

THE CONCEPT OF DISCOURSE IN MODERN LINGUISTICS

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Abstract: The article is devoted terminology which one of the current directions of modern linguistic research. Presently, the issue of discourse is growing, on the one hand, of science because of the increase of new concepts due to dynamic development on the other hand, the process of formation, development of terms and it is related to insufficient research of such issues as function is interpreted as an event.

Key words: discourse, conceptual, cognitive process, model, phenomenon, reference.

I. Introduction: The Concept of Discourse is a generalization of the notion of a conversation to any form of communication. It is a major topic in social theory, with work spanning fields such as sociology, anthropology, continental philosophy, and discourse analysis. Following pioneering work by Michel Foucault, these fields view discourse as a system of thought, knowledge, or communication that constructs our experience of the world. Since control of discourse amounts to control of how the world is perceived, social theory often studies discourse as a window into power. Within theoretical linguistics, discourse is understood more narrowly as linguistic information exchange and was one of the major motivations for the framework of dynamic semantics, in which expressions' denotation are equated with their ability to update a discourse context. In the humanities and social sciences, discourse describes a formal way of thinking that can be expressed through language. Discourse is a social boundary that defines what statements can be said about a topic. Many definitions of discourse are largely derived from the work of French philosopher Michel Foucault. In sociology, *discourse* is defined as "any practice (found in a wide range of forms) by which individuals imbue reality with meaning".

To date, the science of linguistics has made significant progress in the study of problems related to all levels (phonological, morphological, syntactic) of the language. Studies devoted to the study of the text and its nature began to appear in the middle of the 20th century.

Today, the answers given by linguists to the questions of the status of the text, its place in the language system, and where to start in the linguistic analysis of the text are not very consistent. For example, sometimes we come across different opinions on the issue of determining the status of the text. We can also meet different points of view on the issues of what is the nature of signs of the text, whether the text should be called a speech process or whether the text should be interpreted as the result of the speech process, whether the text should be studied in connection with oral speech or written speech.

II. Literature review. The issues of text linguistics have attracted the attention of many linguists. Including V. Matezius, F. Danesh, V. Dressler, P. Hartman, I. Kovtunova, I. Galperin, K. Gauzenblas, N. Pospe'ov, T. Silman, N. Shvedova, K. Solganik, L. Foreign linguists such as Loseva, O. Moskatskaya, K. Abdullayev, N. Navro'zova put forth brilliant ideas about the text category.

The issue of whether the text is a speech category is directly related to the concepts of "speech process itself" and "result of speech activity". The Czech scientist K. Gauzenblas interprets the text as an oral speech process both as a speech activity and as a product of speech activity.

LR. According to Galperini, the text is a product of written speech, and oral speech includes various repetitions and long sentences, and it is not appropriate to recognize it as a text that can be read by a child.

Questions such as whether text analysis should be studied in syntax or stylistics, or whether a new field called "text linguistics" should be scientifically based, have also caused some debates in science.

Until the 60s of the last century, sentence syntax was the highest level of linguistic analysis. It was considered that linguistic research was completed with sentence analysis. The text consisting of the content and structural integrity of a few sentences could not be subjected to scientific analysis.

It is known that the sentence is the highest unit of the language. But speech is one of the smallest units in the speech process. That is why it is appropriate to interpret the sentence as a building material of the text.

III. Research methodology

In world linguistics, a number of ideas about the text and its linguistic nature have been put forward. French linguist R. Barthes says: "Any fragment of speech that is internally connected and consists of sentences connected with each other for the purpose of communication is called a text." In this, he focuses on what the author is talking about and not on its content, but on the components of this text.

In the studies of K. Kozhevnikova, the main attention is paid to the fact that the text is a product of connected speech, and it is taught separately that it is complete in terms of content. The scientist's opinion that text components are related both semantically and grammatically is noteworthy, because most linguists emphasize that text components are only semantically related, and their lexical- they ignore the connection through grammatical means.

Another Czech linguist, Jan Korjensky, interpreted the text semantically and connects with the concepts of pragmatic component. In this case, the semantic component is primarily textual material in the base of organizing meaning and ensuring its realization believes that it consists of tools. Scientist is a semantic component it also includes the speaker, that is, the human factor. Pragmatic component means importance in the system of meaning expression understand different relationships.

German linguist K. Ye. Haydolf the text communicative the linking together of a sentence in a process to convey a particular message interprets in the style of the text, and the order of the sentence in the text the following should be taken into account when connecting emphasizes: a) integrity of thought; b) lexical integrity; c) communicative wholeness; g) totalities of time and point of view.

Russian scientist M.V. Lyapon described the text according to the following four signs shows that it can be based on:

1. The text is the result of the interrelationship of the sentence is a message. For the text researcher, in the study of linguistic phenomena, one is the source.
2. The text is the realization of the speaking ability of the dictionary; is a tool. In this process, the text is the real use of language in speech also serves as a supporting space.
3. The text is the product of the speaker's active speech activity.
4. The text is the highest level of the language system that performs an important function in the communicative process.

M.V. Lyapon is the most important human factor in text formation that one of the factors is that a person is a living source for the formation of text states that.

Since the 90s of last year, Uzbek scientists have also written began to deal with theoretical problems of linguistics. In this regard, B. Orinboyev, R. Kongurov, J. Lapasov said that "Artistic Textbook Linguistic Analysis" is of particular importance earns. Here are the types of text, both general and specific signs, methodological principles of linguistic analysis of the text, text creation problems, the choice of means of expression and the text of the connection information about current issues such as its role in the structure is given.

When it comes to text research in Uzbek linguistics, M. Tokhsanov's "Microtext and Uzbek artistic speech". candidate work on the topic of means of expressing coherence it should be noted.

Another significant work in the study of text problems in Uzbek linguistics S. Boymirzayeva's dissertation on "categories forming the communicative-pragmatic content of the text in the Uzbek language". In this dissertation, a number of issues such as categorical signs of the text, cognitive-discursive features of the text, pragmatic content of the text, and the problem of understanding the text are put on the agenda. This research is of particular importance due to the fact that the text category is approached as a human cognitive activity, and in this respect, it makes a significant contribution to the development of the science of text linguistics.

Conclusion: Thus, significant progress was made in the study of text problems in Uzbek linguistics. The task now is to further strengthen this achievement, to strengthen monographic research on the problems of text linguistics, and to conduct a large-scale study of issues such as types of texts and pragmatic possibilities of communication. In order to engage in one or another field of text linguistics, to start researching a feature of the text, it is necessary to first know the essence of the text phenomenon, its linguistic nature. Only after that, it is possible to study the structure of the text, its structural and meaningful signs, the role it plays in human communicative activity, and the socio-semiological tasks it performs.

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