



## PARAGRAPH IN UZBEK-ENGLISH LITERARY TEXTS

**Qobilova Nargiza Eshimovna**

Lecturer . Department of Uzbek Linguistics National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek, Tashkent. Uzbekistan.

Article history:	Abstract:
<b>Received:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> March 2023 <b>Accepted:</b> 3 <sup>rd</sup> April 2023 <b>Published:</b> 6 <sup>th</sup> May 2023	The article analyzes the theoretical views on the problem of text units in world linguistics, the study of the paragraph and its occurrence in the text using examples. In particular, paragraphs of free speech were analyzed and highlighted using English-Uzbek literary texts.

**Keywords:** text units, paragraphs, free sentences, text components.

### INTRODUCTION

The problem of text linguistics, in particular text units and components, has been in the focus of linguists in European linguistics since the 1960s. Although the paragraph, which is an integral part of the text, has been used in ancient English texts since 1400-1500, it was first studied rhetorically in 1866 by Alexander Bein as a structural unit and published in the «Manual of English Composition and Rhetoric». Bein bases his paragraph theory on this guide, which is called Bein Theory in English linguistics. Bein divides the paragraph into classifications and provides valuable information about their place in the text. [1,142-152]

Initially, the status of a paragraph in the text was studied rhetorically, structurally, and in text linguistics, but later the paragraph was studied in terms of pragmalinguistic and psycholinguistic features.

In European linguistics, scholars such as Hodges and Whitten (1982), Bloom (1983), and Smith (2003) have studied the paragraph from the point of view of structural linguistics, emphasizing the importance of the paragraph in the text from the 16th to the 17th centuries. The paragraph was studied by Pike (1964), Grimes (1975), Longacre (1979), Hinds (1977), Hwang (1989) in the field of textual linguistics, Cohen, Becker, and Young (1969), Bond and Hayes (1984), Garne (1987) and linguists such as Stark (1988) have studied from a psycholinguistic point of view.

In Russian linguistics, the field of textual linguistics has made significant strides since the 1980s, and a number of studies have been conducted on the problem of paragraphs. Russian linguists O.SAkhmanova, A.M. Peshkovsky, N.S. Pospelov, I.A. Figurovsky, G.Ya. Solganik, A.I. Ovsyannikova, O.I.Moskalskaya, L.M.Loseva and others provide valuable insights in their research on the subject

The problem of text in Uzbek linguistics is currently being studied in an anthropocentric direction. As the first researches in text linguistics we can point out the works of such scientists as A.Mamajonov,

M.Tuksonov, M.Abdupattoev, M.Yuldashev, M.Saparniyozova, M.Kurbanova. However, scholars have differing views on paragraph theory, one of which contradicts the other.

### METHODS

Theoretical opinions in Uzbek linguistics and world linguistics theories are used creatively and critically for writing the article. During the research some methods like description, comparative-classification and contextual are used and comparative, cognitive-semantic, ways of analyzing literary text and its compositions are utilized.

### RESULTS AND OBSERVATIONS

Paragraphs are the main component of the text and are found in a literary text in various forms. Paragraphs are formed in the text in a simple or complex form. This is also one of its distinguishing features in the form of supra-syntactic integrity, period and freedom of speech.

The main units of the text are N.S. Valgina divides it into maximum and minimum units. Displays the sentence as the maximum unit, and the actual parts of the sentence as the minimum unit. In his textbook on text theory, he gives the following example:

***Students** went on an excursion (not others but students)*

*Students **went** on an excursion ( not on foot by transport)*

*Students went on **an excursion** (not to work but to excursion) [5,173].*

While some scholars only recognize supra-syntactic integrity and sentence in terms of text units, some scholars also refer to free sentences as text units. The opinion of the Russian linguist Loseva on this issue is as follows: In both cases, it serves as a semantic and structural link between the supra-syntactic integrity" [p. 4.69-70].



