MATNLAR VA ULARNING ASOSIY KOMPONENTLARI: KO'P QIRRALI YONDASHUV

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Annotatsiya

Matnlar aloqa almashinuv jarayonining asosiy birliklari biri bo'lib, o'zida olam haqida ma'lum axborotni saqlaydi va dunyo haqidagi tushunchamizni shakllantiradi. Ushbu maqola matnlarning ko'p qirrali tabiatini o'rganib, ularning asosiy tarkibiy qismlarini strukturaviy, semantik va kontekstual nuqtai nazardan tahlil qiladi. Shuningdek, maqolada muallif, auditoriya va ijtimoiy muhitni o'z ichiga olgan kontekst matnning talqini va ta'siriga qanday sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatishi tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar. Matn tahlili, matn komponentlari, uyg'unlik, izchillik, vaqt birliklari, semantika, kontekst, grammatika, janr, muloqot.

ТЕКСТЫ И ИХ ОСНОВНЫЕ КОМПОНЕНТЫ: МНОГОАСПЕКТНЫЙ ПОДХОД

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Аннотация

Тексты являются одной из основных единиц процесса коммуникации, поскольку они хранят определённую информацию о мире и формируют наше представление о нём. В данной статье исследуется многогранная природа текстов и анализируются их основные компоненты с точки зрения структурного, семантического и контекстуального подходов. Также рассматривается влияние контекста, включающего автора, аудиторию и социальную среду, на интерпретацию и воздействие текста.

Ключевые слова: анализ текста, компоненты текста, связность, когерентность, временные единицы, семантика, контекст, грамматика, жанр, коммуникация.

TEXTS AND THEIR MAIN COMPONENTS: A MULTIFACETED PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

Texts are one of the main units of the communication process, as they store information about the world and shape our understanding of it. This article explores the multifaceted nature of texts and analyzes their main components from structural, semantic, and contextual perspectives. It also examines how context, including the author, audience, and social environment, significantly influences the interpretation and impact of a text.

Keywords: text analysis, text components, cohesion, coherence, temporal units, semantics, context, grammar, genre, communication.

Texts are ubiquitous in modern society, serving as the primary means of exchanging information, conveying ideas, and shaping social interactions. From academic articles to social

media posts, understanding the underlying structure and components of texts is crucial for effective communication and critical analysis. In modern linguistics, the text is interpreted as a separate large unit of language (supersyntactic unit) and the main object of the field called text linguistics. It is said that when studying the text, it should be distinguished from a phrase and a sentence, and that the text also has its own categories and laws. Linguist M.Kh. Khakimov writes about this in his dissertation on the study of scientific text: "The existence of the concepts of connection and combination in the lexical meaning of the word text, therefore, the study of the connection of text structures with the help of certain connectors has become one of the main problems of the field of "Text Linguistics". The functions of repetition and its several forms, expressing the interconnection of text units, some words related to the pronoun category, and the form of the sentence characteristic of the interrogative form in text formation, occupy a special place in text linguistics" [1:3]. In this work, the author emphasizes the need to distinguish the term "text" from other linguistic terms such as "speech" and "context". Speech is manifested in oral and written forms. The written form of speech corresponds to the content expressed by the term text. "Speech is a speech activity directed from the subject to the addressee. Text is a material form of speech that consists not only of objective information, but also contains pragmatic content" [2:5].

Text comprehension is widely studied in linguistics and psycholinguistics. I.R. Galperin, focusing on the features of the text, defines it as following: "This is a written message, objectified in the form of a written document, consisting of a series of statements united by different types of lexical, grammatical and logical connections, having a certain modal character, a pragmatic attitude and, accordingly, literary processing" [3:67].

Methodology

This study is based on several methods widely used in linguistic and conceptual analysis. The descriptive method is used to explain the theoretical foundations of the text and its content components. The semantic analysis method allows us to study the lexical and grammatical expressions that express the content of the text. The cognitive approach is used to analyze the communicative properties of the text and how it is perceived by people in a given situation and situation and what aspects of meaning it has. For this, samples of oral speech and fiction texts are analyzed.

