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## THE ROLE OF METONYMS IN THE FORMATION OF TEXT STRUCTURE

**Abstract:** *Metonymy and related figures of speech are common in everyday speech and writing. Synecdoche and metalepsis are considered specific types of metonymy. Polysemy, the capacity for a word or phrase to have multiple meanings, sometimes results from relations of metonymy. Both metonymy and metaphor involve the substitution of one term for another. In metaphor, this substitution is based on some specific analogy between two things, whereas in metonymy the substitution is based on some understood association or contiguity*

**Key words:** *metonymy, phenomena, dictionaries, different aspects, exophoric referencing refers.*

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

Researchers of textual phenomena have tried to describe this phenomenon from different perspectives. The famous Russian stylist I.R. The work also consists of "titles and separate units connected on the basis of lexical, grammatical, logical, stylistic connections" (Galperin 1981: 18).

In our opinion, the tradition of considering the text as a "literary reworked work" is one of the ideas that does not justify itself to the end, and the reason for this can be explained by the following:

1) the written form of communicative activity is secondary to the oral form of speech, and the fact that the text is considered a written product removes it from the scope of speech activity;

2) this interpretation prevents the inclusion in the text of fairy tales, epics, epics, proverbs, parables, etc., which are the product of folklore;

3) as a result of giving the text the quality of a "literary work", speech structures such as personal and official correspondence, business documents are excluded from this category.

### Materials and Methods

Hence, there is no doubt about the validity of researchers who have proposed to analyze not only the

written speech activity, but also the product created in the process of oral communication in the form of text (Dressler 1978: 114). In order for a speech structure to acquire the status of a text, the units within it must form a chain of semantic connections in a complex structure. Semantic and syntactic connection is a constant and obligatory feature of the text. Underlying the interdependence of the organizational parts of the text, which is an ontological feature, is the interconnectedness of events in reality and their interconnectedness on the basis of the principle of generality-specificity (Shahobidinova .....). V.I. Karaban, who included the phenomenon of connection in the list of grammatical categories of the text, considers this phenomenon as an important ontological and organizing feature of the chain of sentences. This feature, in turn, indicates that the text has an internal structure (macrostructure) in proportion to reality (Karaban 1978: 25).

Psycholinguist A.A. Leontev, interpreting dependence as a linguistic concept, lists the following features of this concept:

a) grammatical signs: abbreviations under the influence of syntactic parallelism and syntactic austerity;

b) sinsemantism;

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- c) location of theme-rema structures;
- G) the emergence of intonation variants in the context;
- d) semiotic relationship of parts;
- e) symmetrical nature of the relationship of speech (Leontev 1973: 42).

Apparently, there are different approaches to studying the structure of a text, the interdependence of its parts. However, the most important of these is to describe the integrity of the text in terms of grammatical and semantic content.

Dictionaries note the different aspects of these terms. Cohesion is derived from the Latin word *cohaesus* "connected", which refers to the interconnection of parts of text in their external structure. Cohesion, on the other hand, is derived from the Latin adjective *cohaerens* "interconnected," which refers to a connection that occurs when several processes occur simultaneously (Jeribilo 2008: 152; Crystal 2008: 85). Representatives of the London School of System-Functional Linguistics M. Holliday and R. Hassan played a significant role in the introduction of these terms. Their book *Cohesion in English*, published in 1976, ushered in a new era in textual studies. The authors note that the phenomenon of cohesion has a more logical basis, noting that this concept suggests that parts of the text have a functional connection. The concept of cohesion, on the other hand, serves to describe a set of linguistic tools that are relevant to the grammatical analysis of a text and provide for the interconnection of parts (see Crystal 2008: 85). However, such a description should not lead to the idea that *mano* relationships are not important for determining cohesion. Indeed, according to Holliday and Hasan, cohesion "represents the relationship of meanings that exist in the text and gives it textual status," and "cohesion describes the description of any element in the

discourse as related to another element in the text" (Halliday, Hasan 1976: 4).

Clearly, when two elements in a text are connected to each other, a specific "cohesive bond" is formed, and this bond affects the integrity of the text. In order for lexical and grammatical elements to take the form of a link, they must interact with other units in the text. The cohesive relationships that occur within these types of links fall into two main types: lexical cohesion and grammatical cohesion (Op.cit., pp. 31-33).

Lexical cohesion is a relationship based on the connection between meaning and concept, which occurs between the lexical units involved in the text. Cohesion in this category has the types of reiteration or "reiteration" and "associative formation" (collocation). In the occurrence of cohesion in the "repetition" method, a lexical unit is repeated in a certain part of the text or a general word referring to the previous unit appears. Repetition may also be replaced by a synonym or its alternative (Op.cit., P. 278). Cohesion of the "associative structure" type is based on the associative proximity of lexical units.

