



## **TEXT THEORY: STRUCTURE, CONCEPT AND PRAGMATIC ASPECT**

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### **Annotation**

The article provides scientific, analytical and comparative information on the development of the science of textual linguistics as an important factor in today's scientific field. The analysis also shows that the text is described as a separate linguistic unit at the language level, that speech as a constituent unit rises to the level of speech only when the dynamic and anthropocentric requirements are realized, and that the text can remain at its structural linguistic level if the dynamic and anthropocentric requirements are not met. based on.

**Keywords:** Syntagmatic, paradigmatic, communicative, allomorhism, isoformism, linguistics, text, cognitive.

### **Introduction**

It has not been long since the study of the problems of textual linguistics in Uzbek linguistics began to take shape as a branch of science. Nevertheless, it is well known that linguistic research contains significant work on the problems of textual linguistics. In particular, scientific and didactic resources have been created in this area, a lot of scientific and practical research has been conducted. Representatives of the current of structuralism studied in depth the structural, cognitive and pragmatic aspects of the resulting text, mainly as a result of the dynamics and statics of the units that make up the text and their actualization in the speech process. When research and theories about the composition of the main tools in text theory and its linguistic features are analyzed, the scientific conclusions in it are found worthy of theoretical and practical study of the problems of text linguistics. Representatives of this movement studied the internal and external structure of language elements and the properties of their systematic integration.

Syntagmatic and paradigmatic connections are the most active elements in textual linguistics. In Western linguistics, it is recognized that the largest and highest unit of language is the text. Thus, the relationship between the text and its constituent units is described in terms of the sum of the relationships of the constituent units in the internal structure of the text structure and their ability to convey information to the level of communicative effect.





In Western linguistics, a lot of work has been done on the internal structure of language, in which the concepts of system, structure, layer, allomorphy, isoformism, reference language, meta (logical) language, language universals have been studied in detail, and their boundaries are many. It focuses on the recognition of the text as the highest and final unit of language, as well as the analytical issues of its interaction with speech.

Research suggests that the structure of a text and its communicative capabilities should be coordinated not only structurally, but also in terms of its cognitive, conceptual, and pragmatic aspects, as noted above, with its social characteristics. Some linguists recommend that textual linguistics be studied only synchronously. Any text should be described in terms of the information it contains and all the requirements for its social significance. Otherwise, only the text becomes a linguistic unit representing a single structural index. According to structuralists, text is described at the language level as a separate linguistic unit, and as a constituent unit of speech rises to the level of speech only when the possibilities within the framework of dynamic and anthropocentric requirements are realized. If the dynamic and anthropocentric requirements of the text are not met, it remains at its structural linguistic level.

Describes existing literature functionally using terms such as the essence of the text, text, context, speech, style, complex syntactic integrity, paragraphs. The lack of uniformity in the concept of text emphasizes that in traditional linguistics the text is considered as a linguistic material, the dynamic position of language units in speech is not taken into account, the text is semantically complete, the exact means and methods of its communication are neglected.

In addition, text theory is dominated by statistics, as in other areas of linguistics, and one of the fields of text verification is the science of linguistic statistics. Linguistic statistics defines a set of linguistic events in a complete text or text fragments, and the frequency with which they are used in that text.

The introduction of statistical linguistics, its first steps in the field of Uzbek linguistics in the 1930s, was carried out by simply calculating the quantitative ratio of lexical units used in the language of the Uzbek press according to different etymological-historical layers. From the 70s of the last century, statistical linguistic research in Uzbek linguistics began to be carried out using modern techniques.

In recent years, the research base of Uzbek statistical linguistics has expanded, and the results can be seen in the work of potential linguists. Frequent and negative dictionaries based on the works of Abdullah Qahhor, Uzbek folk epics and texts confirm this.





Textual research has also been conducted on the works of Babur. The goals and objectives of linguistic statistics, as well as guidelines for the interpretation of scientific methods, are emerging. There is no doubt that the concept of text is the object of systematic analysis in Uzbek linguistics, its main linguistic and non-linguistic features, the similarities and similarities of texts, in general, the growing interest in these problems.

We can come to this conclusion by first analyzing the level of study of the text problem in linguistics. This communicative connection, the linguistic-logical, socio-spiritual, historical, aesthetic aspects of speech, the rules and regulations associated with them, the peculiarities of the relevant disciplines, such as linguistics, literature, logic, sociology, aesthetics, etc. not divided. The unit of speech that expresses the finished thought is the text, not the speech. "The basic unit of speech that expresses a complete idea is not the sentence, but the text; and speech is only a special case, the text itself. Text is the highest unit of syntactic research. Text is not only a unit of speech, but also a unit of language: "In general, the view that text is both a unit of language and a unit of speech is widespread today." Analyzing the views on this issue, we can come to the following conclusion. It is true that the essence of the text is, first and foremost, a linguistic phenomenon, which is almost recognized in today's linguistics. The idea that a text is a sign of a primary language and a primary language is also well established in linguistics. Therefore, it is difficult to agree that the text refers only to the level of speech.

