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TEXT DELIMITATION TOOLS

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ABSTRACT
The communicative unity of the text showed that the change of sentences in the text does not occur by itself, but through subordination to certain criteria, as demonstrated by examples in the article. It has been investigated that when sentences convey one message and move on to another, they can be interconnected and form a thematic-rhematic chain.

KEY WORDS: *Intonation, Adequate, Theme-Rema, Discourse, Associative, And Presuppositional.*

Recently, there has been a tendency to determine phraseological boundaries by studying intonational structures. Attempts to define the boundaries of a text by the length of its final sentence appear controversial. Undoubtedly, the closer the end of the message, the more information the sentences contain, and their semantic weight increases. However, due to their communicative connection with the preceding sentences, the final sentences gain maximum information. Without these aspects, they would be equivalent to initial sentences in terms of information content. It is difficult to agree with the view that increased semantic expression always comes with more complex syntactic structures. Here, it is appropriate to refer to the opinion of O. I. Moskalskaya, who suggests that the expanded syntactic constructions present in texts may have more semantic variety than those developed in literary works (Moskalskaya O.I., 1981, 175 p.).

The segmentation method developed by V. V. Vinogradov and his followers is significant only when it discusses the presence of two fundamentally different stylistic parts of a text at the border, namely: description and narration. Additionally, a necessary condition for dividing these parts of a text is the disruption of thematic continuity (Vinogradov V.V., 1975. - 559 p.).

If the thematic coherence is maintained and verb tense forms change, the process of text delimitation becomes complicated. For example:

1. She could feel a blush staining her cheeks,
2. For she had often slipped away to meet Jeremy,
3. Seeing him again had recalled the wonder of those days,
4. And Horace's tales proved,
5. That part of her was inextricably woven into the Mason family tapestry, anchoring her to a tradition that stretched centuries into the past,
6. Another layer of ice melted from around her heart.

The first and fourth sentences form an expression. The sixth sentence indicates a reference to the following text. However, it is impossible to separate the narration from the expression using the variation of verb forms and tenses (in the combination of sentences 4-5). The verb "proved" in the fourth does not introduce a new reality but refers to the previous situation. Primarily, thematic continuity is maintained between the fifth and previous sentences—a uniform semantic level develops. Predicate forms manifest functions of delimiting movement by forming process boundaries. If the Past Simple verb form represents the continuity and integrity of action throughout the text's semantics, then Past Perfect provides the initial and final stages of the process, allowing for intermediate stages: A similar look at an Uzbek text. *Сарибой Чувалачидаги Юсуф кантор билан қимор ўйнаб унинг мевазорлари, ички-ташқи қўрғончаси, бутун дов-дасгоҳини-ҳаммасини ютиб олибди. Юсуф канторнинг боғи айниқса унинг баҳаво шийпони бизнинг хўжайинга маъқул тушиб қолиб, дарров ўша ердан битта дўндиққина киргиз хотинни олиб, бир борганда ўн, ўнбеш кунлаб калласига қайтмайдиган бўлиб қолди. Олмалар пишиб тўкилиб кетаётибди. Хўжайиндан рухсатсиз теришга ҳеч ким ботина олмайди. Отларга ем-хашак йўқ. Хизматкорлар оч, лекин бойнинг олдига боришга ҳеч кимнинг юраги дов бермайди. Ҳар гапдан кейин бериладиган "иннан кейин" саволидан ҳамма қўрқади.* . (Gafur Ghulom, page 148). The differences in tense forms in the given text do not disrupt its semantic and syntactic unity. However, it combines habitual events with completed ones into a single meaning. Specifically, the phrase "*ҳаммасини ютиб олибди*" in the text has a narrative expression representing a completed resultative action long before the speech situation. The phrase "*қайтмайдиган бўлиб қолди*" serves to express the repetition of an event connected to the current reality or becoming a habitual occurrence. Moreover, the phrase "*тўкилиб кетаётибди*" in the text describes an ongoing event during the speech process. Similarly, habitual predicates like "*ботина олмайди*", "*ем-хашак йўқ*", "*юраги дов бермайди*"describe the habitual or customary semantics of action. The differences in tense forms in the given text do not disrupt its semantic and syntactic unity, but rather combine habitual events with completed ones into a single meaning. The lexical and grammatical semantics of the verb play an important role in the text to be thematically complete. Scientific literature notes the activation of the theme-rhematic progression.

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The process of text delimitation can vary. Specifically, complex events within a genre need to be integrated into a system based on the discourse content. Delimitation is achieved through unity, based on associative and presuppositional relationships, and cohesion (textual connections) is objectified by formal grammatical means: pronouns, adverbs, and the choice of verb tense forms play an important role (Galperin I.R., I98I. - I35 p.).

According to T. M. Nikolaeva's justified assertion, one of the main tasks of text linguistics is to recommend conditions for "correct" communication (Nikolaeva T.M., 1972, 48-54). Correct construction and adequate semantic perception of a text require compliance with the conditions of interrelation of its linguistic units. Therefore, despite the possibility of considering interrelation problems at the traditional grammar level, i.e., at the phrase and sentence level, they can be confidently linked to the general problems of text linguistics.

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