

## Linguistic Concept of the Text

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**Abstract:** The article is devoted to the consideration of the cultural and social space of the philosophical representation of life - the philosophy of the steppe of the Turkic people. The authors, through the artistic discourse of Ch. Aitmatov, study the Turkic steppe not only as a historical homeland, but also as a national, embracing a universal human destiny, a multifaceted past. In the linguistic image of Ch. Aitmatov, "steppe" is a concept transformed from widespread steppes into an integral spiritual-philosophical, social, worldview space.

**Key words:** anthropocentric paradigm, concept, linguistic picture of the world, philosophy of language, linguistic personality.

“Like any object of research, the text is understood in different ways and defined in different ways” [1, p. eighteen]. In the works of modern linguists, the text is considered as one of the foundations of linguistic research. A number of scholars believe that the basic unit of language is not a word and a sentence, but a text. “It is the text, not the sentence, that is the highest and independent linguistic unity” [2, p. 4].

In the monograph "Text as an object of linguistic research" by I.R. process that has completeness, objectified in the form of a written document, literary processed in accordance with the type of this document, a work consisting of a name (heading) and a number of special units (superphrasal units), united by different types of lexical, grammatical, logical, stylistic connections, having a certain purposefulness and pragmatic attitude ”[1, p. eighteen].

In modern linguistics, according to scientists, there is no consensus on the criteria for assessing the definition of the text. TM Dridze examines language and its relationship with social psychology. EA Referovskaya examines the communicative structure of the text and conducts its linguistic research, AS Shtern studies the issues of text perception in speech activity.

Different understanding of the text testifies to the versatility and complexity of the research object. Various criteria underlying the selection of a text as a linguistic unit suggest different approaches to its analysis and highlighting the quantity and properties of the text.

Many Russian linguists consider the main properties of the text to be integrity, coherence and separateness. On the basis of these signs, the completeness and incompleteness of the text, the inclusion of verbal and non-verbal components in the text, the presence of a topic in the text are also distinguished. In modern linguistic literature, there are various classifications of types of texts based on linguistic and extralinguistic, objective and subjective factors of text formation and perception: genre and stylistic belonging of the text, the sphere of functioning of the text, the number of participants in communication, functional belonging of the text, the method of material manifestation of the text, spatio-temporal relationships, the topic of the text, the way the text is generated, etc. [3, p. thirty].

Traditionally, linguists, referring to the issue of the ratio of oral and written speech, subdivide all texts into written and oral. Moreover, many researchers recognize that oral speech is of paramount importance in comparison with writing. However, noting the primacy of the oral and the secondary

nature of the written form of speech, it is worth paying attention to the fact that written speech is the immediate reality of thought.

Depending on the quantitative ratio of the creators of the text, there are three main types of text: dialogue, polylogue, monologue.

The concept of a coherent text goes back to the theory of utterance among descriptivists, where utterance is considered as the starting point of linguistic procedures, and to the concept of linguistic material in the triple system of foundations of L.V. Shcherba. Linguistics of the text is associated with linguistics, stylistics, syntax, and also integrates data from related sciences. He studies various aspects of the text, namely: ontological, epistemological, linguistic, pragmatic aspects. Thus, the study of the text as a system of the highest rank presupposes the recognition that the text is some kind of complex unity of structural and semantic formation, different from a simple sequence of sentences. It is a unity united by communicative integrity, semantic completeness, logical, grammatical and semantic connections.

The definition of the text, which could be considered exhaustive and which would be of a terminological character, has not yet been worked out. Currently, there is an active process of defining the concept of "text" and various definitions are being carried out. Z. Ya. Turaeva in his book "Linguistics of the Text" understands the text as "a kind of ordered set of sentences united by various types of lexical, logical and grammatical connections, capable of transmitting organized and directed information in a certain way, and also, according to the author, there is a complex whole functioning as a structural and semantic unity".

By the nature of the reflection of reality, the text is correlated closer to a sentence than to a word. G. V. Kolshansky writes that "the referent of the text, as well as the sentences, is a certain situation or a complex dynamic denotation, the nomination, carried out in the text, is a designation of integral events, a certain segment, a fragment of reality, and the text is understood as a unity, which conveys the reflection in the mind of a complex phenomenon of reality. This confirms the idea of the nature of the reflection of the real world in the text"[4, p. 132].

In the "Educational Dictionary" by TV Matveeva, the text is the result of purposeful speech creativity, an integral speech product, communicatively conditioned by the speech implementation of the author's intention. As a result of speech activity, the text opposes discourse as a process of coherent speech, in fact, speech communication in the context of the circumstances of communication. It has a symbolic character, i.e. acts as a unity of content and form. In form, it can be oral and written, in the form of speech, monologic and dialogical. The main type of text within which general textual patterns are revealed is a written monologue.

The text is the result of speech activity with a specific goal conceived by the author or in accordance with the psychological attitude of the author. "A text is a complex speech whole in which all units (complex syntactic wholes, or microtexts; sentences, words) are interconnected by a common thought and mood. Separately taken essential features of this whole (textual categories) form a communicative system in which some categories play the main role, others are conditioned by them and complement the overall picture".

In most texts, the leading role belongs to the category of topic, which runs through the entire text, ensuring its integrity. The topic can be called the substantive core of the whole text, which underlies the author's intention, the main idea of which is expressed by the thesis. The topic unfolds in the text and is characterized in it in accordance with the author's intention. The way it unfolds is the category of composition or text construction. Theme and composition are the most important categories that form the backbone of its content structure.

“In addition, the content of the text must be related to reality (as in a sentence), which is carried out using the categories of the subject (author), text time and text space, which are combined in a complex category of location, and tonality, or subjective modality. There are many signs, but the named ones are the most essential, they are all present at once, and each of them is integral, obligatory, manifested in each separate text. ” As for the structure of the text as a form of its content, which is characterized by certainty, orderliness, segmentation and integrity, linguists distinguish texts with a certain scheme (closed structure) and texts with an "open" structure. A.S.Stern notes the most general structure of the text, consisting of:

1. exposure - the beginning of the text;
2. bodies - the main informational part of the text;
3. post-positions - conclusion, end of the text.

In modern linguistics, there is still no consensus regarding the criteria that underlie the definition of the text. Most linguists believe that the concept of "text" cannot be defined in a purely linguistic way. The text is, first of all, a communicative concept focused on identifying the specifics of a certain kind of activity. Scientists continue to develop this topic, so it is in demand in various fields of knowledge: in economics, politics, law, medicine, art, etc. Each text represents a certain way of expressing knowledge and structuring information, its elements are “functionally combined into a single hierarchical semantic and semantic structure by a common concept” [5, p. 49].

Recently, the interest and attention of linguists to the language and texts of law has increased, which is due to the importance of legal knowledge in connection with the need to orientate in the developing legal space.

Thus, a text is understood as a meaningful sequence of any signs, as well as any form of communication. The text is the result of purposeful speech creativity, an integral speech work, communicatively conditioned speech realization of the author's intention.

The deepening of knowledge about the text, the approach to the text from different points of view, naturally leads to the emergence of new definitions of the text. An object of such high complexity as a text can be the subject of various approaches.

Research carried out in various directions will allow linguists to answer the most important, topical questions that arise in the study of the text and its scientific knowledge.

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