

PROBLEMS OF TEXT LINGUISTICS AS A KEY PROBLEM OF WORLD LINGUISTICS

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Abstract. This article discusses the text and its linguistic status. The problems of text linguistics are inextricably linked with the transfer of units of the language system to speech, its real use in practice. The main issues of text linguistics, including the justification of speech units and their differentiation from language units, have not been seriously addressed in our research. Text syntax is on the verge of full scientific justification in the current period of development of linguistics. If it is fully justified, it should be called "big syntax", which differs sharply from ordinary syntax in terms of its object of investigation, namely, in which the relations between sentences, complex syntactic devices, paragraphs and chapters are checked.

Key words: text, text linguistics, syntax, language, discourse, dichotomy, language signs, semantics, derivation.

Until the present period of the development of the science of linguistics, the organization of the language as a complex system and the problems related to it have been thoroughly studied. In particular, expressive and expressive aspects of language system signs (означающее и означаемое) were seriously and consistently interpreted. We can observe this both in general linguistics and in Uzbek linguistics. However, in the interpretation of the second edge of the "language and speech" dichotomy scientifically substantiated by the famous linguist Ferdinand de Saussure, speech problems were not studied at the standard level. In other words, until now the main object of investigation of the science of linguistics has been the problems of language linguistics, and the problems of speech linguistics have been almost neglected. In this regard, the following opinion of E.S. Kubryakova is noteworthy: "Today, when the need to study the practical use of language is recognized by most linguists, it is difficult to imagine that even recently the only object of research was language, and speech was completely neglected" [1].

Obviously, speech requires the actual use of the elements of the language system. This, in turn, is inextricably linked with certain laws and regulations. Therefore, language and speech cannot be considered common phenomena. Each

of them differs from one another in its own way. Otherwise, the dichotomy "language and speech" would have lost its validity in practice.

The elements of the language system can be transferred to the speech in two different forms, that is, in oral and written forms. The written form of speech today is the basis of the research object called "Text Linguistics", and the oral form serves as the main material for dialogue and its linguistic interpretation. However, text linguistics is currently in its infancy.

The problems of text linguistics are inextricably linked with the transfer of units of the language system to speech, its real use in practice. O. Ducrot [2] said that the issue of "introduction of speech into language" is facing our linguistics. The interpretation of this issue is very relevant in today's world linguistics and is gaining great importance. Perhaps the 21st century will be the century of studying the problems of practical use of language for the science of linguistics. Therefore, it is natural that the translation of language into speech, in other words, the interpretation of speech linguistics issues, is one of the main objects of investigation on the agenda of our research. However, we do not mean to say that the issues and problems related to the interpretation of the language system have been studied at the standard level and there are no explanatory issues in this field. There are many issues that need to be studied on this front, and at the same time, they need to be reconsidered in accordance with the progress of science. Such issues can be observed at the phonetic level of the language, as well as at the lexical-morphological and syntactic levels. For example, many issues related to syntax, the relation of micro- and macrosystems, hierarchical connection of language and speech units, syntactic paradigmatics, functional syntax, semantic syntax, etc. are waiting for their solution. One such issue is textual derivation. According to L. N. Murzin, one of the well-known representatives of derivatology, derivatology is a comprehensive direction that includes text formation starting from phonemes [3].

A.T. Krivonosov rightly stated that "Text Linguistics" in most cases is based on facts of an objective nature, and as a result, there is a disconnection from the empirical material. As a result, it does not go beyond the usual sentence analysis [4].

At the same time, it should also be said that in the current period of the development of the science of linguistics, the object of investigation of syntax is expanding. As proof of this, it is possible to show that text linguistics is being scientifically based.

Of course, text analysis does not fit into the scope of the usual syntactic analysis. S. D. Katsnelson also states the following about this: "It can be said that the linguistic structure of the whole text has not been studied yet. In addition to the "small syntax" that studies the interaction of words in a sentence, there is also a need for "large syntax" that studies the interaction of sentences and their larger syntactic devices [5].

In fact, putting the issues of text linguistics on the agenda, in turn, undoubtedly requires the introduction of the concept of "big syntax". Because the rules that apply to sentence analysis are not valid for text analysis. In other words, if the sentence shows the interrelationship of words, it is necessary to study the interrelationship of sentences, complex syntactic devices, paragraphs and chapters in the text. In addition, it seems necessary to rely on scientific information about the micro- and macrosystem, micro- and macrostructures, and their mutual hierarchical relations in the interpretation of the text. However, such scientific information has not yet been successfully used within the text.

