

## Relationship Between Text and Discourse

**Kazakova Nozima Abdulbokiyevna,**

Docent, Namangan State University (Uzbekistan), PhD

E-mail: [nozimakozakova2@gmail.com](mailto:nozimakozakova2@gmail.com)

**Abstract:** It is known that in recent years the concept of discourse is being used very actively in the sources of modern linguistics. This concept is important not only for linguistics, but also for many social sciences, including sociology, psychology, and philosophy. In linguistics, it is considered a research object for sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, communicative linguistics. We can see that the term discourse is contrasted with the concept of text in many literatures, and in some literatures it is used as a synonym. This article compares the content and linguistic characteristics of the concepts meant by the terms text and discourse. It is analysed based on the researches carried out in this regard in the world and Uzbek linguistics.

**Key words:** text, discourse, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, communicative linguistics, anthropocentrism, speech, verbal dialogue.

### Introduction

Text is a sequence of sign units connected by content, the main features of which are logical and meaningful connection, completeness, intonation integrity. There are different views on text comprehension in science. They are primarily related to the interpretation of this concept through semiotic and linguistic approaches. From the point of view of semiotics, a text is any sign in a meaningful sequence (it can be a work expressed in words, a piece of music, an example of painting, or an architectural monument); and in linguistics, the text is a sequence of verbal signs and as one of the central concepts of the field, it is the most important source in the process of communication and interaction, in illuminating the various aspects of linguistic units in any aspect of this discipline.

The concept of discourse is a term directly related to anthropocentric linguistics. In world linguistics, the concept of discourse was brought to science by the famous American linguist Z. Harris. However, views on discourse analysis began to be actively researched in the 80s of the 20th century, terms such as discourse, communicative-discursive analysis, and discourse theory began to appear on the agenda in linguistics. In the existing views, it was emphasized that the discourse represents a wider concept than the text. It was mentioned that the term discourse itself can be understood in two ways: narrow and broad. In a broad sense, discourse represents a semiotic process transmitted through various channels, expressed through verbal and non-verbal means. In the narrow sense, it is considered only as an object of linguistics. So, from the semiotic point of view, discourse linguistics is the linguistics of language practice.

### Analysis Of Literature

It is known from the linguistic literature that since the 80s of the 20th century, the main attention of linguists began to be focused on the issue of units larger than sentences. The scientific researches of I.Galperin, I.Kupina, N.Shansky, O.Moskalskaya, L.Novikov in world linguistics, and G.Abdurakhmonov, A.Gulomov, M.Askarova in Uzbek linguistics became practically important in this regard and formed the basis for the formation and development of text linguistics. A. Mamajonov, B. Orinboev, J. Lapasov, E. Qilichev, M. Yoldoshev and other linguists have also conducted effective research on the analysis of various aspects of the text.

For the first time in Uzbek linguistics, information on text theory was given in A. Mamajonov's "Text Linguistics" manual. In this manual, the scientist approaches the text as a syntactic phenomenon consisting of a complex of several different systems. Emphasizing that it can be called a complex structure consisting of a set of interrelated morphological units, it is understood as a morphological system, and as the largest speech unit that incorporates several lexical units, it forms a whole lexical system, and the text is simultaneously a syntactic system, a semantic says that it can be considered a system of stylistic methods, and in this respect, the text system is considered the most complex, multifaceted object of investigation of linguistics. Prof. A. Mamajonov developed his research in the field of text linguistics and in cooperation with M. Abdupattoev published the manual "Text theory". In this guide, the achievements in Uzbek text linguistics, the current tasks

for young researchers in this field, text units and their syntactic, semantic and methodological aspects are highlighted on a scientific basis. J. Lapasov looks at the text as an example of oral and written creativity with complete speech integrity, complex structure and content, and sheds light on its structure, types, and distinctive features.

