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GENERAL THEORETICAL PROBLEMS OF TEXT LINGUISTICS

Abstract

In textual research, it is preferable to study the text from the structural, semantic and functional sides. Any linguistic work is a text that serves as a means of human communication, in the text there are elements of discourse, and in discourse there are elements of text. These two concepts are subject to the law of interpenetration, discourse and text are considered as two opposite sides of one essence. In addition to conjunctions, verb-adjective compounds, in short, various grammatical forms, logical, associative, stylistic, compositional-structural, rhythmic (melodic, tonal, etc.) means also participate in the organization of the text. Text-forming means can be divided into two parts: 1) formally expressed or meaningful text elements; 2) text links indicating the sequence of the first or second means of nomination and allowing to identify the subject of speech and determining the step-by-step sequence of the information. The article describes the role of linguistic linkage or cohesion. Different classifications of types of cohesion are analyzed in the article.

Keywords: *text, cohesion, textual linguistics, communication, word, sentence, discourse*

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Mətn dilçiliyinin ümumi nəzəri problemləri

Xülasə

Mətn tədqiqatında mətnin struktur, semantik və funksional tərəflərdən öyrənilməsinə üstünlük verilir. İstənilən linqvistik əsər insanların ünsiyyət vasitəsi kimi xidmət edən məndir, məndə diskurs elementləri, diskursda isə mətn elementləri var. Bu iki məfhum bir-birinə nüfuz etmə qanununa tabedir, diskurs və mətn bir mahiyyətin iki əks tərəfi kimi qəbul edilir. Mətnin təşkilində bağlayıcılarla yanaşı, fel-sifət birləşmələri, bir sözlə, müxtəlif qrammatik formalar, məntiqi, assosiativ, üslubi, kompozisiya-struktur, ritmik (melodik, tonal və s.) vasitələr də iştirak edir. Mətn yaradan vasitələri iki hissəyə bölmək olar: 1) formal ifadə olunan və ya mənalı mətn elementləri; 2) birinci və ya ikinci nominasiya vasitələrinin ardıcılığını göstərən və nitq mövzusunun müəyyən etməyə imkan verən və məlumatın addım-addım ardıcılığını təyin edən mətn əlaqələri. Məqalə koheziyanın rolu təsvir edilir. Məqalədə həmçinin koheziya növlərinin müxtəlif təsnifatları təhlil edilir.

Açar sözlər: *mətn, koheziya, mətn linqvistikası, ünsiyyət, söz, cümlə, diskurs*

Introduction

Textual linguistics, which is regarded as the next stage in the study of the language in terms of system and structure, as well as in terms of specific implementation, began to develop rapidly as a science in the 60s and 70s. Of the 20th century and still relevant today. In textual research, it is preferable to study the text from the structural, semantic and functional sides, i.e. from the syntactic, grammatical, structural and general point of view of the text. In these studies, attempts were made to determine the linguistic sequence of the syntactic and textual-semantic components of specific

linguistic units that make up the text. The text is diachronic and synchronous, and the focus of such studies is characterized by the study of retrospective and introspective aspects.

Both in theoretical sources and in scientific and methodological literature, the text was approached from different points of view, different definitions were given, different opinions were expressed. The text is formed from the European word "text", from the Latin word "textus" and means "piece", "braid". Different types of texts can be involved in linguistic research and can be studied from different angles. Any literary text can be analyzed from phonetic, lexical and morphological-syntactic points of view. However, as a special structural-semantic combination, the text itself is an object of study, and text linguistics is also involved in this area as an independent branch of text linguistics. About the essence of the text, K. Abdullayev writes: "The text is such a syntactic complex that eliminates the relative infinity of other syntactic complexes, i.e. its semantic imperfection in terms of meaning. Thus, the text itself demonstrates its absolute exhaustion. Based on this, we can say that the text is a key factor in the process of receiving semantic information by the recipient" (Abdullayev, 2012: 13).

Commenting on the fact that the text has become the main object of linguistic research, K. Abdullayev noted: "Such shortcomings in the syntactic theory gave a special impetus to the creation of such a direction as textual linguistics. Among such shortcomings, first of all, it should be noted that the sentence is considered as the last hierarchical unit in the syntactic system. To overcome this situation, it is necessary to study and defend the sentence not as the last, but as an average syntactic unit, which leads to a strong development of the area (Abdullayev, 2012: 19).

Text is information addressed to the reader. The text is formed taking into account aesthetic communication, in this process the addressee / reader must understand the author's intention and be creative (Guseinova, 2011: 4).

When considering the category of informativeness from the point of view of the impact on the addressee, integrativity is necessarily taken into account. By its nature, integrability is a psychological phenomenon and is realized in the process of understanding the text of the addressee. Integration is understood as the dedication of parts of the text to the main theme. In this case, the text is perceived as a single whole. This feature is manifested not only in a work of art, but also in the texts of the media (Ryazantseva, 2010: 9).