It seems that we do not yet have perfect rules defining the scientific foundations of text linguistics. It certainly takes time. The German linguist R. Harweg rightly stated that at least one hundred years are needed for the full scientific foundation and research of text linguistics [6].

However, it should not be concluded from the above-mentioned opinions and considerations that the research work being done in our linguistics in the field of text linguistics is unsatisfactory. Today, world linguistics has achieved many achievements in this field. It is necessary to highlight the effective work and research of Russian, English, Czech, German and Polish linguists, who have created not only scientific articles, but also large-scale monographic studies in this direction. However, in spite of this, the research of global issues that should be done in this will undoubtedly require a lot of energy and enthusiasm from our linguists. Already, in the existing research works, general issues related to the linguistics of the text and problems related to its justification are mentioned. The main issues of text linguistics, including the justification of speech units and their differentiation from language units, have not been seriously addressed in our research. If, in this connection, we consider the sentence strictly a unit of speech, then we have to approach the interpretation of most concepts related to the syntax of the actual sentence. In other words, if a sentence is a unit of speech (and it is undoubtedly a unit of speech), then the analysis of actual parts of speech is invalid. Because speech linguistics, which is on the threshold of scientific foundation, does not yet have its analysis methods and rules. On the other hand, as long as the sentence is active as a text component, it must obey the principles and rules of text linguistics. This, of course, shows that text linguistics should primarily deal with the interpretation of the above-mentioned problematic issues.

The problem of text linguistics and its study is currently one of the most urgent issues of world linguistics. Because the issues of text linguistics have not been satisfactorily studied until today's development of the science of linguistics. Such a situation is observed not only in Turkic 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 text is one of the most important linguistic categories at the moment. Indeed, the real use of the language system is not in the

form of a single sentence taken in an independent state, but in the form of texts expressing various goals in the communicative process. German scientist V. Dressler says the following about this: "Today, the concept that the most important and independent unit of language is not the sentence, but the text is becoming more and more popular. This is what makes it necessary to deal with text syntax" [7].

However, V Dressler interprets the text as an independent language unit. This, in our opinion, is objectionable, even though the text consists of language signs from the material point of view, it is not a language unit, but a speech unit.

We see a comment similar to V. Dressler's opinion in English scientist M. A. K. Hallide: "In the process of real use of language, neither word nor sentence can be its main unit. In this, the text has a very important position. ...The study of language in the form of a text is no less important for linguistics than the problems of psycholinguistics" [8].

It seems that in the opinions of both of the above-mentioned linguists, the object of linguistic research is only language, and nothing is said about speech linguistics and its units. That is why language and speech units are mixed.

Of course, text is a unit of speech. Therefore, the issue of speech unity should be taken into account when studying its syntactic nature and, perhaps, determining the syntax of the text and its tasks. For this, it is necessary to strictly adhere to the study of language and speech units. F., who scientifically substantiated the dichotomy "language and speech". In his lecture to university students, de Saussure explained that the field of linguistics is very wide, or more precisely, that it consists of two parts: the first part is close to the language and constitutes a passive, inactive reserve; and the second part refers to speech, which he emphasized as an active force [9].

F. These remarks of de Saussure, although the concept of text is not mentioned, fully indicate that the text is a unit of speech. This, in turn, affects the nature of our syntactic research and creates a need to expand its scope. That's why in our linguistics, along with phraseology and sentence syntax, the concept of text syntax is slowly coming into use.

In fact, the syntax of the text is on the threshold of full scientific justification in the current period of the development of the science of linguistics. If it is fully justified, it should be called "big syntax", which differs sharply from ordinary syntax in terms of its object of investigation, namely, in which the relations between sentences, complex syntactic devices, paragraphs and chapters are checked.

Of course, when considering the linguistics of the text, in addition to the above, the questions of what should be understood by the term text, and how its components are determined, are raised. Linguists have different opinions about this. N.V. Petrova emphasized 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 conveys a complete idea and acquires a communicative meaning

when it is understood in a narrow, traditional sense. According to it, name signs such as "Grocery Store", "Flowers", "Zoo" are written in Peshtok written with countable words and combinations, and even a separate grapheme used in the form of "M" (metro) has the status of a text [10]. When the concept of "text" is understood in a broad sense, it includes newspaper and magazine articles, pamphlets, monographs, novels, epics, etc.

