UDK: 81'42: 398. 8qq1'q1

DISCOURSE AND TEXT PROBLEM ANALYSIS IN ANTHROPOCENTRIC LINGUISTICS

Ismailov Jahongir Jaloliddinovich
+998 93 600 57 82
Uzbekistan State physical University
of education and sports Department of
Uzbek and foreign languages senior teacher
Ismailovzahongir74@gmail.com

Annotation: Changes in social formations at the beginning of the new millennium in the world the convergence of civilizations and the phenomenon of globalization brought certain changes not only to the development of society, but also to science. Among them, within the framework of the humanities, which are directly related to man and society, the anthropocentric direction in linguistics has become the main priority.

In addition to the old structural orientation in language acquisition, the anthropocentric paradigm advances new methods and new requirements in keeping with the Times. The main method of anthropocentric orientation in linguistics in the study of language is aimed at considering language in unity with human nature. All phenomena in a personality society are viewed in terms of a person's life experience and spiritual values. It is a natural phenomenon that such a state in science is clearly visible from the philosophy of ancient times, from the philosophical thoughts of today.

Language not only describes the real picture of life (the manifestation of the nominative function of language is visible not only in naming things and phenomena around the world), but also creates the poetic image of the world. At the same time, language does not describe the image of the universe directly (not in a direct sense), but in a changing figurative way (using linguistic means). In the works of scientists studying language in the anthropocentric direction (L. Levi-Bryul, B. Malinovsky, K. Levi-Stross, Jr. N. Karaulov, V. N. Telia) is focused on the individual, and in it the units associated with people (society, culture, knowledge, etc. That is, such a broad (classified) version of the anthropocentric paradigm as "language-human-society", "language-nation-culture", "language-nation-knowledge", etc.

Since language is a general, collective phenomenon, it affects the individual both directly and indirectly, the better a person learns a language, the stronger language influences his thinking. That is, the mutual continuity of language and thought can be seen from the fact that they are in harmony with each other, both socially and individually-biologically.

One of the most fundamental problems in anthropcentric linguistics is the phenomenon of discourse. While current linguistics does not look at a series of studies on "discourse" and its study, there is no clear interpretation of discourse and its definition. Discourse is the object of study of several disciplines.

In linguistics, there are several approaches to the definition of the concept of" discourse". Sociolinguistics studies communicators participating in speech in a socio-cultural context in terms of speech implementation as representatives of a particular social group. In terms of socio-

linguistic principles, Karasik considers discourse to be "an act of discourse arising from the speech of members of a particular social group or from the state of some typical oratory behavior".

From a cognitive point of view, discourse consists of the hierarchical essence of various systems of knowledge necessary for the successful implementation and understanding of speech. E.S. Kubryakova and O.V Alexandrova's following definition of discourse considered it from this very point of view: "discourse is a cognitive process directly related to the birth of speech" .

The structural aspect of the study of discourse analyzes it in terms of formal and substantive connection, showing it as two or more statements semantically linked to each other.

Among the first in the study of discourse in the field of linguistics, attention is paid to the speech characteristics of any ethnic group, forms of speech, the advantages of this language culture. The linguistic-stylistic approach to the study of discourse finds expression in the definition of communication registers and their function criteria, as well as in the analysis of oral and written speech, their genres and various methodological features.

Not all of the above approaches to the definition of discourse deny each other, but rather, they complement each other, expanding its scope of application, making it possible to comprehensively consider the concept of "discourse".

The discourse question has been the subject of many foreign linguists, including Waldreor, Cheor, Givon, Patrick Serio, T. Van Dijk, M. Stabbs, Z. Harris, Russian researchers M.L Makarov, N.D Arutyunova, G. Kasparov, A.A Cybricus, T.M. Nikolava, Yu.S. Stepanov, M. Bakhtin, E.I. Sheigal, V.E. Chernyavskaya, V.A. Zvigintsev, E. It has been studied in detail in the research of Grachyaevich and others.

The term discourse began to be used in the 70s of the twentieth century. As you know, the term" discourse "in French means" discours " – speech, and in English means" discourse " – discussion, expression, speech. The term" discourse " as an independent term was first used in the 50s of the twentieth century. Benvenist, a scholar who was one of the first to study the discursive problem, interpreted the phenomenon in his research as "speech spoken by the speaker".

T.M. Nikolaeva, taking into account the different definitions of discourse, points out as the most important.

