

EXPLORING TEXTUAL STRUCTURES: AN ANALYSIS OF TEXT UNITS AND THEIR LINGUISTIC FEATURES

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Abstract: Text unit analysis is a fundamental aspect of text linguistics, which seeks to understand how texts are structured and how their various components interact to create meaning. This paper provides an overview of text unit analysis, drawing on a range of scholarship in the field. Specifically, we explore the concept of text units, their classification and organization, and their relation to other linguistic features such as coherence and cohesion.

Key words: text unit analysis, text linguistics, coherence, cohesion, textual structure, textual organization, textual function, textual interpretation.

Introduction

Text linguistics is a rapidly evolving field of linguistics that studies the nature, structure, and function of texts in various languages. In recent years, scholars have devoted considerable attention to the study of texts, with a focus on their ontological, functional, and semantic features. The emergence of new directions in language, such as computer linguistics, psycholinguistics, mathematical linguistics, and sociolinguistics, has also contributed to the growth of text linguistics. This article provides an overview of the theory of the text, its linguistic and functional features, and different approaches to the study of texts. It highlights the works of prominent scholars in the field of text linguistics and discusses the significant contributions of Uzbek linguists to the study of texts. Additionally, the article emphasizes the importance of text linguistics in understanding the complex relationship between language and society and the need to analyze texts in a broader context.

Literature review

In the 20th century, Hegelian dialectics and dialectical categories demonstrated the interconnectedness of key concepts in existence and social life, leading to a more holistic approach to studying events and phenomena. The study of language and the texts it produces is of great practical and theoretical importance, reflecting the complex linguistic relationships that have existed since the dawn of human society.

Text linguistics has emerged as a separate branch of linguistics, drawing on the contributions of scholars from various linguistic traditions, including the Prague Linguistic Circle, German, French, English, American, Dutch, Polish, and others. In Uzbek linguistics, the works of G. Abdurahmanov, A. Mamajonov, M. Tukhsonov, N. Turniyozov, M. Khakimov, and others have made important contributions to the study of the text (Amanov A, 2021).

While different scholars define the text in different ways, most agree that a text can be either written or oral, and that it exhibits coherence and integrity as a larger syntactic unit than the sentence. The study of text syntax, or the system of means connecting elements in the text, is an important aspect of text linguistics.

Other areas of research within text linguistics include statistical analysis of texts, psycholinguistic studies of the cognitive and semantic aspects of text comprehension, and the

study of literary texts and their aesthetic features. The field is still evolving, and new areas of research are likely to emerge in the future.

One of the first comprehensive works on text linguistics in Uzbek linguistics was created by A. Mamajonov. His special course for philology students, "Text Linguistics" analyzed scientific views on the text, including the essence, types and units of the concept of text, the connection and means of connection of these units, synonymy between text units, syntactic and stylistic figures. In his later book, "Syntax of Text," created in collaboration with his student (Mamajonov A, 1989). The structural-semantic and stylistic aspects of the text, and the thematic-rhetorical relationship in the text units were analyzed in detail, and the relevant conclusions were summarized. N. Turniyozov's book, "Text Linguistics," is another educational work that includes general information about the text in accordance with the relevant curriculum, the concepts of micro and macrotext (Turniyozov N, 2004).

M. Khakimov's dissertation, "Contributions to identifying the specific links and functions of the scientific text and its units, the definition of the author's personal relationship and its types in the scientific text," provides a detailed study of the syntagmatic and pragmatic features of the Uzbek scientific text on the basis of rich factual materials (Khakimov M, 2001). There are also numerous scientific articles published in Uzbek linguistics related to the study of various aspects of the text. To date, more than twenty methods of studying the text have been developed and are widely used in linguistics. One of them is the statistical study of Uzbek texts, consistently expressed in M. Yuldashev's paper, "Linguopoetic study of literary text," which includes methods, views, frequency vocabulary of studying texts of different functional styles on the basis of statistical methods.

The analysis and application of linguistic-statistical methods of text study is also one of the current problems of text linguistics. The research of Samarkand scientists S. Karimov, M. Yuldashev, and D. Urinbaeva are noteworthy in this regard. In linguistics, the psycholinguistic study of the text also has a specific history. Especially the research of linguists I. Lisakova, A.A. Leontyev, N.S. Evchik, A. Shtern, and T.A. Drozdova are remarkable. The work in this area deals with the processes involved in the creation and comprehension (perception) of text, the relationship between human psychology and the ability to create text.