At the same time, it should also be said that the cases of the text being represented by graphemes, words, phrases and independent sentences are related to the specific speech environment and the tasks assigned to them. Only within this environment can they acquire the status of a text. In other words, the realization of such texts is inextricably linked with the concept of "context".

I.R. Galperin says that it is necessary 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" [11].

The scientist also shows that there are several types of context called grammatical, syntactic, lexical, stylistic, and reminds that none of them is related to the concept of "text". According to him, "text" is a message organized and created in the form of a written document [11].

In our opinion, we can agree with I.R. Halperin's opinion, since the text always means the expression of a message that confirms or denies something. In addition, the information about the context mentioned above can be the basis for studying two concepts (text and context) that are called by similar names. However, this should not lead to the conclusion that the text lives without the concept of context. True, the concepts of text and context differ sharply in content. But the context can affect the formation of the text, since the text is created at the intersection of language and speech environments.

Interpreting the text as a product of the written version of the language, I.R. Galperin emphasizes that it exists both in animate (*v dvizhenii*) and inanimate (*v sostoyanii pokoya*) state at the same time. The text outside the reading process is inanimate, and the text included in the reading process is alive. The scientist correctly interprets that the sign of liveness is implicit in the inanimate text, and the sign of inanimateness loses its power in the live text [11].

Indeed, any text intended to be read, even if it is not yet read, cannot be said to be completely lifeless. Because the signs of vitality are felt in it in a hidden state.

However, along with the above, it should also be said that in the teaching of American Descriptivists, it is emphasized that the oral form of the text is of primary importance, not the written form. Let's pay attention to the following words of L. Bloomfield for proof of opinion: "Writing is not a language, it is only a recording of language by means of visible symbols. ... It is necessary to be extremely careful to draw conclusions about live speech based on written signs (letters - Sh.T.), because we make many mistakes in this matter. Therefore, we

should always take into account that the spoken word is superior to its written form" [12].

But this opinion of L. Bloomfield, in our opinion, seems interpretive, because the oral form of the text cannot be material for its linguistic interpretation. The main reasons for this are the use of incomplete elliptical devices in oral speech, the expression of thought through long sentences and, most importantly, the non-stable character of the oral text. The written form of the text is particularly important because it is stable and can be stored for a long time [13]. That is why speech material related to the oral form of the text (for example, dialogue text) can be the subject of research only through its written form, since the written text is regulated by the author in terms of language and style [14].

It should also be said that at present the concept of "text" is interpreted not only as a connected and completed syntactic whole, but also as an unreal whole related to the phenomenon of dreaming. N.V. Petrova, researching the linguistic ideas of Western linguists, writes the following about it: "Dreaming according to psychoanalytic theories, primarily Z. Freud (1990), K. G. Jung (1997), D. Lacan (1977) the phenomenon is also studied in the status of the text. D. Lacan strictly promotes the dream as a text. Although this phenomenon is not always surrounded by speech, it is noted that its structural form is text" [15].

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. However, the rules of text linguistics cannot be determined by a dream. Therefore, we think that it can be interpreted in the form of a special examination object connected with the mental states of a person. Because there are objective reasons for this, which are explained by E. Benveniste as follows: "Research in the field of dreams and mental illnesses shows that the symbols in them have a single "vocabulary", regardless of what nation or culture they belong to... In addition, these symbols and what they mean things indicate that the signifier is the only signifier while the signifiers are many... Unlike language signs, these signifiers and the signifier are always connected by a certain "goal". And finally, it should be said that the "syntax" connecting these conscious symbols does not obey any logic, rather, this "syntax" only ensures the sequence of events in time" [16].

It seems that the study of the dream phenomenon in text form does not fit within the framework of our usual rules. Therefore, it can be recognized as a special object of investigation subject to psychoanalytic theories and neurolinguistic rules.

It should be noted that now the specific problems of text linguistics are in the center of attention of world linguists. This, in turn, indicates that a new field of linguistics is emerging, that is, the field of textology. However, it should not be concluded that not a single research work has been conducted in this direction. Its scientific foundation was laid twenty years ago in modern Russian, English, Czech, and German linguistics. Of course, this period is too short for the scientific full

justification of such an important and huge problem as text linguistics. But despite this, a lot of work has been done on the interpretation of this issue in world linguistics. Although many of these works are not scientific-monographic in nature, they are important in illuminating one or another aspect of the issue. They have a certain scientific value for defining text linguistics and its tasks. In fact, it is reasonable to say that text linguistics and the problems related to it are emerging in today's linguistics.

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.15379/ijmst.v10i2.2872>

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