

INTERPRETATION OF TEXT CREATION AS A TYPE OF DISCURSIVE ACTIVITY IS A DYNAMIC FEATURE OF THIS PHENOMENON

Akhmedov Umid Usobovich

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, English Teacher

+998902939808

axmedovumidjon87@mail.com

ABSTRACT

Interpretation of text creation as a type of discursive activity requires paying more attention to the dynamic features and process signs of this phenomenon. It is impossible to imagine the text as an unchanging, motionless, stable phenomenon. In order to determine the status and categorical features of the text, it is necessary to pay more attention to its aspects related to conscious discursive activity. As a result of a new approach to the interpretation of linguistic phenomena, the purpose of the research is to determine the aspects of text creation related to the human cognitive ability.

Keywords: artistic text, discourse, linguo-cultural studies, cultural studies, categorical symbols, cognate.

INTRODUCTION

Interpretation of text creation as a type of discursive activity requires paying more attention to the dynamic features and process signs of this phenomenon. It is impossible to imagine the text as an unchanging, motionless, stable phenomenon. In order to determine the status and categorical features of the text, it is necessary to pay more attention to its aspects related to conscious discursive activity. As a result of a new approach to the interpretation of linguistic phenomena, the purpose of the research is to determine the aspects of text creation related to the human cognitive ability. The subject's ability to create a text in accordance with the rules and norms of the communicative-social and language system and perceive it meaningfully is one of the main factors that ensure the effectiveness of speech thinking activity.

The linguists who tried to determine the tasks of cognate linguistics and its main principles emphasize the importance of distinguishing the principles of "cognate alternative" and "direct alternative" in the analysis of this direction. "Cognate alternation", according to the scientist, means how this unit is perceived when imagining or thinking about a unit and to what extent the concept corresponds to the cognate reality. This principle is contrary to the situation of "direct alternative". Therefore, according to the last principle, the content of the elements of linguistic reality corresponds to the essence of the events in reality.

Perception of reality requires a person to fully imagine its essence, in other words, to be able to "digest" or understand it correctly. Only then will a clear and complete text be created. So, the text can undoubtedly be the object of analysis of cognate linguistics, and within the framework of this direction, the internal features specific to its content, the structure of the mental pattern formed in the process of conceptualization are studied.

Recognizing the text as an object of cognate analysis will almost certainly change your perception of its nature to a certain extent. As a result, I.P. Despite the fact that Susov's

interpretation that text nature has two aspects (tekst dvuluk po svoey priroda) was accepted at his time (80s of the last century), this view does not satisfy researchers today. At a time when it is constantly emphasized that the text is a multifaceted and multifaceted phenomenon, we would like to add another nation to the chain that describes the place of the text in the linguistic reality, and this nation is about reality. reflects the conceptualization of imagination.

The application of specific research methods of cognate linguistics to text analysis is primarily related to the recognition of the text as a communicative system and the main element of human knowledge of existence in general. Such a recognition, in turn, causes researchers to shift their attention to the process of creation and content perception (acceptance by the recipient) of the text, its internal structure, structural features.

E.S. Kubryakova, who considered the main task of cognate linguistics to be "the study of linguistic processes, linguistic units and categories in their relationship with memory, imagination, perception, and consciousness", later defined this task as "illuminating the constant alternative that exists between linguistic structures and the structure of knowledge." expanded to the level. The text, in addition to being the most important linguistic structure, serves as the basis for the separation of any other structure, it can also be the main "testing ground" in cognate-discursive analysis. In fact, during the development of text linguistics, the concept of "text" was interpreted in a rather narrow sense, and the researchers' attention was mainly drawn to its material aspects. The need to imagine text creation and perception as a continuous process became clear only in the conditions of the "cognate revolution" that occurred in the field of linguistics. It is known that communicative statics and dynamics, process and result are opposite and common. We can recognize the text created in the same system of contradictions and relationships as a real communicative unit and talk about its categorical features. In this regard, the claims of some linguists that "the text is extremely abstract and can be separated from the communicative activity" are, in our opinion, unnatural. At first glance, this claim of the scholars dealing with the content characteristics of small texts seems reasonable, because the written (especially artistic) text, which has the possibility of repetition and reading, does not seem to have the characteristics of a direct relationship with the speech situation. it seems But the written text never loses its relation to the communication situation. It is known that situationality is one of the permanent categorical features of the text, and we can clearly see the proof of this in the fact that the text retains its main communicative content in the conditions of its repetition. The value of the information transmitted by means of text is preserved in any communication conditions, because the main requirement for the transmitted information is its novelty and importance for this communication condition. Of course, it is necessary for the author of the text to find the best way to convey information, and it is important for the recipient to be able to intelligently understand what information the author intends to convey based on the structure of the text. It should not be forgotten that the attitude of the participants of the communicative activity is also important for obtaining the text status of speech structures. According to A.A. Zalevskaya, any line of speech can be a text only if it is activated in relation with the author or recipient. The text is created and perceived by a person, the text imagined without the participation of a person takes only the appearance of a "material body". Although we want to

