

TEXT AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS IN LINGUISTICS

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ANNOTATION

A number of Uzbek scholars have conducted research on the text and its features. However, in today's era of rapid development of the media, new forms and types of texts are emerging. The inclusion of the text and its features in the curriculum in primary school lessons and their inclusion in the textbooks corresponds to the age characteristics of students in grades 1-4.

Keywords: story meaning text, descriptive text, commentary text, didactic text, message meaning text, command meaning text, emotional expression meaning text.

INTRODUCTION

A text is a form of speech, a function of complete speech integrity. Each text has a complex structure and content, and is an example of oral and written creation. In linguistics, text is interpreted as a separate unit of language (supersyntactic integrity) and the main object of the field called text linguistics. A text is different from a phrase or a sentence because the text has its own categories and rules. One of the main problems in the field of textual linguistics is the existence of the concept of connection in the lexical sense of the word text, and therefore the study of the "structure of the text" with the help of some connectors.

Linguist E. Kilichev in his book "Linguistic analysis of the text" describes that "the text is a complex structure in which all the elements are closely interconnected and represent nominative-aesthetic information from the author's point of view." Rasulov describes the text as follows: "A larger unit than a sentence is a complex syntactic whole, which is a combination of thought and syntactically interconnected sentences. That fact must be taken into account." The text is divided into two categories according to size and content:

1. Types of text by size.

2. Types of text according to the purpose and content of the expression.

1. Types of text by size. A text is a larger means of communication than a sentence, a product of speech activity, a form of written speech formed on the basis of certain laws. The text is divided into two parts by size. Minimum text (micro text) and maximum text (macro text).

In the artistic style, a minimal text is a collection of proverbs, parables and aphorisms, miniatures, comics, letters, poems and fragments of poetry, covering a small topic, covering a small topic. The inner side of the text is united by the integrity of the content, and the outer side is connected by various forms of links, syntactic means.

Maximum text refers to the integrity created by the need to cover a wide range of events. In the artistic style, large-scale works such as stories, short stories, novels, epics are the maximum text. The maximum text consists of microtexts. The smallest whole belongs to the paragraph, and the largest whole belongs to the chapter (section or chapter). Such text may include auxiliary parts, such as an epigraph, a preface, and an epilogue. They provide additional

commentary 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 macro text is a paragraph. A paragraph is a semantic whole, "the part of the text from one paragraph to the next."

In everyday conversation, we don't always create new text. We use different types of text as needed. Sometimes we tell someone what we have experienced or witnessed. The purpose and content of human communication is not limited to this. Man wants to express his feelings, emotions, excitements, pains and sorrows, thereby impressing the listener or reader. In such cases, we sometimes use visual aids, such as comparisons.

2. Depending on the purpose and content of the expression, the literary text can be divided into the following types:

1. Narrative text.
2. Descriptive text.
3. Explanatory text.
4. Didactic text.
5. Message text.
6. Command meaning text.
7. Emotional text.

1. Narrative text (*Le texte narratif*). In such a text, the author or protagonist tells a story that he has heard, seen or witnessed. Memories, memoirs, fairy tales and legends can be included in the narrative text type. The style of the story is mainly in the past tense, with the first person singular or plural.

2. Descriptive texts (*Le texte descriptif*). Such a text is designed to describe in detail a person, place, animal, or plant that is unknown to the listener, or an object or event. The monologue also dominates the descriptive text. A paronymic image is the most characteristic feature of such a text, i.e., the initial, primary feature of the object being described is mentioned. Then there are the features and components involved.

3. Explanatory texts (*Le texte argumentative-argumentative text*). In such a text, various arguments and explanations are given to emphasize the validity of the opinion expressed. Arguing, trying to justify, trying to justify, or defending are just some of the features of the argumentative text.

4. Didactic texts (*Le texte explicatif- explicative text*). A text based on the desire to instruct someone, to educate him through various life events, or to teach him to draw conclusions from what is said, is called an explanatory or didactic text.

5. Message texts (*Le texte informative - informative text*). An informative text is a text composed or referenced to inform about an event. Informativeness in a literary text is unique. Unlike a simple message, it has an aesthetic purpose.

6. Command meaning texts (*Le texte injonctif*). A command is a type of text in which the tone of the advice is predominant, consisting of command-oriented utterances, expressing the performance of a task or various prohibitions. The command is called a meaningful text.

7. Emotional texts (Le texte expressif - expressive text). Texts that are designed to express a person's inner experiences, attitudes to reality, with a certain pathos are called emotional expressions.

In the scientific and methodological literature, texts can be divided into types according to style. These are as follows.

1. Narrated text. In this type of text, events are narrated. (Scientific heritage of Eastern philosophers, moral-educational and spiritual-enlightenment worldviews, origin of phrases, wise sayings and proverbs, interpretation of etymology, etc.)

Mother village! No matter how small and ugly you are, you are always the biggest and most beautiful place in the world for us! You are the world for us! When we are proud of our homeland, we first of all express our love for your bottomless fields, green gardens that hide all the beauty of the world in their bosoms, the water that flows in the rivers, the love of your dawns and gardens. think of the nightingales who started the party. For those of us who drink the water of the village, eat the barley and cornbread of the village, and know the mind, the Homeland begins with you, the field in your field. No matter how far the stone of destiny throws us away from you, no matter how happy we may be, the taste of that bread will remain in our mouths, uniting us with the love that is forever in the net of our hearts. That's why we encourage you ... That's why we always love you to share our successes with you, to tell you about our sorrows and to relax ... (Turgun Polat)

2. Descriptive text. There are no characters in the story. It mainly describes the natural landscape, individual objects (objects), events and happenings, work processes. In this type of text, special attention is paid to the specific external features of the event, such as events.

3. The peculiarity of the text of the discussion is that the speaker (reader) expresses his reaction to the narrated event. He seeks evidence to prove his point and tries to substantiate it. He rejects a particular opinion based on the results of observational comparisons and makes his own judgment about it.

Discussion texts are good and evil, love of work and reluctance, honesty and free humiliation, honesty and crookedness, good word and bad word, friendship and enmity, courage and cowardice, manners and on topics such as obscenity, dignity and worthlessness, patience and impatience. It is especially advisable to choose folk proverbs as the subject of the discussion text. For example, "There is no poison in what you say to ones face".

A distinctive feature of literary texts is their strong imagery and impact. In creating a literary text, the reader is free to relate to nature and social beings: a variety of lexical units (polysemous words, synonyms and opposites) to reveal its essence), figurative expression and phraseological combinations, pictorial means of literary language: analogy, exaggeration, reduction, animation, etc., can be used to the best of their ability. Literary text is one of the main tools for developing artistic taste in students. Through such texts, the reader enters the world of beauty and elegance, shares his joys and worries, and follows his favorite heroes.

Literary text is vivid, figurative and attractive. It reflects all the features of the vernacular. In this case, the phonetic, lexical-semantic, grammatical means of the language serve as a means of artistic expression. In other words, the literary text forms the whole system as the largest

unit of speech, combining interrelated phonetic, lexical and grammatical units. The literary text also includes a semantic and a systemic system.

This means that the literary text is the most complex, multifaceted object of linguistic research. Because it is a collection of lexical, grammatical, and stimulus systems.

Knowing and creating a literary text is based on the dialectical unity of reflection and creativity. The work of art serves to meet the aesthetic and spiritual needs of the people.

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