A. Mamajonov, M. Abdupattoev also support this idea and explain the freedom of speech with examples. M. Yuldashev expresses this opinion on this matter: "In general, this is a kind of material for compiling a text. In view of this, it is advisable to consider any sentence within these units, recognizing both free sentences and supra-syntactic units as units of the text. One of the most controversial and well-studied issues in text linguistics, in particular in determining text units, is the question of the essence, nature and status of a paragraph. In this regard, a lot of scientific work has been done in Russian and European linguistics. Most of them discuss issues such as the relationship between paragraph and supra-syntactic integrity, similarities and differences, and their level of importance in the text. However, it should be noted that, in our opinion, comparing a paragraph with supra-syntactic units, comparing them with each other, in our opinion, has no scientific justification" [6, 70].

In our opinion, in any case, both free sentences occur in the form of paragraphs as a unit of text and are a type of paragraph. For example:

*Dala toshni kuydirgan saraton haroratini bag'riga yashirgan o'sha mash'um tutzor, azamat yigitning pahlavon ko'ksiga bosh qo'ygan qoq tush pallasi...*

*U damlar Dildorga katta baxt, tush kabi shirin hayot va'da qilgandi. Aldangan qiz hamon tush pallasi o'zini unutgan daqiqalarning dardini tortardi.*

**Ayol kishiga vafo degan narsa qanchalar qimmatga tushishini ko'plar hali bilmaydi.**

*Dildor hech kimni qoralayolmasdi. Faqat birgina o'zim aybliman deb bilardi. Agar u Nizomjonga bevafoqlik qilmaganda, bu kunlar boshiga tushmasdi.*

(Said Ahmad "Ufq")

*That sinister mulberry grove, hiding in its bosom the ardent heat that burned the field stone in the noontime.*

*At that time, Dildor was promised great happiness and a sweet life, like in a dream. And at the same time the deceived girl was still tormented by the moments that had forgotten themselves.*

**Many still do not know how much it costs to be faithful to a woman.**

*Dildor could not denigrate anyone. She knew that only she herself was to blame at all. These days would not have happened if she had been loyal to Nizomjan. (Said Ahmad, "Horizon")*

Below is an analysis of an example from an English literary text.

Of course, at that time, I had no idea who my American Government study partner would turn out to be. The little description she had given, I'd

scribbled on the note that was now crumpled in my front pocket.

**Elizabeth A yers, long, blonde hair.**

At the bottom, I'd jotted down her cell phone number.

(A.L.Jackson, "Lost to you")

Abdupattoev argues that free statements used in a speech passage show their limits. It is assumed that such operators are used independently, not subject to supra-syntactic integrity. [7, 114.]

For example:

*All of which is why no one, including Ella, could explain what was going on when she filed for divorce in the fall of 2008 after twenty years of marriage.*

**But there was a reason: love.**

*They did not live in the same city. Not even on the same continent. The two of them were not only miles apart but also as different as day and night. Their lifestyles were so dissimilar that it seemed impossible for them to be aware of each other's presence, never mind fall in love. But it happened. And it happened fast, so fast in fact that Ella had no time to realize what was happening and to be on guard, if one could ever be on guard against love.*

(*"The Forty Rules of Love"* Elif Shafak. Great Britain by Viking 2010)

In our opinion, such statements sometimes occur as simple paragraphs, and sometimes, together with other units of the text, serve to form a complex paragraph. At the same time, stopping the reader encourages them to meditate. This prevents the reader from confusing the course of events. It serves to separate ideas. For example:

*Urushning nimaligini Ikromjon yaxshi biladi. U kamgap, hammavaqt kimningdir rahnomoligi bo'lmasa, o'zini eplolmaydigan bolasini sherga aylanib ketganini sezdi. Tursunboy hammadan oldinda, arslondek na'ra tortib yov ustiga tashlanayotganday tuyuldi. **Otalar o'z bolalarini dunyodagi bolalarning eng zo'ri, eng xushbichimi, deb bilishadi.***

*Tursunboy nihoyatda ko'rkam yigit bo'lgan edi. U o'zining shunaqaligini bilib, ko'p bino qo'yardi. O'zini sipo tutardi. Qizlarga zimdan nazar tashlab, ularning qarayotganini bilib, gerdayibroq turardi. Unga kiyim juda yarashardi.*

