



PARAGRAPH - AS A STYLISTIC, SYNTACTIC COMPOSITIONAL UNIT

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Abstract

The article analyzes the specific features and functions of the paragraph as one of the main units of text linguistics as a stylistic, syntactic compositional unit. This article deals with the meaning of a paragraph as a sign of text punctuation. The author defines the role, purpose and principles of paragraphing in structuring and representing the contents of a belle-letter text.

Keywords: Text linguistics, Compositional unit, Paragraph, super syntactic unity, Punctuation position, structure of a Belle-letter text.

Introduction

It is known that the text, like any whole, consists of its constituent elements, certain units. There is much debate in linguistics as to which units form a text or which units are considered to be exactly the same text unit when dividing a text into parts. At first glance, assigning text units does not seem to be a difficult task. But in fact it is not, so there are many and different views among researchers of text linguistics on this issue.

One of the syntactic units that is becoming the main source of research in modern linguistics and causing various scientific views and debates is the paragraph.

A paragraph should be considered as a sign of a strong (main or complementary) point of view, having its own specificity, having its own system (synonymous and antonymic) connections, variable forms (for example, a "double paragraph", or double indentation, organizing "Double vertical" in the text; a paragraph in combination with a frame mark of a sentence and a paragraph without some final and initial (capital letter) signs; a paragraph in dialogical unity with the corresponding signs and in a monologue speech, etc.), miscellaneous \neg -shaped functions and principles of use. Some of these principles appear as a pattern. The most general pattern can be defined as the ability of a paragraph to indicate a turn of thought, as opposed to the common idea that a paragraph captures the completeness of a thought. Other principles of using the paragraph are found as a tendency characteristic of a particular type of speech. Still others - as a sign of



idiostyle, and in this case we can talk about the stylistic purpose of paragraph articulation as a stylistic device or a single fact of individual poetics.

Literary review

A literary text, by virtue of its typological features, is the most complex macro-object of scientific research, receives various interpretations within the framework of modern linguistic theories (I.V. Arnold, V.S.Baevsky, R. Bart, M.M. Bakhtin, V. P. Belyanin, V. V. Vinogradov, G. O. Vinokur, I. Galperin, B. M. Gasparov, V. P. Grigoriev, G. A. Zolotova, E. S. Kubryakova, Yu.M. Lotman, V. A. Lukin, O. I. Moskalskaya, T. M. Nikolaeva, A. I. Novikov, O. G. Revzina, K. A. Rogova, M. Y. Sidorova, G. V. Stepanov, V. M. Toporov, B. A. Uspensky, N. A. Fateeva, V. Y. Shabes, R. O. Jakobson and many others), from the standpoint of which questions about the structure, units, methods and methods of analysis, about the ontogeny of a literary text, the criteria of "art", etc. are resolved. Each new aspect, a new approach to the text through the analysis of specific elements contributes to understanding not only the specifics of the literary text, but also in the idea of the very process of linguistic creativity.

Analysis and Discussions

One of the most controversial and well-researched issues in text linguistics, in particular in the definition of text units, is the question of the essence, nature, and status of the paragraph. In this regard, a large number of scientific works have been created in Russian and European philology, their number exceeds a few hundred. Most of them discuss issues such as the relationship between paragraphs and supersyntactic integrity ("sverxfrazovoe edinstvo", "slozhnoe sintaksicheskoe tseloe", etc.), general and individual aspects, the degree of their importance in the text. But first, it should be noted that, in our opinion, the comparison of a paragraph with supersyntactic units, comparing them with each other, is not very reasonable from the point of view of scientific logic. In linguistics one can see several different points of view on the interpretation of a paragraph and its essence. Let's look at some of them. O.I.Moskalskaya, comparing supersyntactic integrity ("sverxfrazovoe edinstvo") and paragraph, emphasizes that supersyntactic integrity is a phenomenon of syntactic essence, and a paragraph is a unit of compositional level.

Other researchers also draw attention to the fact that the paragraph has the status of a compositional-stylistic unit in the text. A number of researchers say that a



paragraph cannot be a unit of syntactic structure. In their view, a paragraph is not a unit of a language system, so it does not have grammatical characters that serve to distinguish it from other syntactic units, which means that it is not a separate syntactic unit. That is why they do not consider a paragraph as a syntactic category and state: “In the syntactic structure of a text, a phrase, a combination of words, a sentence. there is no unit other than complex syntactic units.

At the same time, they emphasize that the paragraph is a unit that is consciously separated by the writer in order to facilitate the understanding of thought in the practice of written speech. Some linguists try to prove that supersyntactic integrity cannot be considered as a syntactic unit in a text, only a paragraph can have such a status in the text. For example, L.G. Friedman, who studied the same issue in German material, believes that complex syntactic integrity does not have the appropriate indicators that determine its syntactic unit status, so it is not a grammatical unit, but a mantle-semantic integrity formed on the basis of semantic commonality says that the interpretation would be correct. The author criticizes the fact that in the works studied as a stylistic, literary-compositional unit of the paragraph, the characters that determine its status as a syntactic unit are either pushed into the background, or completely ignored. He puts forward a very strong opinion about the essence and status of the paragraph as follows: “We consider a syntactic unit to be a paragraph larger than a phrase that has a relevant set of characters that differ from the sentence, which is a relatively lower level unit ...

Without denying the role of the paragraph as a compositional unit, we assume that it is primarily a syntactic unit, because the very syntactic nature of the paragraph is the basis for its use as a literary-compositional unit. Apparently, the researcher interprets the paragraph as a syntactic phenomenon, just like a sentence, and tries to firmly substantiate the idea that the main unit of the text is the paragraph. Although this view is not so sharp, it is also present in other linguists, especially in the field of foreign language teaching methods. For example, in one of the works in this direction, a paragraph is singled out as a mandatory element of text creation, it is noted that it is a tulakan unit with a specific structure in text linguistics, and based on this, the paragraph is concluded as "small text" in "large text". -analysis”, “paragraph-description”, “paragraph-contrast”, “paragraph-analog”, “paragraph-definition”.

