

## THE TEXT AS A SPEECH-CREATIVE PROCESS

**Madina Norbekova\***

\*PhD Student,  
Alisher Navo'i Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature,  
Tashkent, UZBEKISTAN  
Email id: madinabonushuhratovna@gmail.com

**DOI: 10.5958/2278-4853.2022.00360.3**

---

### ABSTRACT

*The article talks about the fact that the text is the result of a speech-creative process, the specific features of the text and its specific features are effective in studying its hidden meanings.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Text, Communication, Subject, Addressee, Hidden Meaning.*

---

### INTRODUCTION

The general trend of research conducted in recent decades is characterized by the fact that language is not only a means of reflecting the linguistic image of the world, but also the importance of its functional, communicative aspects. Thus, on the basis of anthropocentric principles, the dichotomy of the role of language in human life and the human factor in language development created the basis for the formation of linguistic pragmatics. If earlier the main attention was focused on the formal nature of words and sentences, immanent variants as a subject of research, then pragmatics turned the communicative content of speech into an object of research.

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.Kh. 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 connection and connection, 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" [1, p. 6].

## THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The issue of large units of speech, “cooperation of sentences” was raised in German linguistics almost in these years, especially in 1949. K.Boost, in his study of the most important tools that structurally form connections between sentences, such as lexical repetition, articles, pronouns, ellipsis, verb tenses, repeated conjunctions, interrogative words, writes: “It is drawn from one sentence to another the threads are so numerous and form such a dense web that one can speak of the intertwining of sentences, of their being woven as a single web, because each separate sentence is closely connected with the others” [2, pp. 5-6].

In Uzbek linguistics, effective work has been done on the text and its research. Academician G. Abdurakhmanov was one of the first in this regard to give a lecture on text theory at the III conference of Turkic scholars of the former Union held in Tashkent in 1980, and expressed his opinion about the essence and solutions of the problem, at the same time distinguished a number of text types [3, p. 93].

Linguist E. Qilichev in his book "Linguistic analysis of the text" gives the definition that “Text is a complex structure expressing nominative-aesthetic information, all elements of which are closely related and directed to a certain goal from the author's point of view”. I.R. Galperin provides information about the existence of eight categories of text: information, divisibility, cohesion (system of communication), continuum (consistency of time and space), autosemantic of parts, retrospection and prospection, modality, integrity and completion. In general, a text should be understood as a speech work that is a product of the speech process, a finished, existing in written form, a literary form, composed of superphrase units, connected by lexical, grammatical, logical, stylistic connections, with a specific purpose and pragmatic device. According to the linguist I. Rasulov, a larger unit than a sentence is a complex syntactic whole, which consists of a union of sentences that are conceptually and syntactically interrelated. Then the thought will be more complete than the sentence [11; 16]. Currently, the definition of text types and their characteristic features continues. We consider the characteristics of the text to be informative, composed of independent sentences or a complex syntactic whole, the existence of meaningful and syntactical connections between the components, consistency of space and time, integrity and completeness, and having a common theme. The text is a complex communicative-syntactic whole that incorporates such signs [4, p. 103].

It is natural that the specific features of the text are effective in learning its hidden meanings. In order to perceive and understand them, along with the linguistic ability, the stock of general knowledge in the mind comes into play.

According to N.D. Arutyunova, in some cases it is necessary to “wrap” and “hide” the pragmatic content according to the requirements of the speech situation. There is not always a connection between the hidden meaning and the expression of the sentence. Thus, the boasting of the speaker also applies to speech expressions that hurt the addressee's pride or flatter him. Inquiring into and revealing the secrets of others is certainly subject to limitations, but it meets the requirement of telling the truth. On the other hand, implicit expressions do not always deviate from the communicative order. If the modified expressions are "soothing" introductions such as “let's say”, “I guess”, forming hypotheses such as “let's imagine”, “let's think” or perform an open therapeutic function in relation to the author of the sentence, they constitute a legitimate

component of speech activity. Such verbs reveal that the content of the sentence does not correspond to reality. Speaking openly can lead to an awkward situation depending on the speaking situation [5, pp. 21-38].

M. Hakimov uses the term “general hidden” to express the concept of implication and covers all hidden meanings; but although no researches have been conducted in Uzbek language in this regard, theoretical sources of classical literature emphasize that they are extremely rich in factual materials related to this direction [6, p. 176].

N.A. Panina was one of the first to pay attention to the issue of implication. “Implicitness is the ability to understand the meaning of a sentence indirectly and to get additional information from it”. I.V. Arnold admits that “additional meanings that appear in the micro-context and are not directly indicated by language units” appear in implication.

Ye.V.Yermakova states that while G.G. Pocheptsov, I.P. Susov, L.V. Lisochenko, Yu.S.Martemyanov, N.D. Arutyunova, V.V. Bogdanov studied the main characteristic features of implicitness within the framework of syntactic semantics, the issue of implicitness in the direct artistic text is relatively less studied.

As we mentioned above, in Uzbek linguistics, views on the external and internal meanings of the artistic work have long existed within the framework of classical literature, but the research on the implicitness in modern artistic texts is just taking shape.

