



## FORMATION OF TEXT ANALYSIS IN LINGUISTICS

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**Abstract:** This article discusses the manifestations of personality traits, character and nature of people, a new approach to text analysis, the need for the importance of language units, which do not characterize the parts that express a specific lexical meaning and general content, but complement them, forming an opinion. Theoretical and practical data on the main role of additional tools are analyzed.

**Keywords:** text, analysis, language unit, degree, lexical meaning, general content, additional tool.

### Introduction

In world linguistics a psycholinguistic approach to language began to attract the attention of researchers by the middle of the 19th century. By this time, research had emerged on how the speech process is related to mental activity. At the same time, the study of language based on the speaker and his worldview, temperament and character traits, in turn, is important in relation to the psychology of the people and the issues of national consciousness. Speech activity primarily serves as information. Verbal and nonverbal means of language are used interchangeably in the process of information transmission. Personality traits are the most important factor in the realization of certain information through verbal means.

### Main part

As people interact through language, their personality traits, character, and nature are revealed throughout the speech activity. The coverage of these aspects is related to issues of the pragmatic aspect of linguistics, and there was a great need for psycholinguistic research. In an artistic text, the speaker and the listener rely on their speech or the writer's image to reveal their personality traits. The culture of communication between people, the identification of the personal characteristics of the participants in the formation of national thinking plays a particularly important role in the practical use of language, social, economic and political relations in today's globalization. One of the important tasks of linguistics is to reveal the character, psychology, style and character of communication of people who speak this language by studying the manifestation of personality traits in the literary text. The definition of "... the task of comprehensive support of scientific and creative research, the creation of the necessary conditions for them [1, 56]" provides ample opportunity for research in linguistics, as well as in other disciplines. In this regard, the practical study of language, the definition of the scientific basis of Uzbek psycholinguistics, the stages of speech activity, the classification of types, the importance of personality traits in the communication process are of great importance.

A new approach to text analysis changes the demand for the level of importance of language units to such an extent that the parts that express a clear lexical meaning and general content are not characteristic, but complement them, additional tools for thought formation.

This attitude has been applied at every level of language: abertones, which perform an additional function relative to the basic meaning distinguishing tones, are more important for psycholinguistics.

Here, phonemes become almost a unit that serves the formation of basic information, and the emphasis, tone, pause, and similar means that play an additional role in their realization are the main features in the expression of psycholinguistic relationships.

The study of the psycholinguistic properties of phonetic devices is part of the problems of pragmatics, and the field of study of aspects related to phonetic units is called phonopragmatics. Phonopragmatic issues have attracted the attention of many linguists. The pronunciation capabilities of the speaker play an important role in the expression of content in the speech process. Phonopragmatics discusses the most interesting issues in the field of pragmalinguistics. The analysis of texts is often based on graphically represented forms. But for phonopragmatics the pronunciation forms of texts and the form of pronunciation chosen by the subject of speech to achieve the intended purpose in them - high or low tone (intonation) are very important. In writing, it is possible to express the cases of speech processes such as sound exchange, volume increase, duplication, sound decrease. But in live speech, phonology plays a key role in the exchange of ideas between the communicators. The tone of voice provides a lot of additional information. This is called the act of pronunciation in linguistics, and the Russian linguist I. Sushinsky interprets this phenomenon as a communicative-pragmatic category [2, 111].

The writer uses special means to express the mental state and worldview of the protagonist, his attitude to the current situation. For example, it deliberately stuns the heroes. In this speech situation, stuttering serves as a means of expressing the personality traits of the person, his current state.

*Ikki haftalik sukunatdan so'ng portlash ro'y berdi. Mauzer navbatdagi gapdan g'irt mast bo'lib keldi. Oyoqda turolmaydi. Kelin qo'ltig'idan olib, yotoqqa boshlayotgan edi, Mauzer nari itardi.*

➤ *Shoshma, d-d-dadam bilan g-gaplashib olishim k-k-erak!*

*Nazira kelinning yoniga kirdi. Aylanib-o'rgilib o'g'lini insofga chaqirdi.*

➤ *Qo'y bolam, har qancha gaping bo'lsa, ertaga gaplashasan.*

➤ *Yo'qqq! – dedi Mauzer og'zidan ko'pik sachratib. Yo hoz-z-zir, yo h-h-hech qachon!... Oyi, chiqib turing, il-l-ltimos. Gulya, sen ham chiq-q-qib turgin. J-jon Gulya... O'z-zing oqll-lisan-ku!*

*(O'.Hoshimov, "Tushda kechgan umrlar")*

In the example sentence, the stuttering state of the speaker served as a means of reflecting his current state and mood. The state of stuttering expressed in the text using phonetic means served to indicate that the person was overly excited. Such intense excitement was used to describe the speaker's extremely complex mental state in order to express his opinion, or rather his objection.

## Conclusion

Issues in the field of psycholinguistics are more concerned with content than form. The psycholinguistic features of phonetic units in the text also serve to express personality traits in the text.

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