

DISCOURSE IN ANTHROPOCENTRISM

*Aliqulova Xolniso Urol qizi**Termiz davlat universiteti**Lingvistika (ingliz tili) magistranti*

Abstract. This article explores the concept of discourse within the framework of anthropocentrism and analyzes the role of the human factor in language and communication. The study explains how discourse reflects human thinking, cultural values, worldview, and communicative intentions. Special attention is given to the anthropocentric approach in modern linguistics, where language is studied in close relation to human cognition and social interaction. The article also discusses the connection between discourse, context, and culture, emphasizing that every type of discourse carries traces of human perception and experience. Ultimately, the paper highlights the importance of discourse analysis in understanding the relationship between language, thought, and society from an anthropocentric perspective.

Key words: anthropocentrism, discourse, human-centered approach, communication, worldview, cognition, pragmatics, culture.

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается понятие дискурса в рамках антропоцентрического подхода и анализируется роль человеческого фактора в языке и коммуникации. Исследование объясняет, как дискурс отражает человеческое мышление, культурные ценности, мировоззрение и коммуникативные намерения. Особое внимание уделяется антропоцентрическому подходу в современной лингвистике, где язык изучается в тесной связи с человеческим мышлением и социальным взаимодействием. Также в статье рассматривается взаимосвязь дискурса, контекста и культуры, подчеркивается, что каждый вид дискурса содержит элементы человеческого восприятия и опыта. В заключение подчеркивается важность анализа дискурса для понимания взаимосвязи языка, мышления и общества с антропоцентрической точки зрения.

Ключевые слова: антропоцентризм, дискурс, антропоцентрический подход, коммуникация, мировоззрение, мышление, прагматика, культура.

Introduction. In modern linguistics, the anthropocentric approach is considered one of the important directions of scientific research. This approach studies language in close connection with human beings. Language is not only a means of communication but also a system that reflects human thinking, culture, worldview, and

emotions. Because of this, the concept of discourse has become one of the central issues in anthropocentric linguistics.

Discourse is different from an ordinary text. A text is usually seen as a finished product, while discourse includes the process of communication, the speaker's intention, the social environment, and the relationship between the speaker and the listener. Since anthropocentrism focuses on the human factor, it plays a significant role in the study of discourse.

The Concept of Anthropocentrism

The word “anthropocentrism” comes from the Greek words anthropos meaning “human” and centrum meaning “center.” In linguistics, this approach refers to studying language through the role of humans and their activities. The main purpose of the anthropocentric paradigm is to explain the relationship between language and human thought.

Traditional linguistics mainly focused on grammatical structures and language systems. However, anthropocentric linguistics pays more attention to the speaker, communicative intention, emotions, and cultural background. This approach contributed to the development of pragmatics, cognitive linguistics, psycholinguistics, and discourse analysis.

The Meaning and Nature of Discourse

Discourse can be defined as speech activity that appears in a particular communicative situation. It includes not only the text itself but also the social, psychological, and cultural conditions in which the text is produced. For example, the same sentence may express different meanings depending on the situation. This shows that discourse is strongly connected with the human factor. From an anthropocentric perspective, discourse is viewed as the result of human thinking and communicative activity.

The main features of discourse include:

- communicative character;
- dependence on context;
- pragmatic purpose;
- connection with social and cultural factors;
- relation to human cognition and thinking.

Main Aspects of Anthropocentric Discourse

In anthropocentric discourse, the human factor occupies a central position. During communication, a person's knowledge, worldview, emotions, and cultural background influence speech. Therefore, every type of discourse reflects the personality of its author or speaker.

For instance, political discourse is usually aimed at persuading the audience, while literary discourse expresses the writer's emotions and artistic views. Scientific discourse, on the other hand, is characterized by logic, objectivity, and precision. Thus, the type of discourse is closely related to the communicative purpose of the speaker.

Anthropocentric discourse analysis mainly focuses on the following issues:

- The communicative intention of the speaker.
- The listener's interpretation of speech.
- Social and cultural features of communication.
- The pragmatic function of language units.
- The reflection of human thinking in speech.
- The Relationship Between Discourse and Culture

Discourse is closely connected with culture. The traditions, values, and mentality of a nation are reflected in speech and communication. Because of this, discourse analysis helps researchers better understand cultural characteristics within society.

For example, respect and politeness are very important in Uzbek speech culture. This can clearly be seen in forms of address, word choice, and sentence structure. English discourse, in contrast, often emphasizes individuality and directness.

In conclusion, anthropocentric linguistics studies discourse as a reflection of national thinking and cultural identity. This creates opportunities for a deeper understanding of the relationship between language and culture.

Used Literature

1. Saussure, F. de. (1916). *Course in General Linguistics*.
2. Bloomfield, L. (1933). *Language*.
3. Harris, Z. (1952). "Discourse Analysis." *Language*, 28(1), 1–30.
The first scholarly article to introduce the term "discourse analysis" into linguistics.
4. Chomsky, N. (1957). *Syntactic Structures*.
5. Lakoff, G., & Johnson, M. (1980). *Metaphors We Live By*.
6. Van Dijk, T. A. (1977). *Text and Context: Explorations in the Semantics and Pragmatics of Discourse*.
7. Van Dijk, T. A. (1998). *Ideology: A Multidisciplinary Approach*.