



## DISCOURSE AND ITS INTERPRETATION IN MODERN LINGUISTICS

Journal Website:  
<https://theusajournals.com/index.php/ijp>

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Submission Date: November 16, 2023, Accepted Date: November 18, 2023,

Published Date: November 26, 2023

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijp/Volume03Issue11-28>

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### ABSTRACT

The article provides an overview of discourse as a research method and highlighting its fundamental characteristics in modern linguistics.

### KEYWORDS

Discourse, linguistics, communication, process of speech, monopredicative unit, extralinguistic.

### INTRODUCTION

One of the concepts that occupies an important place in the field of pragmatic linguistics in world linguistics and is widely studied today is the concept of discourse. In pragmalinguistics and cognitive linguistics, the term discourse is one of the main issues. There are many definitions of discourse, and each of them reflects certain aspects of this complex process. Nowadays, the modern analysis directions of linguistics are increasing, which helps to study the language more thoroughly, creates convenience and at the same time reveals the hidden possibilities of the language.

The study of speech as a process can be studied only in the case of communication - mutual discourse (exchange of ideas) between the speaker and the listener, the appropriate answer to the question. Therefore, at the end of the 20th century, a new branch of linguistics, discourseology, was formed as a science that studies speech communication. The first communicative recognitions of the discourse were formed in the 50s of the 20th century. In the existing sources, at first, the problem was considered as a "unit with complex syntactic essence" consisting of more than one sentence. This phenomenon is evaluated in linguistics as the connection between logical grammar

and colloquial speech. Also, in the 20s of the last century, in linguistics, the fact that the discourse phenomenon is related to oral speech, that there are cases of their expression in the process of speech with prompts, introductory words, introductory phrases, which is the basis for their assessment as a "complex syntactic device" The problem of syntactic discourse in foreign linguistics was raised by Z. Harris in the 50s of the last century. By the 70s of the 20th century, the volume of work related to this issue increased somewhat.

In the studied studies, discourse was interpreted as a monopredicative unit of conversational speech. By this time, terms such as text linguistics, relation of text research with speech theory, practical stylistics, communication theory, language teaching, automatic translation began to be used in scientific sources. One of the greatest achievements in the syntax of the 70s of the last century is that the position of grammatical discourse in spoken speech was formed as a separate branch of linguistics and a separate source of research of the problem.

In modern linguistics, we are witnessing the rise of the science of linguistics based on different linguistic directions. The field of pragmatics, which is one of the directions of linguistics, the leadership of views on the anthropocentric paradigm in linguistics since the end of the 20th century paved the way for the emergence of a number of interdisciplinary fields, including linguopragmatics. In today's modern directions of linguistics, this scientific field is of particular importance.

1) If we dwell on the lexical origin of the term discourse, it is derived from the Latin word "discursus" for discussion, which means emotional, direct, intuitive,

that is, in contrast to discursive knowledge, with a tool through discussion. harvest

logical argument to be made means demonstrable knowledge.

2) Discourse (fr. discours, English speech, from Latin discorsus "running back and forth; movement, circulation; conversation"), speech, process of linguistic activity; manner of speaking. A vague term for a number of humanities whose subject matter directly or indirectly includes the study of linguistics, literary studies, semiotics, sociology, philosophy, ethnology, and anthropology.

There is no clear and generally accepted definition that covers the cases and meanings of the term discourse. To date, discourse and discursive analysis have been studied by scientists and linguists of different nationalities in world linguistics, and this term has been approached in different ways.

From this point of view, the definitions given to discourse are different. It should be noted that the definition of the Russian linguist Arutyunova is accepted by most researchers as the most favorable definition today. According to him, discourse - (originating from the French discourse - speech) - a text considered from the perspective of reality, compatible with extralinguistic (pragmatic, socio-cultural, psychological and other) factors; is a form of speech that is considered as a part of the interaction of people and their conscious mechanisms (cognitive processes) as a purposeful social action. Professor T.A. van Dijk interpreted discourse as a rather broad phenomenon (a complex conversational phenomenon).

Discourse is a communication event between a listener and a speaker that takes place in a certain context time

and place. Moreover, Discourse is the use of language in the processes of expression and exchange of ideas, a certain way of living of language as a separate type of social activity. Each person has his own characteristics, although the main elements of the language - vocabulary and grammatical structure do not belong only to individuals, but are common, that is, they apply to a particular language community. Discourse is closely related to a human thinking, consciousness. A person's thoughts are formed and existed in discourse. With the peculiarities of the discourse and on the basis of the discourse, it becomes possible to abstractly reflect the existence in a general way, to think logically and conceptually, leaving the sphere of individuality and becoming a product of society.

## CONCLUSION

The exploration of discourse unveils a rich phenomenon of linguistics and if it is defined, it has intricate relationship between language, communication, and the multifaceted layers of society.

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