

Learning the Language of Artistic Works in Linguistics

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ABSTRACT

The article talks about the essence of the concept of text in today's Uzbek linguistics. In world linguistics, it is thought that there are different approaches to the evaluation of the text and this phenomenon. Text linguistics was formed as a separate branch and direction of linguistics, it is constantly developing, and new theoretical generalizations are being made. First of all, it should be noted that there are different opinions among experts in materially defining and defining the concept of text. Some linguists consider only written speech or a fragment of speech to be a text.

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INTRODUCTION

Text linguistics was formed as a separate branch and direction of linguistics, it is constantly developing, and new theoretical generalizations are being made. First of all, it should be noted that there are different opinions among experts in materially defining and defining the concept of text. Some linguists consider only written speech or a fragment of speech to be a text. I. R. Galperin, who studied the text as an object of linguistic research, emphasizes that "the completion realized in the form of a written document is one of the leading aspects of the ontological and functional characteristics of the text." According to him, the text is a written work of speech. Below we will try to understand the linguistic essence of the artistic text

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

The article talks about the essence of the concept of literary text linguistics in today's Uzbek linguistics. In world linguistics, it is thought that there are different approaches to the evaluation of the text and this phenomenon. As literature, scientific literature, monographs and dissertations related to the linguistic essence of the text were analyzed. Since the beginning of the human society, the most important and the most complex among the relations between them is linguistic relations. Studying them, or rather, the texts that reflect the essence of those relations, analyzing the laws and regulations of their creation is of great importance both from a practical and a theoretical point of view. The reforms taking place in our life do not bypass any field, including the science of linguistics, which today has made great progress in all areas of language. Linguistics, sociolinguistics, etc.) and the scope of scientific research created in connection with their research are evidence of this. In particular, text linguistics is considered one of the new directions in the field of linguistics. The science of philology and other humanitarian sciences can be considered as a set of knowledge about the text, which embodies samples of culture, language and literature of peoples. Nevertheless, linguists differ in their interpretation of the concept of text. Studies

devoted to the study of the text and its nature appeared at the end of the 20th century. The issues of text linguistics are one of the issues that have attracted the attention of many linguists. For example, V. Matezius, I. Galperin, L. Loseva, O. Moskalskaya, K. Abdullayev in world linguistics, R. Kongurov, I. Kochkortoyev, Q. Samadov, N. in Uzbek linguistics. Mahmudov, M. Yoldoshev, Kh. Doniyorov, E. Scientists such as Qilichev, S. Karimov, B. Umurkulov expressed their opinions about the text. In the general development of text theory and text linguistics, the services of representatives of the Prague linguistic circle, German, French, English, American, Dutch, Polish and other linguistic schools are recognized in world linguistics, while in Russian linguistics V.V. Odinson, I.R. Galperin, O.I. Moskalskaya, L.M. Loseva, Z. Ya. Turayeva, N. S. Valgina, N. D. Zarubina, etc., the services of many linguists deserve special attention. Academician G. Abdurakhmanov, one of the first in Uzbek linguistics, gave a lecture on text theory at the III conference of Turkic scholars of the former Union held in Tashkent in 1980, and expressed his views on the essence and solutions of the problem. , distinguished several text types. Also, linguist scientist A. Ghulomov expressed his opinion on the essence of the text. In the Uzbek linguistics of the next period, it is possible to mention the works of scientists such as A. Mamajonov, M. Tokhsonov, M. Abdupattoyev, N. Turniyozov, M. Khakimov, related to this field. Text linguistics was formed as a separate branch and direction of linguistics, it is constantly developing, and new theoretical generalizations are being made. First of all, it should be noted that there are different opinions among experts in materially defining and defining the concept of text. Some linguists consider only written speech or a fragment of speech to be a text. I. R. Galperin, who studied the text as an object of linguistic research, emphasizes that "the completion realized in the form of a written document is one of the leading aspects of the ontological and functional characteristics of the text." According to him, the text is a written work of speech. However, most linguists dealing with the problems of text linguistics emphasize that the text gives birth both in writing and in speech. Indeed, this idea has a full scientific-logical basis, and it correctly reflects the existing essence of the text. Z. Ya. According to the general theory of text linguistics, Turayeva says that it is possible to take a text that is a product of oral or written speech as its subject, but she emphasizes that it is appropriate to interpret the text in a narrow sense, that is, only as a product of written speech. R. A. Karimova, who studied the semantic-structural structure of the text on the example of oral and written speech in the Russian language, noted that the text is a speech work that is manifested not only in graphic and written form, but also in oral form, in which the oral form is the genetic basis. emphasizes and based on the analysis of the facts, the theory that "spontaneous oral text and written text (artistic text), which at first glance seem to be located at opposite points of the text space, have a common feature - a specific structure". comes to a conclusion.

