Discourse Interpretation in Linguistics

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Abstract: It is known that dialogic discourse can also be part of monologic speech. There are several types of it. Monological discourse is methodologically neutral and is directed from the third person to the second person. Sometimes in monologic discourse, the third person refers to himself and the second person. In addition, dialogic discourse is also found in monologic discourse. In this case, monologic discourse and dialogic discourse are given in relation to each other. In a conversational monologue, the speech is directed from the first person to the second person, drawing the addressee's attention to the speech process.

Key words: Dialogic speech, modern linguistics, composition, monologic discourse, worldview, folk oral creativity, emotionality of thought.

Despite the fact that a number of researches on "discourse" and its research are carried out in current linguistics, a clear definition of discourse and its position and definition has not been given. Discourse is the object of study of several sciences. There are several approaches to defining the concept of "discourse" in linguistics. For example, from the point of view of communication, researchers pay attention to "speech" in all its meanings, i.e. natural speech, communicative situation, activity of the speech process, etc. In Matveyeva's dictionary "Complete Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" she explains the speech as follows: Sociolinguistics examines the communicators participating in the speech from the point of view of the implementation of the speech in a broad socio-cultural context, considering them as representatives of a certain social group. From the point of view of sociolinguistic principles, Karasik considers speech as "speech of members of a certain social group or a speech act arising from a situation of typical speech behavior." [1].

From a cognitive point of view, speech is a hierarchical essence of various knowledge systems that are necessary for the successful production and understanding of speech. To consider the speech from this point of view, E.S. The definition of Kubryakova and O. V. Alexandrova "Discourse is a cognitive process directly related to the birth of speech." The structural aspect of the study of speech analyzes it from the point of view of formal and substantive connection, showing it as two or more sentences that are semantically connected to each other.

In the study of speech in the field of linguistics and culture, attention is paid to the speech characteristics of any ethnic group, forms of speech, and the advantages of this language culture. Linguistic-stylistic approach to the study of speech is expressed in the definition of communication registers and criteria of their function, as well as in the analysis of oral and written speech, their genres and various stylistic features. All the above-mentioned approaches to the definition of discourse do not negate each other, on the contrary, they complement each other, expand its scope, and allow a comprehensive review of the concept of "discourse".

Foreign linguists: Waldreor, Cheor, Givon, Patrick Serio,

T. Van Deyk, M .; Stabbs, Z. Xarris, rus tadqiqotchilari ML Makarov, ND Arutyunova, G. Kasparov, A.A Kibrik, T.M. Nikolava, Yu.S. Stepanov,

M. Bakhtin, E.I. Shegal, V.E. Chernyavskaya, V.A. In the research of Zvigintsev, E. Grachyaevich and others, significant opinions are given.

The term discourse began to be used in the 70s of the 20th century. It is known that the term "discourse" means "discourse" in French, and "discourse" means discussion, expression, speech in English. The term "discourse" was first used as an independent term in the 50s of the twentieth century. In Benveniste's study "speech given by the speaker", the American scholar A. Harris expressed his views on speech in his 1952 work. During this

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[1] Karasik VV Til doirasi: shaxs, tushunchalar, nutq. - Volgograd: Peremena, 2002. – 477p

period, scientist Yu. Commenting on the issue of speech, Habermas also explained that speech is a special form of communication, a regular conversation.

T.M. Nikolaeva takes into account different definitions of speech and emphasizes the most important ones: a) coherent text; b) oral form of the text; b) dialogue; c) semantically related types of sentences; d) oral or written speech. Patrick Serio, in his article "Discourse Analysis in the French School", outlines several rules currently applied to the term discourse: "According to Saussure, it is the equivalent of the word 'speech', that is, any specific word. 2. A larger unit than a phrase. 3. The influence of the speaker on the recipient, taking into account the speech situation. 4. Conversation as the main type of speech. 5. "speech" related to the speaker, etc. 6. Use of language units, their relevance in speech. 7. A socially or ideologically limited form of speech. 8. Theoretical project on studying the conditions of text composition. In addition, scholars express different definitions and opinions about speech. N.D. According to Arutyunova, "communication is a component of the mechanism of interaction in the cognitive mind of a person, full of life". Stepanov defines speech as "a language within a language". model" because the characteristic aspect of the sentence is that it is directed to one of the three parties, i.e. the addressee, and requires the participation of the speaker and the listener.

