TEXT LINGUISTICS AND THE PROBLEM OF THE SYNTAX

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Abstract:
Introduction. The article deals with the problems of linguistic textual studies in Uzbekistan, its development and ways of solving the ongoing research work. The scientific article provides information on the work of scholars on Uzbek language synthesis. The article aims to build the knowledge, skills and competencies of researchers and masters conducting research. Uzbek linguists, following World and Russian linguistics in the field of text linguistics, are entering a new scientific stage of linguistics and text linguistics. Scientific potential is being created in the linguistics of the text. In the field of text study, special attention is paid to filling the minds of young people with new knowledge. The analysis of these results is the most important and urgent task before the article.

Review of scientific works. Scientific observation and analysis methods were used in the preparation of the article. As well as the scientific results of world and Russian linguistics were compared on the basis of the comparative-comparative method.

Analysis. Textual linguistics studies the peculiarities of different district texts. As a result of the research of textologists, problems specific to grammar, syntax, stylistics and literary genres were separately observed and analyzed. This work provides an analytical review of the scientific work carried out in practice, as well as an assessment of their contribution to world linguistics.

Results and discussions. The study of text linguistics in world linguistics, the theoretical problems of text linguistics, and the scientific results achieved in the branches and fields of linguistics, the synchronous synthesis of the achievements of Uzbek textual criticism are the current tasks of the scientific article. Based on the goals and objectives of the research, the impact of text linguistics on the research of Uzbek linguists, mainly on the basis of the observation method, as well as the scientific results and achievements have been proven.

Keywords: communication, ability to communicate, information transfer, linguistic-logical, socio-spiritual, historical-aesthetic mechanisms, phonetic-phonological sounds (phonemes), morphemes morphology, lexemes lexical, syntax, syntactic level, disciplines, linguistic schools, syntactic block.

Introduction. The role of communication between human beings, both individual societies and human societies, and their ability to come together and overcome obstacles and take sustainable steps towards development, called
civilization, is undoubtedly very important. It is impossible to imagine a society of people completely devoid of communication, and whose members are completely deprived of the ability to communicate.

For thousands of years people have been learning, teaching, collecting, accumulating and transmitting their experiences. Of course, without exception, all of these activities are carried out through language communication (oral and written), learning and teaching, as well as collecting and storing experiential information, and collecting and transmitting information from others. After all, the fact that the main task associated with the essence of language is the task of communication is well known not only to specialists, but to everyone. However, the linguistic-logical, socio-spiritual, historical-aesthetic mechanisms of this communicative communication, speech communication, the rules and laws associated with them, the features of the relevant disciplines (such as linguistics, literature, logic, sociology, aesthetics, etc.) have not been studied. Although many problems in this field have always been the focus of scholars' attention, they still remain controversial and the various ideas put forward are sometimes recognized by others and sometimes strongly objectionable.

Review of scientific works. Textual linguistics is a branch of linguistics that deals with the description and analysis of extended texts (oral or written). The object of the science of text linguistics is the text (administrative, scientific, artistic, journalistic text, and others). Problems of text theory and linguistics in Russian linguistics are also discussed by many linguists, such as Odinsov V.V., Halperin I.R., Moskalskaya O.I., Loseva L.M., Lotman Y.M., Turaeva Z.Y., Zarubina N.D., Sidorov E.V., Kamenskaya O.L., Valgina N.S. and others [8; 9; 13; 15. 16; 17. 28].

In linguistics, the study of the text from a psycholinguistic point of view also has its own history. Particularly noteworthy is the research of linguists I. Lisakova, A.A. Leontiev, N.S. Evchik, A. Stern, T.A. Drozdova. Work in this area focuses on the processes involved in creating and understanding (perceiving) text, that is, the relationship between human psychology and the ability to create text. Work is underway in Uzbekistan in this direction. In linguistics, the study of text from the psycholinguistic point of view also has its own history. Particular attention deserves research by linguists I. Lysakova, A.A. Leontiev, N.S. Evchik, A. Stern, and T.A. Drozdova [10; 11; 18; 19; 32]. Work in this area focuses on the processes involved in the creation and understanding of text that is, on the relationship between human psychology and the ability to create text.

