



TEXT UNITS

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the essence of the text concept in today's Uzbek linguistics. It also provides an overview of the text in the world linguistic and different approaches to this event.

KEY WORDS: *the theory of the text, linguistic of the text, the ontological and functional signs of the text, the semantic structure of the text, the syntactic integrity, the syntactic structure, paragraph, maximum text, minimal text.*

INTRODUCTION

When we give information about text linguistics, we should mention the need to study the text as a separate object of linguistic research, including scientific and literary texts, as well as journals, newspapers, articles and other texts. The study of scientific literature has shown that the study of text of scientific works, newspapers, magazines and documents is one of the most important tasks for Uzbek linguists.

The reforms taking place in our lives are reflected in every field, including linguistics, which today has made great strides in all areas of language. The emergence of a number of new directions in language (computer linguistics, psycholinguistics, mathematical linguistics, sociolinguistics) and the scale of scientific research created in connection with their study is also evidence of this.

In particular, text linguistics is one of the new directions in the field of linguistics. Philology and other humanitarian sciences can be considered as a set of knowledge about the text, which includes examples of culture, language and literature of the peoples. Nevertheless, when interpreting the concept of the text, linguists express different opinions.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

There are a lot of works in this area that can serve as a model from Russian linguistics. The following passages from the scientific works of Russian linguists also confirm our opinion.

I.R. Galperin argues that it is necessary to use the most basic concepts of linguistics in the study of text. "The object of study of the book is the text, its categories, ontological features and its units. First of

all, it should be noted that the text is the object of linguistic research. Therefore, it is necessary to approach the text using the basic concepts of linguistics"[1]

I.I. Kovtunova writes on the need to study the structure of the text, to analyze it scientifically, "Today, the science of text construction and its units previously covered all the knowledge about the work of art, methodology, construction of the work of art." [2]

It is necessary to analyze any text, especially to create manuals to help you understand it faster. Therefore, the work being done in this area is important. At this point, we consider it appropriate to quote the opinion of L.I. Zilberman. "Formal-semantic analysis of the text allows us to understand the process of formation of any mantle, in particular, the development and formation of scientific texts. Such analyzes help students to quickly and easily understand what is being read, to understand the logic of the text and its formal and semantic structure. It is impossible to provide fast and literate education without this task". [3]

L.P. Dobraev's book is also one of the tools to help solve problems in text construction and comprehension. [4]

Texts vary not only in size but also in semantics, lexical-grammatical and intonation. The linking structures in one text and another text is also different. It is especially important to study the function of connectives in the structure of the text. For example, tools such as "I mean", "therefore", "summary", "obviously" at the beginning of a sentence indicate that a particular part is related to the previous part / or parts /. Sentences that contain



such elements complement the content of previous sentences.

So, when we take text as a separate category of linguistics, then what do we mean by the units of the category?

The answers to this question in linguistics are different. First of all, it should be noted that Russian linguists and foreign linguists have done a lot in this area, however, there are lots of works should be implemented in Uzbek linguistics in this area.

Just as there are many opinions about the concept of text, there are also differences of opinion about its units. For example, the linguist scientist Z.S. Smelkova understands the word first when it is said a unit of text. "The content of a work of art, the artistic word that serves to express its ideological and aesthetic purpose, as a unit of text, primarily serves an educational purpose." [5]

Academician V.V. Vinogradov supports the same idea and writes about it in more detail:

"It is necessary to try not to include in the work of art words that express inappropriate, not directly related to the event. The choice of a word is inextricably linked with its expression of reality. In the text of the whole work, the word and its expression together form different shades of meaning, which are understood as an integral part of the whole text." [6]

This scholar also shows his opinions in another book that there are not only elements of language but also other features in the formation of the text: "... not only individual passages of speech, but also ways of connecting words in the process of observation are very important in bringing ideas together."

There is much debate in modern linguistics about the interrelationships of text units and the factors that ensure their integrity. Linguist I.I. Kovtunova tried to solve the issue on her own. The two forms of interconnection are distinguished by the terms "local connection" and "global connection". While a local link is a link between sentences, and paragraphs in a text, a global link is a link that ensures the integrity of the text as a whole, its internal integrity". [2]

It is clear from the quote that when I.I. Kovtunova referred to units of text, first of all, she meant sentences, paragraphs and larger parts of speech.

Some linguists also refer to text units as words, morphemes, intonation, and punctuation. For example, a question mark not only indicates the content of a question in a particular text, but also indicates the end of the sentence and the beginning of the next sentence. We focus on the role of words in text formation. I.R. Galperin explains that a text unit is larger than a sentence: "Because a text is large, it has units that are larger than a sentence." [1]

In our opinion, R.A. Weihman explained this issue in detail broadly "in fact, any text can be equal both to a sentence and a supersyntactic union, depending on the degree of complexity". Most often it consists of the sum of those listed above. [7]

When we gave information about the text, we saw that the definitions given to the text were different. The same is also noticeable in the study of the concept of the same text in linguistics. Some linguists, in general, consider that it is not necessary to study the concept of text as a separate category in linguistics. In their opinion, since the text is made up of sentences, the study of sentences does not need to look at the text as an object of separate research. For example, T.V. Bulygina wrote in the book "Different level units in the construction of language and their relationship" that "I can say without denying that the sentences in the text are connected in their own way, in my opinion, the features of the text are nothing more than a feature that reflects the sentences that make up it." [8]

To protect our definition of the text, we would like to make the following analogy. If we think that the lower part of the human hand consists only of the palms and fingers, then we forget that these palms and fingers come together to form a single fist, their strength and specificity. This view is also confirmed by the scientifically based on I.R. Galperin's statements. "There are two risks in studying any large object, especially a text, such as dividing the object into smaller pieces, in other words, going deeper into the analysis of the units that make up the object (the fact is that the researcher does not see the forest behind the trees) on the other hand generalize the object. At the same time, the researcher is not able to adequately assess the specific features and characteristics of the parts that make up the object (large volumes usually overshadow small parts, creating vague and sometimes misconceptions about them). [1]

CONCLUSION

Proceeding from the above-mentioned points of view, we believe that the text should be studied as a separate object of linguistic research, and that scientific texts, articles, newspapers, magazines, and literary texts should be studied separately in a holistic manner.

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