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## SOME REMARKS ON TEXT LINGUISTICS

**Abstract:** The article discusses the problems of text linguistics. It analyzes the views of scientists and provides individual feedback to each. In particular, it was emphasized that the text is a unit of connected speech, and it was recognized that it is necessary to introduce the concept of large syntax instead of studying the text.

**Key words:** macromat, micromat, complex syntactic devices, frame.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

Clearly, speech requires the real application of elements of the language system in practice. This, in turn, is inextricably linked to certain rules. Therefore, speech and language cannot be called common phenomena. Each differs from the other in its unique aspects. Otherwise, the dichotomy of “language and speech” would also have lost its validity in practice.

Elements of the language system can be translated into speech in two different forms, i.e., oral and written forms. The written form of speech is the basis of the research object today called ‘Text Linguistics’, while the oral form serves as the main material for dialogue and its linguistic interpretation. However, text linguistics is currently in its infancy. It is not so long ago that scientific research in this field began not only in Uzbek linguistics, but also in world linguistics. In the current work, however, we see that the global problems of speech and text linguistics are not on the agenda. However, in addition to the above, it should be noted that until the current development of linguistics, many problems related to each level of language, including phonetic, lexical, morphological, syntactic levels have been solved. All this work will undoubtedly remain a great achievement of world linguistics. The problems we need to study, including the study of text linguistics, are the tasks facing linguists.

Problems of text linguistics are inextricably linked with the transfer of units of the language system to speech, its real application in practice. O. Ducrot

said that the problem of “speech” is facing our linguistics [17.107-125]. The interpretation of this issue is very relevant in modern world linguistics and is of great importance. Perhaps the 21st century will be a century for linguistics to study the problems of the practical application of language. Therefore, it is natural that the translation of language into speech, in other words, the interpretation of issues of speech linguistics, is one of the main objects of research on the agenda of our research. However, this does not mean that the issues related to the interpretation of the language system have been studied at the normative level, and there are no explanatory issues in this area. In this regard, too, there are many issues that need to be studied and, at the same time, reconsidered in accordance with the development of science. Such issues can be observed both at the phonetic level of the language and at the lexical-morphological and syntactic levels. For example, many issues related to syntactic parts of speech, the relationship of micro- and macrosystems, the hierarchical relationship of language and speech units, syntactic paradigmatics, functional syntax, semantic syntax, etc. are waiting to be solved. One such issue is text derivation. According to L.N. Murzin, one of the well-known representatives of derivatology, derivatology is a comprehensive field that includes text formation, starting from phonemes [10.37].

A.T. Krivosov rightly points out that “text linguistics” is often based on facts of a review nature, and as a result there is a break from the empirical

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material. As a result, it does not go beyond the usual speech analysis [8.29].

At the same time, it should be noted that at the present stage of development of linguistics, the object of examination of syntax is expanding. Evidence of this can be shown to be the scientific basis of textual linguistics.

Of course, text analysis does not fall within the scope of typical syntactic analysis. S.D. Katznelson also notes in this regard: "It can be said that the linguistic structure of the whole text has not yet been studied. In addition to the "small syntax" that studies the interaction of words in a sentence, there is a need for a "large syntax" that studies the interaction of sentences and larger syntactic devices [7.119].

Indeed, the fact that the issues of text linguistics are on the agenda, in turn, requires the introduction of the concept of 'big syntax' as well. This is because the rules that apply to current speech analysis are not valid for text analysis. In other words, if a sentence represents the interrelationship of words, it is necessary to study the interrelationship of sentences, complex syntactic devices, paragraphs, and chapters in the text. In addition, the interpretation of the text should be based on scientific knowledge about micro- and macrosystems, micro- and macrostructures, their hierarchical relationship. However, such scientific data have not yet been successfully applied within the text.

Apparently, we do not yet have the perfect rules that define the scientific basis of text linguistics. It will definitely take time. The German linguist R. Harveg in his time rightly pointed out that it takes at least a hundred years to fully scientifically substantiate and study textual linguistics [20].