As in any new field of study, the text is understood and interpreted in different ways. O.G. Revzina in her article "Text: an elusive object" writes: "Science, as you know, is looking for patterns, and it turns out that the main pattern of the text is its singularity. The text never loses this characteristic, and it is precisely from it that it does not escape" (Revzina, 2010: 13).

Approaching the text from the point of view of derivative semantics, A. Grejmas states: "The text is a single whole, divided into statements, and not the result of their combination" (Grejmas, 2004: 56). The text has two natures - urgency and mobility. N. Enkvist distinguishes text parameters by topic, focus and connectivity (linkage) (Enkvist, 1979: 57).

A. Mammadov writes about this: "The text is included in the syntactic hierarchical system, like other categories of speech activity, for example, as a sentence". The author substantiates this as follows: a specific chain of relations is established between it and other linguistic categories. In fact, the text as a unit of speech at the same time behaves like a syntactic unit that stands above the sentence. Because it demonstrates a wider range of complexity in relation to the sentence in the language, both structurally and semantically" (Məmmədov, 2002: 22).

To analyze these semantic-structural links and relationships between text components that make up independent sentences, it is necessary to define a criterion that shows its specific syntactic boundaries, starting and ending points (Məmmədov, 2002: 24).

The structural and semantic meaning of the text, the connection between its components arises as a result of the first and second nomenclature of the subject. From this point of view, text-forming means can be divided into two parts: 1) formally expressed or meaningful text elements; 2) text links indicating the sequence of the first or second means of nomination and allowing to identify the subject of speech and determining the step-by-step sequence of the information contained in it. The

main means of forming the first and second nominations are pronouns in the broadest sense of the word. Therefore, as B.I. Whorf points out, "the connection with the text is due to the repetition of the names of things" (Whorf, 1942: 151). The main reason for the emergence and development of text linguistics is the status of the sentence. A. Mammadov writes: "A very interesting system of relations develops between the text and other syntactic units. Because the sentence, by itself, has no meaning and cannot be understood if it is isolated from other elements. In other words, here the offer can only be updated virtually. In other words, the sentence acquires its meaning only in relation to a specific event within the text and, in fact, may be able to be updated here virtually" (Məmmədov, 2002: 64).

A. Abdullayev noted: "There is always a main sentence in the text. In this basic sentence, there is a word or expression that does not have a specific meaning. This or that sentence in the text should define a word or expression that does not have a specific meaning. This can be done either by the content of the texts of the previous sentence, or by the content of both parts of the main sentence" (Abdullayev, 2011: 131).

The semantics of the text is reflected in the language symbols that create the text. That is, the meaning of the text finds its expression through linguistic symbols. That is, the meaning of the text finds its expression through linguistic symbols.

The connection between sentences in the text is realized by different signs. These features are implemented by the structure of sentences in the text, by means of linking words, intonation, linking words, special (key) words, word order means, and parallelism means. On this occasion, G. Kazymov writes: "The desire for meaning and signs are organically connected, and it is impossible to imagine them separately" (Kazimov, 2007: 86).

A. Mammadov also states: "The text, in turn, has the character of an open class and has various options belonging to this class. So the text plays the invariant important role and helps to update sentences with language models in the speech process" (Məmmədov, 2001: 24).

When a person communicates, he tries to convey the thoughts and ideas formed in his brain to others. Speech sounds, in other words, language, are used because most people use them to convey what is in their brain. The information expressed in the language is transmitted only through their material carriers, texts. However, this does not mean that the configuration of fluctuations in the sounds of human speech or the material carrier of ideas, reminiscent of graphic symbols, cannot be considered text. Therefore, the main goal is to distinguish between text and sentence structure. The work "Complex syntactic units in the Azerbaijani language" simplifies the issues of the historical formulation of textual and discursive concepts in foreign linguistics. Here, in the term "language (language) - speech (parole) opposition" by Ferdinand de Saussure, the term "parole" indicates that after his death his students S. Balli, R. Barth and others used the term "discourse".

F. Veysalli considers the text to be the driving force behind the proposal. He supposes: "The text must have a communicative exhaustion. Its construction is based on grammatical rules. This is a structure that expresses the semantic meaning formed by morphological-syntactic and phonological signs in logical conditions. Veisalli notes: "The construction of a text differs significantly from a sentence. There are events that can only be implemented in text. From the point of view of the place of language in society, of course, the text is taken first. The theory of the speech act is also based on this idea. Communication in language is carried out in the text and through the text" (Veysəlli, 2010: 352).

Veisalli shows that "lexical, grammatical, phonetic means, as well as intonation play an important role among the factors that serve to form the internal relations of the text. Of course, in oral form he is helped by paralinguistics (movements of eyebrows and eyes, other movements of body parts, gestures, etc.), and in writing - punctuation marks (period, semicolon, exclamation point, question marks, etc.)" (Veysəlli, 2010: 90).

According to N. Enkvist: "The text must exist within the framework of some real situation" (Enkvist, 1989: 369).

