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Text As A Form Of Integration Of Linguistic Units In Action

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ABSTRACT

The article focuses on the syntactic structure of the text with its semantic-syntactic-stylistic integrity, the structure and the relationship between the content of the constituent parts of the structure as well as its role in the development of writing skills and oral speech.

KEYWORDS

Syntactic structure, text, sentence, grammatical structure, morphological form, super syntactic integrity, semantic connection, grammatical connection.

INTRODUCTION

The development of science creates new and unique demands in society. These requirements are based on the level of development of society, the current problems that arise in the priority areas of social and economic development and waits for a positive solution. Each science based on its ability solves such problems, defines the relevant

goals and objectives on the basis of the requirements of the period, and directs the results of scientific and creative potential to the most advanced effective methods.

Although today's scientific research on problem-solving is to meet the social demands of industry development is based on modern

communication and information technologies, the practical expression of this research emerges on the basis of linguistic units.

Uzbek linguistics has been fully developed as a modern science aimed at defining the laws of development of the modern Uzbek language and the principles of all branches of the Uzbek language.

The level of development of Uzbek linguistics is also determined by the results of the self-movement. The science of Uzbek linguistics has a special role in the historical development, dealing with various problems at different times and has a worthy place in the development of the historical development of the nation. Its social significance in terms of development problems and their positive solutions are actively involved in meeting the requirements of the time with its highly valuable scientific research. The development of linguistics depends on appropriate social opportunities. Uzbek linguistics has proved to be a truly independent national science. It opened the way for a comprehensive study of its practical expressions and specific features to examine the Uzbek language and its research on the basis of new, modern, advanced and effective research methods.

When thought is expressed through language, it reflects a person's knowledge of the world and himself, as well as cognitive activity. When a person processes and improves various external influences in his mind and puts them into a certain system, he expresses it through the language. These processes take place in relation to a person's physiological, mental, professional, moral, aesthetic, cultural and speech state. It means that language and its use require knowledge, skills, and experience from the speaker and they are not created only

by learning certain grammatical forms. Nowadays, the goal of language teaching is not to teach the forms that make up its grammatical structure, but to focus on the correct formation of the student's oral and written speech and the formation of semantic structure as well.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the lexicology of linguistics, a word and its meanings are studied, the text is referred to determine its meaning, i.e., what the meaning of the words is determined by the word to which it is connected. The phenomena of ambiguity and form in language are also explained in the text. The essence of morphological and syntactic concepts is also realized through the text. Morphological forms and the meaning of any word are revealed in the text. For this reason, it is not possible to express an idea correctly only by studying grammatical forms, which means that one can be taught to compose a text by developing theoretical rules and the ability to apply them in practice.

The combination of forms and content based on certain grammatical rules of the units used in the expression of ideas is inextricably linked with the content being expressed. The text serves a communicative function and serves for the exchange of ideas between people. The communicative function of syntactic units depends largely on the purpose of differentiation.

Text-forming components are relatively independent syntactic integrity which provides information, interpretation, and description of the general idea in terms of the interrelationships between the types of speech. Logical density is observed in the

components. This sequence can be used to create a variety of text.

Scientific sources indicate the existence of various forms of the text: small forms including application, reference, announcement, a letter of trust, receipt; large forms: (story, narrative, novel). The function of grammatical forms and the stylistic features of lexical forms are expressed in the text. Therefore, the lexical and grammatical meaning of any lexical unit is not correctly interpreted in the social sense. In everyday social relationships, people use words and phrases, not words. The level of communication in the performance of communicative tasks is paramount which represents of textual units in action. [1]

It is known that a sentence is a small part of the text. Although the types of speech and their syntactic structure were studied step-by-step, their place and significance in the text were investigated well. In fact, textual theory is closely related to the actual division of speech. In its actual division, the strategy and purpose of the subject take precedence.

Subsequent scientific research on language construction has recognized three units as the object of study of syntax, which is the highest level of language. Accordingly, syntax is studied in three types: compound syntax, sentence syntax, and text syntax. The syntax of the text is the most complex and the largest unit in terms of volume - the text, its units, the form and semantic structure of the text and the study of the laws of interaction of independent sentences.

In the process of speech, the major means of communication are formed - a group of relatively independent sentences, which are semantically and grammatically related to each other. Such a group of sentences forms a text

that is a large syntactic unit based on the laws of semantic sequence. The realization of the text as a syntactic device has its own laws.