However, from the above-mentioned opinions and comments, it should not be concluded that the research work being done in our linguistics in the field of text linguistics is unsatisfactory. Today, world linguistics has made great strides in this area. It is worth noting the fruitful work and research of Russian, English, Czech, German, Polish linguists, who have achieved not only scientific articles in this area, but also a large amount of monographic research. Nevertheless, the study of global issues that needs to be done in this regard will undoubtedly require a great deal of effort and diligence on the part of our linguists. Indeed, the existing research only deals with the general issues of text linguistics and the problems associated with its substantiation. The main issues of text linguistics, including the substantiation of speech units and their differentiation from linguistic units, have not yet been seriously put before our research. In this connection, if we consider a sentence to be a strict unit of speech, then we have to take a new approach to the interpretation of most of the concepts related to the syntax of the existing sentence. In other words, if the sentence is considered a unit of speech (it is certainly a unit of speech), then the analysis of the

parts of speech in practice is invalid. Because speech linguistics, which is on the threshold of scientific substantiation, does not yet have its own methods and rules of analysis. On the other hand, as long as the sentence is active as a component of the text, it must unconditionally obey the principles and rules of text linguistics. This, of course, suggests that textual linguistics must first and foremost deal with the interpretation of the problematic issues mentioned above.

The problem of text linguistics and its study is one of the most pressing issues in world linguistics today. Because until today, the development of linguistics, the issues of text linguistics have not been studied satisfactorily. Such a situation is observed not only in Turkish linguistics, but also in Indo-European linguistics. However, the study of the problems of text linguistics is directly related to the most important issue - the use of language in speech. Therefore, it is emphasized that the text is now one of the priority linguistic categories. Indeed, the real application of the language system takes place not in the form of a sentence taken in an independent state, but in the form of texts that express different purposes in the communicative process. German scientist V. Dressler puts it this way: "Today, the notion that the most important and independent unit of language is not speech but text is becoming increasingly popular. This is what makes it necessary to deal with text syntax." [11.37]

However, V Dressler interprets the text as an independent linguistic unit. This, in our view, is objectionable, for the text is not a linguistic unit, but a unit of speech, although it consists of linguistic symbols in material terms.

V. We see a similar comment in the opinion of Dressler in the English scholar M.A.K. Hellide: "In the process of real application of language, neither words nor speech can be its basic unit. The text plays a very important role in this. ... The study of language in the form of a text is no less important for linguistics than the problems of psycholinguistics" [5.68].

It seems that in the comments of both of the linguists mentioned above, the object of study of linguistic research is considered to be only language, and nothing is said about speech linguistics and its units. This is why language and speech units are mixed.

Of course, text is a unit of speech. Therefore, in studying the syntactic nature of it and, in general, the syntax of the text, the question of the unity of speech should also be taken into account in defining its functions. To do this, it is necessary to adhere strictly to the differential study of language and speech units. F., who scientifically substantiated the dichotomy "Language and Speech". de Saussure, in a lecture to university students on the subject, said that the field of linguistics was very wide, that it consisted of two parts: the first part was close to the language and

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formed a passive, inactive reserve; the second part concerned speech, emphasizing that it was considered an active force [15.206].

F. de Saussure's remarks, although the concept of text is not mentioned in it, fully proves that the text is a unit of speech. This, in turn, affects the nature of our syntactic research and makes it necessary to expand its scope. That is why in our linguistics, along with word syntax and sentence syntax, the concept of text syntax is gradually coming into use.

Indeed, text syntax is at the threshold of full scientific substantiation at the present stage of development of linguistics. If it is fully justified, it has to be called a "big syntax" that differs drastically from the usual syntax in terms of its object of examination, since it examines the relationship between sentences, complex syntactic devices, paragraphs, and chapters.

Of course, when considering the linguistics of a text, in addition to the above, there are questions about what is meant by a text and how its components are defined. There are different opinions about this by linguists. NV Petrova noted that the concept of "text" can be interpreted both in a narrow sense and in a broad sense. It can be called a text, regardless of its size, any sentence that expresses a complete idea and acquires a communicative meaning when understood in a narrow, that is, in the traditional sense. According to him, the text of the roof is represented by words and phrases such as "Grocery Store", "Flowers", "Zoo", and even a separate grapheme used in the form of "M" (metro) [13.23]. The concept of "text" in the broadest sense requires articles in newspapers and magazines, brochures, monographs, novels, epics, and so on.

At the same time, it should be noted that the cases in which a text is represented by a grapheme, a word, a phrase, and an independent sentence depend on the specific speech environment and the tasks assigned to them. It is only within this environment that they can acquire text status. In other words, the occurrence of such texts is also inextricably linked with the concept of 'context'.

