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TEXT SYNTAX - COGNITIVE AND STYLISTIC FUNCTIONS OF INTERSPEAKING COMMUNICATION MEANS

Tursunov Jaxongir Panjixonovich
Tulyaganova O‘g‘ilshod Ashurovna
Termiz davlat pedagogika instituti
Boshlang‘ich ta’lim yo‘nalishi talabasi

Abstract: This article explores the cognitive and stylistic functions of inter-sentential connection tools as one of the pressing issues in text syntax. Throughout the study, it is substantiated that the lexical, morphological, and syntactic means ensuring textual integrity are not merely connectors but cognitive mechanisms reflecting the author's worldview and logical thinking. The scientific novelty of the work lies in revealing the role of inter-sentential connection not only in its linguistic nature but also in its role in forming and transmitting information within the human mind.

Keywords: Text syntax, inter-sentential connection, cognitive linguistics, stylistic function, connectors, discourse analysis, linguistic picture of the world, anaphora, cataphora, text cohesion.

In text syntax, the means (connectors) that connect sentences together are not just grammatical bridges, but cognitive mechanisms. From a cognitive point of view, these means determine how the speaker perceives reality and in what logical sequence he conveys it to the reader's mind.

Аннотация: В данной статье исследуются когнитивные и стилистические функции средств межфразовой связи как одного из актуальных вопросов синтаксиса текста. В ходе исследования обосновывается, что лексические, морфологические и синтаксические средства, обеспечивающие целостность механизмом, отражающим мировоззрение и логическое мышление автора. Научная новизна работы заключается в раскрытии роли межфразовой связи не только в ее лингвистической природе, но и в процессе формирования и передачи информации в сознании человека.

Ключевые слова: Синтаксис текста, межфразовая связь, когнитивная лингвистика, стилистическая функция, коннекторы, анализ дискурса, языковая картина мира, анафора, катафора, когезия текста. Linguistic means - pronouns, repetitions, synonyms, connectors, introductory words.

Cognitive function - connecting the "Old" and "New" parts of information, drawing a logical map of the text.

Stylistic function - giving the text emotionality, emphasizing the author's position and enhancing the aesthetic effect.

In Uzbek linguistics, scientists such as M. Yo'ldoshev, S. Boymirzayeva, N. Mahmudov conducted fundamental research on text syntax and text linguistics. Uzbek linguist, professor Nizomiddin Mahmudov says this about the linguistic and logical unity of the text. “A text is not just a collection of sentences, but a complex linguistic whole formed in terms of content, logic and grammar. Each connecting means in it serves to implement the author’s communicative

intention.”]1. Professor Mamadali Yuldoshev, a specialist in text linguistics and linguopoetics, writes about the stylistic power of communication means in a literary text: “In a literary text, connecting means of sentences (repetitions, anaphoric connections) provide not only text cohesion (grammatical connection), but also text coherence (substantive continuity).]2 This helps the reader to understand the essence of the text more deeply at the cognitive level.”

Cognitive task conceptual connection means of communication between sentences activate existing knowledge in human memory. For example, connectors such as “therefore”, “otherwise” create a cause-and-effect chain in the reader’s mind. In this cognitive process, a “text world” is formed. Stylistic task aesthetic effect parallel construction of sentences in artistic speech syntactic parallelism or anaphora repetition of the same word at the beginning of sentences increases the rhythm and musicality of the text. Through this, the author affects the emotions of the reader. If the means of intersentential communication are the “skeleton” of the text, the syntactic structure, then their cognitive and stylistic functions are the “soul” and “meaning” of the text. In modern linguistics, it is appropriate to study these means not only in the grammatical form, but also in the triad of “language - thinking - style”. Text syntax is one of the most rapidly developing areas of modern linguistics, which studies the linguistic whole that is higher than the sentence. Intersentential communication means are the building material of the text, they not only mechanically connect sentences to each other, but are also the cognitive and stylistic-methodical blood vessel of the text.

In text syntax, two types of connections are distinguished. Cohesion is the external, grammatical-syntactic connection of the text. This includes the compatibility of connectives, pronouns, and tense forms. Coherence is the internal, logical, and cognitive integrity of the text. It creates the semantic connection of the text in the reader's mind. From the point of view of cognitive linguistics, the means of connecting sentences reflect the process of human perception of the world and the organization of information. Information management: Intersentential communication means show the reader how to connect new information with old information. In this cognitive process, "discursive markers" act as guides. Logical conceptualization: Cohesive means model the cause-and-effect, contrast, or comparison relationships between subjects, objects, and events in the human mind. Anaphora and cataphora: Information in human memory is activated by referring to a unit that was previously mentioned (anaphora) or will be mentioned later (cathophora). This reduces the cognitive load when understanding the text.

Stylistic functions of intersentential means of communication - in stylistics, the way sentences are connected determines the individual style of the author and the emotional-expressive coloring of the text. Syntactic parallelism: The same construction of several sentences gives the text rhythm and logical emphasis. It is often used in oratory and artistic works to increase the impact. Chain connection, in which the word at the end of one sentence is repeated at the beginning of the next, draws attention to a certain concept and provides emotional tension of the text. Inversion connection, in which the connection to the next sentence is made by breaking the order of the sentence, expresses the subjective attitude of the author. The omission of some fragments between sentences gives the text dynamics, encourages the reader to intellectual activity, to fill in the gaps with his imagination.

Theoretical views in Uzbek linguistics In the syntax of the Uzbek language, means of intersentential communication are divided into the following groups:

Lexical means - repeated words, synonyms, antonyms, analogies.

Morphological means - declensional suffixes, person-number suffixes

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