Results and Analysis

At a fundamental level, texts are constructed from discrete structural components. These include:

Sentences: The basic building blocks of a text, typically expressing a complete thought. Effective sentences are grammatically correct, concise, and contribute directly to the overall message.

Paragraphs: Groups of related sentences that develop a specific idea or point. Paragraphs provide structure and allow for the logical organization of information. Transitions between paragraphs are crucial for maintaining flow and guiding the reader.

Sections/Chapters: Larger organizational units, often found in longer texts like books or academic papers. These sections provide a framework for presenting information in a structured and hierarchical manner.

Headings and Subheadings: These elements provide visual cues and guide readers through the text, highlighting key themes and facilitating navigation.

If we analyse the following passage named "Angels" (Farishtalar) from the book of the uzbek writer Utkir Hashimov, we can see how the sentences are meaningfully structured to clarify the chosen heading:

"Xonadoningizda keksa odam bormi? Baxtli ekansiz! Dunyo tashvishlaridan to'yib ketsangiz, shularni ziyorat qiling: hayot abadiy emasligini o'ylab, taskin topasiz.

Xonadoningizda go'dak bormi? Siz ham baxtli ekansiz… Dunyo tashvishlaridan to'yib

ketsangiz, go'dakni bag'ringizga bosing: hayot abadiy ekanini o'ylab, taskin topasiz…" (O'. Hoshimov, 2022 – p. 20)

The semantic components of a text relate to its meaning and interpretation. Key aspects include:

Vocabulary: The specific words used in a text, which directly impact its meaning and tone. Careful word choice is essential for conveying precise information and achieving the desired effect.

Meaning Relations: The relationships between words and concepts within the text. These include synonyms, antonyms, hyponyms (general-specific relationships), and meronyms (part-whole relationships). Understanding these relations is crucial for interpreting the nuances of meaning.

Thematic Structure: The central theme or topic of the text. Identifying the thematic structure helps to understand the overall purpose and message of the text.

Let's look at the passage from Chapter 2 of Emily Brontë's Wuthering Heights: "Her position before was sheltered from the light; now, I had a distinct view of her whole figure and countenance. She was slender, and apparently scarcely past girlhood: an admirable form, and the most exquisite little face that I have ever had the pleasure of beholding: small features, very fair; flaxen ringlets, or rather golden, hanging loose on her delicate neck; and eyes, had they been agreeable in expression, they would have been irresistible: fortunately for my susceptible heart, the only sentiment they evinced hovered between scorn and a kind of desperation, singularly unnatural to be detected there". This passage powerfully demonstrates how Brontë utilizes semantic components to create a vivid and unsettling portrait of Mrs. Heathcliff. The carefully chosen vocabulary (words like "slender," "admirable," "exquisite," "fair," and "golden" evoke a conventional ideal of feminine beauty, whereas the contrasting words "scorn," "desperation," "unnatural," and the qualifying phrase "had they been agreeable" create a sense of unease and dissonance), intricate meaning relations (the passage relies heavily on implied antonyms; the potential for "irresistible" eyes is contrasted with their actual expression of "scorn and desperation"; the "admirable form" is undercut by the "unnatural" sentiment in her eyes. This creates tension and foreshadows the disruption she represents), and the establishment of a central theme (the passage introduces the theme of deceptive appearances and the hidden darkness beneath a beautiful façade) all work in concert to foreshadow the novel's complex exploration of human nature and the destructive power of passion. Brontë masterfully employs semantic components in this passage to create a deeply unsettling and ambiguous portrayal of Mrs. Heathcliff. The carefully chosen vocabulary, the interplay of contrasting meaning relations, and the establishment of a central theme all contribute to a powerful and disturbing effect.

Cohesion and coherence are essential for creating a readable and understandable text.

