



TEXT IS THE BASIC UNIT OF COMMUNICATION

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Annotation:the text in this article is the main importance of communication, this opinion, expressed at the moment when textual linguistics has just begun to form as a separate field of science, has not yet lost its significance. the phenomena of the speech process, the educational significance of the works of folk oral creativity, the cognitive and discursive analysis of works related to folk oral creativity are expressed.

Linguistics and text grammar consider the laws of the general structure of a text, its formal structure and mechanisms, connections between sentences, paragraphs and complex syntactic units. Hence, the object of Text Linguistics is the tools and categories of text creation.

Text Linguistics consists of text syntax and semantics, grammar and pragmatics. While syntax and grammar examine the relevance and integrity of a text, subject dynamics in text development, semantics examines its content side, structural, transparent, and implicit meanings. Textual semantics is closely related to hermeneutics, which deals with textual interpretation. Textual pragmatics focuses on issues that arise in relation to the subject of speech, the addressee and their interaction. Because the object of pragmatics is the effective construction of communication and speech.

As you know, each stage of human development is characterized by its own thoughts about science and culture, the formation, development and study of literature, and gives rise to new directions, a new apparatus of cognition, a new terminology. That is why, in the last quarter of the 20th and early 21st centuries, the text and its derivatives are one of the words that are used in many fields of Science and have different definitions of the term.

The first use of the word "text" was observed in English-language documents in the late 18th century. Since then, the inclusive concept of the word "text" has not expanded, nor has it narrowed, falling from scientific treatment with its various definitions. While initially the text lexeme of fiction was considered as a research object of philological science, its elements are now used in disciplines such as linguistics, literary studies, terminology, terminography, philosophy, Informatics, psychology, cultural studies and the theory of speech acts. Despite the fact that in world research practice more than 300 definitions of the word text are given, there is still no consistent definition that is valid in all disciplines. As a result, there are many opinions among scholars about what a text is, its relationship to the language system or the language of speech.

A text is a message made up of characters that have a formal connection, content integrity, and a sequence formed by their interaction with a formal-semantic structure. It can be defined as a sequence of sentences (the Latin textus - Union, the connection is the sum of speech units united by semantic and grammatical connection). Text refers to the sum of sentences that are combined with different types of lexical, logical and grammatical links, organized in a certain way and capable of conveying directed information. In addition, the text is a complex whole that acts as a structural-semantic unit.

Lukin V.V. Fiction text: base language theories and Apostille language analysis. -Moscow: OS-89, 1999.-5 s.

Solganik G.Ja. Stylistic text. - Moscow: 2000.- 16 p.

Turayeva Z.Ja. Linguistics of the text. Moscow: Enlightenment, 1986. - 11 C.

A text is a unit determined by the basic unity of communication, the way of providing and maintaining information, the way of life of culture, the product of a certain historical period, the expression of the mental state of the individual, etc .

In the "encyclopedia Dictionary of literature", the dependence and integrity of the main features of the text, consisting of a sequence of metaphorically connected symbolic units, are infiltrated. As it is primarily a written oratory work, the question of its genre, subjectivity and authorship is included in the order of other important signs of the text .

"The text is the highest communicative unit. This is a whole unit, which, according to the speech situation, is made up of communicative-functional elements organized in the system in order to realize the communicative intention of the author ”.

Some of the definitions listed show only one feature of the text, while others show several important features of it. Within these diverse definitions, in our opinion, the most complete and correct is I.R. Galperin's definition is as follows: "a detailed, distinctive unit, in which the text consists of nouns and special units (complex syntactic unit). As such, it is the product of lexical, grammatical, logical, methodological links, a speech process directed for a specific purpose and oriented towards pragmatic influence, formalized in the form of a written document ”.

This opinion, expressed in those moments when textual linguistics began to form as a separate field of science, has not yet lost its significance. That being said, there are also critical views on this definition in current scientific circulation . They mainly arose from the size, structure and availability of the original categories of the text.

Belyanin V.P. The aspect of psychologicheskies is gostestvennogo texta. - Moscow: 1988. – 6 c
Literaturovedchesky encyclopedichesky slovar. - Moscow: 1987. – 600

P. Valgina N.S. Theory texta. - Moscow: Logos, 2003. – 21 c.

Galperin I.R. Tekst Kak object lingvisticheskogo issledovaniya. - Moscow: Nauka, 1981. – 18 p.

Kubryakova E.S. O tekste I criterion ego opredelenia // tekst. Structure I semantics. T. 1. - Moscow: 2001. – 73 c.

The author of a tutorial published in the following years was N. Kurmanova studies the text from the point of view of linguodidactics and shows the main characters, components and content that ensure its integrity. The scientist, relying on the works of domestic and foreign linguists, psycholinguists, psychologists, notes that the creation of text and the perception and understanding of the text are based on psycholinguistic factors.

Since the text is a product of creativity, it has its own parameters and categories. Considering that the category itself shows the activity, connections, common signs and differences of the phenomena and objects of the objective being, the categories of the text group its most basic and significant characters.

