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THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF TEXT LINGUISTICS

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Abstract:

This article describes the linguistic essence of the concept of text, the theoretical basis of its formation and study. It analyzes the micro and macro types of the text, the characteristics of scientific and artistic texts, as well as the views of local and foreign linguists about the text. Linguistic interpretation of the text and its place in linguistics are covered based on various theoretical approaches.

Keywords: text, object, vocabulary of language, linguistic analysis, grammatical and stylistic links, intersubjective activity, supraphrasal units, macro and micro texts.

Introduction

Any scientific analysis should provide accurate information about the object being studied, its properties that exist in a certain reality. Scientific and practical conclusions are formed based on the collected data. The conclusions reflect the basic, true essence of the object and the features identified in the process of knowing it. [1; 7] The main object of our research is the text, and this article analyzes the text and its formation process, its place in linguistics, and the definitions given by various linguists.

The text is created based on language units. In the process of creating a text, we use the vocabulary of the language, the grammatical elements and the rules that connect them to form phrases and sentences. A word expresses a specific meaning, a phrase expresses a concept, and a sentence expresses a complete



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thought. One or more sentences make up a microtext, and larger ones make up a microtext. Micro- and macro-texts combine around a certain topic and create a whole work. This systematic process is important in the formation of the text of a scientific or artistic work.

So, the text is a large communication unit, a product of human speech activity. Certain linguistic rules are followed when converting oral speech into written form.

Analysis and Results

A complete speech unit is called a text. Texts are simple and complex in structure, and can be spoken or written. In linguistics, the text is considered as a separate unit of the language (super semantic unit) and is the main research object of the science of text linguistics. Linguistics scientists M.Kurbonova and M.Yuldoshev in the book “Text Linguistics” wrote that “the science of linguistics has made significant progress in the study of problems related to each of the levels of the language (phonological, morphological, syntactic). Text and its nature studies devoted to learning began to appear in the middle of the 20th century” [2:5]. From this it can be seen that despite how ancient the concept of text itself is if we rely on the source, the process of consistent study of it was carried out on a wide scale only by the twentieth century.

Although studies devoted to the study of the text and its essence began to appear in the middle of the 20th century, the concept of the text itself is much older. There are different opinions about the place and status of text in linguistics. Issues such as the nature of signs in the text, whether it can be called a speech process, or whether the text should be considered as a product of the speech process, and whether it is appropriate to study the text by oral or written speech, are causing different theoretical views.



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Many researchers believe that it is not enough to define the concept of “text” only by linguistic means. According to them, the text is the result of a certain activity, usually speech, and the artistic text is a manifestation of the creative potential, abilities and psychological characteristics of a person.

V.P. Belyanin defines the text as the main unit of communication, a means of storing and transmitting information, a form of existence of culture, a product of the historical period and a reflection of human life experience [3; 121].

Professor I.R. Galperin considers the text to be a product of written speech, characterized by completeness, integrity and consistency, consisting of a name (title) and a number of specific language units (“supraphrasal units”). He emphasizes that the main features of the text as a linguistic unit are grammatical and semantic completeness [4; 338]. Galperin also considers the text as a product of written speech, and suggests that oral speech should not be considered as an object of research because it contains various reversals and interruptions [5; 140].

V.A. Lukin defines the text as a message that exists in the form of a sequence of characters, has a formal-semantic structure that is formed on the basis of formal consistency, semantic integrity and their interaction [6; 55].

E. Kilichev in the book “Linguistic analysis of the text” defines the text as “a complex structure that expresses nominative-aesthetic information, all elements of which are closely interrelated and directed to a certain goal by the author’s intention”. And I.Rasulov defines the text as “a larger unity than a sentence, a union of sentences that are conceptually and syntactically interrelated, in which the thought is expressed more fully than the sentence” [7].

G.V. Kolshansky emphasizes that the goal of communication lies at the basis of linguistic activity, and the main task of language system units is to ensure communicative activity. In his opinion, communication is always aimed at the



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exchange of ideas and information, and it satisfies the practical and theoretical needs of a person in work and social activities [8].

The communicative process, which is a part of linguistic communication, must meet the requirements stated by Kolshansky in order to be a text unit. Communication requires mutual exchange of ideas, that is, intersubjective activity. Therefore, the combination of two speech acts in the text fulfills the purpose of minimal speech communication and information transfer. In order for the text to be a communication unit, it must be complete in terms of content and structure.

T. Turdiniyozov notes that the composition of the text can be from one word to several chapters. However, he says that it is not appropriate to study the problems of text linguistics on the basis of single-word, compound or simple-sentence texts, because such texts cannot fully describe the transfer of elements of the language system to speech [9; 21].

According to the book “Text Linguistics” by M.Kurbanova and M.Yuldoshev, M.V.Lyapon bases his text description on the following four characters:

1. Text is a message resulting from the interaction of sentences. The text is the main source in the study of linguistic phenomena.
2. The text is a tool that realizes the speaking ability of the speaker. In this process, the text acts as a medium for the actual use of language in speech.
3. The text is the product of the speaker’s active speech activity.
4. Text is the highest level of the language system that performs an important function in the communicative process [10; 7].

Summarizing the above points, it can be said that the text is a speech process based on an idea (concept) aimed at a communicative goal within a specific communication.



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Conclusion

Each linguist approaches the concept of “text” from his own point of view. Text is a broad and multifaceted concept and is a complex process. When studying the text, it is necessary to take into account its semiotic, communicative, structural, pragmatic, cognitive and nominative aspects. Each researcher defines a text based on their own perspective, and no single definition can fully capture it. All definitions have their own truth, and researchers try to reveal different aspects of the text. For this reason, different opinions have appeared around the concept of “text”.

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