

## CONCEPT OF DISCOURSE AND ITS RESEARCH

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**Abstract:** This article covers the concept of discourse, its origins, different approaches to its study in different fields, the conclusions of Western and Eastern scholars on the study of discourse, and a statement of the importance and types of contemporary artistic discourse.

**Keywords:** Discourse, semantics, analysis, approach, humanities, linguistic, non-linguistic, context, text, communication, expressive, argument, poetic, story.

### INTRODUCTION.

Discourse is a subject of interdisciplinary research. In addition to theoretical linguistics, computational 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 science and is the main object of study of research fields. Each of these disciplines approaches the study of discourse in its own way.

### LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

Social sciences and humanities define discourse as a formed way of thinking expressed through language. It is the way society thinks and communicates about people, things, and social organization, as well as the relationship between these three elements. Sociology considers discourse as a way of giving meaning to reality. Political science understands it as a formal logical exchange of ideas to solve a social problem. Psychological discourse evaluates the form and function of language, written or spoken, as they relate to mental health.

In the field of rhetoric, discourse has a slightly different meaning, that is, speakers convince their audience of a particular perception of reality. Rhetorical discourse involves a central, organizing voice—the person speaking or narrating—who tries to move the audience to a conclusion that serves the speaker's purposes. Rhetorical discourse uses only narrative elements to persuade the reader or listener; they are rarely complete stories. The goal here is not aesthetic, didactic or poetic expression, but persuasion.

### DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

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 inquiry. This analysis examines the relationship between language and structure, such as the relationship between a sentence and the larger context in which it exists. An example of this is the use of a pronoun in a sentence, which the reader or listener can understand only in context.

From the point of view of modern approaches, discourse is a complex communicative event, which, in addition to the text, includes additional linguistic factors (thoughts, knowledge of the world, the recipient's goals, attitudes) necessary for understanding the text. The term "discourse" has become one of the most frequently used terms in the field of linguistics. Historically, this term was first used by the American linguist Z. Harris in an article called "Discourse Analysis" published in 1952. The full scope of the term "discourse" has become popular in linguistics over the past twenty years.

According to the interpretation of linguist A. Pardaev, discourse is the process of practical use of linguistic and non-linguistic tools in the form and type that they consider to be the most effective in order to exchange ideas and influence each other. Discourse is a process, a type of human activity. It is the manifestation of hundreds of linguistic and non-linguistic factors in a common form towards one goal. In another source, discourse is derived from the Latin word "discursus" - discussion, which means emotional, direct, intuitive, i.e. logical argument - proven knowledge, which is created through discussion, as opposed to required knowledge. In simpler words, this definition puts forward the meaning of discourse, discussion.

Special studies of discourse in Uzbek linguistics were carried out by linguist 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, they can be classified as "oral" and "written" based only on the external-formal indicator. I doubt the possibility of differentiation. Similarly, it is difficult to imagine one of them as a phenomenon with a material appearance, and the other without this feature. After all, if both of these will be the product of productive activity, then the achieved result should take a material form? The purposefully expressed communicative content and the informative content that is formed in the listener's perception (reception) regardless of the speaker's desire do not negate each other, on the contrary, they mix and unite and become a factor that ensures the effectiveness of communication. Correspondence of communicative and informative content ensures the integrity of the macro unit of the communication system. At present, it is recognized that only discourse has such integrity.

According to Ye.S. Kubryakova, "At the time of the current development of the science of linguistics, there is no generally accepted definition of discourse".

In linguistics, discourse refers to a language unit longer than a sentence. The word discourse is derived from the Latin prefix dis- meaning "far" and the root "currere" meaning "to run". Therefore, the speech is translated as "escape" and means how the conversation goes. The study of discourse is the analysis of the use of spoken or written language in a social context. Discourse studies examines the form and function of language in speech beyond its small grammatical units, such as phonemes and morphemes. This field of research, pioneered by Dutch

linguist Teun van Dijk, examines how large units of language, including lexemes, syntax, and context add meaning to conversations.

"Contextual discourse may consist of only one or two words, such as "no smoking" or "stop." A typical discourse volume lies between the two dimensions as above.

"Discourse is the social use of language to convey broad historical meanings. It is language that is determined by the social conditions of its use, by whom and under what circumstances. Language can never be 'neutral' because it is our personal and serves to connect our social worlds."

The importance of discourse in literature. Any type of speech is one of the most important elements of human behavior and formation. Much research has been done on how the brain transforms thoughts into words and, of course, how communication shapes the brain. Many studies have focused on the fact that speakers of different languages understand concepts differently. Thus, the creation and dissemination of speech is of the utmost importance for the perpetuation of the human race. Literature is one of the main ways of preserving speech and creating new ways of understanding the world. By reading examples of artistic discourse from other cultures and other periods, we can better understand what their authors were thinking. In fact, reading literature from our own beautiful cultures can better highlight the way we think and interact. Since every created work of literature is an example of discourse, our understanding of literary discourse is essential to our understanding of literature.

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

**Argument.** An argument is an attempt to convince the reader through logic and reasoning. The writer makes a specific claim and then provides evidence to support that claim. For example, academic essays use argumentative speech to convince readers of the truth of the overall thesis.

**Description.** A description is an emotional experience for the reader that helps develop clear mental images of the information presented. Novels, short stories, and poems depend on the power of imagery to excite and excite readers.

**Exposure.** The exhibition informs the viewer about a certain fact, but does not seek to influence the opinion of the audience about this fact. Expository speech uses language and tone to avoid persuading the reader or eliciting emotions.

News stories and other nonfiction articles, comparative analysis, and other research-oriented literature commonly use expository writing.

**The story.** A story is a written explanation that presents the story to the reader. In other words, it is the narrator's voice. A story draws the reader in through compelling language that evokes emotion and empathy and keeps the reader turning the page. The story is the basis for novels, short stories and some plays.

Other schools of thought divide literary speech into expressive, poetic, and transactional speech.

**Expressive.** Expressive speech reflects the feelings of the writer. It focuses on the development and discussion of ideas, with little or no emphasis on concrete facts or attempts to convince others of central arguments. Works of expressive speech are not always fiction; examples are diaries and journals, blogs and memoirs.

**Poetic.** Poetic speech is a highly creative approach to artistic writing. The writer presents thoughts, feelings, events, places, and characters in imaginative, sometimes rhythmic language that appeals to the readers' emotions. In poetic speech, emphasis is placed on the theme, image and feelings. It is a central component of poetry, but it also appears to some extent in most novels and short stories.

**Transactional.** Transactional discourse is a less literary, more instructional approach. It outlines a specific action or plan, usually in the active voice, that compels the reader to take action. Advertising and marketing records, manuals, and business correspondence are common sources of transactional speech.

### CONCLUSION

It is also noted in scientific sources that special scientific conferences were held dedicated to the solution of this problem. Such scientific researches and different views expressed in relation to the problem indicate that there are aspects of dialogic discourse that need to be solved in linguistics and need to be researched.

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