O.I. Moskalskaya, who conducted a comprehensive analysis of research in this field of linguistics, noted that interest in the linguistic study of the text grew exponentially in the 1960s and 1970s [20, 5-6]. Moskalskaya O.I, summarizes the basic rules on the following groups:

1. The basic unit of speech which expresses a complete idea is the text, not the speech; and speech is a case and a special kind of text. Text is the highest unit of the syntactic level.

2. The texts are based on the general principles of textual composition; these principles apply to the linguistic system or linguistic competence, not to the domain of speech. Taking these aspects into account, she points out that the text must be considered not only as a unit of discourse, but also as a unit of language.
3. Like other linguistic units, the text is part of a system of linguistic characters. 
4. In-depth study of the text as a unit of speech and linguistics of a separate level requires the creation of a special science in the field of linguistics - the linguistics of texts.

For example, the famous Russian philologist R.A. Budagov wrote about the publication of a collection of studies on text linguistics by a number of specialists around the world. In his article, Text Linguistics seeks to investigate human capacities such as creating, composing, understanding, composing and understanding the integrity of text, while arguing that it can take on the functions of other disciplines [7, 78-80].

**Analysis.** We know that linguistics divides the object of study into separate sections, i.e. phonetic-phonological sounds (phonemes), morphemes morphology, lexemes lexicology and the syntax of simple and complex sentences are studied. It can be said that in traditional linguistics the highest and final unit at the highest level of language is speech. According to the Polish linguist M.R. Mayenova, the verdict that 'linguistics ends its observations where it stops' has been an open truth until recently. Texts containing many sentences are completely and unconditionally restricted to grammar in the broadest sense and excluded from observation in this field of science [3, 444-445]."

Analysis operations: The four major analytical operations (and their correlative relationships), which therefore make it possible to stipulate the properties of an object, are as follows:

1. Compare (comparative relations): establish between two objects one or more comparative relations (identity, similarity, opposition, otherness, metaphorical similarity, etc.). Two major analytical operations are likely to modify comparative relations by playing on the way of seeing the objects of analysis: dissimilation, which increases the differences between objects, and assimilation, which decreases them. Transformation operations can in turn modify objects and therefore the comparative relationships they maintain.
2. Decompose: identify the parts of a whole. These parts are either real part.
3. Classify (set relations): relate a given element (for example, a black ball) to a given class (the set of black balls).
4. Typicize or categorize: relate a given occurrence (this animal) to a given type (it is a dog), that is to say to a model whose occurrence constitutes a more or less manifestation integral, more or less consistent.

Indeed, if "linguistics ends its observations at the end of a sentence", that is, if it considers only one sentence as a communicative unit, then such linguistics has difficulty in freely penetrating the essence, the semantic-communicative sentence. The linguistic meaning of a particular sentence cannot be understood. Just as the meaning of a word becomes real in a particular context, it is difficult to objectively evaluate the content of a sentence in comparison to other words. Let's look at a very simple example: to understand the meaning of the phrase 'Tourists will go to this city tomorrow' follows. It seems that the first sentence is not a fully independent communicative unit, which means that the limits of linguistics do not end there, but go beyond them. It is well known that the interpretation of syntax solely as a doctrine
of discourse (and sentence) has always been a pillar of this boundary. However, it has long been known that considering syntax as a 'science of speech' can shed light on many problems.

The development of the concept of text in Russian linguistics goes back to the 40s of the last century. In his 1947 article on the classification of linguistics, A.I. Belich argued that a grammatical description of linguistic facts should have a special place in the whole chain of sentences, linked together on the basis of common sense and appearing as a certain syntactic-semantic unity. He stressed the crucial role of the text in linguistic syntax [4, 22].

