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Research Article

THE OCCURRENCE OF DISCOURSE IN HISTORICAL SCREENPLAYS

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ABSTRACT

The present paper is about the discourse occurrence of the screenplays. It discusses gender stereotypes in the Uzbek and Turkish screenplays and schematic, emotional, and evaluative images of men and women in screenplays.

KEYWORDS

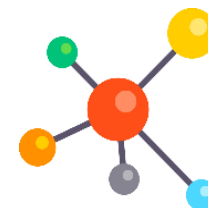Uzbek and Turkish screenplays, discourse, historical screenplays, gender stereotypes.

INTRODUCTION

The study of the problem of gender stereotypes allowed us to highlight the following basic rules on which our research is based.

1. Gender stereotypes are viewed as simplified schematic, emotional, and evaluative images of men and women;

2. Gender stereotypes are characterized by the stability, resilience and high level of unity of federations;

3. Gender stereotypes define social norms, ie. simplified (average) patterns of socially acceptable or socially acceptable behavior.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Changes in gender stereotypes can be identified by studying them in two ways: receptive - a system of recipes that represent an ideal, "real", some normative standard, rather than the average men and women, and a descriptive - a set of behaviors and behaviors that are objectively specific to men and women mental characteristics.

Although the concept of gender is derived from the theory of feminism, it can be found on the basis of Simon de Beauvoir's famous phrase "You are not born a woman, you are a woman". This statement emphasizes that being a woman is a historical process, it is a social and cultural one. Although gender has a biological basis, gender-specific meanings and roles also give rise to its social aspect. Mary Walstonecraft, an important liberal feminist, says the reason women become slaves lies in the process of socialization, which hinders her upbringing and teaches that her real purpose in life is to serve men. Gender stereotypes are distinguished by the construction of specific speech units in private discourses. The concept of private discourse is a concept that takes place within the internal structures of discourse.

The concept of discourse has been important since psycholinguistics, cognitive linguistics, sociolinguistics, paralinguistics have become independent fields with an anthropocentric orientation. With the integration of industry, this internal classification revolves around this speech concept. In this regard, full graduation certificates still cannot be considered unconditional, accurate. B.A. Akhatova, a Kazakh researcher, believes that speech is the result of the communicative activity of the receiver's interpretation. That is, speech is the oral product of written and oral communication. Various aspects of the issue are now being explored in detail in the example of private discourses.

Emphasis on interaction in discourse analysis in the analysis of formations and social context conditions, M. Stubbs identifies three main features of private discourse:

1) Officially, it is a unit of language that increases in size, including sentences;

2) In terms of information, speech is related to speech. use of language in a social context,

3) In its form, speech is interactive, ie. dialogic. ("It refers to attempts to study the organization of language above or above a sentence, and therefore to study larger linguistic units such as dialogue or written texts. It follows that speech analysis is also related to the use of language in language [1, p. 272].