Understanding a paragraph as a syntactic phenomenon or mixing the concepts of paragraph and supersyntactic integrity is quite common in various linguistics. It

is even possible to find a few different interpretations of a paragraph in a particular play. For example, in I. Varnold's *Stylistics of Modern English*, the paragraph entitled "Textual paragraph - paragraph" begins: Noting that the beginning of the paragraph theory dates back to the work of AM Peshkovsky, and later studied by NS Pospelov, TI Silman and many other linguists, the author clarifies his views in this definition: intonation integrity".

Results

The main points in the comments on the paragraph considered so far can be grouped as follows:

1) paragraph - syntactic unit; 2) a paragraph is not a syntactic unit, 3) a paragraph is a compositional-stylistic unit, 4) a paragraph is a compositional-graphic method. Apparently, each of these views negates the other or does not acknowledge much. Most linguists argue that a paragraph is not a syntactic (generally linguistic) phenomenon, it cannot be so by its very nature. Nevertheless, the end of the debate on the relationship between paragraph and supersyntactic unity (complex syntactic integrity) is not seen.

Apparently, an objective solution to the problem can be reached if the distinction between supersyntactic unit and paragraph is based on objective and subjective factors of text fragmentation. Indeed, in deciding the text into paragraphs, the author's subjective purpose, what, how, in what way to emphasize the content of the idea plays a decisive role. True, it is important to naturally express the logical flow of thought in a scientific text, so supersyntactic units and paragraphs are largely appropriate. But even in a scientific text, in certain cases, a supersyntactic unit can be expressed in several paragraphs in order to emphasize the researcher's opinion one by one, "embarrassingly", which does not complicate the understanding of the author's opinion, but rather facilitates it. For example, consider the following passage from this linguistic text:

Семантик майдон нуқтаи назаридан қарайдиган бўлсақ, зид маъноли сўзларнинг функционал-семантик хусусиятлари буйича қизиқарли маълумотларга дуч келамиз.

Семантик майдон узвлари ўртасидаги зидланишлар кўлами антонимлар доирасига қараганда кенг ва кўп қирралидир.

Шу маънода антонимларга майдон узвлари ўртасидаги зидланишнинг бир кўриниши сифатида қараш мумкин. Семантик майдонда лексемалараро зидланишдан ташқари гуруҳлар, микромайдонлар, ҳатто йирик

қурилмалараро зиддиятларнинг ҳам мавжудлиги кузатилади. (Sobirov A. To study the lexical level of the Uzbek language on the basis of the principle of systems. Tashkent: Manaviyat, 2004, p. 152).

The passage consists of three paragraphs, but there is one supersyntactic unit. This is evidenced by the common words and connecting devices, as well as the intellectual completeness, which ensure that the sentences in all three paragraphs are connected to each other both semantically and logically.

In the literary text, however, such a structure of paragraphs, the expression of a supersyntactic unit in several paragraphs, is often observed in connection with the artistic-aesthetic intention of the writer. Here are some examples:

Отақўзи миллионер раисларга хос виқор ва дабдаба билан қўққисдан “бостириб ” келди. Домла Шомуродав машина овозини эшитиб кўчага чиққанида дарвоза олдида бири оқ, бири ҳаворанг иккита “Волга” қатор турарди. Кетма-кет “Газик ” келиб тўхтади. “Волга” дан олдин Отақўзи, унинг кетидан сипогина кийинган, хушбичим бир одам, ҳаворанг “Волга” дан эса Отақўзининг қизи Тоҳира тушди (O. Yokubov, “Diyonat” novel).

Хозир Маҳкам Гавҳарнинг интилишларини ўз интилишларидай тушуниб, кўксида бир эмас, икки юрак уриб тургандай куч, ишонч сезаётган бир пайтда кўнгли ҳам ғубордан тез тозаланарди. Гавҳарда эса Маҳкамнинг севган ишига хурмат ўтган йилиёқ пайдо бўлганди. У Маҳкамнинг келажигига қараб, болаларга тарбия берувчи олижаноб бир ўқитувчини кўз олдида келтирарди (P.Kodirov, “Uch ildiz” novel).

Each of the two passages quoted contains one supersyntactic unit, but these units are expressed as two paragraphs. Undoubtedly, this served to emphasize and strengthen the relevant pieces of thought in a situation consistent with the artistic and aesthetic intent of the writer. The length of these one or two examples shows once again that it is not expedient to compare a paragraph with a supersyntactic unit. In most works on textual research in Uzbek linguistics, when it comes to text units, such units are mainly listed as sentences, complex syntactic integrity and paragraphs.

Conclusion

In our view, the interpretation of a paragraph as a unit of text has no appropriate logical basis. Such an interpretation is, in fact, probably related to a bias in defining the essence of the text. As we have seen above, a number of experts consider written speech to be text only. Accordingly, it is natural that the concept



of paragraphs, which is unique to written speech, should be transferred to the scope of text units. However, the text may also be oral. Therefore, there are attempts to look for linguistic features of the paragraph, but as discussed earlier, scientifically based results have not yet been introduced.

That's where it comes from. It is clear that the paragraph as a unit of text is not in accordance with the plot. But there is a paragraph in the written text that needs to be studied. The fact that the paragraph is not a unit of text in the written speech, but in the form of a specific compositional-stylistic method in the written text (exactly the method, not the unit) allows to draw objective scientific conclusions.

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