I.R. Galperin emphasizes the need to distinguish the concept of "text" from the concept of "context" and emphasizes the following: "Context is an ecological concept. In other words, the context is the linguistic environment" [5.72].

The scholar also points out that there are several types of context called grammatical, syntactic, lexical, stylistic, and notes that none of them is related to the concept of 'text'. In his view, a "text" is a message that is organized and expressed in the form of a written document.

In our opinion, one can agree with I.R. Galperin's comment that, after all, the text always means a message expression confirming or denying something. In addition, the contextual information mentioned above can also be the basis for distinguishing between two concepts (text and context) that are called by closely related names.

However, this does not mean that the text lives apart from the concept of context. True, the concepts of text and context differ sharply from each other in content. But the context can influence the formation of the text, after all, the text arises in the context of language and speech environments.

I.R. Galperin interprets the text as a product of the written version of the language, emphasizing that it exists at the same time in both animate (v dvijeni) and inanimate (v sostoyanii pokoya) state. Text outside the reading process is inanimate, while text included in the reading process through speech activity is alive. In this case, the scientist correctly interprets that in the inanimate text the sign of life is in the implicit state, and in the living text the sign of lifelessness loses its force.

In fact, any text intended to be read cannot be said to be absolutely lifeless, even if it has not yet been read. Because the signs of vitality are felt in it in a hidden state.

However, in addition to the above, it should be noted that in the teachings of American descriptors, the emphasis is on the oral form rather than the written form of the text. To prove the point, let us consider the following words of L. Bloomfield: "Writing is not a language, it is the recording of language only through visible signs. ... It is necessary to be extremely careful to come to a conclusion about live speech based on written symbols (letters - Sh.T.) as we make many mistakes in this chapter. Therefore, we must always take into account that a word spoken with the help of sound takes precedence over its written form" [4.35-36].

But this view of L. Bloomfield, in our opinion, seems explanatory, since the oral form of the text cannot be the material for its linguistic interpretation. The main reasons for this are the use of incomplete elliptical devices in oral speech in most cases, the fact that the expression of thought is conveyed through intermittent sentences and, most importantly, the unstable nature of the oral text. The written form of the text is of special importance because it is stable and can be stored for a long time. Therefore, the speech material related to the oral form of the text (for example, the dialogue text) can also be the subject of research only through its written form, since it is regulated by the author in terms of language and style of the written text [2.97].

It should also be noted that at present the concept of 'text' is interpreted not only as a real applied link and complete syntactic whole, but also as a no-real whole related to the dream event. N.V.Petrova, studying the linguistic ideas of Western linguists, writes about it: "Dreaming according to psychoanalytic theories, first of all according to the theories of Z. Freud (1990), K.G. Jung (1997), J.Lakan (1977). the phenomenon is also studied in the context of the text. Dj.Lakan strongly propagates the dream as a text. Although this phenomenon is not

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always surrounded by speech, it is taken into account that its structural form is text "[1.63].

Of course, when we see an event in a dream that can be imagined as a whole, it can be given the status of a text. But, nevertheless, the rules of text linguistics cannot be determined by dream. We therefore think that it can be interpreted as an object of special investigation connected with the mental states of man. Because there are objective reasons for this, E. Benvenist explains them as follows: "Research in the field of dreaming and mental illness shows that the symbols in them have a single "dictionary" regardless of nationality or culture. shows that things are unique when they are represented by many ko'p Unlike language symbols, these expressions and a single representation are always connected by a specific 'purpose'. Finally, it should be noted that the "syntax" that binds these conscious symbols is not subject to any logic, or rather, this "syntax" only provides a chronological sequence of events "[3.125].

Apparently, the study of a dream event in the form of a text does not fit into our usual rules. It can therefore be recognized as an object of special investigation subject to psychoanalytic theories as well as neurolinguistic rules.

It should be noted that at present the specific problems of text linguistics are in the focus of world linguists. This, in turn, indicates the emergence of a new field of linguistics, namely the field of textual studies. However, this does not mean that no research has been done in this area. Its scientific basis was laid in modern Russian, English, Czech, German linguistics twenty years ago. Of course, this period is too short for a scientifically sound basis for an important and huge problem like text linguistics. Nevertheless, much has been done in world linguistics to interpret this issue. Although many of these works are not of a scientific-monographic nature, they play an important role in covering one or another aspect of the issue. They have a certain degree of scientific value for defining text linguistics and its functions. In fact, it is reasonable to say that only the histories (sketches) of text linguistics and related problems in modern linguistics are emerging. Reflecting on this, the German linguist D. Fiveger states: "The subject of text linguistics, its theoretical foundations, and the complex study of the text in a complex way can only be expressed in sketches" [16.318].

