

INVESTIGATION OF DOMESTIC DISCOURSE IN LINGUISTICS

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Annotation:

Here we analyzed domestic discourse, linguists' points of views on investigating of domestic discourse, aims and meanings of studying domestic discourse, and its characteristics.

Аннотация:

Здесь мы проанализировали бытовой дискурс, точки зрения лингвистов на исследование бытового дискурса, цели и смыслы изучения, его характеристики.

Annotatsiya:

biz maishiy diskursni, tilshunoslarning maishiy diskursni o'rganishga oid fikrlarini, maishiy diskursni o'rganishning maqsad va ma'nolarini, uning xususiyatlarini tahlil qildik.

Keywords: Domestic discourse, study of domestic discourse, social interactions, cultural characteristics, linguistic mechanisms, practical applications in teaching, psychological aspects, topics of domestic discourse.

Ключевые слова: бытовой дискурс, изучение бытового дискурса, социальные взаимодействия, культурные особенности, лингвистические механизмы, практическое применение в обучении, психологические аспекты, темы бытового дискурса.



Kalit so'zlar: maishiy diskurs, maishiy diskursni o'rganish, ijtimoiy o'zaro ta'sirlar, madaniy xususiyatlar, lingvistik mexanizmlar, o'qitishdagi amaliy qo'llanmalar, psixologik jihatlar, maishiy diskurs mavzulari.

Domestic discourse is a form of everyday communication associated with everyday, practical and everyday topics. It includes conversations about topics related to everyday life: discussing household chores, shopping, relationships with neighbors, plans for the day, the weather, and the like. This type of discourse is usually characterized by non-formality, simplicity and routine, and does not require complex speech structures or deep reflection.

Examples of domestic discourse may include conversations in the family, conversations with friends in the kitchen, and discussions with colleagues in the office. Unlike academic or professional discourse, domestic discourse is aimed at exchanging practical information and maintaining social connections.

The study of domestic discourse has attracted the attention of various scholars and researchers, especially within the framework of linguistics, sociolinguistics, pragmatics and social anthropology. They studied how people manage their impression of themselves through ordinary behavior and speech in everyday situations, how people use language to perform various actions in everyday communication, such as promises, requests, apologies, how men and women interact differently in everyday situations, which allowed for a deeper understanding of the role of gender in shaping discursive practices, how people communicate through instant messengers, social networks and other platforms. Thus, the study of domestic discourse attracts the attention of both classics of sociology and linguistics, and modern researchers interested in the social and cultural aspects of everyday communication.

The study of domestic discourse has several important goals and meanings:

1. Understanding social interactions: domestic discourse is the basis of everyday communication through which people express their thoughts, feelings and maintain social connections. Studying such interactions helps to better understand how people build relationships, resolve conflicts, and coordinate joint actions.
2. Exploring cultural characteristics: domestic discourse is highly influenced by cultural norms, values and traditions. Analysis of everyday speech in different



cultures helps to identify unique features of communication associated with national, ethnic and regional characteristics.

3. Study of linguistic mechanisms: In domestic discourse, features of spoken language often appear, such as abbreviations, jargons, dialectisms, non-verbal elements (gestures, facial expressions). This is useful for linguists studying how people use language in real-life, informal situations.

4. Practical applications in teaching: For language learners, analysis of domestic discourse helps to better understand how language functions in everyday situations. This is especially important for foreign language learners so that they can be exposed to real, live speech, not just academic language.

5. Psychological aspects: Analysis of domestic discourse can reveal how people express their emotions, construct identities and perceive the world around them through everyday speech. This is important for psychologists and sociologists who study the cognitive and emotional aspects of human communication.

Thus, the study of domestic discourse helps to better understand how language functions in real life, how social connections are built, and how language reflects the cultural and psychological characteristics of people.

Domestic discourse is characterized by informality, simplicity and the absence of strict rules. This is an informal form of communication that may include the use of jargon, slang, and gestures and intonations that emphasize friendliness and intimacy between interlocutors.

The topics of domestic discourse are related to everyday life: discussion of family affairs, plans for the day, everyday life, emotions and situations that a person encounters every day. This makes it fundamental to the maintenance and development of everyday human relationships. Karasik notes that domestic discourse is closely related to the specific communication situation and context. It is often situational and dynamic, since the topics and form of communication can quickly change depending on the mood and situation. Thus, V.I. Karasik emphasized that domestic discourse plays an important role in creating and maintaining social connections, performing emotional and communicative functions.

Examples of everyday discourse can be found in everyday conversations, where people discuss everyday issues, share plans, impressions and emotions. Here are some typical situations with examples:



a) Weather discussion:

- *Passerby 1*: "It's kind of cold today, right?"
- *Passerby 2*: "Yes, the wind is piercing. But yesterday there was still sun."
- *Passerby 1*: "It's autumn after all, the weather is changeable."

b) Discussing plans for the evening with friends:

- *Friend 1*: "We're going to a cafe this evening, will you come with us?"
- *Friend 2*: "Oh, I don't know, I'm tired after work. Although, maybe I'll come for an hour."
- *Friend 1*: "Well, if anything happens, we'll be there from seven, join us."

These examples show how everyday discourse manifests itself in ordinary situations where simplicity and the maintenance of social contacts are important, rather than formal discussions or deep reflection.

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