



THE ANALYSIS OF THE EDUCATIONAL DISCOURSE AND SPEECH OF THE PARTICIPANTS OF THE ACTIVITY

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Annotation

This article consists of a brief analysis of the discursive activity in comparison with the word formation system, consideration of the current minor problems of the word formation system in the language, the creation of a new word in the language, new lexical units at all levels of the language - It is emphasized that the evidence of creation using phonetic, morphemic, lexical-semantic and syntactic tools, and the importance of discursive activity is at a high level.

Keywords: Discourse, ambiguous term, linguistic theory, discursive activity, discursive field, processes providing discursive field, hierarchy of discursive field.

INTRODUCTION

Discourse or the act of speech is a multi-sense term that generally refers to speech, processes of linguistic activity and the system of concepts that represent them. Discourse is the use of language in the processes of expression and exchange of ideas, a certain way of life of language as a separate type of social activity. Discourse refers to the processes of its oral and written manifestation, that is, the process of speaking and its result. Discourse is the use of language in the processes of expression and exchange of ideas, a specific way of living of language as a separate type of social activity. In linguistic theory, the concept of discursive activity is one of the most characteristic view of social existence and abstract language, which is considered a system of means of expression accepted in a particular language community.

Discourse is the use of language in the processes of expression and exchange of ideas, a certain way of living of language as a separate type of social activity. Each person has his own characteristics, although the main elements of the language - vocabulary and grammatical structure do not belong only to individuals, but are common, that is, they apply to a particular language community. Discourse is closely related to a person's thinking, his consciousness. A person's thoughts are formed and exist in discourse. Thanks to the discourse and on the basis of the discourse, it becomes possible to





abstractly reflect the existence in a general way, to think logically and conceptually, leaving the sphere of individuality and becoming a product of society.

Discourse is of great importance in the manifestation and action of other aspects of a person's psyche, his intuition, perception, memory, thoughts, feelings, will, etc., and in the development of a person's consciousness.

It has the following views:

1. Discursive field
2. Processes that provide discursive spaces
3. Hierarchy of the discursive field

Discursive activity is related to the activity of the language corresponding to the special language area and is considered a combination with a special vocabulary. In addition, discursive production is carried out by certain rules (syntax) and certain semantics, from which its restrictive nature arises. Discursive activity is created in a certain semantic field and is one of the types of activity designed to convey certain meanings, oriented towards communicative actions with its own grammar.

Discursive activity is "language in language", that is, a certain vocabulary, semantics, pragmatics and syntax, which manifest themselves as ideology in actualized communicative actions, speech and texts. The first such parameter is scientific specialization - scientific discourses on various topics have their own style closely related to the respective field, for example, physical and mathematical texts are significantly different from humanitarian texts. The second parameter that determines stylistic diversity is the genre characteristics of the texts, which are determined by the type of information presented and the purpose of presentation.

Representation in the framework of scientific-informational, scientific-educational, scientific-critical and scientific-popular genres is distinguished by a number of verbal signs. In addition, we can talk about the change in the presentation of scientific information, depending on the stages of introducing a new model of viewing the object under study.

Issues of word formation occupy an important place in linguistic literature. As can be seen from the scientific literature on word formation, the attention of linguists is not only the description of new ways of word formation, but also the development of a general theory of word formation. The results achieved in this direction were significant and led to a change in the position of word formation in a number of linguistic disciplines. In such processes, the role of discursive activity, which has been developing over the years, is extremely large.

It should be recognized that discursive activity is important in general linguistics, especially in the phenomenon or process of word formation, which is the main part of





linguistics. Indeed, it is closely related to both grammar and lexicology. The connection between word formation and grammar is explained by the fact that the study of the formation of new words inevitably affects the questions of their structure. Naturally, the study of the phenomenon and processes of word formation is carried out taking into account the grammatical categories of the words contained in them. Studying the structure of the word, its separation into root and affix morphemes is the subject of morphological or morphemic analysis. Morphological word formation involves the creation of new words by changing the form of existing words using various formal means according to certain word formation models.

It should be noted that new words are created not only under the influence of changes in the surrounding reality, but also under the influence of intra linguistic factors. Under the influence of various factors, changes may occur not only in the level of activity of the models, but also in the distribution of the spheres of use.

Word formation is the main, most important method of developing the vocabulary of a language, because it is in this area of word formation that the laws of language development are clearly identified. The vocabulary of language and the word-formation machinery that serves it provide the richest material for observation, reflection, and generalization.

The creation of new words and new lexical units in the language indicates that they are created with the help of all levels of the language - phonetic, morphemic, lexical-semantic and syntactic means, and in parallel, we should not forget the importance of discursive activity.

This article consists of a brief analysis of the discursive activity in comparison with the word formation system, consideration of the current minor problems of the word formation system in the language, and the following tasks have been set before it:

- Getting to know the basic concepts of discursive analysis and word formation;
- Study the conversational speech of the participants of the educational dialogue, all models and types of education;
- To determine the process of transition of words from one lexical-grammatical category to another and to the common language as one of the ways of enriching words.

Research materials are lexicology, textbooks on the formation of words in the language, creating. Word learning is one of the least studied problems of language development. This process is directly related to the problem of the emergence of the word system and the emergence of new words in the language system. We can see how important discursive activity is in this process. As evidence, we can emphasize that the practical importance of discourse activity can be used as research materials on this





topic in linguistics and special courses, as well as this material in seminars for students.

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