The aspects that Stubbs emphasizes are also characteristic of private discourse. The relationship between discourse and private discourse is interdependent. The general features of discourse are also reflected in the essence of private discourse. Private discourse also has special features according to the subject line. It should be noted that there is no clear list of criteria for distinguishing private discourse. The reason is that private discourse does not stay within one limit. Its network continues to expand based on cognitive research. But there are also intentions that define its essence and are the basis for distinguishing it as a private discourse. The specifics of private discourses can be divided as follows:
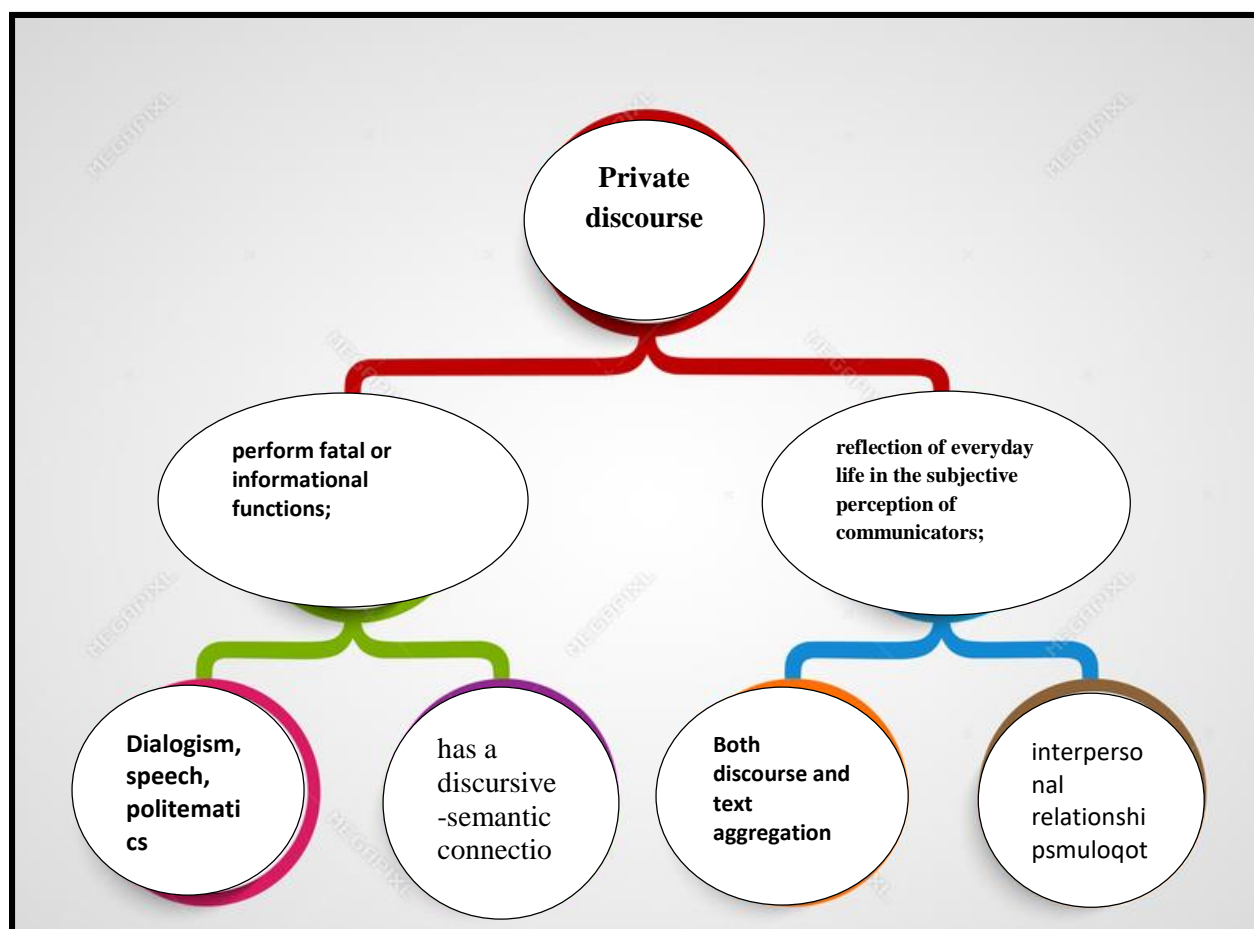
Figure 1. Private discourses

The researcher always suggests considering speech in a particular situation with specific objects in a particular context [13,42]. The application of discourse in a specific context is important and interrelated in the fields of linguistics, linguistics and culture. First, it is interpreted as the use of communicative strategies as interactive activities and non-verbal communication tools by participants in the information exchange process. In our view, the following should be taken into account when considering a private discourse from a pragmatic point of view:

- Communicative situation,

- Extralinguistic, ethnocultural factors of participants;

- Goals of discourse participants.

Of course, these aspects are found in almost all studies of discourse analysis. In private discourses, however, they do not have a general meaning. That is, specific aspects of the general aspects are examined, analyzed, and conclusions are drawn.

