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Speech genres, heuristics and heuristics

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ABSTRACT

Based on the linguistic research of the Russian linguist M.M. Bakhtin, the composition of speech genres, heuristics and heuristics, V.V. Demeter thinks about the main concept of the speech genre.

KEYWORDS: genre, semantics, syntactics, lexicon, concept, pragmatics, colloquialism, speech science, heuristics, heuristics.

As Russian linguists admit, "Forward to the study of speech genres" means "back to Bakhtin." Because M.M. Bakhtin's linguistic studies, especially the unfinished article "Problem of Speech Genres", were quite widespread in the West by the 50s of the 20th century. Bakhtin's concept of speech genre was considered anti-structural in the Soviet and world linguistics of the 20s, in the sense that this concept was ahead of time for his contemporaries, so it was not accepted. Only by the 50s, interest increased after Bakhtin's article "Problems of Speech Genre". The word genre used in early manuscripts was later replaced by the terms discourse genre and discourse communication.

The composition of the speech genre is a whole, according to M.M. Bakhtin, it is 1) the initial construction types of the whole; 2) its final types; 3) it is divided into types, such as types of the speaker's attitude towards other participants of speech communication¹. According to M. Bakhtin, speech genres are a typical form of speech, which form separate links of the chain of speech: "Any speech is a link of the chain of speech communication. This is the active position of the speaker in a certain subject-content sphere. The choice of language tools and speech genres is determined by subject-content tasks

V.V. Demeter distinguishes three main concepts regarding the speech genre:

1. Aristotle's philosophical views (classical);
2. colloquialism (speechology);
3. genre studies;

Followers of M.M. Bakhtin studied semantics-syntactics-pragmatics based on elements of semiotic paradigm. It seems that the first direction conducted research in the direction of semantics-syntactics, while the second

¹Bakhtin M.M. Problem recheyxox janrov//Bakhtin MM . hair -M., 1996. - S.179.

direction studied speech genres in the direction of syntactics-pragmatics. If semantics relies on syntactics, then it goes from syntactic to pragmatic. For this reason, V. V. Demeter calls these trends heuristics and heuristics and also indicates the object of their study. That is, it shows that the theory of speech acts is the main object of study in the direction of genre studies, which studies speech genres linguistically, and in the direction of genre studies, which studies speech genres pragmatically, the main object of study is the interaction of the addressee and the addressee, the transmitted and received communicative content.

In the new scientific direction, the study of the communicative function of the language is defined as the first task, and it is realized through oral texts. So, the next task is to contrast oral and written speech and study their specific signs.

Contradiction of oral and written speech Table 1.1

No	Conflict measurements	Written speech	Oral speech
1	standardization	standardized	multi-patterned
2	encoding	coded	random
3	one/ multi-subject	One subject	versatility
4	emotionality	Relatively few	emotions are strong
5	expressiveness	Relatively few	there is expressiveness
6	convenience	the ability to repeatedly correct, add new ideas to increase the effectiveness of the text	1) simple and simple; 2) use of eye, hand, body movements, gestures; 3) the speaker expresses his opinion freely

Cognitive thinking of the people (enlightenment, culture, history, customs) is manifested in oral genres. It is known that oral speech plays an important role in social communication. This situation shows the dominance of the speech genre in social communication. For this reason, the study of speech genres is important in understanding the world and is considered one of the urgent issues of modern linguistics.

So, the linguistic theory of speech genres is based on semantics, and the pragmatic theory is also based on semantics.

In conclusion, the most developed direction of the theory of speech genre is the semantics of speech genre. The study of speech genres began with the study of their semantics. An important aspect of speech genres is the topic, that is, the linguistic interpretation of M.M. Bakhtin's topic of speech genre.

Scholars have different opinions about the semantics of speech genres, they mainly express different opinions about how many genres exist (they gave a list), genres that have a typical speech form. Almost all the scientists involved in the research of speech semantics were involved in the analysis of the lexicon.

In Uzbek linguistics, speech genres have been researched separately by field, but speech genres have not been researched in a general linguistic aspect.

Speech genre in Russian linguistics carrying elementary content as the minimal semantic-syntactic unit, and at the same time a constructive component of complex syntactic devices more thoroughly studied, that is, researched in the linguistic aspect. The rapid development of text linguistics in Russian linguistics gave

impetus to the research of speech genres. In terms of linguistics, speech genres mean a complex set of speech acts, their combination is based on some special purpose. Speech acts are connected with reality through the form of the speech genre. It seems that in order to determine the problem of the relationship between speech genre and pragmatics, it is necessary to develop a principle that can combine the principles of linguistic and pragmatic theory.

Bakhtin emphasizes that the cultural and pragmatic essence of communicative dialogue is determined by the subject's choice, construction and organization of the communicative act. In this approach, the cultural component is determined by the value of the semantic content of the topic of communication. It seems that in speech genres, the pragmatics of the discursive context is of great importance, and language tools serve as a means of creating pragmatic meaning.

It is known that a person moves a lot in the process of communication, explanation becomes easier as a result of the joint activity of verbal and non-verbal means. Such communication began to be studied by paralinguistics (rara means close, close). The speech is carried out with various gestures, facial expressions, tones. Accordingly, discussion of the issues of speech etiquette in the context of paralinguistic is the basis for the full disclosure of thought. The first direction studies the functional characteristics of the language: the use of the language in certain speech situations, the influence of the communicative competence of a certain ethnolinguistic community. In the second direction, the pragmatic potential of language is speech, attention is paid to communicative situations and ways of influencing language. Illocutionary and perlocutionary functions of language and their support for speech thinking are considered within a specific speech situation: executors, presuppositions, propositions, etc. All of these are, of course, very important for the theory of speech genres, but remain outside the integration of the system and are indirectly related to them. In order to understand the internal stimuli of the interaction of speech and speech genre, it is important to find the hidden discursive aspects that connect the specific historical, cultural, pragmatic and linguistic aspects of the speech genre. of course, very important for the theory of speech genres, but remaining outside the integration of the system and indirectly related to them. In order to understand the internal stimuli of the interaction of speech and speech genre, it is important to find the hidden discursive aspects that connect the specific historical, cultural, pragmatic and linguistic aspects of the speech genre. of course, very important for the theory of speech genres, but remaining outside the integration of the system and indirectly related to them. In order to understand the internal stimuli of the interaction of speech and speech genre, it is important to find the hidden discursive aspects that connect the specific historical, cultural, pragmatic and linguistic aspects of the speech genre.

In short, speech genres as a dialogic phenomenon are studied through a system of syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations as an invariant-variant model. Discourse genre The different typical intentions of the speaker are seen as one logical-intentional aspect of the discourse genre. Thus, this direction is characterized by a simplified and impoverished concept of speech genre. For example, the topic of the speech genre is seen as a simple subject of speech in linguocentric studies, while in M.M. Bakhtin, the topic is studied pragmatically. Linguistic heuristics based on the theory of speech genres is wrongly understood as pragmatics.

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