

DISCOURSE IN MODERN LINGUISTICS

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Currently, the focus of the world linguistics field is different, along with topics, there is also terminology, along with various topics. Terminology is one of the current directions of modern linguistic research. Presently, the issue of discourse is growing, on the one hand, of science because of the increase of new concepts due to dynamic development on the other hand, the process of formation, development of terms and it is related to insufficient research of such issues as function is interpreted as an event.

**The Concept of Discourse** is a generalization of the notion of a conversation to any form of communication. It is a major topic in social theory, with work spanning fields such as sociology, anthropology, continental philosophy, and discourse analysis. Following pioneering work by Michel Foucault, these fields view discourse as a system of thought, knowledge, or communication that constructs our experience of the world. Since control of discourse amounts to control of how the world is perceived, social theory often studies discourse as a window into power. Within theoretical linguistics, discourse is understood more narrowly as linguistic information exchange and was one of the major motivations for the framework of dynamic semantics, in which expressions' denotation are equated with their ability to update a discourse context. In the humanities and social sciences, discourse describes a formal way of thinking that can be expressed through language. Discourse is a social boundary that defines what statements can be said about a topic. Many definitions of discourse are largely derived from the work of French philosopher Michel Foucault. In sociology, *discourse* is defined as "any practice (found in a wide range of forms) by which individuals imbue reality with meaning".

To date, the science of linguistics has made significant progress in the study of problems related to all levels (phonological, morphological, syntactic) of the language. Studies devoted to the study of the text and its nature began to appear in the middle of the 20th century.

Today, the answers given by linguists to the questions of the status of the text, its place in the language system, and where to start in the linguistic analysis of the text are not very consistent. For example, sometimes we come across different opinions on the issue of determining the status of the text. We can also meet different points of view on the issues of what is the nature of signs of the text, whether the text should be called a speech process or whether the text should be interpreted as the result of the speech

process, whether the text should be studied in connection with oral speech or written speech.

The issues of text linguistics have attracted the attention of many linguists. Including V. Matezius, F. Danesh, V. Dressler, P. Hartman, I. Kovtunova, I. Galperin, K. Gauzenblas, N. Pospel'ov, T. Silman, N. Shvedova, K. Solganik, L. Foreign linguists such as Loseva, O. Moskatskaya, K. Abdullayev, N. Navro'zova put forth brilliant ideas about the text category.

The issue of whether the text is a speech category is directly related to the concepts of "speech process itself" and "result of speech activity". The Czech scientist K. Gauzenblas interprets the text as an oral speech process both as a speech activity and as a product of speech activity.

LR. According to Galperini, the text is a product of written speech, and oral speech includes various repetitions and long sentences, and it is not appropriate to recognize it as a text that can be read by a child.

Questions such as whether text analysis should be studied in syntax or stylistics, or whether a new field called "text linguistics" should be scientifically based, have also caused some debates in science.

Until the 60s of the last century, sentence syntax was the highest level of linguistic analysis. It was considered that linguistic research was completed with sentence analysis. The text consisting of the content and structural integrity of a few sentences could not be subjected to scientific analysis.

It is known that the sentence is the highest unit of the language. But speech is one of the smallest units in the speech process. That is why it is appropriate to interpret the sentence as a building material of the text.

In world linguistics, a number of ideas about the text and its linguistic nature have been put forward. French linguist R. Barthes says: "Any fragment of speech that is internally connected and consists of sentences connected with each other for the purpose of communication is called a text." In this, he focuses on what the author is talking about and not on its content, but on the components of this text.

In the studies of K. Kozhevnikova, the main attention is paid to the fact that the text is a product of connected speech, and it is taught separately that it is complete in terms of content. The scientist's opinion that text components are related both semantically and grammatically is noteworthy, because most linguists emphasize that text components are only semantically related, and their lexical- they ignore the connection through grammatical means.

Another Czech linguist, Jan Korjensky, interpreted the text semantically and connects with the concepts of pragmatic component. In this case, the semantic component is primarily textual material in the base of organizing meaning and ensuring its realization believes that it consists of tools. Scientist is a semantic component it also

includes the speaker, that is, the human factor. Pragmatic component means importance in the system of meaning expression understand different relationships.

German linguist K. Ye. Haydolf the text communicative the linking together of a sentence in a process to convey a particular message interprets in the style of the text, and the order of the sentence in the text the following should be taken into account when connecting emphasizes: a) integrity of thought; b) lexical integrity; c) communicative wholeness; g) totalities of time and point of view.

Russian scientist M.V. Lyapon described the text according to the following four signs shows that it can be based on:

1. The text is the result of the interrelationship of the sentence is a message. For the text researcher, in the study of linguistic phenomena, one is the source.

2. The text is the realization of the speaking ability of the dictionary; is a tool. In this process, the text is the real use of language in speech also serves as a supporting space.

3. The text is the product of the speaker's active speech activity.

4. The text is the highest level of the language system that performs an important function in the communicative process.

M.V. Lyapon is the most important human factor in text formation that one of the factors is that a person is a living source for the formation of text states that.

Since the 90s of last year, Uzbek scientists have also written began to deal with theoretical problems of linguistics. In this regard, B. Orinboyev, R. Kongurov, J.Lapasov said that "Artistic Textbook Linguistic Analysis" is of particular importance earns. Here are the types of text, both general and specific signs, methodological principles of linguistic analysis of the text, text creation problems, the choice of means of expression and the text of the connection information about current issues such as its role in the structure is given.

When it comes to text research in Uzbek linguistics, M. Tokhsanov's "Microtext and Uzbek artistic speech". candidate work on the topic of means of expressing coherence it should be noted.