Different, sometimes contradictory, opinions are expressed in our modern linguistics about text linguistics and its functions. Here is a brief look at some of them.

K. Gauzenblas points out that text problems cover several areas. All these directions should be determined by studying the specific nature of the elements that directly constitute the text and give it the status of a speech category.

K. Gauzenblas's research suggests that linguists conducting scientific observations in the field of text

linguistics understand the text in two different ways. According to him, the text can be interpreted as a product of speech activity, or as a speech process. When text as a product of speech activity is associated with written speech, the text that is interpreted as a speech process is associated with oral speech (including oral speech recorded on a magnetic tape). In other words, the text can be formed both in the process of speaking and in the process of writing [18.168].

According to the Russian linguist TM Nikolaeva, it is expedient to imagine text linguistics in close connection with communicative grammar. The scientist is referring to the theory of the actual parts of speech. There is no doubt that the actual parts of speech are based on the concepts of clarity and uncertainty. If one of the relevant passages - the topic is already known to both the speaker and the listener during the speech process, the other - the rema is ambiguous. It therefore constitutes the main weight of the message. According to TM Nikolaeva, the study of the degree to which other components in the text are related to this rema should be one of the main problems of text linguistics [12.37].

In our opinion, this opinion of TM Nikolaeva is important for the semantic, methodological or logical analysis of the text. Textual linguistics, on the other hand, must be inextricably linked with the fact that language is a system and the problems of translating this system into speech. The actual parts of speech (theme-remata) are inextricably linked with the concepts of "subject" and "predicate" inherited from Aristotle. The subject and the predicate, on the other hand, have a logic and cannot go beyond the scope of the logical cut. Therefore, the interpretation of the actual parts of speech cannot be considered a syntactic problem [6.86]. Moreover, some scholars do not evaluate the concepts of subject and predicate positively not only in linguistics but also in logic itself. This was reported by prof. The following opinion of PS Popov is characteristic: "It is time to archive the concepts of traditional logical subject and predicate: they are covered with dust" [14.28].

In our opinion, the study of the problems of text linguistics by connecting the concepts of "theme" and "rema" connects the essence of the problem with the science of logic, since the concepts of "theme and rema" require a special name for the logical subject and predicate.

The Czech scholar V. Skalichka also expressed his opinion on the written and oral forms of the text similar to the views of I.R. Galperin [19.73]. However, I.R. Galperin does not recommend oral speech material in the form of a text that will be the object of research, as mentioned above. When a scholar speaks of a text, he understands a written speech that has its own parameters, comprehensively regulated [5.68].

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Of course, the oral form of the text cannot be denied in principle. However, at a time when text linguistics is scientifically based, it is difficult to rely on it. Because we cannot explain either the semantic aspects or the syntactic problems of text interpretation on the basis of, for example, the oral text written on a magnetic tape.

A. Boguslavsky emphasizes that the text is a generalization of ideas consisting of a sum of several sentences, the most important thing for the science of the text is not what the author expresses or the content of the text, but how it is formed in reverse, what elements it consists of.

In this regard, A. Boguslavsky's comments are directly related to the problems of syntactic derivation of the text. This is important because the study of text derivation issues will undoubtedly provide valuable information on the transfer of language to speech at a large linguistic level. Indeed, text is the main object for the real application of language elements in speech. In the words of A.A. Leontev: "The text is the

integrity of speech, which, according to its function, has a complete completeness" [9.].

The opinion of MP Yonitse about the text and its linguistic analysis is also noteworthy. According to him, the interdependence of its components is an important sign for any text. This connection takes place within the context of the expression of the content of the text, and the methods of linguistic expression, which take place with the participation of grammatical means, play an important role. Indeed, through them the individual elements of the text are interconnected, and in this way a text with its own semantic integrity is formed.

In this case, the interconnection of text components means not only the semantic connection, but also their connection with the necessary grammatical means, because it is natural that linguistic (grammatical) factors are needed for semantic connection. This can be demonstrated more clearly in the structure of complex syntactic devices.

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