The large number of rules related to the term "discourse" is related to the large number of its research directions. In this regard, T. Van Dijk defines "speech in a broad sense as a complex unit of language form - meaning and action, which in turn can be described in detail in terms of a communicative act." Based on such definitions, most researchers call speech "a communicative event that takes place in a written text or oral speech and takes place in a certain cognitive and typologically based communicative space"; one explains that it is a "complex communicative structure composed of extralinguistic factors other than the text (world knowledge, ideas, concepts, the addressee's goal)." Taking speech as an example, T. Van Dijk believes that it is better not to ignore the speech itself, but also the social aspect.

To understand the concept of discourse, we need to consider various extralinguistic factors. For example, E.I. "Language as an abstract language system exists in the form of real speech... Communication always takes place in certain conditions of human activity, in a certain social space," says the scientist. level indicator and. principles. M. Stubbs shows the following features of speech:

a) "formal speech - a language unit larger than a sentence"; b) "content speech is related to the use of language in a social context"; b) "communication is interactive in its organization, that is, it is characterized by dialogue."

V.E. In Chernyaevskaya's work, there are two definitions of speech:

a) "Communication is a specific communicative situation reflected in written text and oral speech, occurring in a certain cognitive and typologically based communicative space";

b) "dialogue" - a set of texts with a relation to the topic: a text structured in a speech based on a common topic. The meaning of speech is not revealed by a single text, it is determined at the intertextual level, that is, based on the ratio of a set of multiple texts. V.E. According to Chernyaevskaya, these two definitions of speech are interrelated and reveal different aspects of the cognitive phenomenon.

Z. Harris explained this concept as a piece of text in the article "Discourse Analysis" published in the middle of the 20th century. A.R., who studied the modality of Internet speech. Mukhtorullina defines "Discourse as a dynamic process of linguistic action in a specific social situation."

Undoubtedly, several attempts were made to determine the semantic parameters of this term even before the formation of discourse theory, which began in the 60s of the XX century. It should be noted that the word "discourse" literally came to us from the French language and was translated as "dialogic speech". This definition became the first and most widely used interpretation of the concept of speech. But by the 19th century, this term had become a multi-meaning term.

The German dictionary "Deutsches Woerterbuch" published by Jacob Wilhelm Grimm in 1860 gives the following definitions of the term "discourse":

1. conversation, dialogue;

2. speech, lecture.

This approach to the interpretation of this concept became characteristic at a time when linguistics left the scope of studying single sentences and moved to the analysis of the text formed by the syntagmatic chain of such sentences. The increased interest in studying the text and its structural features is characterized by the

purpose of considering the relationship between language and various aspects of human activity directly reflected in the text.

Initially, when conducting research aimed at studying the text, many disputes arose on the topic of the terminological definition of the object of study. The used concept of "text linguistics" seemed wrong to a number of scientists. That is why the term "text linguistics" was replaced by the term "discourse" in some works. The semantic meaning of this term gradually expanded, and in the book "Brief Dictionary of Terms of Linguistics of the Text" it was defined as follows:

1) written or oral work;

2) oral-conversational form of the text;

3) linked text;

4) dialogue;

5) sentences that are related to each other in terms of meaning.

The formation of discourse theory was an important step in the development of linguistics and required the creation of a linguistic description of discourse. Considering that the theory of discourse was created within the framework of text linguistics, it was never separated from it, but gradually separated the subject of its research and differentiated the concepts. An example of this is V.G. Borbotko's definition can be given: "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 whole formation. This definition allows us to emphasize that text is not always coherent speech. A discourse is always a text, but not every text can be called a discourse. In other words, speech is a special example of text.