Cohesion: Refers to the explicit linguistic connections between sentences and paragraphs. These connections can be achieved through: Pronoun Reference (using pronouns to refer back to previously mentioned nouns), Lexical Repetition (repeating key words or phrases to maintain focus), Synonymy and Hyponymy (using related words to avoid repetition and enrich the vocabulary), Conjunctions (using words like "and," "but," "because," and "therefore" to explicitly connect ideas) and Temporal units (time related words are fundamental building blocks in the formation of texts, providing structure, context, and meaning in various ways).

Coherence: Refers to the overall logical flow and consistency of the text. A coherent text presents ideas in a clear and logical order, allowing readers to easily follow the author's train of thought. Coherence is often achieved through effective topic sentences, logical transitions, and a consistent point of view.

Let's try to analyse the passage named "Holiday flowers" (Bayram chechaklari) of Utkir Hashimov's Inscriptions in the margins of the notebook (Daftar hoshiyasidagi bitiklar): "Bugun

bayram. Ko'chalar gavjum. Sho'x- sho'x kuylar yangraydi.guras-guras odamlar o'tadi. O'yin-kulgi, shodon shovqin bahor osmonini titratadi. Shundoqqina yo'lka chekkasida o'tirib olgan bolakay ovozi boricha hayqiradi: -Gul! Kep qolinglar, gul! Atirgul. Bayram gullari! … Bugun bayram. Odamlar guras-guras o'tadi. Chiroyli kiyingan bolalar shovqin solib yugurishadi. Gulchi bolakay hamon qichqiradi: - Gul olinglar, gul! … Bugun bayram. Qara, hammayoq bayram! Sen qachon bayram qilasan, bolajon?! Hoy, pul joningni olgur xotin, ayt, u qachon bayram qiladi?!" In this passage the temporal unit known as " Bugun bayram " (Today is a holiday) occupies the initial, middle, and final positions in the text, initiating or concluding the informational statement, as well as providing the reader with an emotional impact and ensuring the internal content and integrity of the text.

Grammar provides the rules that govern the structure and organization of sentences and paragraphs. Correct grammar is essential for clarity and credibility. Key grammatical considerations include: Syntax (The arrangement of words and phrases to create well-formed sentences), Morphology (The study of word formation, including prefixes, suffixes, and root words), Verb Tense and Agreement (Using the correct verb tense to indicate time and ensuring that verbs agree with their subjects).

Genre refers to the specific type or category of a text, such as a scientific article, a novel, or a news report. Each genre has its own conventions regarding style, structure, and content. Adhering to these conventions is important for meeting audience expectations and ensuring that the text is appropriate for its intended purpose. For example, a scientific article typically adheres to a specific format (abstract, introduction, methods, results, discussion, conclusion) and employs a formal, objective writing style.

Contextual Influences: The context in which a text is created and interpreted significantly impacts its meaning. Key contextual factors include: Author (The author's background, knowledge, and intentions influence the content and style of the text), Audience (The intended audience shapes the language, tone, and level of detail used in the text), Social Setting (The social, cultural, and historical context in which the text is produced and received influences its interpretation and impact). If we analyse the book of Jane Austen's Pride and Prejudice, we can notice how the author's background and social setting influenced her writing, masterfully impacting on the audience. Jane Austen was a woman writing in the late 18th/early 19th century, a period with strict social conventions governing marriage and women's roles. Her novels often satirize these conventions, exploring the limitations placed on women and the importance of economic security. Austen's intention isn't simply to tell a love story, but to offer a social commentary on the marriage market and the pressures faced by women of her time. Austen's wit and irony are evident in every dialogue of the book. Mr. Bennet's dry humor and Mrs. Bennet's frantic anxieties are characteristic of her writing style. Her detailed observation of social interactions and her nuanced portrayal of character are hallmarks of her authorial voice.

Conclusion

Understanding the main components of texts is essential for effective communication and critical analysis. By considering the structural, semantic, cohesive, coherent, grammatical, and contextual elements, we can gain a deeper appreciation for the complexities of text construction and interpretation. This knowledge is invaluable for writers seeking to create compelling and impactful texts, as well as for readers seeking to critically evaluate and understand the messages they encounter in various forms of media. Future research should continue to explore the interplay between these components and the evolving nature of texts in a rapidly changing digital landscape.

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