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CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF WRITTEN DISCOURSE IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Annotatsiya. *Mazkur maqolada zamonaviy tilshunoslikning eng muhim muammolaridan biri, yozma diskurs haqida so'z boradi.. Ma'lumki, hozirgi davrda diskurs va uning turlari zamonaviy tilshunoslik fanining asosiy maqsadlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Yozma diskurs yozma matnning tuzilishi, izchilligi, mantiqiy rivojlanishi va lingvistik manbalar doirasini o'z ichiga oladi. Lingvistik manbalar grammatika va lug'atga, shuningdek, yozma nutqda ishlatiladigan grammatik tuzilmalar va lug'atning xilma-xilligiga ishora qiladi. Shuningdek, maqolada yozma nutqning asosiy xarakterli xususiyatlariga e'tibor qaratilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *og'zaki, izchil ma'no, tanqidiy nutq, tushuncha, tushuntirish yozuvi, hikoya nutqi, yozma-ommaviy nutq, badiiy diskurs.*

Аннотация. *В данной статье рассматривается одна из важнейших проблем современной лингвистики; это проблема письменного дискурса. Как известно, в настоящее время дискурс и его виды являются одним из основных объектов изучения современного языкознания. Письменный дискурс включает в себя структуру, связанность, логическое развитие и набор языковых ресурсов в письменном тексте. Лингвистические ресурсы относятся к грамматике и лексике, а также разнообразию грамматических структур и лексики, используемых в письме. В статье акцентируется внимание на основных характерных чертах письменного дискурса.*

Ключевые слова: *вербальный, связный смысл, критический дискурс, концепт, описательное письмо, повествовательный дискурс, письменно-публичный дискурс, художественный дискурс.*

Abstract. *The following article deals with one of the most important problems in modern linguistics; that is problem of written discourse. As we know, at present time discourse and its types are one of the main targets of studying in modern linguistics. Written discourse involves the structure, coherence, logical development, and range of linguistic resources in a written text. Linguistic resources refer to grammar and vocabulary, and the variety of grammatical structures and vocabulary used in one's writing. The article focuses on the main characteristic features of written discourse.*

Key words: *verbal, coherent meaning, critical discourse, concept, expository writing, narrative discourse, written-public discourse, fictional discourse.*

Discourse refers to the use of language beyond single sentences. Discourse is an important study for the English language because it allows individuals to express their ideas and thoughts effectively, understand and interpret the perspectives and opinions of others, and build relationships through effective communication. Discourse analysis is also critical for language teachers and researchers to better understand language use and development.

Discourse is the verbal or written exchange of ideas. Any unit of connected speech or writing that is longer than a sentence and that has a coherent meaning and a clear purpose is referred to as discourse.

An example of discourse is when you discuss something with your friends in person or over a chat platform. Discourse can also be when someone expresses their ideas on a particular subject in a formal and orderly way, either verbally or in writing. Most of what we know of discourse today is thanks to the French philosopher, writer and literary critic Michel Foucault, who developed and popularized the concept of discourse.

Discourse has significant importance in human behavior and the development of human societies. It can refer to any kind of communication. **Spoken discourse** is how we interact with each other, as we express and discuss our thoughts and feelings. Conversations can enrich us, especially when they are polite and civil. **Civil discourse** is a conversation in which all parties are able to equally share their views without being dominated. Individuals engaged in civil discourse aim to enhance understanding and the social good through frank and honest dialogue. Engaging in such conversations helps us live peacefully in society. What is more, **written discourse** (which can consist of novels, poems, diaries, plays, film scripts etc.) provides records of decades-long shared information. How many times have you read a book that gave you an insight into what people did in the past? And how many times have you watched a film which made you feel less alone because it showed you that someone out there feels the same way you do?' Discourse analysis' is the study of spoken or written language in context and explains how language defines our world and our social relations. Critical discourse analysis is an **interdisciplinary method** in the study of discourse that is used to examine **language as a social practice.** The method is aimed at the form, structure, content and reception of discourse, in both spoken and written forms. Critical discourse analysis explores social relations, social

problems, and the *' role of discourse on the production and reproduction of power abuse or domination in communications'*.