There are several interpretations of discourse in modern linguistics. Deborah Shifrin cited the main approaches to the definition of this concept:

1. Communicative or functional approach. Within this approach, discourse is defined as oral communication, dialogue, conversation (as a type of dialogic statement) or speech from the addressee's position. According to the functional approach, discourse is a symbolic structure that is realized through its subject, object, time, place and conditions.

2. Socio-pragmatic approach. This approach interprets discourse as a text that is reflected in a specific situation of communication and is a social type of speech.

3. Structural-syntactic approach. Within this approach, discourse is a formation above the sentence level, that is, a complex syntactic whole (paragraph) represented by several sentences, between which a semantic connection is made, which is one of the main features of discourse.

4. Structural-stylistic approach. According to this approach, discourse is a non-text form of spoken speech. Within this approach, discourse is characterized by the following features: situation, stylistic specificity, and spontaneity.

The above approaches to the definition of discourse help to reveal its triple essence: one side of the discourse is focused on the direct text, the second side is focused on the processes occurring in the minds of the participants of the dialogue, and the third side is on pragmatics.

The concept of "discourse" is closely related to such concepts as "speech" and "text". Using a simpler contrast, we can say that discourse is the cognitive process involved in the production of speech; and the text is the final result of speech production and has a certain ready form. The contrast between the speech process and its result emphasizes that the text can be interpreted as a speech only when the text is perceived and penetrated into the current consciousness of the person who perceives the text. An attempt to distinguish between the concepts of "text" and "discourse" can be made by introducing the category of "situation". Based on this, discourse is interpreted as "text" + "situation".

The need of science to take into account not only the features and uniqueness of the text, but also the text as a special "message" directed to someone and capable of expressing the author's intentions and needs, created the concept of "discourse". The French linguist E. Benveniste defines discourse as an empirical object encountered when studying the subject of the speech act and its elements that indicate language acquisition by speakers. In his opinion, speech is not a simple collection of words. Emil Benveniste also believes that the main feature of discourse is its interaction with the participants of communication, that is, the speaker and the listener, as well as with the communicative intentions of the speaker to influence the listener. The communicative actions of a person, such as starting speech communication, advancing the topic of

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conversation, changing roles in the process of communication, changing topics, and ending the act of communication, constitute the structure of discourse.

The linguo-communicative aspect of discourse G.A. It is revealed in Orlov's definition of this concept. He considers discourse as a category of speech that has semantic completeness in the form of oral or written speech products, the length and scope of which can be distinguished by the specific way of speaking of the participants of the dialogue. The concept of "discourse" embodies the specific features of the text, among which consistency, integrity, completeness, etc. can be distinguished. It also includes taking into account socio-cultural, communicative-situational and extralinguistic features of the process.

Analyzing the change in the definition of the term "discourse", it can be noted that the definition of this term has expanded. The definition of discourse formulated by the Dutch scientist Van Dijk is of primary importance in modern linguistics: "Discourse is a multifaceted communicative phenomenon, which, in addition to the text, also includes a number of extralinguistic factors (knowledge of the world, goals, attitudes of the addressee, etc.) contains and it is crucial in understanding the text" . It should be noted that this definition of discourse served as the starting point for many linguistic studies.

Based on works on foreign linguistics V.Z. Demyankov, deepening the previous definitions, defined discourse as follows: "Discourse is a speech or a part of a text containing several sentences." Often speech develops around a certain concept and is determined not only by the sequence of sentences, but also by the communication between the speaker and the person or persons who understand it and its appearance.

Discourse elements are events and "incidents" that cause communicative action, which include: 1) situations associated with events; 2) background explaining events; 3) evaluation of the incident by the contacts; 4) information connecting discourse with events; 5) dialogue participants. At the core of this definition is the idea that discourse is not the same as text and is a broader phenomenon.

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