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Comparative Discourse Analysis of Astronomical and Cosmological Words

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Abstract

The article analyzes theoretical issues related to industry terms of modern astronomy and cosmology, lexical units, lexical conjugations, linguocultural features of words and phrases, as well as micro and macrosystems. The analysis focuses on identifying semantic shifts, pragmatic functions and discursive strategies used in the use of terminology related to astronomy and cosmology in various contexts (scientific publications, popular science literature, fiction, media, etc.). The study examines the evolution of the meaning of words, reflecting changes in the scientific understanding of the Universe, as well as the influence of social and cultural factors on the perception and use of astronomical and cosmological vocabulary.

Keywords: Discourse analysis, discourse, semiotics, context, astronomy, cosmology, red giant stars, white dwarf stars, yellow dwarf stars, brown dwarf stars, binary stars, supernovae, neutron stars, pulsar stars, quasar stars, blazar stars, black holes, nebula, dark matter, dark energy exoplanet.

Introduction

Discourse analysis, or the study of discourse, is an approach to analyzing the written, spoken, or signed use of language or any significant semiotic phenomenon. Discourse analysis as a direct scientific direction has emerged only in recent decades. Objects of speech analysis are defined in different ways: 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, talk", i.e. speech, the process of linguistic activity; manner of speech) has become widespread in recent decades. becomes popular. Although the term "discourse" is close in meaning to the concept of "text" in modern linguistics, it serves to define the dynamic nature of linguistic communication over time; unlike other analyses, it considers the text primarily as a static object, the result of linguistic activity. "Discourse" simultaneously denotes two components: 1) the dynamic process of linguistic activity included in its social context, and 2) its result (i.e., the text). Sometimes attempts are also made 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 relevant branches of linguistics, including discourse analysis, more precisely, the struggle to "purify" linguistics from the study of speech, was created by F. de Saussure in his started in the teaching of semiotics.

The original object of linguistics was considered to be the language system, as opposed to speech. In order to implement the ideas of F. de Saussure, N. Chomsky focused the attention of linguists on the issues of linguistic "competence" and language use. However, in recent years, cognitive attitudes in linguistics have begun to change even more, scientific opinions have strengthened, according to which it is emphasized that no linguistic phenomenon can be adequately understood and described without taking into account its discursive aspects, in addition to their use. Thus, discourse analysis became one of the central sections of linguistics.

The purpose of discourse analysis is to determine the social context of oral or written speech, to study the relationship between language and social processes. The interpretation of language as speech includes the attitude towards 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. Among them, one of the central places 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 considered 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 practice. At the same time, close connections are emphasized between the actions performed by words and the social context of their use.

Discursive analysis is different from other approaches because it is a new approach. First of all, discursive analysis is used to analyze everyday communication. Discursive analysis unites the domains of language around discourse.

The discursive structure of speech implies the existence of two speakers and receivers. Modeling the processes of speech construction (creation, synthesis) is not the same as modeling the processes of speech understanding (analysis). Three types of texts are distinguished in the background of the speech: 1) reference texts related to speech construction and 2) texts received by the speech addressee and 3) analytical texts reacting to the process of linguistic communication that occurs from a third party during the speech process.

In the development of speech theory, the famous English scientist T.A. According to Van Dijk, "context - in a broad sense, is a communicative event that occurs in the process of communicative action between the speaker, the listener (observer, etc.) in a certain time, space, etc." At the same time, he emphasizes that verbal and non-verbal components are acceptable for this communicative act. In his opinion, speech in the narrow sense is focused only on the verbal component and can be defined as follows: the term "communication" is understood as a completed or continuing "product" of a communicative action, the result of its written or oral speech.

Creating, understanding and working on any text requires certain knowledge. This process is also important for the research center. Celestial bodies, silk industry, 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. In general, astronomy is the study of everything that occurs outside the Earth's atmosphere.

Astronomy is one of the oldest natural sciences. In early historical texts, engagement 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 a variety of disciplines such as astrometry, celestial navigation, observational astronomy, and the creation of calendars. Today, professional astronomy is often said to be the same as astrophysics.

Cosmology is a special branch of astronomy that studies the entire universe. Cosmology (cosmos and logic) is a science that studies the structure and development of the universe and the objects of the theory of relativity with the help of theoretical research with the help of 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 up to and in the future. Astronomical and cosmological concepts have interested Western and Eastern scientists for centuries. Ulugbek is famous in the world of science as a great astronomer. The greatest work he did in this regard is the astronomical table called "Zizhi jadidi Koragoniy".In 1437, he placed a constellation of 1,018 stars with incredible accuracy in his work Zizhi Sultani. This work was republished at Oxford in 1665 by Thomas Hyde, in 1843 by Francis Baillie, and in 1917 by Edward Ball Knobel.

Astronomical and cosmological lexemes can be divided into four parts. These are: 1. Astronomical and cosmological terms, 2. Astronomical and cosmological words and phrases 3. Astronomical and cosmological lexical phrases. 4. Word combinations that mean astronomical and cosmological concepts.

1. Astronomical and cosmological terms are terms directly related to cosmic bodies. It serves to study the original magnificence and mystery of the universe and the area of astronomy. It reveals the scientific-theoretical landscape of its processes. For example: red giant stars, white dwarf stars, yellow dwarf stars, brown dwarf stars, binary stars, supernova stars, neutron stars, pulsar stars, quasar stars, blazar stars, black holes, nebula, terms such as dark matter and dark energy are astronomical terms.

2. Astronomical and cosmological words and phrases are different from astronomical terms. Astronomical words are mainly formed in dictionaries. There is an overview of the creation of a dictionary of more than 600 words, phrases and terms related to astronomy. However, outside of science, in everyday activities, discourse-speech, the words earth, sky, star, universe, planet, sun, moon, etc. are actively encountered, which can be encountered as ordinary words in the process of discourse-communication. They are removed from the shell of terms and appear as ordinary words in our everyday speech. In the semantic system, one can observe the expansion and narrowing of their meanings. You can see the difference between the terms.

3. The characteristics of astronomical and cosmological lexical phrases in our language can be studied as a part of the investigation of the phraseological composition of the language, its current state and historical development.

4. In the layer of astronomical and cosmological words, a special place is occupied by phrases denoting an astronomical concept. Astronomical concepts have the form of a phrase, and their semantic shell also grows. The following are examples of semantically developing astronomical

concepts that serve to convey the concept surrounded by a base word or term: Stellar mass ► stellar mass spectrum; initial mass ► initial mass function; gravitational lens ► gravitational lens effect.

Such teaching methods provide the emergence of new terms. Considering that currently there is no special work on astronomical and cosmological terminology, it can be understood that there are enough current problems in this area. In short, astronomical and cosmological terminology requires a detailed study of the macro- and microsystem from a linguistic point of view.

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