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ON THE CONTENT STRUCTURE OF THE TEXT

Abstract: The article discusses the linguistic nature of terms such as pragmatics, pragmatic meaning, presupposition, and the interpretation of these meanings in the journalistic text.
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Introduction

Language is the most important communication tool for people to communicate with each other. People express their thoughts and feelings through language. Language is not only an expression of thought, but also a means of forming and consolidating thoughts in the social consciousness. One of the most mysterious features of human language is that it is closed, that is, it is an object that serves to convey information that is not secretly expressed. Pragmatics deals with the study of hidden content in this speech process.

The main

The following views can be observed in the scientific literature on scientific paradigms in science: "Although there are different opinions about the amount of paradigms in linguistics today, the distinction between the three paradigms has become a tradition, ie 1) comparative historical, 2) system-structural and 3) anthropocentric paradigms" [5, 10]. The science of pragmatics also differs from other disciplines in that it operates on the basis of the anthropocentric paradigm. There are also considerable aspects such as speech communication, or communication theory, that "… communicative activity requires a variety of knowledge, of which, for example, linguistic knowledge is related to the structure of the language system, while encyclopedic knowledge reflects reality and finally , interactive knowledge requires knowledge of a set of rules that are common to a social group, based on interaction. When we say 'linguistic communication ability', we mean the same knowledge. It is better for the participants of the interactive knowledge to have basically the same level, because only in this case it is possible to achieve unity and mutual understanding"[4,133].

"The emergence of pragmatics as a new object of study in linguistics is linked to a number of theories. In particular, CH, S. Pierce's ideas on semiotics, theories of speech acts based on the logical-philosophical views of J.P.Ostin, J.P.Serl, and Z. Wendler in 1960-1970, P. Grace's pragmatic analysis of meaning, and The reference theories of L.S. Linsky, J.P.Serl, P.F.Strosons became the basis for the formation of pragmatics [5, 24]. In Uzbek linguistics, the study of the pragmatic features of language units began in the 1980s. The researches of linguists N.Mahmudov, A.Nurmonov, M.Khakimov, D.Lutfullayeva, Sh.Safarov, U.Rahimov, Z.Burhanov are a clear example of this. So, in today's modern

linguistics, we can see that the problems of pragmalinguistics and its study, such as the definition of the object of study, have been solved to some extent.

"The general structure of the text, which is the main unit of communication, the content of which is an experimental field that forms the communicative meaning of linguistic units. The semantic content of a text, which is a holistic communicative linguistic structure, consists of denotative and signifiable parts. The first of these refers to the aspects of the content of the text related to the events taking place in reality, while the second is related to the speech-thinking activity of the text or speech creator. ML Makarov, a representative of the Tver (Kalinin) pragmalinguistic school, is one of the proponents of a "communicative-centric" approach to the description of textual content. Mikhail Lvovich met his mentor, Professor I.P. Following in the footsteps of Susov (Susov 1979), the denotative and signifiable features of the text include proposition, reference, explication, infection, implicature, relevance, presupposition [4, 133]. From the above thoughts of Professor Sh. Safarov, it is clear that the study of such phenomena as *proposition, reference, explication, infection, implicature, relevance, presupposition* is one of the most pressing issues of modern linguistics.

Implicature units that represent the hidden content of a speech expression can include events such as presupposition, allegory, irony, and pragmatic barrier. Theoretical literature on linguistics provides a wealth of practical and theoretical information on implicature units. The problem of implicit language, the study of its pragmatic significance among speech participants, is one of the most interesting problems for researchers in modern pragmalinguistics.

Implicatura requires that the meaning of a sentence be clear, but that it complements it and creates sentences that give it additional meaning. These words are not uttered, but their meaning is naturally recognized by the communicators. A set of perceived conclusions is understood by the listener as intended by the speaker. In the scientific literature, the term implication is interpreted differently as an unexpressed meaning, an unexpressed logical-semantic relationship between several pieces of information. "Implication is the mental operation of linking the presuppositions of a sentence, its literal meaning, the conditions of communication, and on the basis of which the implication arises" [1]. VI Moroz compares mental movement to an iceberg, calling the explicit expression "surface" and the implicit expression "underwater" [2] The closed part is clearly present, but it is reflected as a lower, hidden content layer at the bottom of the tongue, not on the surface. Presupposition helps the speaker and listener to understand the communication. Presupposition is one of the special problems of pragmatics, a phenomenon that demonstrates the "inner potential" of language

unity. The first ideas about this are related to the ideas of the German logician Frege. He asserted that "presupposition is the natural basis of judgment"[3, 391]. That is, the meaning is not clearly expressed in the text, and the relationships that lead to this meaning in the semantic structure of the text are understood and understood as the exact result of the formation of a semantic complex in the minds of the recipients. Presupposition is objective and thematic. It does not contain new information, it is a semantic basis for creating information that does not require verbal expression. Although presupposition and implication are also events with a hidden meaning, Safarov emphasizes that they differ in their use and understanding. "Implicature is a meaning that is not constant, that changes rapidly in the text, that can even disappear, and that presupposition is a meaningful phenomenon that does not disappear in the text and has a permanent character" [4, 133]. Implications are always indexed more in the context of text and communication. The study of the hidden meaning was carried out in two opposite directions. On the one hand, within the framework of text linguistics, that is, from the semantics of the text, on the other hand, the hidden elements in the semantics of lexical units were considered. In this regard, researchers classify presupposition differently. '' .V.V.Bogdanov, N.D.Arutyunova argue that presupposition is an aspect of speech semantics. VG Gak indicates the following types: 1) broad presupposition; 2) narrow presupposition; 3) linguistic presupposition. After E.V. Paducheva divided into semantic and pragmatic types, again 1) existential; 2) facts; 3) also categorical types'' [3, 393] In general, it is more accurate to study the phenomenon of presupposition in terms of logical and linguistic types. Although the concept of presupposition is studied in both logic and linguistics, there are some differences between them. A.Nurmonov comments on this as follows. "Linguistics sometimes confuses logical presupposition with linguistic presupposition. We are in favor of considering a presupposition that can only be understood through certain external signals as a linguistic presupposition" [3] It is clear from this that logical presupposition is the hidden semantic basis of speech and is understood through the internal structure of speech. For example, "Mothers do more good than hair, but children know it when they lose their hair" [7] This presupposes that children will be parents tomorrow, that they will grow up to be adults. Linguistic presupposition, unlike logical presupposition, has a certain form of expression, material means, external signals. For example, "With the start of the school year, measures have been taken to ensure that secondary school teachers and students also visit the museum"[6] This leads to the ruling that students and teachers of secondary schools, among others, go to the museum.