Works in the psycholinguistic study are also emerging in Uzbek linguistics. In particular, I. Azimova's dissertation provides an overview of the general views on the semantic perception of the text in psycholinguistics, studies the linguistic and extralinguistic factors influencing the comprehension of the text on the basis of psycholinguistic experiments, and shows the levels of the text comprehension process (Azimova I, 2008).

Another important branch of text linguistics, the "direction of the study of literary text," can be said to be highly developed in Uzbek linguistics. In this direction, M. Yuldashev defended his doctoral dissertation on the "Linguopoetic study of literary text," in which the expression of the aesthetic function of language in the literary text is analyzed on the example of the best works of Uzbek literature (Yuldashev M, 2009). The semantic types of the literary text and the problem of intertextuality are classified and described on the basis of factual materials, the principles of linguopoetic analysis of the literary text are developed, and the style of formation of the literary text and the linguistic factors involved in it are studied, as well as the mechanisms of poetic actualization of phonographic, lexical, morphological and syntactic means in the literary text.

Analysis and Results

The study of text phenomena has been a subject of great interest among linguists and researchers in the field of language and communication. One aspect of this study is the analysis of text units, which involves examining the building blocks of text and how they combine to create meaning. In this regard, the doctoral dissertations of S. Boymirzayeva and Sh. Turniyazova provide valuable insights into the cognitive nature and derivational features of text formation, respectively.

Boymirzayeva's dissertation focuses on the cognitive nature of the semantic structure of text phenomena, exploring the communicative-pragmatic features of text and their relationship to modality and temporality (Boymirzayeva S, 2010). Her work highlights the integral connection between these categories and the essence of text, which serves to form its content. Boymirzayeva argues that the formation of text content is a social phenomenon, a product of linguistic cognitive activity involving both the author and the recipient. This perspective is consistent with other scholars who view text as a dynamic process of communication rather than a static object (Halliday and Hasan, 1976; van Dijk, 1985).

In contrast, Turniyazova's dissertation examines the derivational features of text formation, particularly the microtext and its types (Turniyazova Sh, 2010). She demonstrates that even simple graphemes, words, and phrases can come together to form a text. Turniyazova provides a scientific interpretation of the derivational properties of micro and macro texts, describing the derivational properties of text components and general text structure. She also discusses the semantic factor as a derivation operator, as well as lexical devices and the hierarchical relationship of text components. Her work adds to the growing body of research on the structural properties of text (M.A.K. Halliday, 1985; Eggins and Slade, 1997).

Together, the studies of Boymirzayeva and Turniyazova contribute to our understanding of text phenomena and provide a foundation for further research in this area. Their insights into the cognitive and derivational aspects of text formation offer valuable perspectives on the process of creating and interpreting meaning through language. By examining text units and their properties, we gain a better understanding of how language works and how we can use it to communicate effectively in different contexts.

In addition to these works, other scholars have also contributed to the study of text units. For instance, Eggins and Slade (1997) provide a comprehensive analysis of the linguistic features of text, including textual cohesion, thematic development, and rhetorical structure. Similarly, Hasan (1984) offers a systemic functional perspective on text as a social semiotic phenomenon, emphasizing the relationship between language and social context. By incorporating insights from these and other scholars, we can gain a more nuanced understanding of text phenomena and their role in communication and meaning-making.

Overall, the analysis of text units is a crucial aspect of understanding the structure and function of language. By examining the building blocks of text and their properties, we can gain insights into how language works and how it is used to communicate meaning in different contexts. The works of Boymirzayeva, Turniyazova, and other scholars offer valuable perspectives on this important topic and provide a foundation for further research in this area.

Nowadays, a classification of particle constructions according to their occurrence has also been developed, and particle constructions have been described grammatically and linguo-

poetically. Given this, it can be said that research in the field of text linguistics is being conducted in various directions and aspects. There is no doubt that new areas of text research will be discovered in the future.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the study of the text and its nature has become a significant aspect of linguistics. Linguists have expressed different opinions regarding the definition of the text, and it can be considered both written and oral. The text has a sign of coherence and integrity expressed in various ways, and it is considered an independent branch of linguistics. Uzbek linguistics has made great strides in text research, with scholars such as A. Mamajonov, M. Tukhsanov, N. Turniyozov, and M. Khakimov contributing to the field. Different methods have been developed for studying the text, including statistical, psycholinguistic, and literary text study. Further research will undoubtedly reveal new aspects of the text and its nature.

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