



## MEANS OF LINKING TEXT COMPONENTS

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### Abstract

In Uzbek linguistics, the text as a separate major unit of language, ie supersyntactic integrity (1) is the main object of study in the field of text linguistics.

In the text, the syntactic connection occurs between whole sentences, superphrase syntactic units, chapters, sections, paragraphs, and its semantic similarity and content consistency are of great importance. Text components interact and distant remotely. Regarding the means of linking text and text components, I.R. Galperin emphasizes that the text has such categories as information, divisibility, cohesion, continuum, parts autonomy, retrospective and expansion, modality, integrity, and completeness (2).

The links between the text components are:

Repetition serves a stilistical function in the text. There are such types of repetitions as alliteration, assonance, anaphora, epiphora.

1. Repetition with the help of repetitions: the repeated use of affixes, words, word groups, phrases or sentences in the subsequent components is defined as the combination with the help of repetitions.

Repetition of horse repetition, adjective repetition, diamond repetition, verb repetition (Long nights are so sad, sad nights are so long ... (I.Mirzo).

“A connection formed by lexical repetitions, rhymes, and synonyms is called a chain connection, and a connection consisting of a set of components beginning or ending with the same grammatical forms is called a parallel connection” (3).

2. Units representing time and space. Lexemes denoting time and space serve to connect parts of the text remotely and in contact: “I am following you on the path of a great life, mother daughter! You want to say goodbye to me. I know, my dear daughter, what is in your heart: "Daddy, I am forever grateful to you for your upbringing, for your bread and salt!"

It's as if one end of my heart is "clicked" ... I know, my dear daughter, what is on your mind: "You have always been looking at our hearts, you are looking at them". Everyone's eyes are on me The girl is like a "pebble". They say, "Wherever it falls, let it grow and multiply."





But today, my daughter, who is the husband of this house, will be in another unknown house, environment tomorrow ... What if she lives?! ... Is that what is written on the girl's forehead!? The girl is compared to silk. My daughter, may that house bring you happiness and give you a throne. Be as gentle as silk, be as soft as silk, be married, be married ... I know, my daughter, what is on your mind: "You have always been looking at our hearts, you are looking at them". Honey, I'm crying ... Everyone's eyes are still on me ..." (M. Kambarov).

Lexemes denoting time mean that events take place on a time-based basis. Spring has come. Cloudy weather. It's raining. The streets are full of water; the courtyards are in the water. Water is flowing from the roofs. It is raining non-stop.

Lexemes denoting space try to describe in detail the space in which the event takes place. The front garden of our house. Apple, cherry, quince seedlings bloomed. The rose is now opening its leaves. Yesterday I planted apricot seedlings, albeit late. There is also a pool in the garden. The pool is full of water. I built a shed in the middle of the garden to relax. Probably that's what they call a garden ...

3. Bonding using particle structures. The order in participle structures is essentially an influential word order, which occurs as a methodologically neutral grouping of parts of speech in accordance with the communicative purpose, syntactically rearranging. Must read. For the family. For the people. To live well.

The baby is enjoying himself. In the cradle. Mother God says. The cradle is rocking. The child is swaying. The mother is shaking.

4. Nominative (infinitive) and infinitive sentences. Adjectives are not used alone in the text, they are followed by other sentences or phrases that reveal and describe the content of the adjective. The result is text. Spring! How charming, how close to the heart!

Infinitive sentences are sentences whose grammatical basis is represented by a noun, consisting of a single word or several words. Read! A place where you can work hard, dig a well with a needle, and be happy.

5. Reference units. It is a sharp, influential tool that is widely used in the speech process, actively serves the interaction, expresses the attitude of the speaker to the listener, carries in itself a variety of modal meanings. Mother, mother, mother, my wedding today ..., alas, you are not! O fools, take care of the good! -Brother, you read, I read, let our children read.





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