

STUDY OF THE TEXT PROBLEM IN LINGUISTICS

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Annotation

The role of communication and dialogue between people, as a society of individuals, in the form of separate peoples and overcoming various problems in unity and making regular progress on the development paths called civilization, is undoubtedly very important. It is impossible to imagine a human society that is completely free from communicative activity, and whose members are completely deprived of the possibility of mutual communication.

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It is known that the term "Text" is interpreted differently in scientific literature. In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language¹, it is pointed out that the word *matn* is borrowed from Arabic, it is an old book word, and it is equivalent to the meaning of the word *text*. On page 156 of the explanatory dictionary, the word *text* is defined as follows: [r{lat}] 1. A written, copied or printed creative, scientific work, speech, document, etc. or a fragment thereof; text. The text of the article. 2. A poem, a word that is the basis of a musical work, for example, a tune, an opera, a romance, etc. 3. The name of one of the large fonts in polygraphy. This definition correctly shows the main features of the text. We can see that the meaning of the word "text" has increased only as a result of the development of information and communication tools. Word, RTF text, plain text, formatted text, hypertext, etc., typed text format on a computer have also become active in consumption.

For thousands of years, the human child learns, teaches, collects experiences, saves and passes them on to others. Of course, without exception, all these activities - learning and teaching, collecting and storing experience and information, receiving and giving them from others - are carried out through language communication (oral and written). . Today, it is a well-known fact not only to experts, but to everyone that the main task of language, which is related to the essence, is communicative task. But the linguistic-logical, social-spiritual, historical-aesthetic mechanisms of this communicative communication, speech communication, the rules and peculiarities related to them are covered by relevant sciences (such as linguistics, literary studies, logic, sociology, aesthetics). not fully studied.

Accordingly, since the 70s of the last century, the direction of text linguistics began to develop rapidly in linguistics. Western European countries have published periodicals, collections of scientific articles, monographs, training manuals, and textbooks on text linguistics. I.R.Galperin, K.Kozhevnikova, E.A.Referovskaya, G.Ya.Solganik, V.G.Gak, M.V.Lyapon, O.I.Maskalskaya, A.A. Metsler, O.L.Kamenskaya contributed greatly to the formation and development of text linguistics in Russian linguistics. Despite the fact that many problems in this regard have always been in the attention of

scientists, they are still the cause of controversy. . Naturally, in the emergence and realization of any speech communication, the participation of three main elements is mandatory, that is, the speaker (writer) - information (text) - listener (reader). True, in speech communication, the role of speech conditions, information channel (such as voice, writing, magnetic recording, telephone), the status, age and other characteristics of the members of communication, as well as various other non-scientific means, is extremely important. and crucial. But these three elements are the main pillars of speech communication, without any of them the communication process cannot take place. Linguistics naturally paid primary attention to the issue of linguistic expression and understanding of information, which is the main subject of "giving and receiving" between two parties (speaker, listener) in the process of communication. After all, the final and main goal of any communication is the "movement" of this information, and this "movement" is through language. That is why linguistics searched for the main and large unit of the same "information in motion", as a result of which speech was recognized as such a large unit for a long time. It is known that linguistics divides its object of study into separate departments, that is, sounds (phonemes) are studied in phonetics-phonology, morphemes in morphology, lexemes in lexicology, and simple and compound sentences are studied in syntax. It can be said that in traditional linguistics, the highest and last unit at the highest level of the language is regarded as a sentence. In the words of the Polish linguist M.R. Mayenova, the sentence that "Linguistics ends its observations where the speech ends" was considered an open truth until recent times. Texts consisting of many sentences are left out of the observations of this field of science, which is completely and completely limited by the scope of grammar in the broad sense. if he considers that, such linguistics has a hard time getting into the semantic-communicative essence of the sentence easily and fully. It is impossible to grasp the linguistic and logical core of any single sentence. Just as the meaning of any word acquires reality in a specific context, it is difficult to objectively assess the meaning of a sentence outside of its relationship with other sentences. Let's look at the most common example: To understand the content of the sentence Tourists will go to that city tomorrow, it was used (or could be used) before, say, a movie about the historical monuments of the city of Samarkand was shown. should be It seems that the first sentence cannot be considered a completely independent communicative unit, so the border of linguistics should not end here, but should go beyond it. It is known that the interpretation of syntax only in the form of the doctrine of sentences (and word combinations) has been a pillar of this limit. However, it has been a long time since it was realized that looking at syntax as a "science of speech structure" sheds light on many problems. 10 Connected speech, integrated speech work, study of the text, that is, the approach to the text in the form of a speech - a period - a larger fragment - a whole whole 9. leveling began in ancient times - with Aristotle and his followers. 11 The development of the concept of text in Russian linguistics dates back to the 40s of the last century. In 1947, A.I. Belich, in his article on the classification of linguistic sciences, stated that in the grammatical description of language facts, a special place should be given to the whole chain of sentences connected on the basis of commonality of meaning and manifested in the form of a certain syntactic-semantic integrity, and this " drew attention to the fact that the concept of "text" is of decisive importance for the emergence of the concept, and emphasized the expediency of studying the interactions and connections in the chain of such sentences in the syntax department of linguistics. 12 The issue of units larger than sentences, i.e. "cooperation of sentences", was raised in German linguistics in 1949. Since the second half of the 60s of the last century, the field of "text linguistics" entered a period of rapid development. The text as a complete speech unit and its constituent elements, factors, features have been studied from different perspectives. A special, so to speak, huge "hype" has arisen around this industry. Even some specialists considered text linguistics not a separate field of linguistics, but the foundation, base of linguistics in general. Periodicals and scientific collections on text linguistics were published in Western European countries, special scientific teams were formed, 11 monographs were published, textbooks and even textbooks for schools were published. 14 The services of Czech (representatives of the Prague Linguistic Circle), German, French, English, American, Dutch, Polish and other schools of linguistics in the general formation and development of text theory, text