The issue of larger units of speech, i.e. the 'cooperation of words', was also raised in German linguistics in those years, especially in 1949. In his work on the most important means of structuring links between sentences, such as lexical repetition, the article, rhyme, ellipsis, verb tenses, repeated conjunctions and interrogative words, K. Bust wrote: "From one sentence to another. The others are so numerous and so voluminous that one can speak of an interweaving of words, a weaving together of words as a single network, because each individual sentence is closely related to the others. Since the second half of the 1960s, the field of "text linguistics" has entered a period of rapid development.

There are 8 types of texts that can be studied in elementary school. They are differentiated by their content as well as by their appearance. Here is a possible typology:

- The narrative text: report, news item, novel, short story, tale, funny story, letter, ...
- The descriptive text: inventory, directory, guide, advisor, portrait, image, ...
- The explanatory text: reviews, details, documentary works, official writings, ...
- The argumentative text: advertisement, advertisement, announcement, message, ...
- The injunctive text: assembly instructions, cooking recipe, game rules, instructions, recommendations, instructions, ...
- The rhetorical text: poem, song, slogan, proverb, saying, ...
- Predictive text: prediction, horoscope, astrology, weather forecast ...
- Conversational text: interview, conversation, theatrical dialogue, ...

The type of text indeed depends on what the author wants his reader to do, realize, imagine, and others.

What are the methods used? On the basis of modern research on text linguistics in world linguistics it can be observed that the following methods are used and the following methods are diversified:

- discourse analysis;
- study of public policy;
- the pyramid of Maslow;
- the SWOT matrix;
- PESTEL analysis;
- the recherche-action;
- l'étude de cas;
- Porter model…
Discourse analysis is a field of the human and social sciences whose object is discourse and which implies a methodological consideration. Speech analysis is a multidisciplinary, qualitative and quantitative approach that studies the context and content of oral or written speeches.

Public policy analysis is a study of public action, in other words, a study of state action. The goal is also to understand how the government implements its public policies and what are the effects on society.

Maslow's pyramid. The pyramid of needs, known as Maslow's pyramid, is a pyramidal representation of the hierarchy of needs that interprets the theory of motivation based on observations made in the 1940s by psychologist Abraham Maslow in «A Theory of Human Motivation», Psychological Review (no 50, 1943, p. 370-396).

The axes of SWOT analysis

SWOT analysis allows a general development of the company by crossing two types of data: internal and external. The internal information taken into account will be the strengths and weaknesses of the company. As for external data, it will relate to nearby threats and opportunities. To establish its strengths and weaknesses, the entrepreneur must look internally at the resources at his disposal, whether human, financial, intangible (a patent) or material (a production capacity).

Internal axis: The internal diagnosis identifies the current characteristics of the organization, seen as strengths or weaknesses depending on the activities operated.

They generally concern: human resources, production capacities, financial capacities, know-how held (see the VRIO method).
Strengths: resources possessed and / or skills held conferring a competitive advantage.

Weaknesses: lack with regard to one or even several key success factors or against competitors.

External axis: The external diagnosis lists elements that have a possible impact on the company.

Opportunities: the business environment may present certain areas of potential to be developed. They should be identified.

Threats: certain changes in progress or to come, can have a negative impact on the activities of the company.

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The PESTEL analysis: what is it?

The PESTEL analysis is a strategic analysis tool that allows the company to identify and measure the elements likely to impact its activity and its development.
The PESTEL model is built around these 6 components. As we will see later, the importance of each component depends. The 6 components are:

![PESTEL diagram](image)

**Figure 3. The PESTEL analysis**

![Action research diagram](image)

**Figure 4. Action research**

*The case study* is a method used in qualitative studies in the humanities and social sciences, psychology or psychoanalysis, but it can be used in studies to focus on a particular case. It aims at the in-depth study of a specified case, whether it be a specific person, group or subject.

*Porter's model.* The analysis of the industry is based on the concept of competition. The notion of competition is fundamental in strategic management ... It is inherent in strategy. Managers are often obsessed with their immediate competitors, while many other forces can influence the competitiveness of organizations.
Indeed, in strategy, must be considered as competitors:
Anything that can reduce a company's ability to generate profit.
More broadly, anything that prevents a company from constituting a competitive advantage by limiting the degree of freedom of companies.

