ISSN 2181-3187

THE SUBJECT-MATTER OF THE TEXT INTERPRETATION. SCHEME OF TEXT INTERPRETATION

Djumabayeva Moxira

Andijan state institute of foreign languages Scientific supervisor.

Sharobidinova Dildora

Student of the group-203(RGSTF)

The Subject-Matter of Text Interpretation. Scheme of Text Interpretation

Introduction

Text interpretation is one of the central tasks in linguistics, literary studies, and philology. It is a complex analytical process aimed at understanding not only the literal meaning of a text but also its deeper, implicit sense. Any text—whether literary, journalistic, or scientific—contains multiple layers of meaning that require careful examination. Therefore, the subject-matter of text interpretation includes a wide range of elements such as content, structure, language, context, and the interaction between the author and the reader.

The ability to interpret texts is essential for developing critical thinking, analytical skills, and cultural awareness. It allows readers to go beyond surface understanding and engage with the text on a deeper intellectual and emotional level.

Keywords: text interpretation, subject-matter, linguistic analysis, literary analysis, context, author’s intention, stylistic devices, text structure, reader’s

ISSN 2181-3187

interpretation, critical thinking, discourse analysis, semantics, pragmatics, text coherence, text cohesion

The Subject-Matter of Text Interpretation

The subject-matter of text interpretation refers to what exactly is analyzed and studied in the process of interpreting a text. It includes several interconnected components.

1. Content and Theme

The first and most obvious aspect is the content of the text. This includes:

- The plot (in narrative texts)

- The main ideas and arguments

- The central theme or themes

The theme represents the core message or underlying idea of the text. For example, themes may include love, conflict, identity, morality, or social issues. Understanding the theme is crucial because it helps to grasp the author's intention.

2. Context

Context plays a vital role in interpretation. Without understanding the context, the meaning of the text may be misunderstood or oversimplified. Context can be divided into several types:

ISSN 2181-3187

- Historical context – the time period in which the text was created.

- Cultural context – traditions, customs, and social norms reflected in the text.

- Biographical context – information about the author's life.

- Situational context – the circumstances in which the text is presented or read.

3. Author's Intention

Another important element is the author's intention. This refers to the purpose of writing:

- To inform

- To persuade

- To entertain

- To express personal feelings or ideas

4. Language and Style

Language is the main tool used by the author to convey meaning.

5. Structure and Composition

Every text has a certain structure.

6. Reader's Interpretation

Different readers may interpret the same text differently.

ISSN 2181-3187

Scheme of Text Interpretation

1. Preliminary Information

- Title of the text

- Name of the author

- Type/genre of the text

- The general topic

2. Summary

- Brief outline

- Main idea

3. Structural Analysis

- Division into parts

4. Linguistic Analysis

- Vocabulary

- Grammar

5. Interpretation of Meaning

ISSN 2181-3187

- Themes

6. Critical Evaluation

7. Conclusion

References

1. Smith, John. (2019). Understanding Literary Theory. Oxford University Press.

2. Brown, Lisa. (2020). Context in Text Interpretation. Cambridge University Press.

3. Williams, Robert. (2018). The Art of Reading: A Critical Guide. Penguin Books.

4. Johnson, Emily. (2021). Language and Meaning in Literature. Routledge.

5. Miller, Anne. (2022). The Role of the Reader in Literary Interpretation. Harvard University Press.