completely agree with the opinion of the well-known psycholinguist A.A.Zalevskaya, we have the opportunity not to express one small objection. In fact, the executor (author or recipient) of the activity that gives meaning to the text will not have any value (in the words of the scientist - "internal power"), but the text itself exists as a separate "body". It seems that the scientist has forgotten that it is difficult to imagine. Perhaps, this is due to the fact that he could not completely abandon the tradition of sharply contrasting text and discourse phenomena, which is still dominant in linguistics. Those who try to connect it with resistance try to describe the text as a product of written speech, and discourse as a product of oral communication. The interpretation in this direction, without a word, encourages to imagine one of them (the text) as a material product, and the other (discourse) as an immaterial result. It is recognized by our linguists that the issue of the relationship between text and discourse and their interpretation as conflicting phenomena can create unpleasant situations for the development of text linguistics.

REFERENCES

1. Abdurahmonov X., Mahmudov N. So`z estetikasi. – Toshkent : Fan, 1981.
2. Abdurahmonov Sh.A. O`zbek badiiy nutqida kulgu qo`zg`atuvchi lisoniy vositalar.- Toshkent, 1997.
3. Abdullayev A. Ozbek tilida ekspressivlikning ifodalanishi.- Toshkent, 1983.
4. Abdupattoyev M.T. O`zbek matnida supersintaktik butunliklar. – Toshkent 1998.
5. Boymirzayev S. Matn mazmunida temporallik semantikasi. – Toshkent: O`zME, 2009.
6. Galperin I.P. Tekst kak ob`ekt lingvisticheskogo issledovaniya. – M.: Nauka, 1981.
7. Yo`dashev B. Matnni o`rganishning lingvostatistik metodlari. – Samarqand, 2008.
8. Yo`ldashev M. Badiiy matn va uning lingvopoetik tahlili asoslari. – Toshkent : Fan, 2007.
9. Yo`ldashev M. Yadgarov Q. Badiiy matnning lisoniy tahlili. Toshkent, TDPU, 2007.
10. Yoldashev M. Badiiy matn lingvopoetikasi. – Toshkent, Fan 2008.- 160 b.
11. Kamenskaya O.L. Tekst I kommunikatsiya. – M.:V`ssh.shk.,1990.
12. Lapasov J. Badiiy matn va lisoniy tahlil. – Toshkent:O`qituvchi,1995.
13. Lyapon M.V. Sm`lovaya struktura slojnogo predlojeniya I teksta. – M.:Nauka, 1986.
14. Mamajonov A. Tekst lingvistikasi. – Toshkent, TDPI, 1999.
15. Mamajonov A., Mahmudov U. Uslubiy vositalar. – Farg`ona, 1996.
16. American Literary Criticism: An Anthology.M.: Progress Publishers, 1981.
17. Approaches to Poetics Ed.S. Chatman. N.Y.- L., Columbia U.P., 1973.
18. Arnold I., Dlakonova N. Three Centuries of English Prose. I.,1967.
19. Bennet A. Is the Novel Decaying?// Woolf V.Mrs. Dalloway and Essays. M.,Raduga Publishers,1984.
20. Ахмедов У. An analysis of the titles of works of art in English from the perspective of linguistic pragmatics and linguistic culture //Общество и инновации. – 2023. – Т. 4. – №. 1/5. – С. 236-240.
21. Akhmedov Umid. Restoration of name of works of art in English from the point of view of linguistics and linguo - cultural. International Journal of Social Science and Interdisciplinary. Research ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact Factor: 7.429. (2022/9/30,) 278-281.
22. Akhmedov Umid. Functional-semitic and lingucultural study of the names of works of art in the Uzbek language. International Journal of Social Science and Interdisciplinary. Research ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact Factor: 7.429.(2022/12/22) 398-400.