The History of the Emergence and Development of the Concept of Text in Foreign Linguistics

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Annotation: This article reflects on the history of the emergence and development of the concept of a sentence as a large whole, a complex syntactic unit, and a text in foreign linguistics. Also, the text types are briefly described in the article.

Keywords: complex syntactic whole, microtext, macrotext, generative grammar, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, pragmalinguistics, discourse, actual text, potential text.

Introduction

The use of the term text in foreign linguistics dates back to the end of the 40s of the 20th century. The emergence of this concept is related to paying attention to a larger syntactic unit in the process of learning a sentence. In 1947, AI Belich wrote that. In the study of grammatical phenomena, linguists say that it is necessary to pay attention to the group of interconnected sentences. The completeness of the sentences in such a group depends on the cotext and is connected with special connectives. As a result, a syntactic-semantic whole or period is formed. It is necessary to describe such peculiarities in syntax.

The views expressed by N.S. Pospelov in 1948 are distinguished by their strictness. Such a complex syntactic whole should be considered as a separate syntactic unit. In syntactic studies, it is necessary to base not on a sentence that does not have sufficient independence, but on a complex syntactic whole that does not depend so much on the context. Because complex syntactic whole is functionally and logically different from a sentence, the aspect of its structure allows it to be called a separate syntactic unit. It is the complex syntactic whole that expresses the finished thought of the author of the work.

In 1949, K.Boost named this whole as the cooperation of sentences, the sentences in it are connected with each other by lexical repetition, article, pronoun, ellipsis, tense forms of the verb, repeated conjunction, interrogative word. The line that connects one sentence to another writes that there are so many sentences that are so intertwined that it is necessary to draw a conclusion that each sentence taken separately is inextricably linked with another.

It should be noted that at the initial stage in Russian linguistics, the term complex syntactic integrity is used in researches related to the language of artistic works.

It is known that in the mid-1950s, supporters of the movement called generative grammar in linguistics determined the characteristics of the sentence outside the text, each sentence was considered separately. In this case, knowing the language is considered to consist of knowing the rules of formation of grammatically correct sentences. But in schools and currents that do not agree

with such a point of view, the research of larger wholes is continued. At the beginning of the 70s, interest in this field increased even more. On the one hand, this is explained by the fading interest in anti-mentalism in linguistics, and on the other hand, it is explained by the increasing interest in the study of semantics, the theory of speech activity (psycholinguistics), sociolinguistics, pragmalinguistics, functional methodology, that is, first of all, the research of social aspects of speech. As a result of this interest, collections and monographs on text linguistics are published; dissertations are written, scientific conferences are held, hundreds of scientific articles are published in various publications. In addition, the textbook is written and published twice in Germany. A separate textbook is even published for schoolchildren. In Moscow, the text (Text) is included as a separate chapter in the German language textbook intended for students of foreign language institutes and faculties. A special manual of text grammar is published for this educational direction. It is noteworthy that more than 250 literature are listed at the end of the manual. These manuals and textbooks demonstrate the practical application of the theoretical achievements made in the linguistics and grammar of the text in foreign linguistics. Therefore, before observing whether this issue has been studied in Uzbek linguistics, we found it necessary to comment on some of these literatures. Because in this case, the issues facing Uzbek linguists in this field will be somewhat clarified.

Text linguistics is formed as an independent science as a result of research conducted in foreign linguistics in the 60s and 80s. Its contents include the following.

The main unit of speech, which expresses a complete thought, is not a sentence, but a text. It is a special appearance of the text, a special type. Such a sentence is called predlozhenie-vyskazyvanie in Russian, EinSatz-Text or textwertiger Einzelsatz in German. Text is the largest syntactic unit. This idea is expressed in most works on the text. Usually, we do not speak with separate words, but with a sentence or a text. When we use the language, the main unit is not a word or a sentence, but a text, etc.

