

## **TEXT AS A LINGUISTIC AND METHODOLOGICAL CATEGORY**

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### **Annotation**

The article describes the main methodological methods of working with text.

**Keywords:** linguistics, linguistic category, linguistic object, speech, connection, independent unity, idea, development, verbal communication.

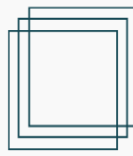
Text is the traditional object of linguistics. From text analysis, linguistics removes knowledge about the structure, functions, and uses of linguistic units, from phonemes to sentences. Nevertheless, the text itself as an independent unit, as an integral work, was not the object of special research by linguists before the emergence of text linguistics. For a long time, linguists were not interested in such questions: how is the text organized? What units does it consist of? What laws are in place during the construction phase? What is its structure?

It is well known that for a long time this proposition remained the largest unit of linguistic research. The speech ended with a study of the language at the grammatical level. However, this “shift” by the end of the 19th century had already ceased to satisfy linguists.

A. M Peshkovsky stressed that syntaxists need to learn a greater unity than speech. He also drew the attention of linguists to the fact that there is a connection between the sentences in the text. As you can see, at this stage the text still serves as a context for in-depth study of the sentence, rather than as an independent unit. However, the way out of the text is already shown. There was the idea of separating a larger unit from the proposal and exploring the relationship between the proposals within the allocated units.

These ideas are actively developed by N.S. Pospelov, L.A. Bulakhovsky, V.V. Vinogradov already at the second stage of the 20th century. During this period, terminology was developed, material was accumulated on the structure of the text. VV Vinogradov has done a lot in this area. In the book "Russian language" he wrote that grammar should end with stylistic syntax, within which "the theory of syntagmas and the doctrine of complex syntactic units, their stylistic use in the work of a particular writer, are organically combined.

V.V. Vinogradov was the first to support the analysis of a literary text with the study of linguistic means. This line of research was developed in the works of L.V. Shcherba, G.O. Vinokur. In the works of N.M. Shansky, the linguistic analysis of a literary text becomes the subject of independent research.



The growing interest in the functional side of language contributed to the fact that the focus of researchers was the text as a linguistic whole. From an object it turns into a subject of text linguistics research.

Text is primarily a product of verbal communication. Hence, in the modern interpretation of the text, questions of the communicative plan become relevant, and the linguistics of the text itself is already understood as a scientific discipline, the purpose of which is to describe the essence and organization of the prerequisites and conditions of human communication.

Focusing on communication, text linguistics approaches sociolinguistics, social psychology, information theory and mass communication theory.

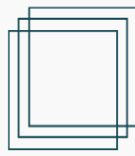
The text has an extremely complex multidimensional and multilevel structure. Therefore, it is natural that it is investigated from different points of view. Accordingly, the literature devoted to the linguistic study of the text is characterized by an extraordinary variety. From a wide range of problems in the linguistics of the text, we will single out only those whose solution is of primary interest for the methodology of teaching language, and above all the question of the essence of the text as a linguistic object is important. The fact is that in modern linguistic literature there are directly opposite points of view: some researchers consider the text as an integral work with a single plan of content and a single plan of expression, others - as a set of linguistic units, distinguished according to one or another extralinguistic characteristics. The second approach, in particular, is used in works on machine translation, automatic text processing. For the methodology of teaching a language, the first approach is more promising, in which the text is interpreted as follows: "A text is understood not just an arbitrary sequence of some units, for example, sentences, from which the text is built. An obligatory attribute of the text is the organization of these units."

Linguistic organization of the text is a categorical feature that allows you to distinguish a text from a simple collection of linguistic units. Linguistic organization, structuredness of the text is manifested both in terms of content and in terms of expression. In terms of content, it manifests itself through the order of arrangement of the semantic units of the text. In terms of expression - through the order of the components of its form. Those through the genre and compositional features of the text.

So, the text as a linguistic category is characterized by integrity, holistic formality, manifested in its organization, structured expression plan and content plan.

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