linguistics are recognized in world linguistics and are constantly mentioned in scientific research. . 15 The problems of text theory and linguistics in Russian linguistics have been studied by many linguists such as V. V. Odinov, I. R. Galperin, O. I. Moskalskaya, L. M. Loseva, Y. M. Lotman, Z. Y. Turaeva, N. D. Zarubina, E. V. Sidorov, O. L. Kamenskaya, A. I. Gorshkov, N. S. Valgina. will come. 16 In Uzbek linguistics, there are many works dedicated to the study of issues related to the essence of the text, the means of its formation, and the components of the text. Academician G'Abdurahmanov [10] gave a detailed opinion on the text at the III conference of Turkic scholars of the former Union held in Tashkent on September 10-12, 1980 and distinguished a number of text types. A. Gulomov "Current Uzbek literary language. During the preparation of the third edition of the textbook "Syntax" (in cooperation with M. Askarova), he wrote down his thoughts on the text. In this work, the scientist emphasizes that the content of the work can be understood only from the fully formed text, and the completeness of the thought in the sentence has a relative character: "1. Expression of opinion is not limited to the scope of the sentence (simple sentence and compound sentence). The complete idea is usually given by the syntactic whole, which is larger than the sentence. The word is one of its components in the composition of the whole. 2. This component is connected with other components of this whole in every respect (content, grammar) through various means. Its own composition and stylistic features will be preserved. 3. A simple sentence can form a separate paragraph under certain conditions in the composition of the whole... 4. Such a syntactic whole, a syntactic construction is considered a text. A separate sentence represents a relatively complete idea, the text represents the content of a whole complex. 5. Since the text is a whole, it may have some headings corresponding to its content. The text is divided into some segments - parts (some fragments, paragraphs, sentences). So, the text clearly shows that language is a means of communication. The speech is displayed in the form of text. 6. A text is a large piece of speech, and a paragraph is a fragment of a text. All views of the text (maximum text and minimum text) fully represent a certain topic (content). Therefore, it is a high-level syntactic unit.

To sum up, Text is one of the most difficult objects of linguistic research. Therefore, it is natural that in the science of linguistics, a general definition of the text acceptable to all and accepted by all has not yet been developed. Based on many studies of local and Turkish linguists, we decided to define the text as follows: a text is a logical speech based on the connection of several sentences with certain lexical and grammatical means within a specific topic.

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