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## DISCOURSE IS THE PROCESS OF LANGUAGE ACTIVITY

**Annotation:** the article highlights discourse is the process of language activity. Traditional linguistics focused on written speech, the study of linguistic and extralinguistic factors of oral speech was neglected by linguists. In fact, in the real (practical) use of language, there is an endless set of events and the interaction of non-linguistic factors. The direction of discursive linguistics in modern linguistics came to study these. The object of this direction, which studies the interaction of real languages, is called discourse.

**Key words:** discourse, language, text, speaker, listener, language.

The concept of "discourse" entered the 21st century linguistics. Because traditional linguistics focused on written speech, the study of linguistic and extralinguistic factors of oral speech was neglected by linguists. In fact, in the real (practical) use of language, there is an endless set of events and the interaction of non-linguistic factors. The direction of discursive linguistics in modern linguistics came to study these. The object of this direction, which studies the interaction of real languages, is called discourse.

Discourse is the process of language activity and the result of this activity.

The direct participation of the speaker and the listener in the process of language activity is mandatory. Therefore, discourse as a process in language activity has its target speaker and listener, as well as tools such as the time and place of speaking. In any language, a "conversation" between a speaker and a listener, which occurs on the basis of a specific purpose, is itself represented by a written text. The textual form is spoken or written, dialogic or monologic. It seems that the discourse is formed by the influence of the speaker and the listener towards a certain goal and by means of linguistic and extralinguistic factors that make it happen in time, time, and space, built into a specific internal order (structure), lexically, semantically, grammatically, and syntactically. complete, spoken or written language unit, stylistically characterized, with a certain compositional structure (pattern). For example, *Олимхон ака,-деди ялинган товуш билан танти,- Салим ўз دادаси билан ҳазиллашмоқчи бўлди. Ман ҳам, тўғриси, бу ҳазилни маъқул кўрдим. Худо хаққи, бу нарса ҳазил эди. (Ойбек)*

As can be seen from the example, these sentences are expressed in dialogic speech, in which the participation of the speaker and listeners is ensured. In terms of semantics, the goal of the speaker is to convince the listener of his words, to inform about this, and since this process takes place in everyday life, the speech style was chosen, and the lexical and syntactic devices characteristic of the speech style were used to express the purpose. As a continuation of the above points, it should be said that the discourse is manifested not only in a dialogic, but also in a monological form. – *Одамнинг устидан кулиш қанақа бўлишини ҳали сенларга кўрсатиб қўяман,- у ўзига – ўзи гапга бошлади.- Кичкина деб, билганларингни қилмоқчисанлар-да. Кўрамиз. Узоққа боролмайсанлар. Биттама–битта каллангни олмасам, отимни бошқа қўяман. Ҳамма қилмиши учун жавоб беради! (Н.Исмоилов)* In this sentence, the listener is the speaker himself.

Extralinguistic factors in the formation of discourse can serve to realize a specific goal of the speaker. For example, *Бармогини лабига босиб, “ҳеч нима айтмайман, олт ичаман” деган ишора қилди (Н.Исмоилов)* So, the purpose of persuasion is fulfilled in the content of the sign.

Grammatical features of discourse are determined by its construction on the basis of specific rules characteristic of this language, similar to other language units (morpheme, word, sentence). Discourse is a unit larger than a sentence, which is studied in linguistics as part of syntax.

Based on the research of European and Asian scientists on discourse, it can be said that discourse in linguistics is characterized by the following characteristics:

1. discourse is language activity (process) and its result;
2. discourse is a linguistic unit that is syntactically larger than a sentence, but it is not a text, dialogue, speech work, group of sentences;
3. there are factors that create discourse. (speaker, listener, time, space, tense, specific purpose of the speaker and corresponding "grammatical pattern", such as lexical grammatical tools);
4. it is possible to determine the types of discourse existing in the language system. (using mode, genre, register, etc.);
5. discourse is an object of interdisciplinary study (sociology, psychology, cognitive linguistics, linguistic and cultural studies, computer linguistics, anthropology, ethnology, literary studies, semiotics, history, etc.);
6. the linguistic branch that studies discourse is called discursive linguistics
7. in discursive linguistics, a number of directions for discourse research have emerged (domestic dialogue analysis, information flow, cognitive theory of discourse and grammar relations, experimental discursive studies, discourse grammar, system-functional grammar, theory of rhetorical structures, general model of discourse and structure, etc.);
8. in discursive linguistics, a diversity of linguistic approaches is observed in the study of discourse. (psycholinguistic, ethnolinguistic, cognitive, sociolinguistic, pragmalinguistic, sociopragmatic aspects of discourse).

In conclusion, it should be said that the biggest problem of discursive linguistics is to identify existing discourses and create a single classification of them. Discourse is a linguistic phenomenon common to all languages. Therefore, it is important to study the Uzbek language and compare it to foreign languages when determining language phenomena at the discourse level.

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