**Figure 5. Porter's model**

It is clear that these methods are important not only for the text, but also for the analysis of various aspects of the development of society.

**Results and discussions.** In Western Europe, periodicals and scientific collections on text linguistics have been published, special research groups have been set up, monographs have been published, textbooks and even monographs have been written. The services of Czech linguistic schools (representatives of the Linguistic Circle in Prague), German, French, English, American, Dutch, Polish and others in the general teaching and development of text theory, text linguistics is recognized in world linguistics and is constantly mentioned in scientific research.

The question of text in Turkology was first raised in the early 1970s by the famous Tatar linguist M. Zakiev. Initially he argued that coherent speech cannot be studied without studying the relationship between independent sentences because coherent speech always consists of a chain of sentences linked together in various ways, and therefore coherent speech emphasizes and records the division of units in speech, complex sentences, called "complex syntactic integrity": "Separate complex syntactic integrity in related discourse implies purely methodological tasks; it cannot
be the basic unit of discourse and cannot be contradicted. In his textbook, published in 1974, he called complex syntactic integers "syntactic integers"[14, 257].

Abdullayev K.M. in a textbook published in 1984, elaborated on the problem of text linguistics by recognizing "Text syntax", which deals with issues such as types of text, noting linguistic categories based on the composition and syntax of the text: semantic, communicative, structural and grammatical integrity [1,33-34].

A. Gulyamov points out that the completeness of an idea in a sentence is relative, that the completeness of the content of the passage is understood from the whole text. In view of these characteristics of the text, some researchers consider it necessary to distinguish it as an independent branch of linguistics. Text syntax has not yet been studied by Uzbek linguists. Apparently, Gulyamov A. clearly shows the nature of the text, taking into account the different views of world linguistics. He clearly follows the facts of the Uzbek language and clearly shows the nature and essence of the text taking into account different views of the world linguistics [36, 6-80].

Given these characteristics of the text, some researchers believe that the text is an independent branch of linguistics (with names such as grammar of texts, linguistics of texts). And thus expanding the meaning of the term “syntax” others call it “text syntax (such as sentence syntax, simple sentence syntax) as a continuation of sentence syntax.

In his dissertation, M. Tokhsonov investigated the system of means of connecting the elements of micro text in the Uzbek language, distinguishing between macro mat and micro text. However, it should be noted that although the researcher sought to study micro text in fiction, the coherence of micro text was considered as a whole, that is, with the specificity of the text in fiction. No attention was paid to related aspects. Nevertheless, this work is notable for being one of the first studies in Uzbek linguistics devoted to the study of micro text and its coherence in a monographic aspect. Later, the textbook "Text Syntax", published in co-authorship with student M. Abdupattoev, analyses in detail the structural-semantic and stylistic aspects of the text, thematic-rhetorical relations in text units, the relevant conclusions are summarized

One such textbook is "Textual Linguistics" by N. Turniyazov, which includes general information about the text in accordance with the curriculum, the concepts of micro- and macro- text, the various relationships between the elements of the text [29]. M. Uzbekov is another Uzbek linguist who is seriously interested in the problems of the text. His main aim is "to contribute to work aimed at identifying the links expressing the semantic relationship between the scientific text and its units, their specificity and their functions, and to determine the personal attitudes of the author and his types in the scientific text." In his dissertation, he studied in detail the syntagmatic and pragmatic features of the Uzbek scientific text on the basis of rich factual material. On the basis of systematic research, R. Bobokalonov scientifically studied the features of communicative speech level on the basis of textual linguistics [5, 3-126].

M. Khakimov in his doctoral dissertation on the pragmatic interpretation of text in Uzbek studied the text on the basis of linguistic pragmatics, speech act theory
formed in Western philosophical linguistics, and shows specific content regularities, explicit and implicit define rules relating to their semantic, syntactic, presupposition and pragmatic mechanisms [35].