Acquisition of knowledge of grammar - phonetics, lexicology, word structure, word formation, morphology and syntax, writing and spelling, punctuation, speech techniques is a factor in the ability to create text, however in the expression of language appropriate use of visual aids, avoidance of excessive repetition, use of semantic words in accordance with the requirements of the style, quoting epigraphs or quotations help to create the semantic connection of text components.

Text creation is a product of human thinking, one of the means of influencing the minds of others and the richness of human vocabulary and vocabulary increases the perfection and effectiveness of the text.

“Kabusnoma” written by one of the Eastern great scholars Kaikovus who lived in XI-century, tells the following story: One night the Caliph Harun al-Rashid had a dream. All his teeth were missing in the dream. The caliph asked for one of his companions. The narrator says: - O Admiral, all your relatives and friends will die in front of you. There will be no one left except you. When he hears, Harun al-Rashid says, "You have said such a grief explanation to my face." He commands him to beat a hundred sticks. Then he called another reporter and asked him the meaning of his dream. The narrator says, "O Admiral, your life will be longer than the lives of all your relatives." The Caliph Harun al-Rashid says "The path of all reason is the same, and the basis of both interpretations is the same, but there is a great difference between that the first expression and second expression."

In this parable, one can learn how language is important in communication which reveals the secrets of finding a way to the human heart as the magic key. It is also essential for a person to be able to study the components of a text in a theoretically perfect way and to be able to use them correctly in practice.

The devices that make up the syntactic structure of a language and their types and their interrelationships are widely explained in the scientific literature on the grammatical structure of language. For example, language is used in the formation and expression of thought through speech. "Sentence simply forms to our notice. The first is the material world, the word and grammatical forms make up the sentences. For example, in most cases, there must be a unit of intersection. The second is the intellectual product - thought - information, which is embedded in the material product. The third is the speaker's attitude toward reality. It forms a three-dimensional unity - syntactic, semantic and pragmatic unity. [2]

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

One of the main goals of mother tongue education is to teach the culture of speech and the creation of independent texts. In order to strengthen interdisciplinary communication (integration), to increase the vocabulary of the reader, it is necessary to enrich the speech resources with proverbs, wise sayings, phrases and figurative means which are our national values. The main task is to provide the reader with complete information about the text and its grammatical features, components, punctuation that connects the sentence and complex syntactic units, provides methodological fluency and their correct use in practice. [3]

Text is the object of syntax verification. As a syntactic phenomenon, a text consists of a set of more than one relatively independent type of sentence combined with a specific lexical-grammatical and general content requirement. The text is the largest expression of speech with its own complex syntactic structure.

If you cannot combine words to form a phrase or a sentence, you cannot combine any sentence to form a text. The sentences in the text should be interconnected, and a small topic should be covered in several sentences not within one sentence:

Tim qora osmonning sharq tomoni yorisha boshladi. Yulduzlar birin-ketin so'nib, quyosh o'z yotog'idan asta bosh ko'tardi. Tevarak atrof uning zarrin nurlariga burkandi. Olam qushlarning shodon qo'shiqlari – "chug'ur-chug'ur"lariga to'ldi. Quvonch va tashvishlarga to'la yangi kun boshlandi.

(The eastern side of the black sky began to light up. The stars faded one by one, and the sun slowly rose. All around was shrouded in its golden rays. The world is full of happy songs of birds - "chirping". A new day full of joy and anxiety has begun.)

The above passage of speech as a whole syntactic structure forms a single whole - the text. It consists of five syntactically independent syntactic constructions - a combination of four simple ones. Although these sentences are grammatically and semantically connected, the only topic is "Morning". The semantic-grammatical relationship between the relative clauses, which are the components of the text, is as follows: in the first sentence, in the second, third, fourth and fifth words, the cause-and-effect relationship, in the third and fourth words, in the first sentence, in the first

sentence. The syntactic clauses between the sentences are also expressed in the same form and content (through the past tense). In this way, a group of words - texts - is formed.

The text has a semantic-syntactic-stylistic integrity; its specific complex structure consists of speech and its various forms, super syntactic integrity and periods. They serve to form the semantic content of the semantic and grammatical connection between the components.

As the object of study of syntax, the text comes first; however the comprehension, eloquence and expressiveness are important factors in the study of textual linguistics, in the study of the branches of linguistics, in the development of practical skills at a high level and in the development of clarity.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the text is designed to test the student's ability to apply theoretical knowledge in all areas of linguistics, his eloquence, the expansion of creative thinking, the ability to express ideas and the ability to express orally. Teaching young people to think independently and creatively is a substitute for writing. As this ability constructs different forms of text which is based on the ability to express oneself in a concise and logical way.

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