

THE TEXT AND ITS SYNTACTIC-SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS

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**Abstract:** In this article, the text and its syntactic-semantic characteristics have been discussed and we revealed some unknown feature of text linguistics.

**Keywords:** Text, text linguistics, syntactic-semantic characteristic, interpretation, scientific text research, pragmatic content, communicative activity, mutual communication.

In today's linguistics, the text is interpreted as a separate large unit of the language (supersyntactic whole) and the main object of the field called text linguistics. When studying a text, it is said that it should be distinguished from a phrase and a sentence, and that the text also has its own category and laws. Linguist M.X.Hakimov writes about this in his dissertation on scientific text research: "In the dictionary meaning of the word text, the existence of the concepts of, therefore, it means that the content of the text is connected to each other with the help of some connectors. learning has become one of the main problems of the field of "Text Linguistics". Repetition, which expresses the interconnection of text units, and its several forms, some words related to the pronoun family, the functions of the appearance of the sentence characteristic of the interrogative form in the creation of a text are of special importance in text linguistics. holds rin. In this work, the author emphasizes that the term "text" should be distinguished from other linguistic terms such as "speech", "context". Speech is manifested in oral and written forms. The written form of the speech corresponds to the content expressed by the text term. "Speech is a speech activity directed from the subject to the addressee. And the text is not only the objective information, but also the material appearance of the speech, which includes the pragmatic content.

Undoubtedly, the place of communication and dialogue between people is very important when they unite in the form of separate peoples as a society of individuals and when they overcome some difficulties and make regular progress on the development paths called civilization. It is impossible to imagine a human society that is completely free from communicative activity, and whose members are completely deprived of the possibility of mutual communication.

Accordingly, the direction of text linguistics began to develop rapidly in linguistics from the 70s of the last century. Periodicals, collections of scientific articles,

monographs, manuals, textbooks on text linguistics were published in Western European countries. I.R.Galperin, K.Kozhevnikova, E.A.Referovskaya, G.Y.Solganik, V.G.Gak, M.V.Lyapon, O.I.Moskalskaya, A.A. Metsler, O.L.Kamenskaya contributed greatly to the formation and development of text linguistics in linguistics. The researches of N.M.Turniyozov, B.Yoldoshev, A.Mamajonov, E.Qilichev, M.Hakimov, M.Yoldoshev, S.Boymirzayeva were of great importance in the introduction of text theory to Uzbek linguistics and its rise to a new stage of development. . In this way, in Uzbek linguistics, the text has been studied in various aspects, and the research in this regard continues. 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 philologist-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, issues of syntactic-stylistic figures. stated. 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.

For thousands of years, the human child learns, teaches, collects, saves and conveys his experiences to others. Of course, without exception, all these activities - learning and teaching, collecting and storing experience and information, receiving and giving them from others - are carried out through language communication (oral and written). Today, not only specialists, but everyone knows that the main task of language is communicative task. But the linguistic-logical, social-spiritual, historical-aesthetic mechanisms of this communicative connection, speech communication, the rules and peculiarities related to them are covered by relevant sciences (such as linguistics, literary studies, logic, sociology, aesthetics). not well studied. Despite the fact that many problems in this regard have been in the attention of scientists at all times, they are still the cause of debates and discussions.

Based on these considerations, it is appropriate to interpret the text as a whole in the form of structural, meaningful and communicative integrity, which occurs in oral or written form based on the coherence of the sequence of sentences, as a higher-level unit of the syntactic level of the language. Such an interpretation, of course, does not completely deny the existence of various other features, symbols, categories specific to the text. For example, several categories such as prospection and retrospection, conceptuality, autosemanticity and synsemanticity, informativeness, modality, completeness are to one degree or another related to the concepts of connectedness and integrity emphasized in this definition. These categories participate in the realization of these two core features related to the essence of the text. That is why there is no special need to reflect all properties and categories specific to the text in the definition

of the text. Indeed, the main purpose of any definition, no matter what science it is in, is to show the basic essence and general nature of a certain phenomenon.

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