Patrick Serio, in his paper "discourse analysis in the French school", distinguishes several rules that are now applied to the term discourse:

1. "As Saussure points out, it is the equivalent of the word" speech;

 2. Unit larger than discourse vocabulary;

 3. The issue of the influence of the speaker on the receiver, taking into account the situation of speech, is important in discourse;

4. Socially or ideologically limited form of discourse;

5. Discourse is a valuable theoretical and practical process that includes the conditions for composing a text".

In addition, a number of other linguistic scholars also cite different definitions of discourse. N.D. Arutyunova argues that " discourse is a component of the mechanism of interaction in human cognitive consciousness ". M. Bakhtin describes discourse as "a model of communication in

which the addressee and the addressee communicate. Because the characteristic aspect of the sentence is that it is addressed to the addressee, which assumes the participation of the speaker and the listener .

The large size of the rules associated with the term" discourse " is due to the abundance of its areas of research. In this regard, T. van Dijk broadly saw discourse as "a complex unit of language form in terms of communicative act". In addition, he considers the discourse to be "a complex communicative structure made up of extralinguistic factors (knowledge of the world, ideas, concepts, purpose of the addressee) beyond the text", explaining that in the process it is advisable not to ignore the social aspect of speech.

M. Stubbs distinguishes the following properties of discourse:

(a)"discourse is concerned with the use of language in a social context";

B) "discursive communication is an interactive process, that is, it is characterized by dialogue".

V.E. There are two definitions of discourse in the Chernyaevskaya work:

a) a specific communicative situation in which the" discourse"is reflected in written text and oral speech, occurs in a certain cognitive and typologically based communicative space";

b)" discourse " is a set of texts with a thematic relation: a text systematized in speech based on a common theme. The meaning of speech is not revealed by a single text, it is determined on the intertextual level, that is, on the basis of the ratio of a set of multiple texts ".

V.E. In chernyaevskaya's view, these two definitions of discourse are interrelated, revealing different aspects of the cognitive phenomenon.

Z. Harris commented on the concept of discourse as "part of the text" in his mid-20th century paper . A who studied the modality of Internet speech.R. Mukhtorullina described discourse as "a dynamic process of linguistic action in a particular social situation.

Obviously, the term discourse had become a ambiguous term by the 19th century. That is, even before the formation of discourse theory, which began in the 60s of the XX century, several attempts were made to determine the semantic parameters of this term.

The formation of discourse theory was an important step in the development of linguistics and necessitated the creation of a linguistic description of discourse. Considering that the theory of discourse arose within the framework of textual linguistics, it was never separated from it, but gradually separated its subject of research and differentiated concepts. An example of this is V.G. Borbotko's following khuloasa can be cited: "discourse is a text composed of communicative units. Language (sentences) and their associations become larger units through semantic communication, which makes it possible to perceive it as a holistic formation" . This definition allows us to emphasize that text is not always coherent speech.

The need of science to take into account not only the characteristics and specificity of the text, but also the text as a kind of "message", which is directed to someone and can express the intentions and needs of the author, gave rise to the concept of "discourse". French linguist E.Benvenist defines discourse as the subject of an act of eloquence and the empirical object that one encounters when studying the elements of the language that indicate its appropriation by speakers. In his opinion, speech is not a simple sum of words. Emil Benvenist also believes that the main feature of discourse is its interaction with the participants of dialogue, namely the speaker and the

listener, as well as the communicative intentions of the speaker to influence the listener. According to the views of the scientist, communicative actions of an individual, such as starting speech communication, advancing the topic of conversation, changing roles in the process of communication, changing topics and completing an act of communication, form a discursing structure .

The concept of' discourse " embodies the peculiarities of the text, among which consistency, integrity, completeness, etc.can be distinguished. It also involves taking into account the socio-cultural, communicative-situational and extralinguistic characteristics of the process.

Often speech develops around a certain concept, and it is determined not only by the sequence of sentences, but also by the dialogue between the creator of speech and his understanding person or people, and his appearance.

Indeed, the features, structure, general laws, norms of lexical-phraseological structure of functional styles in each language are stated and formed on the basis of texts. Even so for a long time, the text could not be an object of study as a single, detailed lexical-semantic system. This is due to the question that underlies several generations of researchers to make opposing opinions, whether the text is a unit of the language system or a unit of speech. By its communicative, functional, pragmatic, informative nature, the text cannot be considered outside society and culture, so it is not enough to consider it an act of written language and speech.

Text - a language-is a phenomenon that lives in a cultural space from a functional - communicative point of view. That is why there is a need to define specific units and categories of text, consisting of units at all levels of the language system.

It is known that each writer uses a certain method and genre in describing a certain objective reality, selects and sorts words from a common language according to his own opinion, and places them in a suitable and impressive syntactic structure. That is why various phonetic, lexical means, syntactic constructions, transcript sentence structures are so common in the oral layer of an artistic text that they serve to structure its semantics, modality, reveal the image of the character, immediately attract the attention of the reader.