

On The Interrelation Between The Notions “Discourse” And “Text” In Linguistics

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Abstract

This article discusses the issue of the general linguistic status of the concept of "discourse." It is known that for many, especially last three centuries people of the whole world have been interested in the nature of their language, and the languages of their neighbors, their role in the study and cognition of the objects of the world, also the issues related to its relationship with consciousness and thinking. Within the framework of the anthropocentric paradigm formed and developed at the end of the 20th and beginning of the 21st centuries, the above mentioned issues were interpreted in a completely new way, and linguists of Europe and Asia began to discuss more and more new issues such as the relationship between language, mind and man. Also, the human factor in language, the linguistic image of the world, the semantic and pragmatic functions of language and the role of the vocabulary in creating a linguistic image of the surrounding world. At the same time, the concept of "discourse," one of the most actively, frequently used terms and concepts that caused great controversy, debate, and pluralism in different trends and schools of linguistics, was introduced. The linguistic, national or cultural picture of the world is a term in linguistics that embodies such terms as "national identity of knowing the world" and "national image of the world.", etc.

Keywords: discourse, text, verbal communication, pragmatics, culture, context, explication, proposition, presupposition.

Introduction

One of the important problems of modern linguistics is to determine the relationship of the concept of "discourse" with such concepts as speech, text, thought, dialogue. In linguistics, in the last quarter of the 20th century, there were several attempts to distinguish between the concepts of text and discourse based on the category of situation, and the opinions of European linguists on this matter are almost identical. Such discourse is interpreted as "text plus situation," and at the same time, the text is interpreted as "discourse minus situation." [2] In many works, the terms

"discourse" and "text" were used indistinguishably, and such an interpretation was not very popular. "Unlike discourse, the text is not strictly tied to a specific time, its connection with time is of an indirect nature. Text does not naturally exist by itself, but exists within the material shell of the text expression - the object - like any existing objects doomed to obsolescence and fragmentation. In fact, the text exists not in time, but in the time of the scale of culture." In this sense, the text is created for the purpose of hearing, remembering, remembering, discourse is not characterized by such features, it exists

at a certain time. Discourse can be transformed into text with the help of a sequentially formed video recording with graphic symbols of the received "information." According to M.Ya.Dimarsky, only text can collect information, and discourse serves as a means of conveying information. From this point of view, text is a secondary communication arising from the first.

Literature analysis

Discourse is the use of language combinations at a certain time and place with a specific purpose, their consistent connection. [1] Modern linguistics is rich in diverse approaches to the concept of "discourse." A.M.Kaplunenko clearly expresses the relationship between the concepts of "discourse" and "text." According to the linguist, "discourse is a much broader universal linguistic object, which includes not only the linguistic structure of speech, but also the same parameters of communicative situations, the specifics of communicants, and the strategy of communication construction. Unlike discourse, text exhibits a more specific and narrow form, which does not go beyond the framework of the structural-semantic parameters of speech. [3] Such a broad understanding of discourse is found in all linguistic literature related to this issue. Of course, we cannot cover all of this and take T. van Dijk's view as a basis. According to him, discourse is a complex communicative phenomenon, which includes, in addition to the text, extralinguistic factors (knowledge of the world, thoughts, views, the purpose of the addressee, necessary for understanding the text). Following the scientist's views, we see discourse in three aspects:

- 1) use of language;
- 2) presentation of ideas and beliefs (communication);
- 3) interaction in socio-conditional situations.

It is clear that an integrative approach to the study of three aspects gives an idea of how the use of language affects the transmission of ideas and beliefs, and conversely, how the aspects of interaction affect how people speak, and how beliefs affect the use of language and interaction in the process of communication.