In terms of discourse and discursive analysis, Tion van Dijk has made a significant contribution to world linguistics with his views and researches on communicative linguistics. He created a number of works on text theory, sociolinguistics and discursive analysis. In particular, the scientist has more than 250 scientific articles and about 60 monographs on sociolinguistics and discursive analysis. In particular, in the scientist's works such as "Ideology and discourse", "Discourse and power: communication and representation of dominance in language", the discourse, its units, its broad and narrow meaning, its aspects different from other units, discourse and ideology, racism, and politics are described. As one of the theoretical founders of critical discursive analysis, critical discourse has many methods as an interdisciplinary direction. For example, it touches upon the study of discourse, grammatical analysis, pragmatic analysis of speech and communicative acts, rhetorical analysis, methodological analysis, structural analysis, conversational analysis of speech, semiotic analysis of sounds and visual materials, as well as observation, ethnographic method and experiment. Karasik's research on discourse and its analysis is significant in Russian linguistics. For example, in the scientist's work "Language framework: personality, concepts and discourse", he distinguishes sociological and pragmalinguistic types of discourse as a text in a real communication situation. He also published a number of scientifically and theoretically based articles on issues such as discursive personology.

One of the famous American discursologists is Deborah Shifrin (1951-2017). D. Shifrin's scientific research covers issues of discursive analysis and sociolinguistics. Her research on the syntactic position, grammatical features, and phonetic aspects of discursive markers are famous.

## Results

What is the linguistic status of the text in modern linguistics, where the analysis of the communication system as a process from the anthropocentric point of view is considered relevant?

Analysis of the scientific research on linguistics in recent years shows that in modern world linguistics special importance is attached to the research of the theory of communicative activity and its units. Pragmalinguistics, which is one of the branches of modern linguistics, approaches the text and its types, internal content structure based on which methods? Of course, the text is the main object of study for a linguist. A major specialist in pragmatic linguistics, A. Maslova, summarizes the thoughts and opinions about the existing text in linguistics, saying that text is a sequence of verbal signs, it is a phenomenon recorded in the form of a specific work in the process of language creation based on the methodological standards of a certain language type; shows that they are works that have their own title, are integrally connected with the meaning of this title, consist of interrelated parts, and are directed towards one goal and have a pragmatic device. It also notes the three most common approaches in linguistics. According to her, the text is the highest level of the language system; text is a speech unit, the result of speech activity; the text as a unit of communication has a relative meaningful completeness. In addition to these definitions, it can be said that not only verbal means, but also non-verbal means of expression in the text are important. Because in speech activity, non-verbal means perform a number of tasks, such as completing the thought, reflecting the national and gender characteristics of the speaker.

Professor Sh. Safarov also touches on the topic of the text and explains it as a product of discursive activity. Therefore, the term text today represents a large speech unit that is the result of cognitive-discursive activity, is realized orally or in writing, has complete formal and substantive integrity, and includes grammatical, semantic, stylistic, pragmatic, communicative, social, and cultural features.

The term discourse is also one of the main concepts in pragmalinguistics. Prof. A. Nurmonov evaluates the discourse as a phenomenon that reflects the subjective psyche of a person and includes it in the study of pragmatics, while prof. Sh. Safarov defines the maximum unity of the speech level, a speech device that is systematized in terms of the communicative task it performs and adapted to the communication situation, a certain type and category of human conscious activity, and the text as a manifestation of it. Comparing text and discourse events, he suggests studying the two events in the "hyponym" – "hyponym" relationship. He believes that the study of speech as a process can be studied only in cases of communication - mutual discourse (exchange of ideas) between the speaker and the listener, answering a question. In fact, both text and discourse

are considered speech units. We can interpret the discourse as a “live” text that combines linguistic and non-linguistic means. Professor L. Raupova, who analyzed the sociopragmatic features of dialogic discourse, also considers discourse as a “text surrounded by non-verbal phenomena”. So, discourse is a communication process that has social, cultural, ethnic, psychological, emotional-expressive value and is formed through the combination of linguistic and non-linguistic units, the relationship between the speaker and the listener, the speech situation, the communicative strategy of the speaker, communicative-pragmatic-linguistic phenomenon. These features are fully realized in dialogic discourses from the point of view of artistic text. Because the dialogue is not just a conversation, the process of the exchange of thoughts between the characters, but an event of significant structural importance in the plot and composition of the artistic work, a part of the text that reflects the position and worldview of the characters and creates a positive or negative evaluation of them in the reader. Dialogue will have its own independent construction system and strict procedures. It serves to develop the plot, improve the characters, intensify the conflicts between the characters, and reveal their inner world more deeply. Dialogical discourse is considered as one of the most difficult parts of creative technique for an artist, while its syntactic features, pragmatic and discursive content and structure are of great importance for a linguist. Skilled word artists do not allow narration, they describe the heroes as vital, living people in dialogic discourse, and reveal their human characteristics through the characters’ own speech. As the main types of discourse, Skrebtsova initially notes household and institutional (official) discourse. Household discourse is the communication of individuals as ordinary people, institutional discourse relates to a specific social or professional group, public institutions, and carries out role-status relations. In this line, the types of discourse, such as religious, political, pedagogical, medical, business, sports, and scientific, are noted. However, these distinctions are not absolute.