There are many forms of written discourse, though they can typically be divided into four basic categories that cover most pieces of writing. Expository writing is a piece that is written to explain something or provide information about an issue, while descriptive writing presents a description of a particular thing through sensual language. Narrative discourse is typically a written work that tells a story, often with a basic structure that includes a beginning, a middle, and an end. An argumentative written discourse, on the other hand, is one that is meant to persuade someone with a particular idea or to argue a certain point of view. Most forms of written discourse are presented in a prose style, though poetry can be used effectively in some situations. One of the most common forms of discourse is expository writing, which presents information about an issue. An essay written as a comparison and contrast between two different things, for example, is typically a piece of expository written discourse. These works do not argue that one thing is better than another, but simply provide information about them.

Descriptive writing is also quite common and, as the name suggests, describes a particular item, scene, or event. This type often uses sensual language that appeals to a reader's perceptions, such as smell and sight. A writer using this form of discourse typically tries to paint a mental image for a reader that allows him or her to more closely connect to what is described.

Narrative written discourse typically refers to a piece of work that is created as a story. These works often have a fairly well established structure to them, which presents information and events as they happen through one of several different perspectives. Various characters are often included in this type of written discourse, and events commonly unfold to a satisfactory conclusion. Such works can be fictional or non-fictional, which means they are either invented works or narratives with a basis in real events and people. There is also a form of written discourse often referred to as "argumentative," which is used by a writer to attempt to argue a point. Political propaganda and literature is often written in this type of form to present an argument to a reader in order to make him or her think differently. Persuasive works are frequently written in a similar way, though they may be less clearly confrontational in nature and instead present a subtler argument. These types of written works are often created by a writer to persuade the reader into a certain mode of thinking, usually through the presentation of information from a particular perspective.

Here we would like to focus on some specific features of written discourse. Written texts shift the expectation of truth in both public and private discourse so that more truth is expected of each. However, there is still a large gap between the levels of truth expected from these two types of linguistics acts, although the written word is expected to be always closely connected with truth. This is true even in its public form: There is a much greater expectation of truth from written-public discourse than from oral-public discourse. As with oral-private discourse, there is often tension involved in this type of linguistic act. Unlike the tension felt by characters situated between conflicting sets of social expectations, however, this tension is a dramatic tension created in the perceptions of the viewers. This is exhibited in the way that characters treat newspaper articles, which are the primary example of written-public communication in the works under consideration. Written-public texts, such as newspaper articles, are always expected to be "true"; a written piece of language is a linguistic act that has the potential to be strong supporting proof for a claim.

Written-private language, finally, is expected to have a fundamental relationship to truth. The social supposition of this type of linguistic acts is that these acts are expected to be fundamentally revelatory. Characters treat written-private texts in a way that shows that these types of linguistics acts are expected to have a basic relationship to truth that is lacking in other types of discourse. This type of text is often considered to be useful as absolute proof of a claim. It seems natural to look at the analysis of written language after spoken language.

After all, spoken language emerged before written language. But written language is much more than spoken language "written down". Written language emerged to satisfy new communicative needs – in particular the need for permanent records which could be referred to again and again. The contexts, therefore for using written language are very different from those in which spoken language is used. The reader is, in most cases, removed in both time and space i.e. she/he reads the text at a different time from when it was written, and in a different place. As a result the language of the written text will have to make greater allowances for the reader in order to facilitate understanding. Written language does, in fact, perform many of the same functions as spoken language- to get things done (e.g. public signs, product labels), to inform (i.e. newspapers, advertisement), to entertain (e.g. fiction books, comic strips).

