SCIENTIFIC DISCOURSE AS AN OBJECT OF STUDY OF SCIENTIFIC RESERCH

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Annotatsiya: Diskus tushunchasi bugungi kunda zamonaviy tilshunoslikning muhim tadqiqot obyekti sifatida o'rganilmoqda. Ushbu maqolada diskurs haqida tilshunos olimlarning qarashlari, diskurs va matn tushunchalari haqidagi mulohazalar va zamonaviy o'zbek tilshunosligida diskurs tushunchasi va uning turlarini tadqiq etish haqida so'z yuritilgan. Shuningdek diskurs analizning kompyuter lingvistikasi va korpus lingvistikasi bilan bog'liq jarayon ekanligi haqida fikrlar bayon qilingan.
Kalit so'zlar: Diskurs, diskurs tahlili, matn, nutq, kompyuter lingvistikasi, korpus, ilmiy diskurs

Annotation: In recent times the concept of discourse is being studied as an important research object of Modern Linguistics. In this article the views of linguists on discourse, discourse itself and the comments about the concepts of a text and the idea of discourse in modern Uzbek linguistics and the research its types are discussed. It is also stated that discourse analysis is connected process which is with computer linguistics and corpus linguistics
Keywords: Discourse, discourse analysis, text, speech, computer linguistics, corpus, scientific discourse.

Аннотация: Понятие дискус сегодня изучается как важный объект исследования современной лингвистики. В данной статье рассказывается о взглядах лингвистов на дискурс, комментируются понятия дискурс и текст, а также исследуются понятие дискурса и его виды в современном узбекском языкознании. Также утверждается, что анализ дискурса – это процесс, связанный с компьютерной лингвистикой и корпусной лингвистикой.
Ключевые слова: Дискурс, дискурс-анализ, текст, речь, компьютерная лингвистика, корпус, научный дискурс

The concept of "discourse", "discourse analysis" has become one of the most used term today as a topic of interdisciplinary research. As a result of the development of language in relation with society, we are witnessing an increase in research on the topic discourse and discourse analysis in the field of humanities. This, in turn, indicates that discourse   theory is becoming a subject of interdisciplinary research. In addition, to linguistics, this explanation is on object of study in such fields as literary studies, history, philosophy, sociology, political science, pedagogy

computer linguistics, artificial intelligence, translation theory. Wach of these disciplines approaches the study of discourse in it's own way.

We often hear the term discourse in our lives. Discourse is interpreted differently in the fields of science. Many linguists interpret it (French discourse, English discourse, Latin discourse - action, continuous exchange, conversation and speaking) in terms of the process of speech activity and the manner of speaking.

The concept of discourse was first used in a series of articles published in 1952 by the American linguist Z. Harris, titled Discourse Analysis, it was about his work developing transformational grammar in the late 1930s. According to this research, analysis the speech or writing which are analyzed together is a way of descriptive linguistics at the sometime beyond the limits of the simple sentence. While other scientists have confirmed that it is difficult to find a comprehensive and acceptable definition for discourse analysis.

In terms of modern approaches, the discourse is complex is a communicative phenomenon, additionally the text, includes extra linguistic factors such a (thoughts, knowledge of the world, the aims of the reader, attitudes) that is necessary for understanding the text. [Ro'ziyeva N.,2023: 153]

According to the linguist scientist A. Pardayev, discourse is a process of practical use of linguistic and non-linguistic tools in the form and type that they consider to be the most effective in order to exchange ideas and influence each other. It is a process, itnd it is manifestation of hundreds of linguistic and non-linguistic factors in a common form towards one goal. [Ablokulova O.,2021:1167]

The concept of discourse in Uzbek linguistics by Shio Saforov studied. The linguist scientist studied the issue of text and discourse analysis, and according to his interpretation, "Discourse should be interpreted in a broader context than the text. Discourse is both the process of linguistic activity and its product at the same time. is a phenomenon" (Kubryakova). In order for knowledge to be transmitted and formed anew, it is necessary to create a text, which means that the text begins to be created at the very moment of discursive activity. It is known that these two phenomena are studied in the relationship of "heperonym" - "heponym". Discourse is a specific type and category of human conscious activity, and the text is a manifestation of it. The interpretation of the category of discourse in a general sense in such a broad sense is related to communication system, other fields of science that are interested in human conscious activity - philosophy, sociology, psychology, It is a rule that has already been recognized for cybernetics. [Sh. Safarov 4. 249b]. Text and language are a means of connecting culture, because through the analysis of the text we get linguistic-cultural information about the national-cultural features of the language system. Sh. Safarov states that the discourse and text are a unique field of experience that creates all the necessary conditions for the full manifestation of the possibilities of language system reserves, and E.S. He also cites Kubryakova's opinion that "there is no universally accepted definition of discourse in the period of the current development of the science of linguistics."
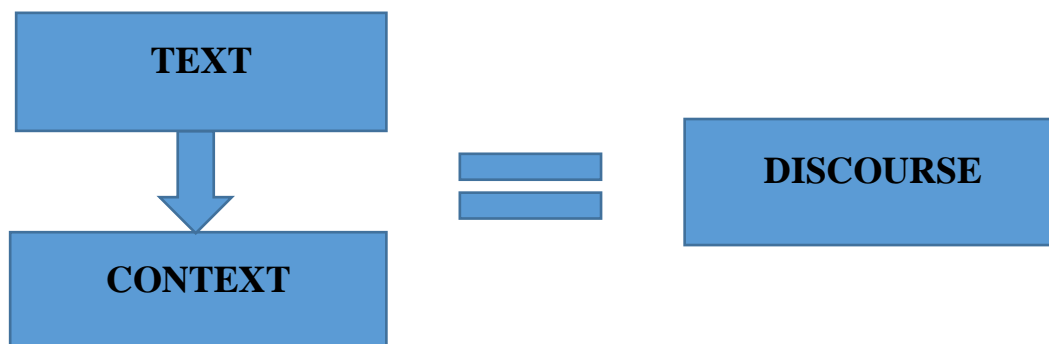
In the field of social humanities, discourse describes a formal way of thinking that can be expressed through language. Discourse is a boundary that defines what statements can be made about a topic. In other words, the chosen speech provides the necessary vocabulary, phrases or style for communication. For example, different guerilla movements may use two separate discourses, describing them as "freedom fighters" or "terrorists".

