

DISCOURSE AND ITS PRIVILEGE IN TEXT FORMATION

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Abstract: The following article discusses the term discourse in deeper sense by emphasizing the advantages of this concept in construction of text. There is given the thoughts of different linguists whose majoring field lay around this topic. Authors also points out some discursive markers that help the communication be quite natural.

Key words: discourse, pragmalinguistics, concept, instantaneous, compiler, active, written, oral, speech.

The term "discourse" is one of the basic concepts of pragmalinguistics. What is the difference between pragmalinguistic discourse and the concept of speech, which is widely used in formal and structural (including substantial) linguistics? There are different views in linguistics in the interpretation of discourse. Most linguists try to explain discourse (French discourse, English discourse, Latin discursus - movement, continuous exchange, conversation) in terms of the process of speech activity and the style of speech [1].

Valuable ideas about the discourse were expressed by cognitive linguist Sh. Safarov. Regarding the problems of text and discourse, the scholar wrote: "If both text and discourse are the result of human linguistic activity, I doubt that it is possible to distinguish them only by the adjectives "oral" and "written" on the basis of appearance. Similarly, it is difficult to imagine one of them as a material phenomenon and the other as a phenomenon without this feature. After all, if both of these are the result of productive activity, then the achieved result must have a material appearance" [1].

We try to understand the discourse in a broader, but simpler way, based on the opinion of A. Kibrik, V. Plungyan, Sh. Safarov, "discourse is both a process and product of linguistic activity". Discourse, in our view, is a phenomenon that encompasses the process of written and oral speech, the system of communication or, in short, the speech activity of man. After all, "the text begins to be created as soon as the discursive activity takes place". If discourse is a certain type or series of human conscious activity, the text is a manifestation of it.

Hence, discourse is the process by which the speaker and the listener use the linguistic and non- linguistic means in the form and type in order to exchange ideas and influence each other. Discourse is a process, a type

of human activity. it is the occurrence of linguistic and hundreds of non-linguistic factors in a common way towards a unique goal. This is how discourse differs from the traditional notion of speech - under the notion of traditional discourse, usually, only the simple forms of the linguistic unit are understood [2].

In particular, the use of forms as the phrases like "hi, hello" occurs in the beginning of the Uzbek meeting, it's the way of greeting in the Uzbek language which aims to express, nationality, age, upbringing, education, cultural level, character, dress, body position and movements, specific speech conditions and etc. It is revealed that this set of units of different spheres and levels form a concept of communication (discursive unit), which is interpreted as an instantaneous (situational) system [2]. Of course, at the heart of this instantaneous discursive (situational) system, which is interpreted as a unit of communication, there is the speech unit (the occurrence of a linguistic unit in a certain form), but the instantaneous system is not just a unit of speech - it is very multi-component. The speaker also grammatically shapes his speech before he narrates it. First, the idea that is to be expressed in the mind is summarized, sorted and instantly selected and systematized, and at the same time the text / conditions necessary to give additional meaning - the spirit of direct (active) communication and ornamentation to the expressed idea and units - discursive markers are selected. Discursive markers serve to ensure the natural origin of the speech situation - real communication, which is expressed to the speaker or the compiler (creator), and play an important role in determining the communicative strategy [3].

Thus, discursive markers play a role in realizing the pragmatic purpose of the speaker and the speaker, as well as in the process of influencing the listener or the student, who is the subject of communication, to give the discourse spirit to the speech. In the process of using different methods of communication (epistemic, denotation, axiological) to the reader through dialogue and text, of course, attaches «animating markers» to the structure of the text. As a result, they become one of the important tools in the formation of text composition.

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