

INTO THE ANALYSIS OF TEXT AND DISCOURSE AS LINGUISTIC UNITS

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ABSTRACT: In this article, we discuss and analysis the concepts of text and discourse, as well as try to underline they are two linguistic units that are closely related but have distinct characteristics, their importance and changes from a linguistic point of view, taking into account all aspects of context.

KEY WORDS: Discourse, text, analysis, humanities, linguistic, non-linguistic, context, communication, expressive, argument.

INTRODUCTION: Since linguistics treats language as a social and psychological phenomenon, and, in general terms, not merely as a means of communication but also as a symbol of cultural identity, the theoretical and practical aspects of the study of language gain momentum. It's clear that one can't be a specialist or have language proficiency and a competence to teach modern language without in-depth linguistic knowledge. So, in order to educate future linguists in general and teachers of TEFL in particular, a comprehensive teaching of different branches of linguistics, including text and discourse studies, becomes a serious challenge. The analysis of texts involves examining both the linguistic features of the text and the social and cultural context in which it was produced and received. From the perspective of discourse, understanding the discourse surrounding a text can reveal its intended audience, purpose, and underlying messages. Examining the structure and coherence of a text can also help to uncover its central themes and ideas. Meanwhile, from the perspective of text, analyzing the linguistic features can provide insight into the language and communication used in a given context. By considering both the text and discourse, a more comprehensive understanding of a text can be gained.

MATERIALS AND DISCUSSION: Social sciences and humanities are shaped by discourse expressed through language defines it as a way of thinking. It is a society of people, things and social way of thinking and communicating about the organization as well as these three elements is the relationship between Sociology is a way of giving meaning to reality counts. Political science is a formal way to solve a social problem understood as a logical exchange of ideas. Psychological discourse language form and evaluates the function in writing or verbally as they mental health related to this. [4.17] In the field of rhetoric, discourse has a slightly different meaning, that is, the speakers themselves they convince their listeners of their own perception of reality. Rhetorical discourse to draw the audience to a conclusion that serves the speaker's purposes the central, regulating voice that tries to motivate - the speaking or includes the narrator. The reader or listener of rhetorical discourse



uses only narrative elements to persuade; they rarely are complete stories. The goal here is not aesthetic, didactic or poetic expression, is persuasion. [5.62]

The application of the concept of discourse in semantics is more complicated. Discourse semantics is a vocabulary in specific fields of intellectual research analyzes how we use. This analysis examines the relationship between language and structure, for example, the relationship between a sentence and the wider context in which it exists learns. An example of this is the use of a pronoun in a sentence, the reader or listener can only understand it in context. [1.92]

From the point of view of modern approaches, discourse is complex communicative is a phenomenon that is necessary for understanding the text in addition to the text additional linguistic factors (thoughts, knowledge about the world, receiver's goals, relationships). The term "discourse" is one of the most frequently used terms in the field of linguistics became one. Historically, this term was first used by the American linguist Z. In Harris's 1952 paper entitled Discourse Analysis. The full scope of the term "discourse" has been in the last twenty years became popular in linguistics. According to the interpretation of linguist A. Pardaev, discourse is between the speaker and the listener verbal and non-verbal in order to exchange ideas and influence each other practical use of tools in the form and type that they consider to be the most effective is a process [4.18].

The importance of discourse in literature: Any type of speech is one of the most important elements of human behavior and formation. Brain thoughts on how communication shapes the brain many studies have been conducted. Most studies are done by speakers of different languages aimed at different understanding of concepts. Thus, the creation of speech and its propagation is of the utmost importance for the perpetuation of the human race. Literature the key to preserving speech and creating new ways of understanding the world one of the methods, Artistic discourse in other cultures and other eras by reading samples, we can better understand what their authors think we can understand. Indeed, literature from our beautiful cultures reading can better emphasize the way we think and interact. Every created work of literature is artistic because it is an example of discourse our understanding of discourse is essential to our understanding of literature. [2.83]

Types of artistic discourse: Artistic discourse among Western scientists and its characteristics. There are different views about the species. Someone from the language to communicate uses it, it uses discourse. So, the writer's job is, first of all, to discourse to tell stories, share ideas and disseminate information relies on In fact, there is no literature without discourse. However, all discourse not the same, literary critics divide it into four main types: argument, description, explanation and story.

However text and discourse are two linguistic units that are closely related but have distinct characteristics.

Text refers to a unit of language that is larger than a sentence and has a coherent structure and meaning. A text can be written or spoken and can take various forms, such as a story, an essay, a news article, or a conversation. A text is characterized by its coherence, unity, and purpose, and it is usually composed of several sentences that are organized around a central idea or topic.

Discourse, on the other hand, refers to the use of language in a social context. It encompasses not only the linguistic features of a text but also the social, cultural, and historical factors that shape the way language is used. Discourse can be seen as a larger unit of communication that involves not only the words spoken or written but also the context, the participants, and their roles and relationships.

