THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WORDS DISCOURSE AND DISCURSIVE.

Safoyeva Sadokat Nasilloyevna
Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute
e-mail:aminova.saodat@list.ru

Annotation

the words *discourse* and *discursive* share a common linguistic root but have distinct meanings and uses. Discourse (noun) refers to written or spoken communication, often structured and purposeful. It can pertain to formal discussions, debates, academic writing, or even casual conversations.Discursive (adjective) describes a style of communication or reasoning that lacks a clear structure, meandering from topic to topic. It can also mean proceeding through logical reasoning rather than intuition.

Key words

discourse, discursive,sociolinguistics, artificial intelligence, implication,non-verbal,formation,pattern,interaction.
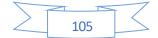
РАЗНИЦА МЕЖДУ СЛОВАМИ "ДИСКУРС" И "ДИСКУРСИВНЫЙ".

Сафоева Садокат Насиллоевна
Бухарский государственный педагогический институт
e-mail:aminova.saodat@list.ru

Аннотация

слова «дискурс» и «дискурсивный» имеют общий языковой корень, но имеют разные значения и способы использования. Дискурс (существительное) относится к письменному или устному общению, часто структурированному и целенаправленному. Оно может относиться к формальным дискуссиям, дебатам, академическому письму или даже к случайным беседам. Дискурсивный (прилагательное) описывает стиль общения или рассуждения, которому не хватает четкой структуры и который переходит от темы к теме. Это также может означать, что нужно действовать посредством логических рассуждений, а не интуиции.

Ключевые слова

дискурс, дискурсив, социолингвистика, искусственный интеллект, импликация, невербальное образование, паттерн, взаимодействие.

DISCURSE VA DISCURSIVE SO'ZLARI O'RTASIDAGI FARQ.

Safoyeva Sadokat Nasilloyevna
Buxoro Pedagogika instituti
e-mail:aminova.saodat@list.ru

Annotatsiya

"diskurs" va "diskursiv" so'zlari umumiy lisoniy ildizga ega, ammo ma'nosi va qo'llanilishi har xil. Nutq (ism) yozma yoki og'zaki muloqotni anglatadi, ko'pincha tuzilgan va maqsadli. Bu rasmiy munozaralar, munozaralar, akademik yozuvlar yoki hatto tasodifiy suhbatlarga tegishli bo'lishi mumkin. Diskursiv (sifat) aniq tuzilishga ega bo'lmagan va mavzudan mavzuga o'tadigan muloqot yoki fikrlash uslubini tavsiflaydi. Bu, shuningdek, sezgi emas, balki mantiqiy fikrlash orqali harakat qilishingiz kerakligini anglatishi mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar

nutq, sotsiolingvistika, sun'iy intellekt, implikatsiya, noverbal shakllanish, naqsh, o'zaro ta'sir.

Introduction. Language is a fundamental tool for communication, knowledge construction, and social interaction. In academic discussions, particularly in linguistics, philosophy, and social sciences, the terms discourse and discursive are frequently used but often misunderstood. Although these terms are related, they have distinct meanings and applications. Discourse generally refers to structured communication, including spoken or written texts, while discursive describes the nature or manner of discourse, particularly how ideas and meanings are constructed within communication.

Understanding the distinction between these terms is crucial in fields such as critical discourse analysis, sociolinguistics, and philosophy, where language is studied as a means of shaping knowledge, power, and ideology. This article aims to provide a clear differentiation between discourse and discursive, examining their theoretical foundations and practical implications in academic research.

Methods. This study employs a comparative and analytical approach to examine the difference between discourse and discursive. The research methodology includes: Review of scholarly literature: Definitions and discussions from leading

theorists such as Michel Foucault, Norman Fairclough, and Teun A. van Dijk are examined.

Comparative analysis: The semantic, theoretical, and practical differences between discourse and discursive are explored.

Contextual examples: Various fields, including linguistics, social sciences, and philosophy, are considered to illustrate the usage and implications of these terms.

By employing these methods, the study ensures a comprehensive understanding of the concepts and their relevance in academic and practical contexts.

Results. The analysis reveals the following key differences:

1. Definition and Meaning

Discourse refers to any structured form of communication, including spoken, written, and non-verbal interactions. It can be a conversation, a speech, a legal document, or even a media representation. In linguistics and social sciences, discourse is seen as a way in which language shapes and reflects social structures.

Discursive is an adjective that describes how discourse functions. It is often used to refer to the processes, strategies, and practices involved in the construction of meaning. Discursive formations help define how knowledge is produced and maintained in different contexts.
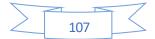
2. Theoretical Perspectives

Foucauldian View: Michel Foucault conceptualized discourse as a system of statements that construct knowledge, social norms, and power relations. He introduced the idea of discursive formations, which refer to patterns of language that shape and regulate social practices.

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA): Norman Fairclough and Teun A. van Dijk emphasize the role of discourse in power relations, ideology, and social change. In this framework, discourse is not just a means of communication but also a tool for establishing and maintaining power dynamics.

3. Practical Applications

Aspect	Discourse	Discursive
Definition	Structured communication, including spoken, written, and symbolic interactions	Describes the manner or process of discourse construction
Field	Linguistics, social sciences, media studies	Philosophy, discourse analysis, cultural studies
Example	A political speech, a classroom discussion, news media narratives	Discursive strategies in political rhetoric,

		discursive formations in knowledge production

Discussion. The findings highlight that while discourse refers to language use in communication, discursive pertains to the processes and structures that govern discourse. This distinction is significant in various fields:

Linguistics and Discourse Analysis:

Discourse analysis is used to understand how language conveys meaning in different contexts.

Discursive features, such as framing, metaphor use, and intertextuality, help determine how narratives are constructed.

Philosophy and Social Theory:

Foucault's concept of discursive formations explains how knowledge and social reality are produced through discourse.

Discursive practices shape how institutions, ideologies, and identities are constructed.

Media and Political Communication:

Political discourse influences public opinion through strategic language use.

Discursive strategies such as persuasion, framing, and rhetorical appeals are key in shaping political narratives.
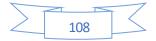
These distinctions demonstrate how discourse and discursive elements function together to create meaning and establish social realities. Understanding these terms enhances academic research in discourse analysis, sociolinguistics, and critical theory.

Conclusion

In summary, discourse refers to structured communication, while discursive describes the characteristics and processes involved in discourse formation. The distinction is essential in various disciplines, particularly in linguistic analysis, media studies, and philosophy. Recognizing these differences allows for a more precise understanding of how language constructs meaning, power, and ideology in society.

Future research may further examine the role of discursive practices in shaping digital communication, artificial intelligence, and cross-cultural discourse analysis. By deepening our understanding of discourse and discursive elements, we can better analyze how language influences thought, perception, and social structures.

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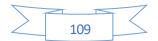
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