A. Mamajonov's textbook "Text Linguistics" published in 1989 is notable for being the first textbook devoted to this issue. This study guide covers a number of issues such as theoretical issues of the text, its status, units, types of text, text components, means of connecting text components.

In M. Hakimov's candidate's thesis on "Syntagmatic and pragmatic features of Uzbek scientific text", the scientific style of the Uzbek language was studied from the aspect of the text category, and the syntagmatic and pragmatic features of the scientific text related to the humanities were revealed.

The exotic lexicon of religious texts in the Uzbek language was the research object of researcher N. Ulugov's candidate thesis. N. Ulugov tries to prove his opinion that

religious text should be studied as a separate type of text in linguistics on the basis of exotic lexical materials.

Prof. In E. Qilichev's textbook "Linguistic analysis of the text" (2000), examples of the text and its linguistic analysis are given. Most importantly, the work includes examples of reading and analyzing poetic and prose texts and studying the text "under a linguistic microscope".

Texts of lectures on this subject were also published by N.Tumiyozov and B.Yoldoshev, and extensive information was given about the important concepts of the subject. In this manual, this work created by N. Tumiyozov, B. Yoldoshevlam was widely used to cover some topics.

It is known that pragmatics, as a new theoretical and practical branch of linguistics, is a speech process that embodies human social activity; investigates issues related to the communicative intention of the speech participants, manifested by the influence of the speech situation. M. Hakimov's research is of particular importance in the formation of linguistic pragmatics in Uzbek linguistics. His doctoral dissertation on the topic "Pragmatic interpretation of text in Uzbek language" was a worthy contribution to the development of text linguistics in Uzbek philology.

One of the authors of this manual, M. Yoldashev, in his doctoral dissertation on the linguopoetics of artistic texts, provides important information on text theory. He also published several textbooks related to this research: "Fundamentals of literary text and its linguopoetic analysis" (Vol. 2007), "Linguopoetics of literary text" (Vol.: "Fan", 2008), "Linguistic analysis of the literary text" (T., Publisher of the National Library of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi, 2010).

In the above works of M. Yoldoshev, the theoretical issues of the text, its status, units, text types, text components, means of connecting text components, principles of artistic text analysis (principle of unity of form and content; principle of unity of space and time; the principle of transition to generality), methods of analysis of artistic text (method of linguistic transformation; method of comparing text variants; method based on dictionaries; method of creating an index of linguistic units), linguistic analysis of artistic text (phonetic-phonological features of artistic text, lexical features of artistic text -semantic features, morphological features of the artistic text, syntactic features of the artistic text), information about issues such as displacements in the artistic text became the main source for this manual prepared for masters, based on the nature of the topic, they were addressed.

Another significant work in the study of text problems in Uzbek linguistics S. Boymirzayeva's dissertation on "categories forming the communicative-pragmatic content of the text in the Uzbek language". In this dissertation, a number of issues such as categorical signs of the text, cognitive-discursive features of the text, pragmatic content of the text, and the problem of understanding the text are put on the agenda.

This research is of particular importance due to the fact that the text category is approached as a human cognitive activity, and in this respect, it makes a significant contribution to the development of the science of text linguistics.

Another serious work in the study of text problems is D. Khudoyberganova's monograph entitled "Anthropocentric study of the text" (Tashkent, "Fan", 2013). This study is devoted to the analysis of the text based on the anthropocentric paradigm formed at the end of the 20th century, and in particular, the cognitive-semantic, psycholinguistic, linguocultural characteristics of the texts in the Uzbek language are revealed. In particular, the expression of the concept in the Uzbek language through the text, cognitive metaphors, the role of gestalt in the creation of the text, the discursive activity of the person, the person and the text reference, the text and communicative strategy, the perception of the text, the role of the recipient in the perception of the text, the relationship between language and associative thinking, present a number of issues such as the concept of units and the role of the link in the creation of the text, presidential units of the Uzbek language, simile, metaphor, and linguological characteristics of texts based on animation in the Uzbek language are analyzed.

Thus, significant progress was made in the study of text problems in Uzbek linguistics. The task now is to further strengthen this achievement, to strengthen monographic research on the problems of text linguistics, and to conduct a large-scale study of issues such as types of texts and pragmatic possibilities of communication.

In order to engage in one or another field of text linguistics, to start researching a feature of the text, it is necessary to first know the essence of the text phenomenon, its linguistic nature. Only after that, it is possible to study the structure of the text, its structural and meaningful signs, the role it plays in human communicative activity, and the socio-semiological tasks it performs. In order for any speech structure to be recognized as a text, it must have stable, fundamental properties of a certain standard, which determine the essence of the text. It is difficult to determine the specific properties associated with the essence of text and to distinguish them from those that arise in transient, emergency situations. Researches are ongoing to define the text and its status, to reveal its relation to the surrounding events, and to find answers to the questions asked about the categorical features of the text.

The diversity of my opinion, of course, depends on which linguistic phenomenon the researcher uses the concept of "text" and on the basis of which theoretical idea this phenomenon is interpreted. Approaching the interpretation of a phenomenon from different points of view, in different ways of creation, causes different conclusions, descriptions and definitions.

Almost all linguists who use the word "text" try to define this concept in one way or another. The text is a device with a multifaceted, complex structure, therefore, its

characteristic semiotic, communicative, structural, pragmatic, cognitive, nominative features should be taken into account when describing it. But each researcher usually focuses on aspects that are of interest to him, as a result, the given description will not be perfect or detailed. In other words, no definition can perfectly describe such a complex phenomenon as a text. Therefore, each researcher or group of researchers has a unique perspective on the text phenomenon, and the planned research is subordinated to this perspective. It is difficult to strongly object to any of the definitions given to the text phenomenon, because each of them illuminates one or another aspect of the text phenomenon, which means that certain aspects of the object under study are expressed in each observation.

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