Recognizing the text as the largest syntactic unit requires determining the relation of its sentence to language and speech. The fact that the text is functionally similar to the sentence, that is, both of them are a means of expressing ideas, is based on the criteria applied to the sentence. It is known that taking into account the general and specific (virtual and actual) aspect in the sentence showed that it is not only a speech unit, but also part of the language system. The text is also approached from this point of view. In this regard, the opinion of V. Dressler is noteworthy: The text is divided into a unit of the language system (potential text) and a concrete, specified (actual) text. Such a conclusion can be made by the conducted research on text structure. In these studies, the interconnection of the sentences included in the text, its expression through lexical and grammatical means, as well as the patterns of the theme-rhema chain in the text are shown. All this makes it possible to call a complex syntactic unit (text) a syntactic unit with a specific internal structure (arrangement) and certain patterns. Thus, the text is not only a unit of speech, but also a unit of language.

As long as the complete thought is not a real single sentence, the text and one-sentence text are its special form, it is correct to conclude that the nominative function is also characteristic of the text. Text, like other units, is part of the symbolic system of the language.

The term text is called text in Russian and German, and discourse, discurs in English and French. It should be noted that this term is used in linguistics to refer to two different entities. Text means one or more sentences that express a complete thought from the speaker's point of view; secondly, short story, novel, scientific work, story, newspaper, magazine article, various documents, etc. are meant:

from one word expressing an idea to a ten-volume work is considered a text. The chapter, paragraph and paragraph of the work are also considered as text.

Pojar expressing opinion! Fire! One word like Stand up? There is a common aspect of a single-sentence text and a full-length work with a larger unit than a sentence. This is their inherent substantive, rhetorical and structural integrity. But there is also a difference between them. According to this, Prof. O.I.Moskalskaya's sentence is a syntactic phenomenon. It is a separate stage of syntax, different from a sentence, and is mainly an object of text grammar.

The entire work cannot be interpreted based on grammatical concepts. First of all, it is a socio-speech phenomenon, the largest communicative unit that reflects various spheres of society's life. Along with text linguistics, it is studied in the theory of speech activity, sociology, sociolinguistics, functional methodology, pragmalinguistics, and the literary text is primarily studied in literary studies and poetics. In linguistics, a full-length work is mainly studied in text methodology.

A part, chapter and paragraph of an artistic or scientific work is a compositional form of the corresponding genre; they cannot be called a separate linguistic unit. A paragraph cannot be a linguistic unit because it is a stylistic-compositional unit. Thus, the scientist continues his opinion that the research object of text linguistics is two: 1) a large unit of a sentence or a microtext (rus. macrotext (Russian tseloe rechevoe proizvedenie-tekst ili macrotext; German Grobtext, Gesamttext).

Microtext and macrotext can match the border (size). Newspaper article, short story, weather information, announcement; title, letter, telegram, etc. can consist of one microtext. Therefore, the example given by the authors of some scientific works and articles on text linguistics usually consists of a very short text or just two or three sentences.

Although the object of text linguistics is two, its subject is one, i.e., it consists of patterns of related speech structure. In other words, text linguistics (Textlinguistics) defines all text-specific laws of text creation.

A text is a form of speech, and in terms of its function, it is a complete speech unit. Each text has a complex structure and content, and it is an example of oral and written creativity. In linguistics, the text is interpreted as a separate unit of the language (supersyntactic whole) and the main object of the field called text linguistics.

Text differs from phrase and sentence, because text has its own category and rules. In the dictionary meaning of the word text, there are the concepts of connection and connection, therefore, learning to connect text content with the help of some connectors is one of the main problems of the field of "Text Linguistics".

Linguist E. Qilichev in his book "Linguistic Analysis of the Text" defined that "Text is a complex structure that expresses nominative-aesthetic information, all elements of which are closely interconnected and from the author's point of view, directed to a certain goal." will give. And I. Rasulov describes the text as follows: "A unit larger than a sentence is a complex syntactic whole, which consists of a union of sentences that are related to each other in terms of thought and syntax. Then the thought will be more complete than the sentence."

The text is divided into two according to the sign of size and content: 1. Types of text according to the sign of the size. 2. Types of text according to the purpose of expression and sign of content.

1. Types of text according to the size symbol. A text is a large-volume means of communication, a product of speech activity, a form of written speech formed on the basis of certain laws, rather than

a sentence. The text is divided into two according to the volume symbol. Minimum text (microtext) and maximum text (macrotext).