The term discourse encompasses subjective, sociocultural, as well as stereotypical, precedent (exemplary) thoughts, concepts expressing the process of speech activity in the form of monologue and dialogue. [9] In practice, discourse is a way of forming a text. Discourse, as a scientific term, has syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic properties. It is characterized syntactically as an activity consisting of different thoughts, speech acts according to the plan of expression, i.e., structure, semantically according to the plan of content-meaning, and pragmatically according to the plan of perlocution - message. [5]

Theoretical basis

Currently, in linguistic theory, it is necessary to analyze the concept of discourse in order to clarify the relationship between the terms and concepts of "discourse" and "text." Text is a more general concept than discourse. Discourse is also a text consisting only of communicative units. The fact that sentences are combined into larger units and have internal semantic connections allows us to consider them as a whole structure. Discourse can be considered, for example, stories, texts, articles, speeches, poems. Some theoretical linguists, trying to distinguish between the categories of "discourse" and "text," try to determine the interrelationship between these concepts. This approach, characteristic of formal language and speech researchers, involves studying these categories by dividing them into only two forms of linguistic existence - those who use writing and those who do not. Based on this dichotomy, a number of

linguists believe that the object of discourse analysis should be the linguistics of oral speech and written text. In many functionally oriented studies, there is a tendency to contrast discourse and text according to several opposing criteria: functionality - structurality, process - product criteria. Accordingly, structural text is distinguished as a product, and functional discourse as a process.

Some linguists interpret discourse as an interactive method of speech interaction in contrast to a text usually belonging to the same author. This opposition is close to the traditional opposition of dialogue and monologue. Thus, despite the differences between discourse and text, there are similarities between them. A sentence is also actualized in thought. As J. Leach said, the text is realized in the message, and through this, discourse is realized. [10]

Results and Discussions

In functional linguistics, the opposition approach, based on opposition, is leading in determining the criteria of discourse/text, such as functionality-structurality, process-result, dynamism-stability, activity-inactivity. Accordingly, the structure of "text-result" and the functional appearance of "discourse-as a process" correspond to each other. Therefore, a sentence is connected with the text, and a thought is considered to belong to discourse. Functional analysis of any text/discourse shows that the semantic basis of the expression is related to the categories of discourse. Important concepts of discourse theory include proposition, presupposition, explication, implication, inference, and reference.

Proposition is the invariant meanings of a series of sentences related to paradigmatic transformations, interconnected with various communicative functions of thoughts, such as affirmation, command, question. It expresses the speech situation and performs such tasks as description by

means of linguistic phenomena in the language, arming the speaker or writer with reasonable arguments in the expression of thought. The objective content of a sentence refers to the objective reality expressed through a sentence and reflected in human consciousness. This reality is called the term proposition in the nominative direction of syntactic semantics. Proposition is a certain event, phenomenon that finds its expression in the semantics of a certain sentence. [6] In general, a proposition is a concept of an evaluative nature related to the cognitive process, reflecting the correspondence or non-compliance of the semantically expressed thought with the facts of reality.

Proposition in any case reflects the functional nature of language and is expressed as a mode of a descriptive or propositional concept in a sentence. When determining the method of manifestation of a proposition, closely related to the true meaning of the thought, attention is paid to whether the word is considered true or false, whether it is realized or not, depending on whether it corresponds to reality. In the study of presupposition, one can see the unique approach of each author. [8] We can see such an approach in the definitions, classifications, and determination of the nature of the phenomenon of presupposition. In all of them, the general knowledge necessary for the correct use and understanding of the sentence and known in advance is studied based on the nature of the context and situation. Such diversity, in our opinion, should be sought in this phenomenon itself. Because the phenomenon of presupposition is extremely comprehensive, there is a complex phenomenon that exists in one way or another in any sentence. Presupposition is a phenomenon that needs to be studied on a large scale, since it includes such complex elements as general knowledge,

context, and situation, which are necessary for the correct use and understanding of the sentence and are known to the listener in advance about the speaker.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be said that the main elements of the cognitive-conceptual analysis of discourse are as follows. In the cognitive-conceptual analysis of discourse, the mentalistic approach plays one of the leading roles. In this approach, such concepts as social actualization, ideological base, socio-political situation, class perception, presentation of an event or phenomenon as news, modeling of discourse perception, the speaker's attitude to information, the attitude of the participants of the event to information, the attitude of contextual information to prototypical categories, the nature of the relationship between part and whole in text analysis are important as the main elements.

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