These various functions of the written language will be reflected in the characteristics of the text themselves, observable within the sentences at the level of grammar, and beyond the sentence at the level of text structure. This creates the idea of "style" which will include such areas as choice of vocabulary, layout, etc. The characteristics associated with written text can sometimes occur in spoken language and

vice versa. In other words, some spoken texts will be more like written texts than others, and some written texts will be more like spoken texts than others, depending on the purpose and the context. Look at following two written texts. The first is a written note for a neighbor, the second is from an EPL book review:

Conchita, Please tell Mari not to come to clean the house on Thursday.
Can she come next week?
I'll leave the money on the table.
Thanks.

Written discourse as a topic in pragmatics deals with the written form of language as a means of communicating by bringing together units of language and language use consisting of more than a single sentence but, connected by some system of related topics. Written discourse has got its own peculiar features that differ from other types of discourse. To understand and follow special functions, issues of written discourse shows the literacy level of a writer. That means each person using written discourse should be careful about rules and writing regulations of it.

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INGLIZ TILIDA OTLARNING KELISHIK GRAMMATIK KATEGORIYASI

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Annotatsiya. *Otlarning kelishik grammatik kategoriyasi dunyoning aksariyat tillariga xosdir, ammo to'g'ridan-to'g'ri ingliz tilida munozarali va noaniq masala hisoblanadi. Masala nafaqat ushbu kategoriyaning ta'rifi, balki umuman grammatik hodisa sifatida ingliz tilida turlanish holatining mavjudligi yoki mavjud emasligi bilan ifodalanadi.Ushbu maqolada ingliz tilidagi otlarning kelishiklar grammatik kategoriyasi va bu kategoriyaga nisbatan hozirgi paytda eng mashhur bo'lgan uchta asosiy yondashuv ko'rib chiqiladi. Shunga asoslanib, hozirgi vaqtda zamonaviy ingliz tilidagi kelishiklar grammatik kategoriyasi munozarali, ammo dolzarb masala bo'lib, keyingi tadqiqotlar uchun asos bo'ladi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *ingliz tili, grammatik kategoriya, otlarning kelishik shakli.*

Аннотация. *Грамматическая категория падежа существительных присуща большинству языков мира, однако в английском языке является спорным и неоднозначным вопросом. Под сомнение ставится не только определение данной категории, но и наличие падежей в английском языке как грамматического явления вообще. В данной статье рассматриваются три основных точки зрения относительно падежа существительного в английском языке, которые наиболее популярны на данный момент. Тема статьи является актуальной и имеет потенциал для дальнейшего рассмотрения и исследования.*

Ключевые слова: *английский язык, грамматическая категория, падеж существительного.*

Abstract. *The grammatical category of the case of nouns is present in most languages of the world, but in English it is a controversial and disputable issue. Not only the definition of this category is in question, but also the presence of cases in the English language as a grammatical phenomenon in general. This article discusses three major points of view which are the most popular at the moment regarding the case of the nouns in English. This topic is relevant and has the potential for further research.*

Keywords: *English, grammatical category, noun case.*

Ot so'z turkumining kelishik shakllari – bu uning nutqdagi boshqa so'zlarga bo'lgan munosabatini ifodalovchi grammatik kategoriya [2, 104]. Otlarning ushbu grammatik kategoriyasi dunyoning aksariyat tillariga xosdir, ammo to'g'ridan-to'g'ri ingliz tilida munozarali va noaniq masala hisoblanib , ingliz tilining nazariy grammatikasi bilan shug'ullanadigan turli olimlarning ko'plab tadqiqotlari mavzusiga aylangan.

Ingliz tilining boshqa grammatik kategoriyalardan farqli o'laroq, jumladan, aniq belgilangan son kategoriyasi, ya'ni obyektlarning birligi va ko'pligi o'rtasidagi qarama-qarshilik, ingliz tilida kelishiklar kategoriyasini aniqlash ba'zi qiyinchiliklarni keltirib chiqaradi. Masala nafaqat ushbu kategoriyaning ta'rifi,