Research Article

DISCOURSE IN COMPARATIVE LINGUISTICS

Erdanova Sevara Anvarovna

Tashkent Financial Institute, Department Of Foreign Languages, Senior Lecturer, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The application of the concept of discourse in semantics is more complex. Discourse semantics is the analysis of how we use vocabulary in specific areas of intellectual research. An example of this is the use of a pronoun in a sentence, which the reader or listener can only understand while connected. Below we will try to analyze the peculiarities of political speech and its relationship with other areas of linguistics. This analysis explores the connection between language and structure, such as the relationship between a sentence and the broader context in which it exists.

KEYWORDS

Political linguistics, political speech, semantics, discourse, competence, comparative linguistics, oral and written.

INTRODUCTION

Discourse is the subject of interdisciplinary research. In addition to theoretical linguistics, computer 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 fields of science and research are also the main objects of study. Each of these disciplines approaches the study of discourse in its own way. In terms of modern approaches, discourse is a complex communicative phenomenon, which, in addition to text, includes additional linguistic factors (thoughts, knowledge of the World, goals, attitudes of the recipient) necessary for understanding the text. The term "discourse" has also become one of the very commonly used terms in linguistics. Historically, the term was first coined by the american linguist Z. Harris's paper "discursive analysis", published in 1952,

was used. The full scope of the term "discourse" has become more popular in linguistics over the past twenty years.

Discourse in Uzbek linguistics special studies performed by 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, I have the suspicion of being able to distinguish them only by the qualities of "oral" and "written", based on the apparent - formal indicator. Just as well, it is a difficult matter to imagine one of them in a material-looking phenomenon, the other in a way that is devoid of this property. After all, when both of these things become the product of a productive activity, is it necessary that the achieved result takes on a material appearance? The purposefully expressed communicative content and the informative content generated in the listener's perception (perception) without association with the speaker's desire do not negate each other, but instead become a factor that interweaves, merges and ensures the effectiveness of communication. The homogeneity of communicative and informative content ensures the integrity of the communication system. Currently, it is recognized that such a feature of integrity has only a discursive one.

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

A Russian scientist who studied the field of political linguistics A.Chudinov, noting that political linguistics is in a state closely related to other linguistic directions, expresses the side of its connection with the problems of language and society interaction - with the study of sociolinguistics, functional stylistics and, in particular, public style, with classical and modern rhetoric, cognitive linguistics and text linguistics. Russian scientist who studied the field of political linguistics A.Chudinov, noting that political linguistics is in a state closely related to other linguistic directions, expresses the side of its connection with the problems of language and society interaction - with the study of sociolinguistics, functional stylistics and, in particular, public style, with classical and modern rhetoric, cognitive linguistics and text linguistics.

In political linguistics, the term" political discourse " requires special attention. In this sense, we will dwell on this concept. Not only is the term" discourse "the object of linguistics, but it also serves as the object of study of the fields of sociology, culture, pedagogy, jurisprudence. The term discourse originally came from latin (from the word discursive), meaning "action", "rotation", "conversation", "communication". "discourse" as a linguistic term was first coined in 1952 by the American scientist Z. Listed in Harris book "Discourse analysis".

The formation of modern discourse theory as an independent field of science dates mainly to the mid-60s of the 20th century. The desire of scientists of this period to consider language as an indispensable means of communication was manifested in the study of texts. The term discourse also began to be actively used in the context of the gradual departure of linguistics from the formal, formal-functional

framework and the content, holistic, consistent study of language.

By the late 90s of the 20th century, a number of noteworthy works appeared in this direction (Altunyan, Proskuryakov, E. Sheigal, V.Scientists). It was these studies that brought about a great change in the further progress of political linguistics. In 2003, the first Russian-language guide to the discipline was P.Chudinov's book "political linguistics" was written. This book was later published anew. Among the scientific works done in the following years on political linguistics is E.I.Sheigal's" semiotics of political discourse" is a scholarly work, and in his view political discourse, like other types of discourse, has two dimensions: real and virtual. By real measure, the researcher refers to the activity of speech that occurs in a certain social space, as well as works(texts)that arise as a result of the activity of linguistic, paralinguistic and extra linguistic factors that interact with each other. E.I.Sheigal suggests that the virtual measure of discourse is a semiotic space that covers verbal and nonverbal characters. Some scholars involved in political linguistics point to the four structural orientations of political linguistics.