The researches of N.M.Turniyozov, B.Yoldashev, A.Mamajonov, E.Qilichev, M.Hakimov, M.Yoldashev, S.Boymirzayeva, L.Raupova, G.Niyazova, Sh.Sultanova, G.Safarova were of great importance in bringing text theory to Uzbek linguistics and raising it 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 [12; 13; 16; 18].

In general, the text as a linguistic unit began to emerge relatively recently. And the main reason is that specific texts are very diverse, depending on the conditions of communication, participants of communication, their individual characteristics, personal characteristics, etc. extremely difficult. At the same time, the ability to construct a text is very important, because if a person has not developed the appropriate skills, he simply cannot communicate effectively with others.

The text is the result of the speech-creative process. Every national culture and human culture in general has a system of texts:

- Artistic texts using features of figurative representation and modeling of reality;
- Spoken texts based on associative thinking;
- Scientific or theoretical texts based on logical and conceptual reproduction of knowledge results;
- Instructional or practical texts based on the presentation of ready-made knowledge and intended for direct implementation of the specified;
- Informative texts (dictionaries, reference books, etc.) consisting only of lists of facts;
- Propaganda texts affecting the minds of the applicants;

- Mass media texts that combine the characteristics of informational and propaganda texts.

Each type of text has its own characteristics. At the same time, it is possible to single out the most general features, the rules for building the text as a whole.

#### REFERENCES:

1. Matveeva T.V. Functional Styles In Terms Of Text Categories.–Sverdlovsk, 1990, - P. 6.
2. Moskalskaya O.I. Grammar Of The Text. –Moscow: Higher School, 1981, P. 5-6.
3. Iii All-Union Turkological Conference // Soviet Turkology. – Baku. 1981, No. 1, P. 93.
4. Hakimova M.K. Lexical Units With Meaning Of Time In Uzbek Language And Their Possibilities Of Text Formation. Diss. Candidate Of Philological Sciences.–Fergana. 2004, P. 103.
5. Arutyunova N.D. Origins, Problems And Categories Of Pragmatics. // Linguistic Pragmatics. – Moscow. Progress, 1985. Issue 16. – Pp. 21-38.
6. Hakimov M. Basics Of Uzbek Pragmalinguistics. – Tashkent: Akademnashr, 2013. – P. 176.
7. Raupova, L. R., &Pulatova, S. (2022). Lexical Field Of The Concept “Pride”(On The Material Of The Russian And Uzbek Languages). *Academicia: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 12(6), 425-429.
8. Xursanov, N. (2022). The Social Characterization Of The Speech Of The Protagonists Of Dramatic Works. *Computer Linguistics: Problems, Solutions, Prospects*, 1(1).
9. Davletnazarova, L. B. (2021). The Notion Of Critical Period Hypothesis And Its Role In Learning Foreign Languages. *International Journal Art Of The Word*, 4(2).
10. Saifullaeva, R. R., &Saifullaev, Sh. R. (2013). Monolingual Effect Named After Fs Ubaeva-2. *Journal Of Scientific And Applied Research*, (5), 41-58.
11. Xursanov N.I. (2022) Discursive Analysis Of Dramatic Works. *Uza - National Information Agency Of Uzbekistan*, 01 (1), 2022. – Pp. 255-253.
12. Sharipova, S., &Raupova, L. (2021). The Problem Of Literary Language In The First Half Of The Written Sources Of The 19th Century. *Societyandinnovation*, 2(4/S), 890-898.
13. Davletnazarova, L. B. (2021). Causes Of Pragmatic Failure And Ways To Avert Them In Teaching English Language. *International Journal Of Discourse On Innovation, Integration And Education*, 2(2), 53-56.
14. Saifullaeva, R. R., Gorbunov, A. A., Jayasekara, Sh. P., Lukoyanov, V. V., Saifullaev, Sh. R., &Tyminsky, V. G. (2010). New Economic Theories And Thoughts About Society And Philosophy. *Scientific Analyst. Collection Ean.*, (1), 88.
15. Raupova L.R. (2022) Principles Of Creating An Electronic Dictionary Of Grammatical Terms. *Asian Journal Of Multidimensional Research*. Year : 2022, Volume : 11, Issue : 10, First Page : ( 272) Last Page : ( 281), Online Issn : 2278-4853. Article Doi : 10.5958/2278-4853.2022.00263.4

16. Khursanov, N. I. (2022). Sociopragmatic Features Of Verbal Components In Dramatic Works. Acta Nuuz, 1(01), 2022.
17. Davletnazarova, L. B. (2021). The Importance Of Language Testing And Assessment At State Schools In Uzbekistan And Ways To Improve The Process. Theamericanjournalofinterdisciplinaryinnovationsresearch, 3(01), 30-34.
18. Raupova, L. R., Saifullaeva, R. R., Khamraeva, H. H., & Zaripboeva, N. M. (2019). The Use Of The Linguistic Corpus In Language Teaching. Academy, (8(47)), 45-47.