом, и в связи с этим в качестве объекта исследования были изучены взгляды, выраженные в узбекском, русском и мировом языкознании. В языкознании оно первоначально понималось как связанное и согласованное следствие в предложении или речи, но в современном языкознании для него характерно истолкование его как сложного коммуникативного явления.

Abstract

This article highlights the problem of discourse, which is one of the main problems of pragmatic and cognitive linguistics, recognized as new trends in modern linguistics. At the same time, the study of a particular individual discourse as a separate object of research has been studied. The concepts of discourse and text, as well as their interrelationships with each other, were analyzed, and in this regard, the views expressed in Uzbek, Russian and world linguistics were studied as an object of research. In linguistics, it was originally understood as a connected and agreed consequence in a sentence or speech, but in modern linguistics it is characterized by its interpretation as a complex communicative phenomenon.

Kalit so'zlar: *matnli diskurs, sintaktik diskurs, dialogik diskurs, nutqiy janr.***Ключевые слова:** *текстовый дискурс, синтаксический дискурс, диалогический дискурс, речевой жанр.***Key words:** *text discourse, syntactic discourse, dialogic discourse, speech genre***INTRODUCTION**

One of the main problems of pragmatic and cognitive linguistics that was recognized as new trends in modern linguistics is the issue of discourse. In modern linguistics the first recognitions related to the term "discourse" were formed in the 50s of the 20th century. In the existing sources, the problem was first considered as a "unit with complex syntactic essence" consisting of more than one sentence. This phenomenon has been assessed in linguistics as the connection between logical grammar and spoken language. Also, in the last century, in linguistics, it has been argued that the phenomenon of discourse is related to spoken language, that there are cases of their expression in the process of speech with prompts, introductory words, introductory compounds, which can be the basis for their assessment as a "complex syntactic device".

LITERATURE REVIEW

In linguistics, discourse refers usually to the study of speech patterns and the

usage of language. To understand the speech patterns one need to be clear about the term 'discourse' and 'text'. Discourse, put simply, is structured collections of meaningful texts (Parker, 1992). A text is a part of the process of discourse. It is the product of any communication by writer/speaker. A text consists of cues for interpretation processes and traces of production processes. As Fairclough (1989) says this process includes in addition to the text the process of production, of which the text is a product, and the process of interpretation, for which the text is a resource. As a resource for the interpreter, the text consists of lexico-grammatical realisations of three kinds of meaning relating to three basic language functions (the ideational, interpersonal and textual functions of systemic linguistics). These lexico-grammatical cues to ideational, interpersonal and textual meanings are interpreted with the help of other resources beyond the text. In using the term text, we refer not just to the written transcriptions but to "any of symbolic expressions requiring a physical medium and permitting of permanent storage" (Taylor & Van Every, 1993: 109). For a text to be generated, it must be spoken, written, or depicted in some way. Only when such an activity happens a text takes a shape, Taylor, Cooren, Giroux, & Robichaud, (1996: 7) say that when such an activity happens text takes on material form and becomes accessible to others. Therefore, talk is also a kind of text Fairclough(1995); van Dijk (1997a), and, in fact, the texts that make up discourses may take a variety of forms, including written documents, verbal reports, artwork, spoken words, pictures, symbols, buildings, and other artifacts (e.g., Fairclough, 1995; Grant, Keenoy, & Oswick, 1998; Taylor et al., 1996; Wood & Kroger, 2000).

The problem of discourse in foreign linguistics was raised by Z. Harris in the last century. In the studied research, discourse has been interpreted as a monopredicative unit of spoken language. By this time, terms such as text linguistics, relation of text research with speech theory, applied stylistics; communication theory, language learning, and automatic translation began to be used in scientific sources. One of the greatest achievements of the 1970s of the last century is that the position of discourse in spoken language was formed as a separate branch of linguistics and a separate source of research of the problem. Some sources have also expressed positions and objections to the use of discourse in linguistics. In fact, in 1966, N.A. Slyusarev in his research noted that the use of the term discourse in research by the linguist R. Godel may call into question unambiguous conclusions about language and speech phenomena, and he gave a reasonable, scientific answer to R. Godel's objection.