Grammatical cohesion is based on the mutual grammatical interdependence of units in a text, and its four types are distinguished: referential, substitution (substitution), ellipsis, and connecting. The most common of these is referential, which in this case "allows the speaker to point out that something is repeated from the previous part of the text or that it has not yet appeared in the text" (Thompson 2008: 180). In fact, we would like to point out that other researchers prefer to use the term "coreference" instead of the term "reference" used by Holliday and Hasan (Brown, Ynle 1983). M. Holliday and R. Hassan described the relationship that reflects the occurrence of reference in the following diagram:

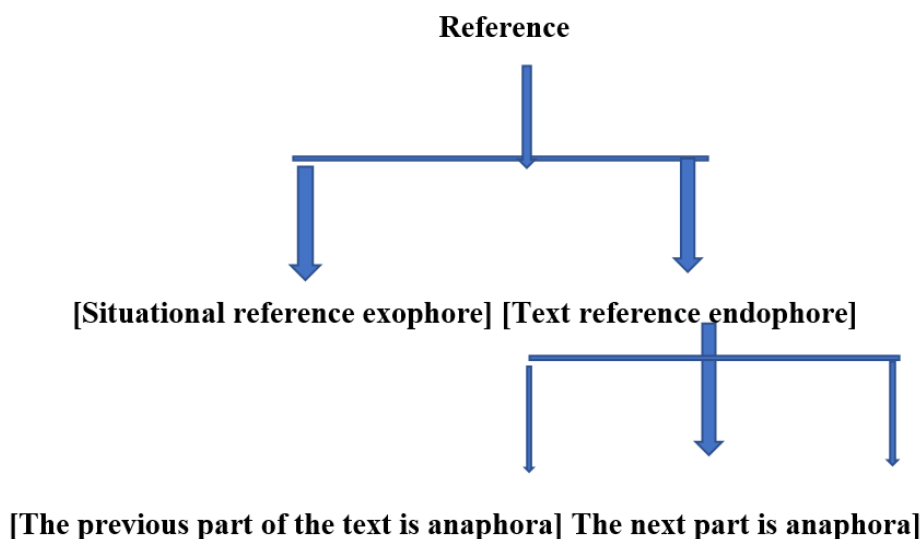


Diagram 1.

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Exophoric referencing refers to relationships in reality, not to meanings that pre-exist or appear later in the text. Therefore, the exophore does not affect the structure of the text and does not serve to link the two units together.

Text referentiality has anaphora and cataphore forms and plays an important role in the organization of the internal and external structure of the text. Hence, the description of one anaphora reflects the connection between two linguistic units that are related to the other (Huang 1994: 1). In other words, the concept of anaphora refers to the use of any word or phrase in place of another word or phrase in the text (Kiselev 2019).

The second type of grammatical cohesion is substitution, which is sometimes considered to be dependent on a group of lexical cohesion. Because switching units is very similar to lexical repetition. M. Holliday considers the constitution to be based on the grammatical relations of words. In any case, it should be borne in mind that it is often difficult to distinguish them because the types of cohesive phenomena intersect.

The view of the ellipse as a method of forming cohesion is due to the fact that the element of speech or sound is not completely repeated in the text. This phenomenon ensures the occurrence of grammatical cohesion. Sometimes it is difficult to distinguish an ellipse from a substitution because an ellipse is actually a substitution of an element of text for a zero, i.e., omitted (Holliday 1994). Finally, the next type of grammatical cohesion is called a conjunction. Unlike other types mentioned in this type of cohesion activation, lexical elements also contribute. The connecting elements play the role of a vehicle in the interaction of linguistic units with each other. Such connecting elements “provide consistency, sequence, and cannot be dependent on other structural means” (Halliday 1994: 227). The connecting means usually give the discourse a systematic look and bring the units within it into a logical order.

### Results and Discussions

Thus, the analysis of the content of the text, the structural structure allows to determine the logical, semantic and structural relations of the sentences and other linguistic units within it. These relationships are important factors in shaping the textual structure of

the text. Therefore, the coherence of the text, T.P. As Tregubovich returns, it relies on a sequence of elements. (Tregubovich 1978: 8).

Researchers are accustomed to noting units that fall into the category of connectors as the main means of linking parts of text, structural sources. Binders, in turn, are divided into different groups according to differences in the expression of logical grammatical relationships between parts. For example, in English, and, nor, neither have the meaning of interjection, while the conjunctions express the conjunction. Similarly, if but, not, that forms a contradictory relationship, for, because causes, so, so that, etc., form a consequential relationship. In addition to such binders, it is also capable of performing certain types of forms: besides, again, likewise, further, next, however, yet, still, though, nevertheless, notwithstanding, furthermore, otherwise, else, therefore, etc.

The use of some phrases and modal units that are close to the transition to a series of auxiliary words in this task is also noted by the authors (Yusupov 2011: 208; Quirk, Greenbaum 1998: 302): for all that, at the same time, on the contrary, on one side, on the other hand, in other words, in a word, above all, in short, indeed, rather, true, etc.

However, the connection between the organizational parts of the text is formed not only by the use of special tools listed above, but also by means of linguistic units. Metaphorical and metonymic units formed on the basis of conceptual-semantic migration are no exception. In this chapter of our study, we plan to study the role of metonymy in the formation of text cohesion. Dutch linguist Van Dyke argues that cohesion occurs in regional and global contexts. (van Dijk 1980). The first implies a connection between adjacent sentences in the text, i.e. the connection between these sentences has a semantic and grammatical territorial character. The global nature of cohesion is based on connections that occur throughout the text.

### Conclusion

Based on the scientist's description, we will try to analyze the role of metonymy in the structure of media texts at two levels, namely, regional and global. While the main focus is on the relationship between the parts, the integrity of the text is not overlooked.

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