One of them is the statistical study of Uzbek texts it’s the method of studying the text is systematically outlined in B. Yuldashev’s manual. Yuldashev’s "Linguistic Methods of Text Study", described since its inception, this book includes methods, types, frequency dictionary for studying texts of different functional styles on the basis of statistical methods. In particular, I. Azimova's dissertation gives an overview of general views on semantic perception of the text in psycholinguistics, identifies linguistic and extra-linguistic factors influencing text comprehension based on psycholinguistic experience, shows levels of text understanding, and analyses formal and semantic characteristics [2].

Another important branch of textual linguistics is the study of literary texts, which, one might say, is very well developed in Uzbek linguistics. In 2009, M. Yuldashev defended his doctoral thesis on the linguistic analysis of literary texts [37]. His doctoral dissertation analyses the aesthetic function of language in a literary text using the best works of Uzbek literature as an example. On the basis of factual materials, he classifies and describes the semantic types of a literary text and the problem of intertextuality. The principles of lingo-poetic analysis of the fiction text, the style of text formation and the linguistic factors involved in it have been studied. The mechanisms of poetic updating of phonological, lexical, morphological and syntactical means in the fiction text have been determined.

S. Boymirzaeva's doctoral dissertation defended in 2010 is a monographic study of the cognitive nature of the semantic structure of the text phenomenon [6]. The work explores communicative and pragmatic characteristics of text phenomenon, shows a holistic relationship between the categories of modality and temporality with the essence of the text, and also reveals that the formation of text content is a social phenomenon, a product of cognitive activity of linguistics with the author and the recipient. Sh. Turniyazov's thesis is devoted to the study of the derivative features of text formation, which deals with the micro text and its types, in which it is proved that the simple grapheme (sound in speech), words and sentences can also be in the form of text, the notion of the semantic factor and lexical means, acting as a conclusion operator, the hierarchical relationship of text components [30].

In general, the linguistics of the text was fully developed less than 40 years ago. But scientific and systematic research, which has been carried out regularly and extensively all over the world, called "text linguistics" ("text theory") or "text grammar" ("text syntax").

Thus, text searches can be divided into three main groups:

a) Work on the formal-grammatical and semantic construction of the text;

b) Work on the analysis of the formal and conceptual characteristics of the construction of the text which lead to different perceptions of the text;

c) Text comprehension activity work.

More than twenty methods of studying the text have been developed and are widely used in linguistics.
**Conclusion.** In comparative textual studies, recent research by Uzbek linguists has highlighted the following central issues:

1. Text is not just a linguistic unit, but an example of human thought and language - it is the special thinking of science. So far, the study of texts, and the limitations of the text, which are developed on the basis of rhetoric and grammar, and have existed since ancient times, does not satisfy any meaning of the text.

2. Since ancient times, literary or sacred texts have been studied in authoritative sources within the framework of special science and problematic issues have been clarified. Modern linguistics, on the other hand, studies textual problems on the basis of non-textual visual aids and translates the data into descriptive descriptions. "Simplicity in text" today makes up a large body of real data. The idealized 'text' of the speaker is different from ordinary texts.

3. Textual analysis is an infinite and broad concept. The number of words is the potential basis for describing a text. The content of the text depends on human knowledge and thinking.

4. Textual linguistics cannot be the sole basis of textual science, and text provides the basis for understanding a complex phenomenon such as speech. Furthermore, textual linguistics is interdisciplinary. In Uzbekistan, work in this direction is ongoing.

The identification and description of the categories of the text is one of the most important problems in modern linguistics. A wide range of existing divergences in the work of national and foreign linguists confirms, on the one hand, the insufficient development of the problems discussed, and on the other hand, it testifies to the manifestation of a great interest in it. The study of categories is possible on the subject matter of texts of various types and genres. The main objective of teaching the science of textual linguistics is to provide comprehensive knowledge on the scientific and theoretical questions of the subject, as well as the formation and development of linguistic knowledge, skills and competences which will have a practical importance in their future work.

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