Therefore, discourse is one of the main problems to be studied in pragmatic and cognitive linguistics, which are recognized as new trends in modern linguistics. Discourse markers are words or phrases that connect, guide, and help organize sentences. They do not change the meaning. These tools connect what is written or written to other things. Discourse is divided into oral and written type according to the means of expression.

Discourse analysis is also of great importance in computer linguistics and corpus linguistics, which are new directions of modern linguistics. Discourse studies include specific analyses. These analyzes are carried out within the framework of corpus linguistics, which is the reason for the emergence of current scientific views. The purpose of discursive analysis is to determine the social content behind oral and written speech, the relationship between language and social processes, and the communicative quality of the text. That is, the texts in the corpus have additional meta tags, which provide information about the author, the period of the text, the genre and other information, and the analyzes carried out on the corpus can be researched according to the nature and nature of the content, giving the researcher a wide perspective. can specify.

In 1998, L. Flaudu focused on the possibilities of corpus linguistics to "implement" discourse analysis. Corpus-based discourse analysis is considered from the following three main approaches proposed by Hyland. They have areas of overlap, each based on their respective areas of overlap. Hyland cites these aspects as follows. A textual approach; critical approach; A contextual approach.

Although the research methods of discourse and corpus analysis are different, the basis that unites them is the context of the text.

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┌─────────────────┐
│      TEXT       │
└────────┬────────┘
         │
         ▼                    ═══════        ┌─────────────────┐
┌─────────────────┐           ═══════        │    DISCOURSE    │
│     CONTEXT     │                          └─────────────────┘
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If we analyze the above distinctions in general, we can conclude that the main basis in corpus linguistics and discourse analysis studies is text and speech, and such a basis creates a mutual synergistic effect [Nurmatova Go'zal., 2023:463]

Professor N. Abdurakhmonova, doctor of philological sciences, defines discourse as follows in the textbook "Computer Linguistics". "Extended form of sentences made in sequence by one or more people to exchange or transmit information"[Abdurakhmonova, N.2021,2022].

Text Linguistics and Discourse in Computational Linguistics it is necessary to differentiate between the analysis. According to the sources, text is written language, and discourse is formed by oral speech. However, in modern linguistics, any form of information is considered as text. According to Schiffrin, text linguistics studies only the internal elements of the text. Discourse analysis analyzes the issue of text context. A formal approach is reflected in the text, and a functional approach is reflected in the discourse. Laura Alba Juez tries to explain discourse

analysis more fully. Linguistic analysis of naturally occurring written and spoken discourse is interactively interpreted as a form of language use through dialogue between people in a specific social context. [N. Abdurakhmonova., 2021:141]. Based on the above points, since the research object of computer linguistics and corpus linguistics is the text, the natural language processing process is related to discourse analysis is also related. Discourse analysis is important in sentiment analysis and corpus linguistics of computational linguistics. An important aspect of discourse analysis is the use of databases. [N. Abdurakhmonova.,2021:142]

In some sources, it is considered as a discourse-genre. discourse-speech genre, that is, it is interpreted as a speech that is distinguished by its typical structure, communicative purpose, information delivery feature, the uniqueness of using linguistic means, and its focus on a specific addressee. Also, today, the concept of discourse as an object of research is studied by its social nature, divided into such types as political discourse, social discourse, legal discourse, artistic discourse, scientific discourse, philosophical discourse, and it is becoming one of the central topics in the creation of special studies. From this we can see that there are types of discourse that apply to any aspect of human activity.

In the linguistic encyclopedic dictionary, the term discourse is defined as typical of the encyclopedic concept as follows: DISCOURSE - extralinguistic - formed by pragmatic, socio-cultural, psychological and other factors related text in the factual aspect. In it, speech acquires a purposeful social character in connection with the cognitive process of those who create it. Discourse is an "eventful life." For this reason, the term is not used to refer to older texts, unlike the term "text". Because such texts cannot be directly connected with living life. Discourse also includes paralinguistic (mimicry, gesture) features. [AbdurahmanovaN.N., 2023: 745].

Thus, in modern linguistics, discourse is a complex communicative process that occurs between the speaker and the listener in a certain time and space, which is used in the broad sense of text, speech, dialogue. In the narrow sense - oral and written text. Discourse is the sphere of mutual exchange of ideas between the speaker and the listener and their influence on each other, the application of linguistic tools, linguistic and non-linguistic factors for a specific purpose in various tasks during the speech process.

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