

THE CONCEPT OF DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF ASTRONOMICAL AND COSMOLOGICAL WORDS

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Abstract:

The article, based on linguoterminological data, examines the scientific achievements of modern astronomy and cosmology, lexical units related to these areas - terms, words and phrases, as well as theoretical issues related to the place and use of lexical units in the education system and discourse analysis.

Keywords: analysis, discourse, linguist, astronomy, cosmology, lexeme.

Discourse analysis or discourse study is an approach to analyzing the use of written, spoken or signed language or any significant semiotic phenomenon. Discourse analysis as a direct scientific direction has emerged only in recent decades. The objects of speech analysis are variously defined in terms of words, phrases, sentences, clauses, speech, or a coherent sequence of speech. The term “discourse” (French discourse, English discourse, Latin discursus “running back and forth; movement, rotation; conversation, conversation,” etc.) is becoming popular. Although the term “discourse” is close in meaning to the concept of “text” in modern linguistics, it serves to determine the dynamic nature of linguistic communication in time; unlike other analyses, it considers the text primarily as a static object, the result of linguistic activity. “Discourse” simultaneously means two components: 1) the dynamic process of linguistic activity included in its social context, and 2) its result (i.e. text). Sometimes there are attempts to replace the concept of speech with the phrase “organized text.”

Against the background of linguistics of the 20th century, the interdisciplinary study of discourse, as well as other related areas of linguistics, including discourse analysis, or rather the struggle for the “purification” of linguistics from the study of speech, F. de Saussure began with teaching semiotics. The initial object of linguistics was considered to be the language system, not speech. In order to implement the ideas of F. de Saussure, N. Chomsky focused the attention of linguists on issues of linguistic “competence” and language use. However, in recent years, cognitive attitudes in linguistics have begun to change even more; scientific views have



intensified, according to which it is emphasized that no linguistic phenomena can be adequately understood and described without taking into account their discursive aspects, except for their use. Therefore, discourse analysis has become one of the central sections of linguistics.

The purpose of discourse analysis is to determine the social context behind spoken or written language, studying the relationship between language and social processes. The interpretation of language as speech includes treating it as a form of social action, directly rooted in the social conditions of its implementation. The formation of this view was influenced by a number of theoretical trends in linguistics, philosophy, anthropology and sociology. One of the central places among them is occupied by the theory of speech movements, created by J. Austin in the early 1950s of the last century and developed in the works of J. Searle. In this theory, language is viewed not as a universal or constantly redefined set of meanings, but as a field of action in which people influence the behavior, thoughts, and feelings of others in their everyday practices. At the same time, the close connections between the actions performed by words and the social context of their use are emphasized.

The purpose of our discourse analysis of astronomical and cosmological words is also related to these issues. One of the “ideological sources” of discourse analysis is the theory of speech acts, which arose in accordance with analytical philosophy. Its core consists of ideas presented by the English logician J. Austin in a course of lectures given at Harvard University in 1955 and published in 1962 under the title “Word as action.” Later, these ideas were developed by the American logician J. Searle in his monograph “Speech Acts” and a number of articles. A characteristic feature of this direction was an interest in language, an attempt to answer questions about what language is, its relationship to the objects of the world, what is the meaning of a word.

Discourse analysis differs from other approaches in that it is a new approach. First of all, discourse analysis is used in the analysis of everyday communication. It brings together other leading fields and scientists around direct research.

Working on any text requires certain knowledge. Celestial bodies, events and predictions of the future are determined by the combination of two sciences. These are: astronomy and cosmology. Astronomy is a natural science that studies celestial bodies and phenomena. Mathematics, physics and chemistry are used to explain their origin and evolution. Objects of interest include planets, moons, stars, nebulae, galaxies, and comets. Associated events include supernovae, gamma-ray bursts,



quasars, pulsars, and cosmic microwave background radiation. In general, astronomy is the study of everything that happens outside the earth's atmosphere.

Astronomy is one of the oldest natural sciences. In early historical texts, acquaintance with civilization began with observations of the night sky. These include the Babylonians, Greeks, Indians, Egyptians, Chinese, Mayans, and many ancient indigenous peoples of the Americas. In the past, astronomy included many disciplines such as astrometry, celestial navigation, observational astronomy, and calendar making. Today it is often said that professional astronomy is the same as astrophysics.

Cosmology is a special branch of astronomy that studies the entire Universe.

Cosmology (space and logic) is a science that studies the structure and development of the Universe and objects of the theory of relativity through theoretical research using observational data. The main goal of this science is to create a model of the evolution of the Universe, that is, from its initial state to the present day, based on the knowledge of modern astronomy and physics, is to study and analyze the stages of development before and in the future.

According to the basics of modern cosmology, the largest mass in the entire Universe is made up of galaxies and stars. But 15-18 billion. A year ago, all of his matter was initially in an extremely dense state that was difficult to compare. This extremely dense and extremely high temperature state has not yet been fully understood by physics. Based on observations, it was concluded that this situation was caused by an "extremely strong" and "large" explosion, and that the primordial matter of the Universe had expansive, homogeneous and isotropic properties, and its density and temperature decreased rapidly over time.

Astronomical and cosmological lexemes can be divided into four parts: 1. Astronomical and cosmological terms, 2. Astronomical and cosmological words and phrases, and 3. Astronomical and cosmological lexical phrases. 4. Word combinations denoting astronomical and cosmological concepts. Astronomical and cosmological terms are terms directly related to cosmic bodies. It serves to explore the primordial splendor and mystery of the universe and the field of astronomy. It reveals the scientific and theoretical landscape of its processes.



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