Types of artistic discourses. There are different views among Western scholars on artistic discourse and its types. When someone uses language to communicate, they use discourse. Hence, the writer's work relies primarily on discourse to tell stories, exchange ideas, and disseminate information. In fact, there is no literature without discourse either. However, not all discourse is the same, literary scholars divide it into four main types: argument, description, explanation, and narrative.

Argument. The argument is an attempt to convince the reader through logic and reasoning. The writer makes a clear claim and then presents evidence to support this claim. For example, academic essays use argumentative speech to convince readers of the truth of the general thesis.

Description. The description is an emotional experience for the reader, which helps to develop clear mental images of the information provided. Novels, short stories and poems depend on the power of the image that excites and excites the reader.

Exposition. The exhibition notifies the viewer of a certain fact, but does not seek to influence the opinion of the audience about this fact. Visual speech is neutral in language and tone so as not to convince the reader or provoke emotions; its purpose is only information. News stories and other public articles, comparative analysis, and other research-oriented literature generally use exposure.

In linguistics, discourse refers to a language unit that is longer than one sentence. Therefore, speech is translated as "escape" and means how the conversation goes. Speech learning is the analysis of the use of oral or written language in a social context. Discourse studies consider the shape and function of a language in speech in addition to its small grammatical parts, such as phonemes and morphemes. This field of study, in which the dutch linguist Teun van Dijk played an important role in development, explores how large units of language, including lexemes, syntax, and context, add meaning to conversations.

They are:

- critical analysis of political discourse;
- analysis of the composition of political discourse;

- rhetorical analysis of political discourse;
- cognitive studies of political discourse.

In conclusion, these directions cannot be imagined separately from each other, they are complementary. In literature devoted to field research and other linguistic works, the term "political discourse" has expressed two different meanings: narrow and broad. While in a broad sense it includes forms of dialogue that are related to a political circle, in a narrow sense it is a type of political discourse - discourse, whose purpose is to seize, maintain and exercise political power. Political discourse is a concept with a special place in political linguistics. Opinions on citing the distinguishing features of discourse is still controversial. On the basis of the above points, we can conclude that the political discourse covers all political oratory actions and actively directs them.

REFERENCES

1. Chudinov A.P. Political Linguistics: Textbook / Moscow. Publishing house "Flint", "Science". 2006. -254 p.

2. E.V.Budaev, M.B. Voroshilova, E.V. Dzyuba, N.A. Krasilnikova; ed. by A.P.Chudinov; Modern Political Linguistics: textbook / Ural State Pedagogical University. un-T. — Yekaterinburg, 2011. — 252 p.

3. Steelov, Sh.N., Rabindranath Tagore of India added to the science and enlightenment.// "SCIENCE and EDUCATION" Scientific journal Volume 1, Special issue 2020 136-144 P.

4. Sh.Safarov. View of Advertising Discourse as a Research Object of Linguistics. https://www.cajlpc.centralasianstudies.org/index.php/CAJLPC/article/view/810/897

5. Steelov, Sh.N., Stages of development of pedagogical education in India. //"SCIENCE and EDUCATION" Scientific journal Volume 1, Special issue 2020 21-27 P.

6. Zhurayev SH.S., The question of happiness in the philosophical views of Abu Ali ibn Sina // Academic Research in Educational Sciences, 2 (Special Issue 1), 395-401-p

7. Erdanova, S. A. (2019). MODERN METHODS OF TEACHING ENGLISH. Theoretical & Applied Science, (10), 611-613.

8. Эрданова, С. А. (2017). Профессионально-личностное развитие студентов в процессе изучения иностранного языка. Academy, (2 (17)), 77-80.