

MODERN METHODS OF DISCOURSE ANALYSIS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF TEXT LINGUISTICS**Hamidova Feruza**

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Abstract

This article examines the theoretical foundations and modern methods of discourse analysis within the framework of text linguistics. The study explores the concept of discourse from linguistic, pragmatic, and cognitive perspectives, highlighting its distinction from the notion of text. Particular attention is paid to contemporary analytical approaches, including pragmatic analysis, cognitive discourse analysis, sociolinguistic methods, and corpus-based techniques. The research aims to identify the role of discourse analysis in modern linguistics and its significance in understanding communication processes. The findings demonstrate that discourse analysis provides a comprehensive understanding of language as a dynamic and socially embedded phenomenon.

Keywords

text linguistics, discourse, discourse analysis, pragmatics, cognitive approach, communication, sociolinguistics, corpus linguistics

Introduction.

In modern linguistics, the concepts of *text* and *discourse* are closely interconnected, yet fundamentally different in their scope and function. Text is generally understood as a structured and cohesive linguistic unit, whereas discourse refers to language in use within a specific communicative context. In other words, discourse encompasses not only linguistic forms but also extralinguistic factors such as context, participants, intentions, and cultural background.

The growing interest in discourse analysis is closely related to the shift from structural linguistics to functional and communicative approaches. Traditional linguistic studies focused primarily on sentence-level analysis, while contemporary linguistics emphasizes the importance of understanding language as a social and cognitive process.

The relevance of this research lies in the increasing need to analyze real-life communication, including spoken interaction, media texts, digital communication, and institutional discourse. Therefore, the study of modern discourse analysis methods becomes essential for both theoretical and applied linguistics.

The aim of this article is to analyze the modern methods of discourse analysis within text linguistics and to determine their role in interpreting linguistic and communicative phenomena.

Methods (Methodology)

This research employs a combination of qualitative and theoretical analytical methods. The study is based on the analysis of linguistic literature related to text linguistics and discourse studies. Several methodological approaches are applied:



1. **Descriptive method** – used to explain the basic concepts of discourse and text linguistics.
2. **Comparative analysis** – applied to distinguish between traditional text analysis and modern discourse analysis.
3. **Pragmatic analysis** – used to examine how meaning is constructed in context.
4. **Cognitive approach** – employed to understand how discourse reflects human thought processes.
5. **Sociolinguistic method** – used to analyze the influence of social factors on discourse.
6. **Corpus-based analysis** – applied to examine authentic language data and identify discourse patterns.

The integration of these methods allows for a comprehensive examination of discourse as a multidimensional phenomenon.

Results

The analysis reveals that modern discourse analysis is characterized by its interdisciplinary nature and methodological diversity. Several key approaches have been identified:

1. Pragmatic Discourse Analysis

This approach focuses on how meaning is shaped by context, speaker intention, and interaction. It emphasizes speech acts, implicature, and conversational principles.

2. Cognitive Discourse Analysis

Cognitive methods explore how discourse is linked to mental processes, including conceptualization, categorization, and knowledge representation. This approach highlights the role of schemas and frames in interpreting discourse.

3. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)

CDA examines the relationship between language, power, and ideology. It is widely used to analyze political discourse, media texts, and institutional communication.

4. Sociolinguistic Approach

This method investigates how social variables such as age, gender, status, and culture influence discourse patterns and language use.

5. Corpus Linguistics Methods

Corpus-based approaches utilize large collections of authentic texts to identify patterns, frequencies, and structures in discourse. These methods provide empirical support for discourse analysis.

6. Multimodal Discourse Analysis

Modern discourse is not limited to verbal language. This approach analyzes the interaction of text, images, gestures, and other semiotic resources in communication.



The results show that each method contributes to a deeper understanding of discourse, highlighting its complexity and dynamic nature.

Discussion

The findings indicate that discourse analysis has evolved significantly from traditional text analysis. While text linguistics focuses on internal structure and cohesion, discourse analysis expands the scope to include context, interaction, and social meaning.

Modern methods demonstrate that language cannot be fully understood without considering its communicative environment. For example, pragmatic analysis reveals hidden meanings beyond literal expressions, while cognitive approaches explain how individuals interpret discourse based on their mental models.

Furthermore, critical discourse analysis uncovers the ideological dimensions of language, showing how discourse can reflect and shape power relations. Similarly, corpus-based methods enhance objectivity by providing quantitative evidence.

The integration of multiple approaches suggests that discourse analysis is inherently interdisciplinary, combining insights from linguistics, psychology, sociology, and communication studies.

Conclusion

In conclusion, modern methods of discourse analysis play a crucial role in the development of text linguistics and contemporary linguistic research. They provide a comprehensive framework for analyzing language as a dynamic, context-dependent, and socially embedded phenomenon.

The study confirms that discourse analysis extends beyond the boundaries of traditional text analysis by incorporating pragmatic, cognitive, and social dimensions. As a result, it enables a deeper understanding of communication in various contexts, including everyday interaction, media, education, and digital environments.

Future research should focus on the application of discourse analysis methods in specific domains, such as educational discourse, digital communication, and cross-cultural interaction.

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