

COMMUNICATION AS A DISCURSIVE ACTIVITY

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ANNOTATION

The article discusses that communication in a speech act takes place in a speech situation between communicators. He expressed the view that discourse is a superparadigm of speech.

Keywords: speech, discourse, text, communication, intention, speech act, locution, content, style.

INTRODUCTION

Commenting on the need for integration of linguistic sciences at the current stage of development of linguistics, VA Pishalnikova says: requires learning. The objective state of linguistics brings the principle of complementarity to the forefront as the principle of integration of knowledge. [1.5] In modern linguistics, special attention is paid to the study of text as a unit of speech. In this regard, many scholars suggest a separate interpretation of the concepts of style and discourse.

In linguistics, along with the term speech act, there are cases of using the term communicative act. In particular, N. Formanovskaya admits that in a speech act communication is interpreted as a communicative act because it takes place between communicators in a single speech situation. [2.25] In the process of communication there is an exchange of information between individuals through a common system of language signs. Indeed, as M. Hakimov noted: "The formation of verbal acts is a product of the communication process." [3.56] In this sense, various verbal actions are performed using verbal acts, which are the verbal unit of communicative communication.

THE MAIN PART

The speaker-listener relationship occurs in a context of verbal communication, the verbal action requires a communicative text, and it has meaning in the context of that communication. There must be an environment for communication to take place. It is well known that in the process of communication the language appears in the form of text, since linguistic actions are not performed individually, they appear in groups, each of which has its place in the linguistic text. The placement of each linguistic structure in the text is important both for the structure itself and for the form and content of the entire dialogue text. Therefore, it is necessary to separate the textual functions of the linguistic sign. [4.51]

E.S. Kara-Murza expressed the following opinion that the functional style is the superparadigm of language and discourse is the superparadigm of speech: The functional style as a superparadigm of language includes language tools and functional-semantic categories of different structures. Genres, on the other hand, are part of the discourse as a speech superparadigm. [5.24]

Traditional linguistics defines discourse as "a language that transcends words or phrases". V.A. Zvegintsev's opinion on this subject is similar to the above comment: discourse means "two or

more sentences that are semantically connected to each other." As M.L. Makarov rightly points out, traditional schools of linguistics are preoccupied with the analysis of the same elements of language, but neglect their duties in relation to the external context to which they belong. This, in turn, hinders the study of live linguistic communication itself.

In many functional approaches, the concepts of discourse and text are contrasted against each other on a number of criteria, such as functionality and structure, relevance and virtuality, dynamism and static, process and its product. Structured text, I.R. In Galperin's interpretation, this corresponds to these criteria as a product (i.e., the text obtained during the process), while functional discourse [6.9] manifests itself as a process. In formal approaches, it is typical to differentiate between discourse and text according to the following characteristics: oral or written, dialogue or monologue, interactive, or belonging to the same author. In these views, the discourse is not taken outside the scope of the linguistic object.

In a linguistic encyclopedic dictionary, discourse is "extralinguistic, that is, a connected text that manifests itself in pragmatic, sociocultural, psychological, and other forms; a text linked to an event; speech manifested in the form of purposeful social behavior; a component involved in people's conscious interactions (cognitive process). Discourse is defined as "speech brought to life." At the same time, the concept of discourse has expanded significantly due to the introduction of non-linguistic factors in the linguistic field.

T.Van Dyke also describes discourse as a complex communicative phenomenon. It includes a social context that creates insights into the participants in the conversation and the processes involved in developing and receiving the message. Discourse focuses on the interactive aspects of not only oral but also written communication.

According to VA Pishalnikova, "discourse is determined by the nature of knowledge, the method of acquisition and the necessary conditions of internalization, linguistic discourse is a method of mastering the stable phonetic, phonological components of language. In doing so, we rely on the idea that linguistic ability remains the main criterion of discourse. Social norms and concepts play an important role in describing discourse. The conscious and purposeful use of verbal communication language signs can only be effective when the common meaning of the language signs used is present, when it is used on a conventional basis. The individual aspects of the speech creator, which are reflected in the form and content of the discourse, cannot be reflected in the formal record because it, as mentioned earlier, has its own characteristics.

Discourse is closely related to social norms of behavior and is determined by the rules of the language system. The discursive cooperation of individuals is always conventional and social. The social norms of verbal behavior and the convention of the use of linguistic units are manifested through the socio-cultural traditions, norms, and customs of an ethnos and society. In the creation of discourse, the assessment of the communicative situation and the forecast of its development from the point of view of nationality, the concepts of understanding, knowledge and social behavior that are typical for certain members of a particular culture are of great importance. Taking into account different forms of activity and based on the principle of interpersonal interactions, the following areas of communication are distinguished: production activities, domestic relations, cultural activities and socio-political activities. They are one of the first factors in language use. These spheres cannot exist in isolation from each other, because the individual does not operate in one sphere. These areas are characterized by

interactions and interactions with each other, such as text creation activities within them, resulting in mixed text areas similar to social communication prototypes between several areas. The main processes of speech creation activities include the selection of meaningful elements and their placement in specific structures. Under the influence of these units, sentences and their sequence are created and understood. We can view discourse as one of the main means of transmitting cultural models of knowledge and behavior.

Important features of the discourse are: the form of the linked text, its dependence on nonlinear factors, the factual aspect, the targeted social impact.

Sh. For a comparative-typological analysis of discourse, Safarov suggests comparing institutional and ceremonial types of communicative events and identifying "thematic gaps" in the discursive activities of different cultures.

The pragmalinguistic model of discourse is based on the concept of communicative activity, which is carried out by specific people in specific situations and situations. Every human being exists within a certain culture, his life actually consists of that culture, so speech behavioral programs derive from social behavior programs that consist of patterns, rules, knowledge, skills, ideals, values, and norms of activity that operate within that culture. For this reason, many linguists emphasize the need to take into account the national and cultural aspect when compiling work letters.

Given that the concept of discourse is not a new phenomenon, today it is possible to show the following features:

- 1) a speech work;
- 2) a text of communication with extralinguistic, pragmatic, socio-cultural, psychological factors;
- 3) grammatical, lexical, semantic, syntactic, etc. peculiarities;
- 4) meaningful connection of several sentences;
- 5) interactive speech expression;
- 6) any part of the text;
- 7) real-time language structure;
- 8) communicative situation, the result of which is a text; 9) speech activity.

CONCLUSION

So, the discourse has become involved in the practical activities of people, in interpersonal processes. Pragmalinguistics, which studies language on a discourse scale, also focuses on the personality of the communicator, the personal factor, and the reflection of these factors in the language (discourse) structures. The effectiveness of communication requires consideration of the communication situation. The communication situation consists of such components as the addressee of the communication, the time, place, purpose.

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