

THE APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF DISCOURSE IN LINGUISTICS

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Annotation: Discourse analysis(DA) or discourse studies , is an approach to the analysis of written spoken or signal language, which includes any massive semiotic occasion. And this is very important in language learning and analysis. The analysis of written and spoken language is an essential thing in the field of linguistics. The following article provides important information about discourse analysis.

Key words: coherent , analysis, textual, content, reveal, mental, cognitive social sciences, including linguistics, schooling, sociology, anthropology, social work, cognitive psychology, social psychology, place studies, cultural research, global relations, human geography, environmental

Annotatsiya: Diskurs tahlili yoki nutq tadqiqotlari – bu yozma, og'zaki yoki signal tilni tahlil qilishga yondashuv bo'lib ,har qanday katta semiotik hodisani o'z ichiga oladi. Va bu tilni o'rganishda va tahlil qilishda juda katta ahamiyatga egadir. Yozma va og'zaki nutqni analiz qilish lingvistika sohasida muhim rol o'ynaydi. Quyidagi maqolada ham uning xususiyatlari haqida ma'lumot keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: izchil, tahlil ,matn, mazmun, aqliy, kognitiv, ijtimoiy fanlar, tilshunoslik, sotsiologiya , antropologiya, kognitiv psixologiya , ijtimoiy ish, joyshunoslik, madaniy tadqiqotlar, inson geografiyasi, atrof,muhit.

The items of discourse analysis (discourse, writing, communicative occasion) are variously defined in phrases of coherent sequences of sentences, propositions, speech, or turns-at-communicate. Contrary to much of conventional linguistics. Discourse analysts not simplest examine language use 'beyond the sentence boundary' however additionally select to research 'certainly taking place' language use, no longer invented examples so text linguistics is a carefully related field. The vital distinction among discourse evaluation and text linguistics is that discourse analysis ambitions at revealing socio-mental traits of someone/individuals instead of textual content structure. Discourse evaluation has been taken up in a selection of disciplines inside the humanities and social sciences, including linguistics, schooling, sociology, anthropology, social work, cognitive psychology, social psychology, place studies. Cultural research, global relations, human geography, environmental technological know-how, conversation research, biblical studies, public members of the family,

argumentation studies, and translation studies, every of that is concern to its very own assumptions, dimensions of analysis, and methodologies records.

The ancient Greeks, among others, had much to say about discourse; however, there is ongoing debate about whether Leo Spitzer's 1928 work, born in Austria, is the earliest example of discourse analysis (DA). Although Michel Foucault translated it into French, the term gained widespread recognition following the publication of a series of papers by Harris in 1952. These papers reported on his development of transformational grammar in the late 1930s. Formally, the various sentences within a coherent discourse are represented through sentence transformations that arrange the text into a canonical form. Phrases and sentences containing similar information are then aligned in the same column of an array. This work evolved over the next four decades into a field known as sublanguage analysis (Kittredge).[1] (Kittredge & Lehrberger 1982) culminated in an exploration of the informational systems present in the sublanguage of science, specifically Immunology (Harris et al. 1989), and a well-developed concept of linguistic informational content (Harris 1991) [2]. During this period, however, many linguists overlooked these trends in favor of complex theories related to sentence-level syntax and semantics. While these methods highlight specific aspects of language use, Elden Stuart recognize language as a form of social interaction, concerned with the social contexts in which discourse occurs. A distinction is often made between 'local' systems of discourse—such as relationships among sentences, propositions, and turns—and 'global' systems, which include common themes and the overall structure of discourses and conversations. For instance, many types of discourse begin with a certain structure The structure of 'summary' appears in various formats such as titles, headlines, leads, and abstracts. [3]. A challenge for discourse analysts is determining which specific features are pertinent to the required specifications. Linguists often pose the question: "Are there advanced criteria to assess the relevance or nature of these specifications?" Political discourse encompasses the communication of professional politicians and political institutions, including presidents, prime ministers, and members of government, parliament, or political parties, at local, national, and international levels. It involves both the speaker and the intended audience. Political discourse analysis is a specialized area within discourse analysis that focuses on communication in political contexts, such as debates, speeches, and hearings, as the primary subject of study.

Hardy, Donald E. say that *policy analysis necessitates that discourse analysis be effective from a post-positivist perspective.*

Political discourse refers to the structured exchange of reasoned opinions regarding which course of action should be pursued to address a societal issue. On the other hand, corporate discourse can be defined as the language utilized by organizations. It encompasses a complex and dynamic array of messages that a company communicates to the outside world (including the public, customers, and other businesses) as well as the internal communications directed towards its own personnel and stakeholders.[4]

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