Considering the linguistic features of the text, some researchers consider it necessary to separate it as an independent field of linguistics (with names such as text grammar, text linguistics). Some, however, call it text syntax (like the syntax of a simple sentence) and see it as a continuation of the syntax of the sentence, thereby expanding the meaning of the term syntax, emphasizing that it should be viewed as a larger syntactic whole than the sentence as the main syntactic unit: in this case, the syntax the upper limit is text syntax, not compound sentence syntax. Most of the reviewers cover this area at first sight. In his candidate thesis, M. Tokhsonov studied the system of connecting elements of microtext in the Uzbek language, distinguishing between macrotext and microtext. One of the first generalizing and educational works on text linguistics in Uzbek linguistics was created by A. Mamajonov. In his special course "Text Linguistics" intended for philology students, the scientific views on the text are analyzed, the essence, types and units of the concept of text, the connection and connecting means of these units, synonymy between text units, and syntactic stylistic figures are explained. Later, in the textbook "Text Syntax", which he published in cooperation with his student M. Abdupattoyev, the structural-semantic and stylistic aspects of the text, thematic-rhematic relationship in the text units were thoroughly analyzed, and relevant conclusions were summarized. N. Turniyozov's manual entitled "Text Linguistics" is one of such educational works, in which scientific topics such as general information about the text, concepts of micro and macrotext, various relationships between text elements, in accordance with the relevant curriculum Another Uzbek linguist who seriously dealt with text problems is M. Hakimov. Its main purpose is to "contribute to the works aimed at determining the links that express the meaningful relationship between the scientific text and its units, their specific characteristics and functions, and to determine the author's special relationship in the scientific text and its types." In his candidate's thesis, he studied in detail the

syntagmatic and pragmatic features of the Uzbek scientific text on the basis of rich factual materials. A number of scientific articles related to the study of one or another aspect of the text issue in Uzbek linguistics were also published. To date, more than twenty methods and methods of studying the text have been developed and are widely used in linguistics. One of them is the statistical study of Uzbek texts. B. Yoldoshev's methodical guide "Linguostatistical methods of text learning" provides consistent opinions about this method of studying the text, in which methods of studying texts of different task styles based on statistical methods, views, frequency log Horses and the principles of their creation are described. M. Yoldoshev defended his doctoral dissertation devoted to the linguopoetic analysis of the literary text. In this doctoral work, the way of manifestation of the aesthetic function of the language in the artistic text was analyzed on the example of the best works of Uzbek literature. the way of formation of the text and the linguistic factors involved in it are studied, and the mechanisms of poetic actualization of phonographic, lexical, morphological and syntactic tools in the artistic text are studied. Analysis and application of linguostatistical methods of text learning is one of the urgent problems of text linguistics. In this regard, the researches of Samarkand scientists S. Karimov, B. Yoldoshev, D. Orinboyeva are noteworthy.

CONCLUSION

The linguistic essence of the literary text is a concept that has a special place in linguistics. Opinions about the linguistic features of the text are still controversial. Based on the above points, we can conclude that the text is a complex structure that combines all linguistic features from the point of view of linguistics, and it is one of the main objects of study in all areas of linguistics.

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