(Said Ahmad, "Ufq")

*Ikromjon knows what war is. He felt that his son, who could not bear himself without someone's guidance, had turned into a lion. Tursunboy seemed like unreachable roaring lion and throwing himself to the enemy. **Fathers think that their children are***



**the best, the most handsome children in the world.**

*Tursunboy was very adonis young man. Knowing it, he always swaggered himself. He behaved as humble. When he saw girls, he acts like haughty, knowing that they were looking at him. The clothes suited him very well.*

There is no consensus among experts on the definition of text. Most linguists say that the text should be in written and oral form. This idea has a full scientific basis and accurately reflects the essence of the text. Just as speech patterns exist in language, and the direct realization of these patterns occurs in speech, there are general rules and patterns for creating text in a language system. Based on these patterns, a text is created in the speech. Therefore, as much as a speech is a phenomenon of language and speech, a text is a phenomenon of both language and speech.

**CONCLUSION**

The text consists of paragraphs. Paragraphs can also occur in a literary text in the form of free speech, periodic speech, supersyntactic integrity, and a single word.

Paragraphs can serve as two separate and unifying functions in a text. Paragraphs in the form of free speech often appear in a separating task and encourage the reader to pause for a moment, preventing confusion. Sometimes it can also be as a concluding statement.

Free speech paragraphs can be examples of simple paragraph types, and sometimes complex paragraph types when combined with other units of text. In any case, in world linguistics, free speech is recognized as the basic unit of the text.

Simple paragraphs consist of a single word, phrase, or simple sentence consists of Such paragraphs do not represent a topic-remainder.

Complex paragraphs can include two or more periods, supersyntactic integers, supersyntactic integrity, and free speech. Such paragraphs usually consist of three components:

1. Theme (beginning of thought);
2. Rema (interpretation of thought);
3. Consists of a conclusion.

Using paragraphs, we can distinguish between important and unimportant. Paragraphs are important not only for written but also for oral. Paragraphs are spoken with a distinguishing intonation. This makes it easier for the interlocutors to understand each other.

Paragraphs are involved in any type of text. Poetic texts express paragraphs by dropping a number between paragraphs. When a paragraph occurs in the text, the reader involuntarily stops and tries to think

and concentrate. This phenomenon also requires a study of the pragmatic aspects of the paragraph.

In short, the main unit of the text is the paragraph. It participates in any text form and is always said with a distinguishing intonation. Paragraphs are formed on the basis of a certain pattern.

One of the problems facing Uzbek linguistics is the study of the occurrence of paragraphs in different forms, their place in the literary text.

**REFERENCES:**

1. AlexandrBeIN, M.A., English composition and rhetoric. A manual. New York, 1867.
2. Lewis, Edwin Herbert. The history of the English paragraph. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1894.
3. Fred N. Scott, Joseph V. Denney, A.B. Paragraph-Writing. Boston, 1893.
4. 4. Лосева Л.М. Как строится текст. М.: Просвещение, 1980.
5. Валгина, Н.С. Теория текста. Москва, Логос. 2003.
6. Yuldashev M.M. Badiiy matnning lingvopoetik tadqiqi :DsC.....dissertation.- Tashkent.
7. Abduppatoev M.T. O'zbek matnida supersintaktik butunliklar :PhD dissertation. ... abstrakt. - Tashkent, 1998.
8. Кузнецова Э.М. К вопросу о соотношении смысла и значения в сверхфразовом единстве. В кН: Лингвистика текста. М., 1979
9. M. Kurbanova, N. Qobilova. Foundation of paragraph in Uzbek texts. Journal of Critical Reviews. Vol 7 Issue 3, 2020.
10. KHakimova M.K. Lexical units with the meaning of time in Uzbek language and their opportunities of text formation: cand. phil, scien. autoref. Fergana, 2004.
11. 11. Мамажонов А. Сверхфразовое единство как синтаксисо-стилистическая категория. Советская тюркология, 1984, №1.
12. To'xsonov M. Micro text and its communicative completeness // Uzbek language and literature. Tashkent, 1990. №5.