



LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS

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Abstract: This article is devoted to the consideration of the concept of the text, its main functions and main features, as well as the problem of its interpretation and interpretation. A text is a multi-dimensional unit of language, and there is no consensus among linguists on its definition, which is a pressing problem in any modern linguistic research, and a text, especially a literary text, is a subject of analysis, works as an ect. Several approaches to this problem are discussed in this article. The fact that the literary text has a number of unique features that distinguish it from the real text is of special interest in the framework of linguistic analysis. Thanks to the modern methods of text linguistics, it is also possible to combine the research methods of various departments of linguistics, including stylistics, the theory of speech acts, as well as the methods of related disciplines such as philosophy and psychology. The development of a complex system, the main purpose of which is the deep and detailed analysis of a complex language unit, such as a text.

Key words: language phenomena, modern methods, literary text, word formation, word-forming suffix, methodological principles, written linguistic analysis, oral linguistic analysis

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена рассмотрению понятия текста, его основных функций и основных признаков, а также проблеме его толкования и толкования. Текст является многомерной единицей языка, и среди лингвистов нет единого мнения по поводу его определения, что является актуальной проблемой любого современного лингвистического исследования, а текст, особенно художественный, является предметом анализа. работает как ЭСТ. В статье обсуждаются несколько подходов к этой проблеме. Тот факт, что художественный текст обладает рядом уникальных особенностей, отличающих его от реального текста, представляет особый интерес в рамках лингвистического анализа. Благодаря современным методам лингвистики текста также возможно объединение методов исследования различных разделов языкознания, в том числе стилистики, теории речевых актов, а также методов смежных дисциплин, таких как философия и психология. разработка сложной системы, основной целью которой является глубокий и детальный анализ такой сложной языковой единицы, как текст.

Ключевые слова: языковые явления, современные методы, художественный текст, словообразование, словообразовательный суффикс, методологические принципы, письменный лингвистический анализ, устно-лингвистический анализ.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola matn tushunchasini, uning asosiy funktsiyalari va asosiy xususiyatlarini, shuningdek, uni talqin qilish va talqin qilish muammosini ko'rib chiqishga bag'ishlangan. Matn tilning ko'p qirrali birligi bo'lib, uning ta'rifi bo'yicha tilshunos olimlar o'rtasida yakdil fikr mavjud emas, bu har qanday zamonaviy lingvistik tadqiqotlarning

dolzarb muammosi bo'lib, matn, ayniqsa, badiiy matn tahlil predmeti hisoblanadi. Ekt sifatida ishlaydi. Ushbu muammoga bir nechta yondashuvlar ushbu maqolada muhokama qilinadi. Badiiy matnning uni real matndan ajratib turadigan bir qancha o'ziga xos xususiyatlari borligi lingvistik tahlil doirasida alohida e'tiborni tortadi. Matn tilshunosligining zamonaviy usullari tufayli tilshunoslikning turli bo'limlarining tadqiqot usullarini, jumladan, stilistika, nutqiy harakatlar nazariyasi hamda falsafa, psixologiya kabi turdosh fanlarning metodlarini birlashtirish ham mumkin. murakkab tizimni ishlab chiqish, uning asosiy maqsadi matn kabi murakkab til birligini chuqur va batafsil tahlil qilishdir.

Kalit so'zlar: til hodisalari, zamonaviy usullar, badiiy matn, so'z yasalishi, so'z yasovchi qo'shimcha, uslubiy tamoyillar, yozma lingvistik tahlil, o'sral lingvistik tahlil.

Linguistic analysis - research of language, speech units in terms of their constituent parts, content, function and other features, determining the exact status of language (speech) units. For example, the word productivity has two main linguistic phenomena, which can be analyzed in terms of the same phenomena:

- 1) the phenomenon of word formation;
- 2) the event of forming a form (morphological event).

There are two artificial words in this word, and in the analysis of word formation, the composition of each artificial word and the essence of these components are determined, their meaning and form. In this case: it is a productive word, the basis of word formation is the product and the word-forming suffix, the basis of word formation (product) is related to the noun group, which word of the group of the suffix is used to form a word belonging to which group and what kind of meaningful word it is, and other features are noted. The analysis of the artificial word productivity is carried out in the same way, that is, it is an artificial word, it is the base of the formation of the productive word as well as the meaning and other features of this adverb are noted. In the morphological analysis, it is noted that the word productivity is a noun, that the suffix forms the accusative form of this word (noun), and its meaning is noted. The following types of linguistic analysis are distinguished:

- 1) lexicological analysis;
- 2) phraseological analysis;
- 3) semasiological analysis;
- 4) phonetic analysis;
- 5) spelling analysis;
- 6) orthographic analysis;
- 7) morpheme analysis;
- 8) syntactic analysis;
- 9) punctuational analysis;
- 10) methodological analysis;
- 11) etymological analysis.

