

## **THE IMPORTANCE OF ARTISTIC DISCOURSE IN LINGUISTICS.**

*Babaeva Gulnozakhon Latibjonovna*

*Andijan MachineBuilding Institute,*

*Dotsent of the Department of Uzbek Language and Literature,*

[boboyevagulnoza6@gmail.com](mailto:boboyevagulnoza6@gmail.com)

**Abstract.** In this article, the concept of discourse in Uzbek and world linguistics and its analysis, specific thoughts and their content are covered. In particular, the artistic discourse was touched upon.

**Key words:** *artistic discourse, discourse, text, speech, types of discourse.*

In modern linguistics, the concept of discourse as a linguistic term began to be used in the middle of the last century. It was initially understood as a connected and agreed consequence in a sentence or speech, but in modern linguistics it is interpreted as a complex communicative phenomenon. Discourse is interpreted differently in linguistics. Most linguists interpret discourse in terms of the process of speech activity and the manner of speaking. Discourse is derived from the Latin word "discourse" - "discussion" and means emotional, direct, intuitive, that is, a logical argument - proven knowledge, which is created by means of discussion.

In linguistics, it is initially connected to a sentence or speech and comes in the sense of an agreed consequence, but in linguistics it is interpreted as a complex communicative phenomenon.

If we look at the origin of the term discourse, V.G. Borbotko gives the definition: "Discourse is also a text, but it consists of communicative units of the language - sentences and their combination into larger units with continuous internal semantic relations, which allows to perceive it as an integral formation." the concepts of text and speech are, in fact, merged, and it is not without reason that its author cites a "novel text"

or "poem" as an example of speech. At the same time, an important feature of speech such as integrity and internal harmony is noted here.

These qualities common to text and speech are mentioned in the dictionary of text linguistics by T.M. Nikolaeva distinguished the most important meanings of the term speech: 1) coherent text; 2) oral-conversational form of the text; 3) dialogue; 4) a group of semantically connected sentences;

5) written or oral" . According to the next encyclopedic definition of N.D. Arutyunova, speech represents several phenomena at the same time: "extralinguistic - combined with pragmatic, socio-cultural, psychological and other factors consistent text; the text received in the aspect of the event; Speech, considered as a purposeful social action, as a component involved in the interaction of people and their mechanisms of consciousness.

A broader and more accurate definition of speech as a linguistic term is given by V.Z. Demyankov interprets it as "an arbitrary text consisting of several sentences or an independent part of a sentence" [Demyankov 1982]. To this formal limitation introduced by Harris are added important substantive components of this conceptual framework: discourse "often, but not always, centers around some basic concepts; actors, objects, situations, times, creates a general context that describes actions

Summarizing the considered main definitions of speech for us, we distinguish the components of this term shared by many scholars as follows:- drag from sentence and text to a larger format;

- minimal units are sentences and speech acts, not sentences and texts;
- existence of social interaction of interlocutors;
- participation in this interaction between the speaker (author) and the listener (interpreter);
- effectiveness of speech acts (performance, events);

- unity of form, meaning and action;
- consideration of extralinguistic factors of communicative interaction;
- compliance of each discursive practice with a special "mental world" or cognitive state;
- "nest" in relation to language as a system ("language in a language"). Taking into account the development of the concept of "discourse" in the field of artistic practice and communication, we will form a practical definition of speech at the current level of development of the science for the purpose of analysis. So, by speech, we understand a set of verbal statements formed as a result of social interaction of communicants with their special conceptual world, which takes into account extralinguistic factors of sentence formation and perception. Historically, this term was first used by the American linguist Z. Harris in his article "Discourse Analysis" published in 1952. In this article, he raised the question of how to determine what a text is. Z. Harris put forward the idea that there is a system in tilde that is one step higher than syntax, and that the concept of text also belongs to this system. Discourse analysis, in his opinion, examines the patterns (structure) of language in broader elements than sentences. He defined speech as "a sequence of statements written or spoken by one or more persons in a specific situation". The concept of "discourse" in linguistics began to be studied relatively recently. However, it was not until the 1970s that discursive analysis became a separate discipline. During this period, the works of linguists T.A.van Dyck, P.Chilton, U.Cheif and others on this concept were published. Many studies have been conducted on linguistic approaches to the concept of discourse and revealing its essence. V. E. Chernyavskaya considers the concept of discourse in connection with the concept of text and gives the following definition: "Discourse should be understood as text(s) closely connected with the situational context. "In other sources, it is stated that discourse is like a genre, a discourse genre is a type of speech that is distinguished by such aspects as its typical structure, the uniqueness of the use of linguistic means, its focus on a specific addressee, the ability to convey certain communicative goals and information, and etiquette. Also,

special in the conducted research, it is noted that new concepts such as rubricist discourse, political discourse, artistic discourse, evaluative discourse, etc., have emerged through the social nature of the discourse clearly expresses that.

In our Uzbek linguistics, linguistic studies on discourse were carried out by the linguist Sh. Safarov. He states the following about the problems of text and discourse: "If both text and discourse are the result of human linguistic activity, then they can be classified as "oral" and "written" based only on the external-formal indicator. I doubt the possibility of differentiation. At the same time, one of them is material a visible phenomenon, and it is somewhat difficult to imagine the second one without this feature. After all, if both of these will be the product of productive activity, shouldn't the achieved result have a material form? So, above, we touched on the term discourse in a general sense and comments on its origin. So, what is artistic discourse?

Artistic discourse is a set of verbal statements formed as a result of the interaction between the author-artist and the reader (spectator, listener) through a work of art. envisages delivery taking into account the aesthetic factors of the generation. "Work of art" means a text, object or event that has aesthetic value and is a product of artistic creativity. Thus, this definition uses the term artistic discourse side by side with a number of other linguo-aesthetic concepts of literary text, artistic communication, artistic expression and similar categories.

Recently, the following types of discourse have been distinguished in modern linguistic research materials: pedagogical, political, critical, military, religious, economic, scientific, educational, rubricistic, advertising, etc. That is, there are types of discourse that belong to any aspect of human activity. Judging from the opinions of the above linguists, it can be said that discourse is both the process of language activity and the product of this activity. Also, discourse is a process in which people exchange ideas, communicate, convey different ideas and information to each other, and use different means to convey them, which is understandable for both interlocutors. And again, artistic discourse itself is a feeling is a type of speech in which feelings and values are

exchanged.

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