Professor M. Khakimov "… The statement of information is in the form of explicit or implicit, which is inextricably linked with the speech situation in the communication process and the internal purpose of the speaker. The semantic structure of an expression is complex, and it includes several content views related to the speaker's personality and speech situation. In the process of communication, the contractual statement of the private relations of the speaker and the listener consists of explicit and implicit content, which differ sharply from one another according to the degree of expression. The transparent form of information is present in any form of expression, and it often forms a simple proposition about the subject of the speech, and this is called transparent content. The hidden form of information is placed in the structure of this transparent statement. This is considered hidden content. With such an eye on some expressions, it will not be difficult to grasp the content of the information in it. In other expressions, although their formal structure is simple, it is difficult to understand the content of the information implied by the speaker. Since several forms of information are involved in the semantic structure of such expressions, showing the criteria for limiting them from each other allows us to correctly understand the form of information intended by the speaker [5, 24].

U. Rakhimov introduces the following as the means of creating linguistic presupposition: "1) Lexical means. 2) Morphological means. 3) Syntactic tools. 4) Extralinguistic tools" [9, 10] Rakhimov added homonyms, synonyms and antonyms to the lexical devices that lead to presupposition, noting that they are comparative expressions of presupposition. Morphological tools include categories of known word groups, as well as auxiliaries and prepositions. Syntactic tools include interrogative pronouns, analogical devices, and word order. Extralinguistic tools include a variety of situations, paralinguistic tools, and social tools. It is clear that presupposition is manifested in oral speech not only through the logical conclusion of sentences, but also through extralinguistic means. In his other work, "linguistic indicators of presupposition - phonemes, morphemes, lexemes, word forms, phrases, punctuation" are defined [8, 58].

It seems that the Uzbek language has a variety of presupposition tools that help to express complex content through a simple syntactic form. Such linguistic means complicate the semantic structure of a simple sentence by pointing to presupposition in a particular speech situation. Although each linguistic medium is involved in the formation of sentences with its own formal structure, it has in common that it implicitly conveys additional information. Different methodological meanings can be expressed in a sentence as the role of linguistic means changes. For example, on the way I realized that Vahima was not only in our office"[7] This presupposes that the streets are full of panic, and everyone on the street looks anxious. It was only on the way that I realized that the panic was not in our office. From this we know that there are other situations besides panic. Presupposition is contextual and non-textual information. Presuppositions contain a lot of information in a concise form.

"Wendler's views on this are important. He emphasizes that "in the case of a gesture, the speaker does not hide his purpose, but tries to give the listener the opportunity to understand the gesture"[10, 245]. In the text, the semantic elements associated with and referring to the inner intention of the speaker are in different forms, and it is important to show their commonalities and differences. As N.Mahmudov rightly points out, not all such semantic elements are the same in terms of their character. In particular, it should be noted that the theoretical literature on linguistics provides a lot of theoretical and practical information about the phenomenon of presupposition, which complicates the semantic structure of the text, but does not comment on the elements of the hidden grammatical category and propositional subject. Under the influence of the propositional subject expressed through the text, there is also the appearance of a tag within the structure of the hidden expression. The meaning in the text is determined using the proposition and the noun meaning. The appearance of presupposition is also determined in the process of analyzing the propositional structure in the text. "Undoubtedly, the study of the problem of presupposition allows us to objectively study the semantic-syntactic structure of the sentence, the relationship of the sentences in the text, as well as a number of other important issues of semantic-syntax"[11, 28], The study of the problem of the tag also provides an opportunity to explore a number of other important issues related to the style and pragmatics of the text.[5, 24]

Implicature units play a special role in the analysis of journalistic texts. Because they allow you to convey a specific meaning and convey specific messages that can only be recognized by members of a narrow group. For example, the information in the phrase "the owner of a great heart"[6] is contextual. The information that the event is dedicated to Erkin Vahidov is known to the participants from the context. The previous sentence is about the event, so the above statement has the presupposition that it is Erkin Vahidov, who has a great heart, and that an event dedicated to his 85th birthday has been organized. "As a result of the universal knowledge and skills of people about the world and language around them, they also lead to presupposition in the lexical meanings of some words"[3, 393]. For example, the article "Entrepreneurs' Appeals Under Control" [6] contains a presupposition that mobile receptions will be conducted by the Entrepreneurs' Appeals

Reception. In "Control," the lexical meaning of the word and human thesaurus, cognitive skills, lead to presupposition for the speakers. In conclusion, it requires the formation of several sentences that remove its ambiguity, even though the presupposition still has an unexpressed meaning. Even if these words are not uttered, they appear in the minds of the communicators in the form of judgments. It is important to remember that implicit data is an important semantic part of textual content.

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