

SUBJECT CATEGORY IN LITERAL DISCOURSE

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Abstract

One of the issues of subjectivity has been discussed by many scientists for several years and it is widely used in the field of linguistics. Also in this article a word about the dictionary meanings of the subject and its features in the artistic discourse is conducted. Moreover, this article covers the concept of discourse, its origins, different approaches to its study in different fields, the conclusions of Western and Eastern scholars on the study of discourse, and a statement of the importance and types of contemporary artistic discourse.

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INTRODUCTION

The fields of linguistics and literary studies are considered to be the most comprehensive areas of life, and they are closely related to many areas. every word and concept is studied in the field of linguistics. Also, the specific power of these words and concepts can be manifested in fiction and discourse.

Firstly, let's pay attention to the small differences between the meanings of the words discourse and text. Discourse is the subject of interdisciplinary research. From theoretical linguistics besides, computational linguistics and artificial intelligence, psychology, philosophy and logic, sociology, anthropology and ethnology, literature, semiotics, historiography, theology, with law, pedagogy, translation theory and practice, politics and other discourse It is also the main object of study of related science and research fields. This is the study each of the disciplines approaches the study of discourse in its own way.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Social sciences and humanities define discourse as a formed way of thinking expressed through language. It is the way society thinks and communicates about people, things, and social organization, as well as the relationship between these three elements. Sociology considers discourse as a way of giving meaning to reality. Political science understands it as a formal logical exchange of ideas to solve a social problem. Psychological discourse evaluates the form and function of language, written or spoken, as they relate to mental health. In the field of rhetoric, discourse has a slightly different meaning, that is, speakers convince their audience of a particular perception of reality. Rhetorical discourse involves a central, organizing voice—the person speaking or narrating—who tries to move the audience to a conclusion that serves the speaker's purposes. Rhetorical discourse uses only narrative elements to persuade the reader or listener; they are rarely complete stories. The goal here is not aesthetic, didactic or poetic expression, but persuasion.

Actually, discourse is another name for written or spoken communication. The term is broad and has slightly different definitions depending on the field in which it is used; in literature, it refers to the expression of thought through language. Discursive language usually includes formal, detailed sentences about a specific topic. Discourse comes from the Latin word *discursus*, which means "to run." This shows the basic idea of conveying information through the natural rhythm and flow of language. (Howarth, D. 2000)

Dialogue is very important to how readers understand the world the author wants to create, but its function is much broader than any literary work. It serves to provide and form information. Most importantly, speech may seem to be only communication, but communication is how we relate to each other, ourselves and our societies. (Kosimova Nafisa.2016.No.3) Written messages - novels, poems, fiction literature, letters, diary entries, or e-mails are records of how a community shares information. They provide insight into why we think the way we do and how we connect with people and ideas. They influence behavior, attitudes, and social change (Hidi, S., & Baird, W. 1986).

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

In literal discourse, the subject category refers to the central topic or main focus of the conversation, text, or communication. It is a fundamental aspect of language and communication, and it plays a crucial role in helping people understand and convey information effectively. The subject category typically includes:

1. **Topic:** The primary subject or theme of the discourse. It is what the conversation or text is mainly about.
2. **Main Idea:** The core message or information that the speaker or writer is trying to convey. It is the most important point related to the topic.
3. **Focus:** The specific aspect or angle of the topic that is currently being discussed or emphasized in the discourse.
4. **Subject Shift:** When the conversation or text transitions to a new topic or subject, and the subject category changes accordingly.

In different forms of discourse, such as in written essays, oral conversations, or presentations, the subject category is often explicitly stated or can be inferred through context. It helps listeners or readers follow the flow of the conversation or text and understand the key points being made. Clear and effective communication often involves maintaining a consistent subject category and transitioning between subject categories smoothly when necessary.

Discourse refers to a form of communication or written expression that extends beyond individual sentences or phrases. It encompasses a larger unit of language, involving the organization of ideas, information, and linguistic elements to convey meaning within a specific context. Discourse can take various forms, including spoken conversations, written texts, speeches, and more. Discourse is always situated within a particular context, which includes the setting, the participants, their roles, and the cultural, social, or situational factors that influence communication. Context helps determine the appropriate language, tone, and style used in discourse. Discourse aims to create a sense of logical flow and coherence. It involves linking sentences and ideas to ensure that the communication is understandable and meaningful. This is achieved through the use of transitional words, logical connections, and the organization of information. Structurally, discourse often follows a structure or organization pattern that helps convey information effectively. In written discourse, this could include the use of paragraphs, sections, and headings. In spoken discourse, it might involve introductions, main points, and conclusions. Different types of discourse are associated with specific genres or forms, such as narratives, expository essays, academic research papers, news reports, interviews, and more. Each genre has its own conventions and expectations for how information is presented. Discourse analysis is

an academic field that examines spoken or written language to understand how meaning is constructed, how power dynamics are expressed, and how communication reflects social and cultural norms. Discourse analysis can be used to study a wide range of texts and conversations.

Although there are some differences between them discourse and text are related concepts in linguistics and communication, but they refer to different aspects of language and communication. Discourse refers to the broader context of communication, encompassing spoken or written language that extends beyond individual sentences or phrases. It focuses on the organization of ideas, information, and linguistic elements to convey meaning within a specific context while Text refers to a specific written or spoken piece of language, often consisting of sentences, paragraphs, or spoken utterances. A text can be a smaller component of a discourse.

Discourse encompasses the entire communication context, including the relationship between speakers or writers, the social and cultural factors at play, and how meaning is constructed and conveyed over a series of texts or spoken segments. Text is a specific instance of language, often bounded by a beginning and an end. Texts can be individual letters, articles, essays, books, conversations, or any other form of linguistic expression.

Discourse is typically longer and involves multiple texts or utterances that are connected and form a coherent whole. Texts are individual, self-contained units that can be shorter in length, such as a single sentence or a paragraph. Apart from difference discourse and text have a lot in common in their structure, communication, context, language,

CONCLUSION

Discourse is a fundamental concept in linguistics and communication studies, and it plays a crucial role in our everyday interactions, as well as in fields such as literature, media, politics, and academia. Understanding discourse is essential for effective communication and for interpreting and analyzing various forms of written and spoken language.

In summary, discourse is a broader concept that encompasses the entire context of communication, while text is a specific instance of written or spoken language. Discourse includes multiple texts and focuses on the organization of ideas, while a text is a self-contained unit of language. Both discourse and text are integral to the study of linguistics and communication, and they are used to convey and analyze meaning in various contexts.

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