Based on the opinions of the above linguists, it was aimed not only to give our understanding of the concept "discourse" but also "text" and their relationship. The concept of discourse is a field that mainly focuses on the study of the relationship between art and text, and it was originated mainly in the 60s and 70s of the 20th century as a result of research in such fields as linguistics, semiotics, psychology, anthropology and sociology.

Discourse explores the current state of artistic possibilities and situations of various texts and spoken discourses, from communication to conversations. The fact that discourse is an activity process of language realization is not denied by any linguist from the time of Aristotle to the present day in the science of linguistics, but until recently, as it was mentioned above, all streams and directions of linguistics were busy with the descriptive analysis of the activity product, even in dialectological descriptions.

In fact, although psychologists and psycholinguists paid a lot of attention to the psychic properties of the speech, they were limited to the psychophysiological study of the speech, the manifestation of the artistic possibility in the form of speech, and not the speech process itself. Thus, the speech of linguists as a product of the human mind, while psychologists have been dealing with the psycho-physiological aspects of this product, the speech activity itself, which all linguists unanimously recognized, has remained on the sidelines.

According to Dutch linguist T. A. van Dyck (1989), discourse viewed in a broad sense as a complex communicative event, and in a narrow - as a written or oral verbal product of a communicative act. In fact, T.A. Van Dyck defines the difference between discourse and text as follows: discourse is actually a spoken text, that is, an active speech act, and the text is an abstract grammatical structure of thought, or formal language skills.

Discourse is a precise conversation, and precision applies equally to the situation, the text, and the object. Discourse is a type of conversation. A discourse is like a genre. Speech genre is a

type of speech that is characterized by the uniqueness of using artistic means, a certain communicative purpose and such aspects as informativeness, imperativeness, and etiquette. The social nature of the discourse allows the emergence of new concepts such as innovative discourse, journalistic discourse, political discourse, scientific discourse, artistic discourse, evaluative discourse. The variety of interpretations and interpretations shows that the concept of discourse is multifaceted and comprehensive. The study of a certain individual discourse as a separate object of research allows reflecting on the linguo-pragmatic nature of speech.

According to Stepanov (1995), "discourse" is an arbitrary fragment of a text, more than a single sentence or part of an independent sentence, organized around a concept. Discourse is not a sequence of sentences, but it is a discourse which creates and interprets the world.

Demyankov (1994) discussed that the intentional structure of the discourse, that is, the interpretation discourse text has the logical structure. Discourse elements are: described events, their participants, performative information and non-events, i.e., a) situations after events; b) background clarifying events; c) assessment of the participants of the event; g) information that compares discourse with events.

V.G. Borbotko (2007) stated that the text discourse is a text consisting of only communicative units. It is significant to mention that sentences are combined into units and have internal lexical semantic connections that allows them to be considered as a whole structure.

METHODS AND RESULTS

In Uzbek linguistics, there are several studies on defining the specific features and types of text discourse, its structural construction and tasks. For example, academician M. Koshjanov gave brief and general information about the text and its place in the work of art in his book "Creative Lessons". In the "Russian-Uzbek annotated dictionary of literary terms" by N. Hotamov and B. Sarimsakov, special attention is paid to the discourse of the text. Researcher G. Imomova in her candidate's dissertation on the topic "The role of artistic speech in the creation of typical national characters", although the text discourse is called the expression of the national character in speech, discussed that it is not necessary to define the term text discourse. In addition, the researcher pointed that the mutual contradiction of the text discourse of dialogue is characterized by mutual negation, limited by the observation that it is a means of describing faith and character.

