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## SOME COMMENTS ABOUT THE COMMUNICATIVE PROCESS OF THE TEXT

**Abstract:** Text is one of the most pressing and controversial issues in linguistics and linguists continue to study the text and its unresolved issues. The text is multifaceted; we can go back to any part of it many times. In linguistics, scholars have given different definitions to the text, which reflects that the text is one of the unresolved linguistic categories. There has also been a great deal of research in linguistics since the second half of the twentieth century on the relationship between text and discourse.

This article discusses the study of the text, the opinions expressed by various scholars about the text, and the relationship between text and discourse.

**Key words:** text, discourse, written speech, communicative, informative, communicative, pragmatic, semantic, multidimensional, scholars.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

Text is the most important information system about language, so modern linguistic theory accepts text as a multidisciplinary clear linguistic information. Text is one of the most pressing issues in linguistics, textual issues have not been satisfactorily studied in the development of linguistics, and such a situation is observed not only in Turkish linguistics, but also in Indo-European linguistics. In linguistics, the issue of text is studied in relation to speech activity and is characterized by the use of language in speech. Therefore, the text is considered as one of the important linguistic categories of modern linguistics. From the 70s of the last century, the study of text linguistics began to develop rapidly. In the development of text linguistics several linguists in the world, such as I.R.Galpirin, K. Kojevnikova, E.A.Referovskaya, G.Ya.Solganik, V.G.Gak, M.V.Lyapon, O.I.Moskalskaya, A.A.Mekler, O.L.Kamenskaya, V.V.Odinov, L.M.Loseva, Yu.M.Lotman, Z.Ya.Turaeva, N.D.Zarubina,

E.V.Sidorov, A.I.Gorshkov, N.S.Valgina made their contributions to the text. In Uzbek linguistics, linguists such as N.M.Turniyozov, B. Yuldashev, A. Mamajonov, E. Kilichev, M.Hakimov, M.Yuldashev, S.Boymirzaeva have conducted and continue to conduct research on various aspects of the text [1; 4].

When we talk about the text, the question arises as to what means the text and how its components are defined. There are different views on this issue by linguists. Including I.R. Galperin said, "Text is the process of creating speech, which is completed, confirmed in the form of a written document, processed literary in accordance with this type of document, work title (title) and various lexical, grammatical, logical, purposeful and pragmatic relation which consists of a number of special units (superfrazal units) mixed with a stylistic connection with the relation" [2; 18]. In our opinion, it is possible to agree with I.R. Galperin's opinion, because several special units that contains lexical, grammatical, logical and pragmatic relation and even a title can be

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text, naturally, the text serves to create a speech activity. For example, "Open" or "Closed" on the store door, roof inscriptions such as, "Meat Shop", "Flowers", "Zoo", "Pharmacy" represented by words and compounds, and even a separate grapheme used in the form "M" (metro), "A" (Bus) can be considered a text.

At the same time, it should be noted that the scholar interpreted the text as a product of the written version of the language, emphasizing that the text is only in written form. Regarding the text being written, L. M. Loseva also noted that the scientist distinguishes the text from the following features: "1) The text is a written message; 2) is distinguished by the content and completeness of the text; 3) the text indicates the reported attitude of the author" [3; 4]. L. M. Loseva not only emphasized that the text was a written message, but also emphasized the author's reaction to the message. Of course, there is a basis for this view of the scholar, because the attitude of the addresser also plays an important role in the implementation of the speech activity in the text.

In line with the above view, N.D. Zarubina emphasizes that the text is a completed and properly formatted written speech work, which belongs to one participant of the conversation, and considers that the author and the ways of realizing the author's intention is important in the text parameters [4; 11].

Also, according to G.V. Kolshansky, the text is the smallest activity of minimal communication - the connection between two small statements consisting of a description of a particular situation that is the subject of information or exchange of ideas between communicators [5; 10]. The scholar emphasized that the text performs a communicative activity, describing the text as a communication in which communicants can exchange ideas. In our opinion, it is possible to agree with this opinion of the scientist, because the text can express different purposes in the communicative process.

At the same time, it should be noted that the text is unlimited and multifaceted, because the text is not only a unit of language; it is also a way to reflect the real reality using the elements of the language system. In addition, the text is the basic unit of communication, a means of storing and transmitting information, a form of cultural existence, a product of a certain historical period, a reflection of an individual's life. In this regard, we should pay attention to the following opinion of Z.R. Abdujabbarova on the text: "The text is multidimensional, you can return to any part of it many times. If speech is a process, the text has a dual nature, i.e. it has both static and dynamic properties. If the existence of a speech in time is limited by the time of its utterance, the existence of the text is practically not limited by anything" [6; 8].

It should also be noted that in the process of studying the text in modern linguistics, the concept of

discourse could not be avoided, since there is a lot of debate about the interdependence of these two terms. The text can refer to any written material that can be read. Discourse is the use of language in a social context. It should be noted that at one time the term "discourse" was used in English linguistics (Halliday and Hasan 1976; Warner 1980), while the term "text" was used in German and other linguistics (Dressler 1970; Galperin 1981). This period is characterized by the use of two terms to define a grammatical unit other than speech [7; x]. The rules for defining discourse and text are also given in the relevant research, the most important of which is that the text or discourse must be a whole that is formally and semantically connected. Semantic connection is necessary in the application of the text in the process of interpersonal communication, and it represents a certain pragmatic purpose in the text. The text should also include pragmatic influence and social motivation. Belgian linguist E. Byuissans (1940) argued that discourse was the third member of the opposition to language and speech. The scientist introduced a new element into the dichotomy of language and speech in Saussure - discourse and interpreted it as an active mechanism of language and speech. [8].

It should also be noted that the opposition between language and speech is also observed between text and discourse. In particular, text is a unit of language, discourse is a unit of speech, text is written, discourse is oral, discourse is a process, and text is an object or product of a process (L.V. Sherba). Including, T. Van Dyke argues that text is an abstract being and is activated in discourse [9; 308]. In our opinion, it is possible to agree with the opinion of the scientist. Because the text is a unit of language, its communicativeness is manifested when it is applied to speech. Also, the Russian linguist Yu.S. Stepanov described discourse as a language within a language, noting that it manifests itself in a social context [10; 44].

In conclusion, it should be noted that the text is a widely studied, controversial topic in modern linguistics, and linguists continue to study its current aspects. The text is a broad concept, and based on the opinions of the above scholars, the following definitions of the text can be summarized as follows:

- 1) Completed;
- 2) Purposefulness of the text;
- 3) Have a pragmatic assessment of the text;
- 4) Include various means of communication, i.e. lexical, grammatical, logical and stylistic connections;
- 5) Storage and transmission of information;
- 6) The content and completeness of the text;
- 7) A letter, word or phrase can be a text.
- 8) Completed and properly formatted written speech;

In addition, a text is a unit of language that conveys information to the addressee, the purpose of which the addresser wants to express in the

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communicative process. As text is one of the most pressing issues in linguistics and has been the subject

of various debates by scholars, linguists continue to study the abstract aspects of this linguistic category.

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