Because there is no consistency in the views, Research Principles and methodological directions of each state text researchers, they refer to different characters as text categories. For example, the famous French researcher T. Todorov divides the main categories of text into three: verbal, syntactic, semantic category. The verbal parameter is the actual sentences that make up the text. While its syntactic category considers the interrelationships of parts of text, the semantic parameter represents the basic idea of the text .

That is, if the main content of the text is its main, the focus is the expression of words, vocabulary with a clear methodological mark. Sentences, stylistic approaches and communication are actions that connect parts of the text.

Of course, this parameter-each of the categories appears and is implemented depending on the type of text. In turn, they reveal content (information), value (thought given in complex syntactic units or sentences) and meaning (morpheme, word, phrase, syntactic construction). That is, they help to show hidden and clear thoughts in the text, connect those thoughts, organize them, actualize them and determine the modality of

the text.

Құрманова Н.Ж. Текст теориясы және текст талдау әдістемесі. – Алматы: Абай атындағы Алматы мемлекеттік университеті, 2000. – 113 б.

Тодоров Ц. Поэтика // Структурализм: «за» и «против». – Москва: Прогресс, 1975. – 113 с.

Researcher A.I. Novikov notes categories such as completeness, consistency, connection, thoroughness in relation to the text. Another Russian scientist A.A. Leontiev, on the other hand, pays special attention to the question of the integrity of the text in this regard.

R. Galperin combines text categories into two large groups:

Semantics;

Formal-structural.

Summarizing the opinions of scholars involved in textual theory, it can be said that there are other features of the artistic text. Among them are the semantic-structural versatility of the text, its versatility, author's intention in the text, the dedication of the text to a certain group of readers, its recognition as a cultural phenomenon, linguistic and extralinguistic features associated with the text. It can be seen that regardless of the language in which the artistic text is written, the laws and categories in its origin, semantics and structure are universal. That is why E. V. Mikhailova, who studied the problems of intertextuality in scientific speech, treats text as a system, categorizing categories into system-generating and system-neutral categories.

The text is a complex object, which is very difficult to describe from a linguistic point of view, since its content is associated not only with a simple sum of a paragraph or concrete linguistic units, the complex syntactic whole that makes it up, but also with various extralinguistic factors of the time. Each text performs a different function for members of society, its informative, communicative, aesthetic, cumulative capabilities are closely related to such universal categories as man, time and space.

Novikov A.I. Literary text and its analysis. – Moscow: Nauka, 1988. - 304 p.

Leontiev A.A. The concept of text in modern linguistics and psycholinguistics // Psycholinguistic and linguistic nature of the text and the peculiarities of its perception. – Kiev: 1979. – 120 p.

Mikhailova E.V. Intertextuality in artistic discourse: Dissertation ... PhD in Philology. – Voronezh: 1999. - 167 p.

Many researchers have based text semantics and text grammar as separate directions due to the objects considered in the text, identifying its main characters, categories and parameters. But since the achievements and shortcomings of research in this direction have generated various conflicting opinions, the debate over the recognition of the text as a language system or unit of speech still persists.

The study of the text from a psycholinguistic point of view was very effective. Because in it, the attitude of language units to text creation was checked through various experimental methods. Psycholinguists understood the text as a double process of creating/accepting communication and considered it a dynamic structure. That is, the text is formed by the speaker when he interacts with another person. Researchers of this line point out the main stages of the text-making model as follows: 1) motivation and intention (program, plan); 2) execution of the plan; 3) compare the work done and the stated intention.

Psycholinguists found that the perception of a text is related to its integrity and the sum of the base words that represent it, and came to the idea that the perception of a text is a dynamic process. Any text can be stored in the reader's mind using keywords. This serves as the basis for re-creating the content of the text as needed. But in this process, it is also sometimes possible that the completeness and consistency of information in the text will not be preserved.

The study of the text in a pragmatic sense is associated with its recognition as the only complex act of speech. The act of speech, created in accordance with the intention and purpose of the author, uses various

linguistic means that affect the addressee. Through them, the process of exchanging ideas between communicants about the being created by the writer takes place.

According to cognitive orientation, the main means of knowing the world is language, therefore, the text is also considered as a separate linguistic image of the author's recognition and understanding of being and is analyzed through understanding. Since the concept is a complex of ideas that indicate a certain folk culture, which has special significance for both the writer and the reader, embodies universal and national values, the artistic text is understood as a complex symbol of the author's knowledge. Only phenomena of reality with a large number of linguistic units that can be the subject of proverbial, poetic and prose texts can be valuable, relevant, a concept that can be consolidated and expressed in that culture.

General texts are created for everyone in order to simplify, speed up and clarify the communication of various members of a particular geopolitical, socio-cultural community. Due to the functional nature of texts, they can be divided into formal, scientific, publicistic and artistic texts. In the next part of our work, due to the fact that the object of our research is artistic texts, we will dwell on the discursive properties of artistic texts.

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