In the textbook "Current Uzbek Literary Language" (Syntax) by professors A. Gulomov and M. Askarova, text discourse is shown as a type of incomplete sentence, and the structure of incomplete sentences in text discourse is discussed. In general, the scientific study of text discourse issues in Uzbek linguistics dates back to the 60s and 70s of the last century. It is significant to mention that scientific study of the following researchers such as A. Hazratkulov, A. Boboeva, E. Shodmonov, S. Kholdorova, and A. Shomaksudov is specially recognized. These sources discussed about characteristics of the text discourse. For example, A. Boboeva emphasizes that the occurrence of incomplete sentences is a phenomenon related to dialogical speech, especially spoken language. A. Hazratkulov (1978) explored the issues such as dialogue in the form of questions and answers and its difference from incomplete sentences, the difference between a dialogue and a monologue.

So, in the history of modern linguistics, text linguistics was formed and became one of the independent directions. This field, which studies linguistic phenomena on a large scale, is developing more rapidly in the 21st century and is putting new problems to the science. One such problem is the discourse-based study of the language system.

In modern linguistics, such as linguo-pragmatics, linguoculturology, psycholinguistics, cognitive linguistics, ethno linguistics, discursive analysis, the question of the individual factor in text creation and perception constitutes the center of the research object.

In modern linguistics, the study of the language system in relation to personality is mainly manifested in linguistic semantics, cognitive linguistics, psycholinguistics, pragmatic linguistics, linguocultural studies. V.A. It has been studied in connection with discourse in the works of linguists such as Maslova, N.I. Karaulov, F.K.Sedov, V. von Humboldt, L. Weisgerber, E. Sepir, B. L. Whorf, A. A. Potebnya, J. Lakoff, M. Johnson, Van Dyck T. A., U. Chaif, N. Chomsky, E. Roche, Yu.N. Stepanov, L.V. Shcherba, A.A. Leontev, N.I. Jinkin, E.S. Kubryakova, V.Z. Demyankov.

TILSHUNOSLIK

The work of researchers such as Goffman, H. Saks, E.A.Schegloff and G.Jeffersonnig is important in the study of communication norms, turn-taking and other forms of speech. Along with communication analysts, Labov's scientific work on storytelling increases interest in oral discourse. In America, very broad explanations of discourse types have been developed, as well as the phenomena of politeness and facial expression in the process of speaking have been studied in conjunction with the British pragmatic theory.

Such scientific researches and different views which were 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. Dialogic discourse is usually defined as "a conversation between two or more people". In fact, this is a true but biased opinion.

The result of the survey shows that both oral and written aspects of language are always related to each other. Spoken language is the source of written literary language. Spoken language is manifested in the form of dialogic discourse, and the discourse is structured on the basis of actual response. But it should not be forgotten that spoken language does not mean only dialogue. Of course, they are interrelated phenomena, therefore, written and spoken literary language contain both forms of speech. According to L. V. Shcherba (1915) "spoken speech occurs in the form of dialogic discourse" (p.7).

This ensures the naturalness of the dialogue. Language reveals its true existence only in dialogue. If we compare its oral and written forms, we can see that the literary language is based on monologic discourse. L.V. Shcherba (1915) explored the signs of literary language by dividing them into two groups in the form of literary language and different forms of business language, and believes that "each form and each method is related to a syntactic feature for the performance of a certain task required by vital necessity"(p.4).

DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSION

In conclusion, based on the opinions of the above researchers, the term discourse is interpreted in several different ways in research work. This term originally expressed the concept of a connected text, but later it was also used to refer to the concepts of conversation and dialogue. As a result of the development of the anthropocentric paradigm, the term discourse is gaining a wider meaning. Currently, under this term, there is a growing tendency to understand the structure of speech, which incorporates extralinguistic, in particular, factors related to psychological, social and personal consciousness. At the same time, it is a recognized fact that the phenomenon represented by the word discourse cannot be researched from the point of view of pure linguistics, which requires the cooperation of several disciplines such as psychology, epistemology, social science, philosophy, and cognitology.

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