

TEXT LINGUISTICS AND ITS CONNECTION WITH OTHER DISCIPLINES**Toshpulatova Shirina Ziyoviddinovna**

Associate professor of Oriental University

Turdiyeva Munavvar Abduhakimovna

1st year master's student at Oryental University

Text linguistics is one of the important branches of linguistics, which studies texts not only at the level of grammar and vocabulary but also in a broader context, analyzing their semantic and pragmatic features (Halliday & Hasan, 1976). A text is the most complex form of human communication, closely connected with language, social, and cultural factors. Therefore, text linguistics is directly related to other disciplines, creating new approaches in scientific research.

Connection with Psychology

The connection between text linguistics and psychology is evident in the process of how humans perceive and understand texts. Text linguistics studies the structure, semantic layers, and meaning relations of texts, while psychology investigates how people comprehend, memorize, and process texts (Kintsch, 1998). Thus, psychological knowledge plays a crucial role in teaching languages, designing educational materials, and ensuring that students understand texts effectively.

Connection with Pedagogy

Text linguistics is closely linked to pedagogy, helping students analyze texts, identify main ideas, interpret content, and express their own thoughts (Bruner, 1986). When linguistic analysis is combined with pedagogical methods, students' language skills and text comprehension improve significantly. Furthermore, text linguistics assists teachers in developing effective lesson plans, selecting educational materials, and adapting lessons to meet individual student needs.

Integration with Linguistics

Text linguistics is inherently connected to other branches of linguistics. Lexicon, morphology, syntax, and phonetics play a key role in understanding the semantic and grammatical structure of texts (Crystal, 2008). Pragmatics and stylistics help determine the communicative function of a text and its social and cultural context. When text linguistics integrates with these fields, it allows for a deeper and more comprehensive linguistic analysis.

Connection with Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence

In the modern era, text linguistics is closely related to computer science and artificial intelligence. Natural Language Processing (NLP) relies on text linguistics for automatic text

analysis, machine translation, and AI-generated text creation (Jurafsky & Martin, 2020). These processes expand linguistic research and enable the development of new scientific approaches.

Connection with Cultural Studies and Sociology

The social and cultural context of texts plays a vital role in their creation, interpretation, and reception. Cultural studies and sociology analyze a text's place in society, its social significance, cultural codes, and communicative functions (Fairclough, 1995). From this perspective, text linguistics studies texts more deeply by considering social and cultural factors, helping students and researchers fully understand their meaning.

In my view, Text linguistics not only analyzes language but also examines its social, pedagogical, and technological aspects. Integrating knowledge from psychology, pedagogy, linguistics, computer science, cultural studies, and sociology enables a deeper understanding of texts and their effective use. Additionally, interdisciplinary approaches enhance the quality of scientific research and help develop new strategies for teaching languages and analyzing texts.

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