A minimal text in the artistic style is understood as a collection of verses dedicated to illuminating a topic, proverbs, proverbs and aphorisms expressing folk wisdom, miniatures, comic works, poems, poems and poetic fragments, in general, a whole consisting of several sentences covering a small topic. . The internal side of the text is united by the integrity of the content, and the external side is united by different forms of connections and syntactic means.

Maximal text refers to the totality created by the need to cover a wide range of events. In the artistic style, large-scale works such as stories, short stories, novels, and epics are maximal text. Maximal text consists of microtexts. The smallest whole corresponds to a paragraph, and the largest whole corresponds to a chapter (part or chapter). Auxiliary parts such as epigraph, introduction, and epilogue may also be included in such a text. They serve as an additional explanation and comment on the content and idea of the work, as well as some issues related to the selection and coverage of the topic.

The smallest unit of macrotext is a paragraph. A paragraph is a meaningful whole, "a part of the text from the beginning of one letter to the beginning of the next letter."

We do not always create a new text in everyday conversation. We use different text types according to our needs. Sometimes we tell someone about the events that happened to us or that we witnessed. The purpose and meaning of communication between people is not limited to these. A person wants to express his emotions, feelings, excitement, pain and sorrow, thereby impressing the listener or reader. In such cases, sometimes we use figurative tools such as exaggeration, sometimes similar - comparison.

2. According to the purpose and content of the expression, the artistic text can be divided into the following types: 1. Narrative text. 2. Descriptive text. 3. Explanatory text. 4. Didactic text. 5. The message is meaningful text. 6. Command content text. 7. Text with emotional expression.

1. Narrative texts (Le texte narratif - narrative text). In such a text, the author or the hero of the work narrates an event that he experienced, heard, saw or witnessed. Memories, memoirs, tales and narratives can be included in the narrative text type. The style of the story is mainly expressed in the past tense, first person singular or plural.

2. Descriptive texts (Le texte descriptif - descriptive text). Such a text is composed in order to describe in detail a person, a place, a creature belonging to the world of animals and plants, or some thing or thing, or an event. The appearance of monologic speech is also dominant in the descriptive text. Partonymic image is the most characteristic feature of such a text, that is, the first, primary feature of the described object is mentioned. Then the features and parts related to it are discussed.

3. Explanatory texts (Le texte argumentative text). Various arguments and comments are given to emphasize the persuasiveness of the opinion expressed in such a text. Argumentative type of text is considered to be one of the unique aspects of quoting various arguments for the purpose of justification, proof, justification or defense.

4. Didactic texts (Le texte explicatif- explanatory text). A text composed on the basis of the desire to advise someone, to educate him through various life events, or to teach him to draw conclusions from what has been said is called an explicative or didactic text. To achieve the goal, proverbs, sayings, aphorisms, various life events, narratives, parables are used as examples.

5. Texts with message content (Le texte informative - informative text). Informational text is text that is created or referenced to report an event. Literary text has its own informativeness. Different from the usual message, the aesthetic goal is loaded.

6. Texts with imperative content (Le texte injonctif-injunctiv text). The type of text in which the tone of advice is leading in the imperative tone, composed of imperative sentences, expressing the performance of a task or various prohibitions is called an imperative text. It is mainly observed in the speech of the characters.

7. Texts with emotional expression (Le texte expressif - expressive text). Texts composed in order to express the inner experiences of a person, his attitude to reality, with a unique pathos are called texts with emotional expression content.

Summary. As most researchers admit, human speech rarely consists of only one sentence, since a sentence expresses a relatively complete idea. A person expresses his thoughts mainly in the form of a text consisting of interconnected sentences. In this sense, the term vyskazyvanie (sentence) is used in Russian. A sentence written by O.I. Moskalskaya is a complete speech phenomenon. A large unit (text) of sentences and sentences is formed on the basis of a certain template, and this template is required to be realized in speech. Accordingly, the text, like the sentence, has integrity. The integrity of the text has structure, content and speech appearance. These correspond to the form, content and function of the text.

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