

## **THE CONCEPT OF DISCOURSE AND ITS RESEARCH**

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

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

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### **INTRODUCTION**

Discourse is a subject of interdisciplinary research. In addition to theoretical linguistics, it is also the main object of study of 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 disciplines related to discourse. Each of these disciplines approaches the study of discourse in its own way.

### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The social sciences and humanities define discourse as a structured way of thinking expressed through language. It is the way a society thinks and communicates about people, things, and social organization, as well as the relationships 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, whether written or spoken, as they relate to mental health. In the field of rhetoric, discourse has a slightly different meaning, namely, speakers persuade their audience of their particular perception of reality. Rhetorical discourse involves a central, organizing voice—the speaker or narrator—who attempts to persuade the audience to reach a conclusion that serves the speaker's purposes. Rhetorical discourse uses only narrative elements to persuade the reader or listener; they are rarely complete narratives. The goal here is persuasion, not aesthetics, didacticism, or poetic expression [1].

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The use 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, for example, between a sentence and the wider context in which it occurs. An example of this is the use of a pronoun in a sentence, which can only be understood by the reader or listener in conjunction with it [1]. From the point of view of modern approaches, discourse is a complex communicative phenomenon that, in addition to the text, includes additional linguistic factors (ideas, knowledge about the world, the goals of the addressee, attitudes) necessary for understanding the text. The term "discourse" has also become one of the most widely used terms in the field of linguistics. According to the linguist A. Pardaev, discourse is the process of practical use of linguistic and non-linguistic means by the speaker and listener in the form and type they consider most effective for the purpose of exchanging ideas and influencing each other. Discourse is a process, a type of human activity. It is the joint realization of linguistic and hundreds of non-linguistic factors towards a common goal. In another source, discourse is derived from the Latin word "discursus" - discussion, and means emotional, direct, intuitive, that is, logical evidence - proven knowledge generated by means of discussion, unlike discussion-demanding knowledge. Simply put, this definition puts forward the meaning of discourse as discussion, conversation [2]. Special research on discourse in Uzbek linguistics was

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, I suspect that it is possible to distinguish them only by the qualities of "oral" and "written" based on an external - formal indicator. It is also difficult to imagine one of them as a material phenomenon, and the other as a phenomenon devoid of this feature. After all, if both of these are the products of productive activity, then the achieved result should have a material appearance, right? The communicative content expressed purposefully and the informative content formed in the perception (perception) of the listener, independent of the speaker's desire, do not negate each other, on the contrary, they mix and merge, becoming a factor ensuring the effectiveness of communication. The compatibility of communicative and informative contents ensures the integrity of the macro-unity of the communication system. Currently, it is recognized that only discourse has such integrity. In linguistics, discourse refers to a unit of language that is longer than a single sentence. The word discourse comes from the Latin prefix dis- meaning "far" and the root "currere" meaning "to run." Therefore, discourse translates as "to run" and refers to how a conversation proceeds. Discourse studies are the analysis of the use of spoken or written language in a social context. Discourse studies examine the form and function of language in speech beyond its smaller grammatical units, such as phonemes and morphemes. This field of study, pioneered by the Dutch linguist Theun van Dijk, examines how larger units of language, including lexemes, syntax, and context, contribute meaning to conversations [3]. "A discourse in context may consist of only one or two words, such as "no smoking" or "stop." Alternatively, a piece of speech may consist of hundreds of thousands of words, as in some novels. The size of a typical discourse lies somewhere between the two dimensions above."

Literature is one of the primary ways we preserve discourse and create new ways of understanding the world. By reading examples of artistic discourse from other cultures and other periods, we can better understand how their authors thought. Indeed, reading literature from our own beautiful cultures can better inform the ways we think and interact. Since every piece of literature ever created is an example of discourse, our understanding of artistic discourse is essential to our understanding of literature.

## **CONCLUSION**

Scientific sources also note that special scientific conferences have been held to address this issue. Such scientific research and the different views expressed on the issue indicate that there are aspects of the issue of dialogic discourse that need to be addressed and studied in linguistics.

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