READING AND UNDERSTANDING UZBEK AND ENGLISH TEXTS

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Abstract: *It is known that archaeologists have found and studied many stone words, that is, texts, and this process is still going on. From this we can clearly say that text and textology in Linguistics did not appear today or yesterday, it has been an active source of written information in linguistics and other fields. In this article, we will consider the results of the study of how the text and textology entered our language and until today.*

Keywords: *Text, minimal text, maximal text, narrative text, visual text, explanatory text,*

Introduction

In today's era of globalization, it is natural that every nation, every independent state should prioritize the issue of securing its national interests, first of all, preserving and developing its culture, ancient values, and native language" [1]. And we, as the inheritors of the priceless wealth passed down from our ancestors to our generations, consider preserving our mother tongue, enriching it, and increasing its prestige as the most important, long-lasting goal for us, and the importance of this issue should never be overlooked. Text linguistics has become one of the important branches of linguistics during the last decades. This is certainly not in vain. Because the main task of linguistics is to find out the phenomena that exist in a particular language and the laws of their operation.

It is valuable about the rich scientific and spiritual heritage, literature, and art of our people Information is reflected in the manuscript sources written in Arabic script. Manuscript learning examples based on the original, students from the sources of Arabic spelling informing, training them as specialists in the higher education system culturally causes an increase in educational level. Publication of classic sources based on manuscript copies, excellent scientific annotations, preparation of their critical text, and conducting new scientific and theoretical research in the field of textual studies today is one of the urgent issues. Cover style and handwriting to achieve high results by working based on the experience of working on the text possible in the process of studying the method of textual studies, especially the history of the text it is necessary to pay special attention to the following important features during implementation: 1) The only goal of scholars is to restore a perfect text free of errors teamwork; 2) comparing the text letter by letter, word by word; 3) to eliminate errors,

the experts prepare the texts with each other cross-examination with; 4) without erasing the errors in the text drawing; 5) a master scholar before taking a lesson on the restored reliable text if written permission was given by, today the Society of Textologists to issue a special permit.

Literature analysis and methodology

There is the essence of the text in Uzbek linguistics, the means of its formation, and also many works dedicated to the study of issues related to text components. Academician G. Abdurakhmanov [10] was in Tashkent on September 10-12, 1980 about the text at the III conference of Turkic scholars of the former Union he expressed his thoughts and distinguished a number of text types. A. Gulomov "Current Uzbek literary language. Textbook "Syntax" (with M. Askarova in cooperation) for his thoughts on the text during the preparation of the third edition had written it down. The content of the scholarly work is fully formed in this work emphasizes that it can be understood only from the text, and the completeness of the thought in the sentence has a relative character:

"1. Expression of opinion is only within the scope of the sentence (simple sentence and compound sentence). A syntactic whole, which is usually larger than a sentence, gives the complete idea. The word is one of its components in the composition of the whole.

2. This is a component different from other components of the whole in all respects (content, grammar). His own composition and style properties will be saved.

3. A simple sentence in the composition of the whole under certain conditions can form a paragraph by itself...

4. Such a syntactic whole, syntactic construction is considered text. A separate sentence represents a relatively complete thought, text means the content of a whole complex.

5. Since the text is a whole, it may also have some headings to match its content. The text is divided into some segments - parts (individual fragments, paragraphs, sentences) divided). Therefore, the text is even more clear that language is a means of communication shows. Speech appears as text.

6. Text - a large speech fragment, paragraph, and a piece of text. All text views (max text and min text) fully represent a certain topic (content). So, it is a high level syntactic unit.

Discussion and results

Text linguistics is all about studying and understanding different types of texts.

Shared features

Distinct features

Content phonetics is the exploration of how writing works in human communication. Beaugrande and Dressler say that content needs to meet seven guidelines in order to be understood and shared effectively. These guidelines are about how well a piece of writing fits together and makes sense. It's important for the writing to have a purpose and be valuable and informative. The writing should also be appropriate for the situation and connect to other texts. If the content does not follow these guidelines, it will not be able to communicate effectively. Writings that are confusing or don't make sense are considered not genuine writings Surface writings are the words that people directly see or hear. Cohesion is about how things are joined or connected together. Linguistic shapes and traditions are patterns and customs followed by surface parts of language. This means that cohesion among parts of language depends on language conditions. The way sentences are organized in writing can tell us a lot about what they mean and how they are used. Cohesion means being able to connect different parts together. This information can be separated into different situations. This text is about a note that says something is causing a delay for "medium cars". The text is saying that some people may believe they have to drive quickly to avoid getting delayed. However, people usually split the information into categories like "slow" and "cars stuck". This helps drivers drive slowly to prevent accidents or find alternative routes to avoid getting stuck in heavy traffic. A study about content should clarify how things that are confusing, like these, can occur, and how to easily prevent or solve them. For communication to work well, the text should be written in a way that makes sense and follows certain rules. Only looking at the words on the surface of the text is not sufficient to decide if it is good communication.

Conclusion

The concept of text in Uzbek and English refers to a coherent piece of written or spoken language that conveys meaning, consisting of smaller linguistic units such as words, phrases, and sentences. The main purpose of the text is to convey a message or idea to the reader or listener. Text can be written in a variety of genres, such as news articles, academic articles, literary works, e-mails, or social media posts. The structure, organization, and style of a text may vary depending on its purpose, content, and audience. A well-written text in both languages is clear, concise, and easy to understand. The concept of text in Uzbek and English helps not to give information about the structure of the text. Text is a necessary part of the label language, written or spoken. Now, the text consists of uppercase and lowercase words, expressions, sentences, and meaning itself. The three most frequently written Uzbek texts are teaching skills, academic-type commands, different genres of literature, and messages aimed at e-mail messages or messages on social networks. In this situation, the way

the text is organized, the surroundings, goal and place may have a connection to various characteristics. Both people need to work on their writing style so that it is clear, brief, and easy to understand.

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