Linguistic analysis is on the way to provide solid knowledge to students is one of the methodological principles. Every branch of linguistics the teacher must use linguistic analysis during the course must also given as homework possible, but for this, analyze the language facts in students it is necessary to have the qualification. Same with morphology and syntax including phonetics, lexicology, orthography, orthography, speech while passing areas such as morphological structure, word formation analysis of related linguistic phenomena is organized.

Practical linguistic analysis with students can be divided into two types:

1. Oral linguistic analysis;
2. Written linguistic analysis;

Both of these methods of analysis have their advantages. Oral analysis takes less time, the student received from linguistics allows to determine knowledge in a short period of time. From this besides, to the student who is analyzing, if he makes mistakes, there will be an opportunity to help in time. Written linguistic analysis also has its own positive aspects. A student who is analyzing a piece of writing has the opportunity to think freely. Written linguistic analysis is more often assigned as homework. Linguistic analysis depending on the limit of coverage of language phenomena It is also divided into complete and incomplete analysis. Full text linguistic analysis is a complex and time-consuming task.

Examining the text in all branches of linguistics is literally a complete linguistic analysis. During the lesson such an analysis cannot be used. In general, to such an analysis the need is not felt. Optional from full linguistic analysis if it is used in courses, in circles that study the language in depth, will be appropriate. Linguistic analysis as a type of lesson is a certain didactic and must meet methodological requirements. Linguistic analysis language to the requirements of the program created for each branch of science should fit perfectly. Before him, the science of language methodological and methodical requirements for teaching is placed.

Basic requirements for linguistic analysis the following:

1. Scientific principle;
2. The principle of working on the basis of a certain scheme;
3. One type of analysis with another type of analysis
the principle of non-interference.
4. The principle of systematic analysis;

The principle of scientificity in the analysis is very important, language arises from the Marxist approach to the events. Science is the correct representation of the nature of language phenomena, how if it exists, it means to describe it as such. To every language event concrete approach, its relationship to other events, long or showing closeness, individuality or generality is conscious of language facts requires a relationship. Language facts from a historical point of view. Illumination is also a scientific requirement. The second principle requires the student to act independently according to the established analysis scheme. By the same principle, it is observed to what extent the student has acquired theoretical knowledge. It is fundamentally important to develop the ability to freely analyze based on a certain scheme. The analysis scheme should be well-thought-out, simple, understandable, reflecting the main features of the network, science or certain categories.

The communicative function is that language is a means of communication between people. The expressive task is to express different thoughts and feelings. Constructive is the task of defining the process of forming, organizing and expressing ideas. Accumulative is the task of collecting, storing, analyzing and editing social experience and knowledge. In the process of linguistic analysis of a work of art, it is necessary to identify lexical units in which the semantics of emotional-expressive expression are convex, reflecting the skill of the writer in the use of language and consider how they served the artistic and aesthetic purpose of the writer. For this purpose, semantic, formal, contradictory, ambiguous, historical and archaic words, new constructions, dialect words, foreign and vulgar words in the language of the

work of art are analyzed separately. The analysis of a work of art, taking into account the scope of expression of the semantic features of words and phrases used in artistic speech, in addition to the analysis of the work, enhances the aesthetic enjoyment of the work of art by readers, develops their views. Linguistic units that consist of a stable relationship of two or more words that have the quality of opportunity in the memory of the language owners who entered the speech process in this way are called stable compounds. Phraseological expressions play an important role in the figurative depiction of reality, in the clear and vivid depiction of it in the eyes of the reader. In conclusion, it should be noted that the linguistic analysis of words, the study of the use of language tools in speech in certain methodological meanings, the definition of their syntactic functions, the definition of semantic, grammatical and syntactic capabilities of each morphological unit. I believe that today it is of great practical importance in the development of Uzbek linguistics, in particular, in the analysis of the language of a work of art or another text. The study of the linguistic features of a work of art is also an important methodological tool in the educational process.

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