In linguistics, connectivity is considered as a set of means that connect the components of a text. The English linguists Holliday and Hasan, who call a text a part of speech that forms a whole, whether oral or written, of any length, define connectivity as follows: "Connectivity is a set of meaningful relationships that are common to entire texts and serve as a means of identifying the interconnection between the content of individual parts. In general, the means involved in the structural and semantic organization of the text are called coherence" (Halliday, Hasan, 1976: 34). Coherence is not what information a text conveys, but a way to reveal how its semantic integrity is organized (Halliday, Hasan, 1976: 26).

Linguistic research, carried out in the last decade, has attached particular importance to the study of problems associated with the text. As K.Abdullayev noted, "... despite the fact that this area is a young area of research, in fact, with its development, it can shed light on the solution of many dark issues in other areas of linguistics. You can get acquainted with the secrets of the principles of behavior of a single word in a sentence.

I.Galperin's opinion is right here: "Although the language remains in the spotlight, it is treated differently ... it (language) is considered as a discourse in everyday communication, where from the supposed information results are obtained" (Galperin, 1981: 33).

It should be noted that among the problems associated with the text, such issues as the integrity and coherence of the text, as well as the means of expressing these properties inherent in the text, are always in the center of attention of linguists. The integrity of the text, that is, the close relationship between its components - coherence or cohesion - is taken as an axiom in most linguistic studies, and a significant part of the research is devoted to their study. Referring to the analysis of theoretical literature, we can say that coherence and cohesion are inseparable, represent different aspects of the same phenomenon, and, moreover, have a complex relationship with each other. K.Abdullayev and his co-authors note: "... the idea that the text is formed due to formal cohesion (cohesion) and logical coherence (coherence) has gained an advantage. Cohesion is not enough for the recipient of the text to understand the meaning of the text (Abdullayev, 2012: 50).

Arguing that there is a factor that separates a text with semantic exhaustion from a formally connected fragment of a language that does not have this feature, the authors call coherence "semantic consistency and exhaustion" (Abdullayev, 1999: 50).

The integrity of the text is based on its coherence, but sometimes a text that can change the semantic and associative structure of a more highly organized syntactic unit and the sentence contained in it can be interpreted as coherence due to its integrity.

A.Leontiev writes about this: "If we focus from a functional point of view on the solution of a certain speech task, on the achievement of a certain goal, improved in terms of content, it can be accepted as a whole (Leontiev, 1997: 18). We note one fact that back in the 70s of the 20th century, A.Leontiev and others managed to prove that "the coherence of the text has no linguistic nature.

Although text commitment arises in linguistic and extralinguistic contexts, it is expressed not only in linguistic contexts. Here we would like to refer to an idea that has its roots in the literature: "A modern text language tool is only useful for checking connectivity" (Leontiev, 1997: 19) and it is for this reason that the connection, as mentioned above, linguistically - in general, explicitly and implicitly, demonstrates the relationship between the text-forming components, on the basis of which syntactic and logical-semantic relations are built.

An analysis of both scientific and artistic journalistic text shows that its constituent parts are connected with each other by a number of means and turn into a single speech act that provides a sequence of events and facts. At this time, a whole text is created, so that there is a sequence and connection between the events described, and this connection is served by various means between sentences.

Analyzing each text, it is observed that its parts, which are far enough from each other, are interconnected to one degree or another; these means of attachment do not always correspond to traditional grammatical means. In other words, in addition to conjunctions, verb-adjective compounds, in short, various grammatical forms, other means also participate in the organization of

the text - logical, associative, stylistic, compositional-structural, rhythmic (melodic, tonal, etc.) means.

Different researchers note different types of cohesion. I.R.Galperin classifies the means of cohesion in the text, saying that they can be grouped according to different criteria:

1. traditional grammar (conjunctions, connecting words, all deictic means), which has a textualizing function;
2. logical (enumeration, for example, means of indicating a logical order, such as first, second, etc.: words denoting time, space, reason)
3. associative (retrospection, connotation, subjective assessment)
4. figurative (metaphor)
5. compositional-structural (description of space, time, events, etc., off topic, but related to it)
6. stylistic (chiasm, parallelism, comparison, repetition of the same stylistic means, metaphor);
7. rhythmic (rhythm repetition found in poetry, rhyme) (Galperin, 1981: 78-85)

N.Reshetova distinguishes the following types of cohesion (Reshetova, 2003):

1. Semantic (this includes various syntactic repetitions, interrogative sentences, anaphora and cataphora)
2. Lexical (which includes synonyms and antonyms);
3. Auxiliary words
4. Semantic, or meaningful, thematic, implying the communicative desire of the author

Conclusion

Thus, the text is the carrier and transmitter of information. When writing a text, the author uses coherence to sequentially change information in the text, replace each other and form a common content. He creates text using various means of coherence, and throughout this text various information is given to the addressee. However, the process of creating a text continues until the main intonation becomes the ultimate goal - information throughout the text is formed and brought to the addressee.

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