

## ANALYSIS OF THE TERM DISCOURSE

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Discourse (discourse) is a complex communicative phenomenon that includes a number of non-linguistic factors in addition to the text, such as the purpose of communication, the attitude to the situation, the attitudes and outcomes that communicators have in common.

In the 4th centuries before millode, ancient Greek thinkers such as Plato and Aristotle used the term 'discourse' in meanings such as mulherization, thinking, proof, foundation.

Changes in philosophical views, due to the development of linguistic activity, the concept of 'discourse' is expanding with new semantic changes.

Discourse communication, which focuses on the elaboration and justification of any important aspects of discourse and the way in which its participants articulate, is being studied as a type of communication. To the concept of discourse, it is now known that the types of formalization of ideas are becoming more common to predict plans and goals and be able to explain them, while at the same time looking for how they are perceived, at the core of all these are the laws and new classification criteria.

Discourses are differentiated by Type (personal or status orientation), by genre (conversation, monologue, story, conversation, interrogation, confession, etc.), ways of communicating thoughts, by transmission (oral/written), by style (scientific, formal literary) structure (diversity of discursive units).

1. By differentiating between types, it is important to us who the discourse is carried out by. The status of a discursive presenter is that the leader is with human employees or vice versa with the head of employees, with the parent child or vice versa with the parent of the child, with each other, with friends, peers, clerks, with clients of merchants and with discourses arising from the position holding holders of other professions. Personal discourses as individuals are not the same they are different, to which cultural, educational, social origin, intelective, territorial self-sufficiency causes.

2. discourses by genre- that is, conversations, monologues or stories- differentiate them according to their meaning, subject, how important and important they are, the listener's interest and the speaker's way of tuning, their fluency. In this, the prayer of soroq, confession, advice, exhortation, regret and regret, complaint and suggestion increases its importance

3. The transmission of discursive thoughts in an oral or written state is ham with yoli, in which there are formal and informal forms.

3.1 written speech it is a discursive activity in which the author during a certain period is able to collect his thoughts in a calm state and analyze and interpret them. Discursive activity is in the form of a monologue, dialogue, polylog

Formal written discourses do not use inked words and sentences, but use neutral lexicon, literary written lexemes and word units and terms related to the field to reflect a specific goal, plan and its impact outcome, probable outcomes, benefits and harms for both parties, short and clear instructions, warnings, complaints and suggestions, or a statement of an event.

Informal written discourses in the information that this writer wants to convey, in his proposals, yohud is a way of communicating, transmitting structured text even without clear gramatikkan -rules that do not use lexemes that are not limited in the statement of feelings, in the communication of opinions, in the praise of events.

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Informal written discourse is more important in most cases who is being created among them, in which a free lexeme is chosen ,corresponding to them ,a monologue consisting of simple phrases ,sentences understandable to everyone is polylogs and dialogues.

3.2.Official oral discourses are also non-formal in the official state language ,without rich words and phrases ,with a clear purpose in the official tone ,with neutral lexemes ,sentences without literary words ,dialects, terms belonging to a special field.Such discourses are also created on the basis of laws and decisions, articles.Official discourses are widely used among states or states ,in judicial processes,in the information system ,in meetings, meetings of large and small organizations,in which offensive words and phrases are banned from qatti.

Informal verbal discourses are formed when a dialogue between the speaker and the listener or the speaker is speaking , as soon as this process ends,speech discourse also ends,but the emotionality,information ,concepts generated by Speech Influence can be preserved in the memory of the participants in the discourse, and its consequences, mental state and Hulk can be affected.The rapid realization of verbal discourses is due to the juxtaposition of words with concepts,since sometimes there is a concept but there is little vocabulary to explain, or at the time when it is necessary, osha Soz can not reflect in speech in the Reserve, or another word that does not match is used, which is expected, does not give the desired result.In verbal discourses, words,words are chosen quickly in a position corresponding to the idea that the morphology of the sentence is about to be conveyed,and in order to continue the thought, a continuation is developed with the part expressed in speech preserved in memory, otherwise it cannot be grammatically connected, and the sentence is logically broken. As long as the speech appears ,Ogzaki reaches the listener and begins to exert his influence and analyze the result, because such discourses are not distorted.Only information that is necessary for communication in Ogzaki speech(discourse) is dissolved ,since it is necessary to save time and speech strength.Ogzaki has a very kata achamity in reaching the listener of the thought implied by the tone, pause, urgu, gestures in discourses.

When discourses are also distinguished by style, when the scientific style is given importance , the scientific style is the language of Science and is used for scientific activities.In the scientific style,literary norms are adhered to by qatian physical social,political, financial, cultural, and educational processes of society and objects of nature, subject to any science or theoretical research based on specific facts data, in the issuance of theories ,the essence or etymology is explained,made and transmitted on the basis of the participation of terms ,conditional abbreviations,symbolic symbols,numbers,formulas that belong to the science itself and are only valid for those who are interested in the subject,without rich words ,personal opinions of the author, in the analysis, provoking evidence. In the scientific style, scientific terms are significant and are formed from the lexicon of field-specific terms.The scientific style should not be confused with the language of scientific works, since the language of scientific works uses not only terms, but also universal words and abstract lexicons.

Discourses of the scientific style are divided into content scientific research and popular discourses of science. LMI research discourse is a product based on scientific research, scientific research, and such creative work is understandable to representatives of the same field.

In scientific works, on the other hand, the plurality is explained and annotated with easy ways, commenting on the non-quantity, difficult discourse, terms that are incomprehensible to representatives of the other sphere, and in this case, complex terms are not used.

Adaby style is a system based on selection in conscious Ravis from stylistic rich and neutral language elements with clear expression in texts.in this case, the functional style i.e. the specificity of styles is their scope of use ,the area of application of styles. From the publicistic or

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professional - technical uslbs of the literary language, as in other functional styles, the choice and arrangement of language tools is connected with the content, essence of these texts and the specificity of the field of use. In addition to functional styles ,there are individual styles in which the author chooses the synonymous expression medium of language to suit his individual point of view and taste. Individual styles are mainly used in the language of works of art, in which re-stylistic takes paint. It is used along with Styles specific to different genres and literary and artistic directions. This in turn also makes it necessary to distinguish between the language of the writer and the style of the writer in works of fiction. In the Uzbek literary language, the following types of styles can be indicated:

- a) literary-artistic style. In the composition of this species, several groups are distinguished in connection with the nazm style and the nature of the prose style;
- b) scientific statement style. In relation to the characteristics of different fields of science, this species is also divided into several groups (such as the style of Economic Sciences;
- C) socio-publicistic style. That is, the style of works (articles, like essays) written on various socio-political topics;
- g) production technical style. This includes the style of works of various professions and techniques;
- d) official documents, special style of proceedings. This, in turn, includes laws, various orders and decrees, proceedings, etc.;
- e) as a separate style type of literary language, it is possible to indicate the style of correspondence, names and letters.

At different times in the history of the literary language, its styles, their service Circle, also change. But for all styles, the grammatical construction of the Uzbek literary language and the "neutral" words that are in wide consumption remain in common.