Research in the field of rapidly growing and evolving discourse analysis stems from the intersection of many industries that are very different from each other. Research on discourse focuses on tracing its various facets. Although discourse is seen as a field of study in pragmalinguistics, its essence lies syncretically in various complex disciplines. In particular, the relevance of discourse can be seen in areas such as logic,

philosophy, semiotics, linguistics, anthropology, sociolinguistics, linguoculturology, psychology, and artificial intelligence.

This means that private discourse is a linguistic phenomenon that combines several aspects. Initially, discourse that did not differ from speech and text concepts was created by researchers today to argue that it is a separate linguistic phenomenon outside of text, and this process continues. Given the diversity of discourse, it is not surprising that the terms "discourse" and "discourse analysis" have different meanings for scholars in different fields. For many, especially linguists, "discourse" is usually described as "something special" [2].

Basically, speech can be oral or written; and both species have significantly specific functional processes. Emphasizing the linguistic nature of private discourses, the German scholar Schifren lists the following tools as common elements of private discourses:

• Verbalization (expression of thoughts / ideas / feelings by non-linguistic means using linguistic methods);

• Exchange (organization and management of the sequence of conversations between two or more interlocutors through the conversation, the technique of rotation, input sequence sentence complements, correction mechanism, etc.);

• Participation (organizing and maintaining communication roles between the speaker (s) and the listener (s)).

• Discuss meaning (disagreement between role play and / or interlocutors) [3].

In his collection of classic articles on discourse analysis, Miliken, a British researcher, focuses on the following aspects of the structure of discourse in his scenarios from a wide range of sources:

(1) Consists of any syntactic structures except;

(2) Methodological use of language;

(3) A broader social practice that includes linguistic and non-specific aspects of language.

Writing scripts for future development is one of the most interesting and controversial ways to develop language learning in the cognitive aspect [4]. Researchers recognize the technological flexibility of screenplays, which implies a wide choice for a sequence of procedures and tools for prediction depending on its purpose [5].

The main function of private discourses is to study language in terms of its pragmalinguistic role. In other words, language is seen as a means of influencing people's consciousness, behavior. In particular, great attention is paid to the factors by which the speaker identifies and selects the best options for conveying his communicative intention; Situations that affect understanding of the communicative purpose of a sentence. Such difficulties constitute the subject of pragmalinguistics. In short, we can consider pragmalinguistics as a field that regulates human behavior. Therefore, the goal of pragmalinguistics is to study the use of language signs in accordance with the intention of the speaker. Well, we can define the following tasks:

• Identify the purpose of the speaker in the communication process;

• Choosing the means and reasons for expressing one's opinion;

• Account of the audience and the recipient of the message;

• Be able to shape the mindset of the environment in a more consistent, effective and practical way;

• Identify the recipient's pragmatic approaches, principles;

• Correct choice of language structures, conditions

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of influence on the student;

- Qualifications of the applicant, etc.

- Take into account the conditions necessary for positive speech activity;

- Openly or indirectly convey the views of the speaker;

- The speaker must fully and correctly understand the message.

This means that the theory of speech activity, communicative grammar, the theory of speech act is also reflected in private discourses. Pragmalinguistic categories are still in the process of formation. They are therefore interrelated and are characterized differently by different researchers [6].

The appearance of discourse in screenplays is determined by the nature of the speech. The pragmatics of the screenwriter, actor and protagonist are also reflected in the speech. Linguists N.Mahmudov, Sh.Safarov and others, who analyzed the discourse in various aspects, list the intensity, presupposition, speech intensity, implicature, interference, explication, refraction from related events. The screenplays of the two great Turkish national heroes, Jaloliddun and Ertugrul, which we are studying, are a product of historical fact, reality, and fiction.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can see that the main function of private discourses is to study language in terms of its pragmalinguistic role. In other words, language is seen as a means of influencing people's consciousness, behavior. Here we can consider pragmalinguistics as a field that regulates human behavior.

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