Academic articles, for example, are typically structured in a specific way, with an introduction, literature review, methodology, results, and conclusion. They also use specialized vocabulary and formal language to convey complex ideas to a specific audience.



Newspaper articles, on the other hand, are written for a broader audience and use simpler language and shorter sentences. They often follow a "inverted pyramid" structure, with the most important information presented first and the less important details following.

Advertisements are designed to persuade the reader or viewer to buy a product or service. They use persuasive language and visual elements to create a specific image or feeling in the consumer's mind.

Text-based analysis of an academic article:

- Vocabulary: specialized terminology related to the topic of the article
- Sentence structure: complex sentences with subordinate clauses and technical language
- Organization: clear introduction, literature review, methodology, results, and conclusion sections
- Citations: use of citations to support arguments and ideas

Discourse-based analysis of an academic article:

- Purpose: to present original research and contribute to academic knowledge in a specific field
- Audience: other researchers and academics in the same field
- Genre conventions: adherence to specific formatting and citation styles
- Argumentation: use of logical arguments and evidence to support claims

Text-based analysis of a newspaper article:

- Vocabulary: simpler language and commonly used words
- Sentence structure: shorter sentences with simple syntax
- Organization: inverted pyramid structure, with the most important information presented first
- Headlines: concise and attention-grabbing

Discourse-based analysis of a newspaper article:

- Purpose: to inform a broad audience about current events or issues
- Audience: general public with varying levels of education and interest in the topic
- Bias: potential for bias or subjective language depending on the news source
- Tone: can be objective or subjective depending on the author's perspective

Text-based analysis of an advertisement:

- Vocabulary: persuasive language and emotional appeals
- Sentence structure: short and simple sentences with imperative verbs
- Visual elements: use of images, colors, and fonts to create a specific image or feeling
- Call to action: clear instructions for the consumer to buy or try the product

Discourse-based analysis of an advertisement:

- Purpose: to persuade the consumer to buy a product or service
- Audience: potential customers with a specific demographic or interest in the product
- Genre conventions: adherence to marketing strategies and techniques
- Cultural context: use of cultural references or values to appeal to the target audience.

Analysis of texts from the point of view of discourse:

1. A discourse analysis of political speeches during election campaigns, focusing on how candidates use language to appeal to different voter groups and create a sense of unity among their supporters.



2. An analysis of news articles about immigration policies, examining how media outlets frame the issue and shape public opinion through their choice of language and sources.

3. A study of online forums and social media platforms, exploring how users engage in political discourse and express their opinions on controversial topics.

Analysis of texts from the point of view of the texts:

1. A close reading of a literary text, examining its themes, motifs, and symbolism to gain a deeper understanding of its meaning and significance.

2. An analysis of a historical document, such as the Declaration of Independence or the Constitution, focusing on its language and structure to uncover the intentions of its authors.

3. A study of scientific papers or technical manuals, analyzing the clarity and precision of their language to evaluate their effectiveness in communicating complex information to readers.

Analysis of literary texts:

- Martin Luther King Jr.'s "I Have a Dream" speech

From the point of view of discourse, King's use of metaphors and repetition is incredibly effective in creating a memorable and powerful speech. He uses metaphors such as "sweltering summer of the Negro's legitimate discontent" to convey the intense heat and frustration felt by Black Americans at the time. He also repeats the phrase "I have a dream" to emphasize his vision for a better future and to inspire hope in his audience.

From the point of view of the text, King's use of metaphors and repetition reveals his deep commitment to the civil rights movement and his belief in the power of nonviolent protest. His choice of metaphors highlights the injustice and inequality faced by Black Americans, while his repetition of "I have a dream" reinforces his message of unity and equality.

- William Shakespeare's "All the world's a stage" monologue from *As You Like It*

From the point of view of discourse, Shakespeare's use of extended metaphor is a clever way to describe the different stages of human life. By comparing life to a play, he creates a vivid image in the minds of his audience and makes a complex concept more relatable.

From the point of view of the text, Shakespeare's use of metaphor reveals his belief that life is fleeting and that everyone has a role to play. His choice of metaphor also reflects the cultural context of Elizabethan England, where theater was an important part of society. By using a theatrical metaphor, he is able to connect with his audience and create a shared understanding.

CONCLUSION: In analyzing texts, it is important to consider both the linguistic features of the text itself as well as the social and cultural context in which it was produced and received. Understanding the discourse surrounding a text can provide insight into its intended audience, purpose, and underlying messages. Additionally, examining the structure and coherence of a text can help to uncover its central themes and ideas. By considering both the text and discourse, we can gain a more comprehensive understanding of the language and communication used in a given context. In scientific sources, there is a special scientific one devoted to the solution of this problem it is also noted that such scientific research and different views expressed in relation to the problem of dialogic discourse and there are aspects in linguistics that need to be solved and need to be researched.

In summary, while text refers to a unit of language that has a coherent structure and meaning, discourse encompasses the broader social and cultural context in which language is used.

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