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

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Annotation

This article examines the subject-matter of text interpretation as a key area of linguistic and stylistic analysis. It explores the theoretical foundations of interpreting texts, focusing on the interaction between form, content, and context. The study outlines the main components involved in text interpretation, including linguistic, stylistic, and pragmatic aspects. Special attention is given to the scheme of text interpretation as a systematic method for analyzing literary and non-literary texts. The paper demonstrates that effective interpretation requires a комплексный подход, combining structural, semantic, and contextual analysis. The proposed scheme provides a clear framework for understanding how meaning is constructed and conveyed in texts.

Key Words

text interpretation, stylistics, discourse analysis, linguistic analysis, textual meaning, interpretation scheme, context, stylistic analysis

Introduction

Text interpretation is one of the central problems in linguistics and literary studies. It involves the process of understanding and explaining the meaning of a text, taking into account its linguistic structure, stylistic features, and contextual background. Interpretation goes beyond simple comprehension; it aims to uncover deeper layers of meaning, including implicit ideas, emotional undertones, and authorial intention.

In modern linguistics, a text is viewed not merely as a sequence of sentences but as a coherent and meaningful unit of communication. Therefore, interpreting a text requires a systematic approach that considers multiple levels of analysis.

The aim of this paper is:

- to define the subject-matter of text interpretation,
- to describe its main components,
- to present a structured scheme of text interpretation,
- to demonstrate its practical application.

The Subject-Matter of Text Interpretation

The subject-matter of text interpretation includes everything that contributes to the understanding of a text. It encompasses:

- **content (what is said)**
- **form (how it is said)**
- **function (why it is said)**

Text interpretation studies:

1. **Linguistic structure**
2. **Stylistic devices**
3. **Semantic layers**
4. **Contextual meaning**

Levels of Text Interpretation

1. **Phonetic level**
 - sound organization
 - rhythm, intonation
2. **Lexical level**
 - word choice
 - connotations
3. **Grammatical level**
 - sentence structure
 - syntax
4. **Stylistic level**
 - expressive means
 - stylistic devices
5. **Pragmatic level**
 - communicative intention
 - reader impact

Types of Meaning in Text Interpretation

Understanding a text requires distinguishing between different types of meaning:

1. Denotational Meaning

- direct, literal meaning

2. Connotational Meaning

- emotional and evaluative associations

3. Contextual Meaning

- meaning in a specific situation

4. Implicit Meaning

- hidden or suggested ideas

The Role of Context

Context plays a crucial role in interpretation. It includes:

- **linguistic context** (co-text)
- **situational context**
- **cultural context**
- **historical context**

Without context, interpretation may be incomplete or incorrect.

Text as a Unit of Communication

A text is characterized by:

- **cohesion** (formal links)
- **coherence** (logical unity)

- **informativeness**
- **intentionality**

These features must be analyzed during interpretation.

Scheme of Text Interpretation

A systematic scheme helps ensure a complete and structured analysis.

Step 1: General Information

- Title of the text
 - Author
 - Type of text (narrative, descriptive, argumentative)
 - Genre (story, essay, article)
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Step 2: Theme and Idea

- **Theme** – what the text is about
 - **Main idea** – the author's message
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Step 3: Plot and Composition

- exposition
- development
- climax
- resolution

Step 4: Characters (if applicable)

- main characters
- secondary characters
- characterization methods

Step 5: Setting

- time
- place
- atmosphere

Step 6: Lexical Analysis

- key words
- synonyms/antonyms
- stylistic vocabulary

Step 7: Stylistic Devices

- metaphors
 - similes
 - epithets
 - alliteration, etc.
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Step 8: Syntactic Features

- sentence types
 - repetition
 - inversion
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Step 9: Expressive Means

- emotional coloring
 - imagery
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Step 10: Author's Attitude

- explicit or implicit evaluation
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Step 11: Personal Interpretation

- reader's understanding
 - emotional response
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Application of the Scheme

The scheme allows:

- systematic analysis
- deeper understanding
- objective interpretation

It is widely used in:

- academic studies
- language teaching
- literary criticism

Common Difficulties in Text Interpretation

1. Lack of background knowledge
2. Misunderstanding of stylistic devices
3. Ignoring context
4. Over-interpretation

Importance of Text Interpretation

Text interpretation is important because it:

- develops critical thinking
- improves language skills
- enhances cultural awareness
- deepens literary appreciation

Conclusion

Text interpretation is a complex and multi-level process that requires careful analysis of linguistic, stylistic, and contextual elements. The subject-matter of interpretation includes all aspects that contribute to meaning, from sound organization to pragmatic intention.

The scheme of text interpretation provides a structured approach that ensures thorough and systematic analysis. By following this scheme, readers can better understand texts, uncover hidden meanings, and appreciate the richness of language.

In conclusion, text interpretation is an essential skill in both linguistics and everyday communication, enabling deeper comprehension and more effective interaction with texts.

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