Skrebtsova’s classification:

- 1). According to the scope of application: political, military, religious, medical, political...
- 2). According to the participants and their ideological establishment: trade unions, right, left, feminist discourse.
- 3). According to the communicative purpose: didactic, manipulative, propaganda.

The variety of discourse is explained in connection with the concept of speech genres.

## Conclusion

As a conclusion, it can be said that text and discourse are interrelated concepts, and text is considered as a product of discursive activity. The concept of discourse is speech activity of a dialogue nature, with the participation of extralinguistic factors, observed in various spheres of social life. In linguistics, more samples of oral speech are analyzed in the context of various speech situations. But today, the scope of the concept of discourse is expanding even more.

## References

1. Zellig S. Harris. Discourse Analysis // Language, Jan. - Mar., 1952, Vol. 28, No. 1 (Jan. - Mar., 1952), pp. 1-30. [https://www.troysprier.com/assets/files/bibliographies/discourse/harris\\_discourse.pdf](https://www.troysprier.com/assets/files/bibliographies/discourse/harris_discourse.pdf)
2. Абдурахмонов Ғ. Теория текста. (Доклад на III Всесоюзной тюркологической конференции.) // Советская тюркология, 1981. – №1. – С. 93.
3. Гальперин И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования. – Москва: Наука, 1981. – 140 с.
4. Йўлдошев М., Исақов З., Ҳайдаров Ш. Бадий матннинг лисоний таҳлили. – Тошкент: Алишер Навоий номидаги Ўзбекистон Миллий кутубхонаси нашриёти, 2010. – 112 б.
5. Карасик В. Языковой круг: личность, концепты, дискурс. – М.: Gnozis, 2004. – 389 с.
6. Купина И.А. Лингвистический анализ художественного текста. – Москва, 1980. – 78 с.
7. Қиличев Э. Матннинг лингвистик таҳлили. – Бухоро, Бухоро университети, 2000. – 36 б.
8. Лапасов Ж. Бадий матн ва лисоний таҳлил. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1995. – 87 б.
9. Мамажонов А. Текст лингвистикаси. – Тошкент: Низомий номли педагогика институти нашриёти, 1989. – 66 б.
10. Маслова А. Введение в прагмалингвистику. – Москва: Флинта. – С. 25.
11. Москальская О.И. Грамматика текста. – Москва, 1981. – 183 с.

12. Новиков Л.А. Художественный текст и его анализ. – Москва: ЛКИ, 2007. – 304 с.
13. Нурмонов А. Танланган асарлар. – Тошкент: Академнашр, 2012. 3-жилд. – Б.197.
14. Раупова Л. Диалогик дискурсадаги полипредикатив бирликларнинг социопрагматик тадқиқи: Филол. фанлари д-ри ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2012.
15. Сафаров Ш. Прагмалингвистика. – Тошкент, 2008. – Б. 221-253.
16. Сафаров Ш., Тоирова Г. Нутқнинг этносоциопрагматик таҳлили асослари. – Самарқанд, 2007. – Б. 15.
17. Скребцова Т. Г. Лингвистика дискурса: структура, семантика, прагматика. Курс лекций. — М.: Издательский Дом ЯСК, 2020. — С.6.
18. Ўринбоев Б., Қўнғуров Р., Лапасов Ж. Бадиий текстнинг лингвистик таҳлили. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1990. – Б. 215.
19. Шанский Н.М. Лингвистический анализ художественного текста. – Ленинград, 1990. – 415 с.
20. Шленская Т. В. Дискурс-анализ Тёна Ван Дейка: этапы развития и основные положения. Вестник ТвГУ. \_Серия\_ ФИЛОСОФИЯ. 2015. 4. С. 195-206.pdf: <http://eprints.tversu.ru/5533/1/>