The text is available not only in writing but also orally. The study concludes: "First of all, it is contrary to the existing rules of text theory that communication between people through texts is limited to the written form. After all, it is unthinkable that any nomination between people will be made only in writing. As the speaker narrates a particular idea orally, in each consciousness of the same narrative process, both he and the listener take it back to any previous part of the speech, not only take it back, but the previous parts are in their memory. will be. If this were not the case, that is, if the speech as a whole did not attract the attention of both the speaker and the listener, it would be impossible to compose the speech and understand its content. As a proof of this idea, the works of folklore are given as an example: "Let there be no horses." Considering the oral form of speech as text does not negate the differences between oral and written speech. At the same time, these differences do not prevent the oral form of speech from being considered a text. A piece of speech that does not contain structural, semantic and communicative integrity cannot be the content of the text, the requirements of the text are as follows: as a whole in the form of structural, semantic, and communicative integrity that emerges in intellectual and written form,





it is expedient to interpret language as a higher level of spontaneous unity. Such an interpretation certainly does not completely deny the existence of various other features, symbols, and categories specific to the text. It is more or less related to the concepts of connectivity and integrity. This category is involved in the realization of these two central features of the text. Therefore, there is no need to specify all the properties and categories of the text in the text description. After all, any definition is meant to show the essence and general nature of a particular event, regardless of its main purpose. The text consists of sentences as a unit of syntactic language. Of course, a text is a syntactic unit of a sentence, so it is natural to have more than one sentence.

In the development of the science of modern textual linguistics, we cannot call these language units the basic constituent units of textual linguistics without fully disclosing the distributive relationship in the form of structure and system. It is true that in Uzbek linguistics the pre-text units, as mentioned above, are also called paragraphs, large syntactic units, and periods in some syntactic-related works. They are the units that make up the text. But it's not the text itself, they can be a collection or a few paragraphs of text. However, collections with any structural compositional properties are not considered to be specific to all linguistic parameters. Their structural-compositional features (order of attachment) do not constitute a logical-compositional feature. Perhaps the nature of the logical-compositional connection must also be subject to certain logical-semantic and conceptual rules.

The text is mainly a collection of verbal possibilities (giving and receiving information) that reflect the existence and its characteristics, their socio-political, scientific, didactic and other technical issues. When we analyze all the materials related to the typology of texts, it is observed and proved that the texts really have the ability to convey information in an ideal way. There is a process of reflection between reality and text. This process provides a basic interpretation of logical and emotional reality (depending on the type of text). The author's worldview is reflected in the text. This determines the ideological direction of the text. The methodological-connotative content of the text is the author's reflection on the process of perceiving the world and forms the logical and emotional dominance. This is the picture of the world. Any text can be divided into several types, depending on the information and verbal features. In some cases, when defining the typology of the text, we define their types according to their logical-compositional and emotional-stylistic features. I don't think that's enough. It is true that in Uzbek linguistics there are studies on the typology of text, information about the units that make up the text and the use of logical-compositional, semantic-conceptual, cognitive connections between them by the





author of the text (author). described on the basis of. However, the study of text typology is reasonable to say that the classification of the text according to the above-mentioned logical-compositional, stylistic-emotional, semantic-conceptual and cognitive features has reached a scientifically studied perfection.

However, the participation of the author of the text in the structure of the text is not taken into account. Psycholinguistic possibilities (text creation and text acceptance) have not been sufficiently proven in the organization of the text in revealing the essence of these issues.

The author's individualism is also evident in the way words and phrases are chosen in the syntagmatic extension of the text. The author presents the information about the being that surrounds him with his knowledge and beliefs through a text based on a system. But it is very difficult for the text creator's information about the world to be fully accepted by the recipient. We mentioned this in our thoughts above.

Reading and accepting the text, in which the author interprets the information and data provided, may not be at the author's level. Because the author and the listener (recipient) may not be the same as the author. There are a number of factors involved. The process of receiving and learning about the world is different everywhere. Although they are presented in the same didactic perfection, the ability of the learner is different.

So, while the most basic basis in the formation of the science of text linguistics is text typology, we need to pay attention to the characteristics of texts mainly at the level of conceptual and cognitive abilities of listeners, depending on the type of literary texts. As noted above, the lack of knowledge and beliefs at the author's level clearly determines the typology of the text and its characteristics, as well as the category of readers to whom the text is recommended.

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