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Article



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## INFORMATIVE TEXT

**Abstract:** The text is one of the main objects of study of the syntactic section of the language. The term "text" is a multi-valued unit. Text linguistics has developed more rapidly in recent years and has become an independent field of science, it has a large number of terminology concepts, categorical features, etc. formed. It is perceived as the result of speech-creative activity, written sources, speech work, relevance, optimality. The text is understood as a form that provides understanding in the process of speech, defining thought, thought. The text is considered as a system, in terms of the content and expression of the language. In the theory of the text it is necessary to pay special attention to a number of basic aspects; to the semantic side of the text, to the process of formation, to its perception, to being an important communicative unit, to providing information content.

**Key words:** text, text linguistics, informativeness, cognitive system, economy principle.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

The text is the last hierarchical unit in the syntactic system of the language. As K. Abdullah said, "as we penetrate into the depths of the linguistics of the text, we can get acquainted with the secrets of a separate sentence and its final parameters, as well as with the principles of behavior of a single word within a sentence" (1, p. 221).

Text (text) is a function of the initial stage and is a kind of syntactic continuum. At the initial stage, the text (primary text) is the germ of the modern sentence (simple sentence). Already in this embryonic, middle and most modern stage of the development of the structure of the proposal, the paths along which it will go, and all the prospects, are somehow programmed.

Even if we turn to history, we must note that the aspects and directions of analysis of both ancient and modern texts are certainly different. The direction of our analysis is the information content of the text. The information content of the text, like other features, is included in a certain hierarchical system. It should be noted that in this hierarchical system there are still a number of areas of the text (text in Azerbaijani) that

have not been studied. In the semantic aspect, since the text is a more complex syntactic unit, the information content here is also high.

The informativeness of the text, including the literary text database, occupies one of the important places in the text categories. Informativeness in the text can be explicit or implicit. Information-semantic is clearly manifested in explicit information content. With implicit informativity, on the contrary, the meaning-idea finds its expression covertly.

The development of a "sentence structure" that provides some elementary information coincides with the time when a person begins to understand the environment, individual objects and objects, begins to draw conclusions from events. From the source text, the development of a sentence expressing an informative position is conditioned by the formation and formation of its main reference points - the noun and the verb. It is after these two main reference points that the formation of the remaining members of the sentence begins. This is how the transition from the source text, where language concepts exist syncretically, to membership can occur. It seems that

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as a result of a sudden and sharp leap in development in the consciousness and worldview of ancient man, that is, ancient man first separates himself from the nature in which he is, then focuses his attention on the environment that surrounds him. , separates and selects events and situations, objects and objects, generalizes and names, and, finally, begins to connect concepts that he has just begun to understand in his linguistic consciousness in the form of information, create a connection between them "(1, page 17).

### Conclusion

As already mentioned, informativeness is one of the main features of the text. Informative - information is not any ordinary information, but a new part of any information. This is its strict, initially specific terminological meaning. Informativeness is the "informative aspect" given and related to the text. The concept of informativity includes both semantic and content aspects. The degree of independence and lack of independence of the branch and the main sentence should be determined from the content side of the interaction of the parts. In the text, the sentence branch in most cases appears as a more complete, independent and integral part in terms of content.

It is known that one of the main functions of the text is the transfer of subject-logical information. Each part of the sentence in the text has a function. The fact that the members of the sentence relate to each other in the context of the text is informative in itself. They perform a number of tasks in drafting sentences and texts. Maximum information content in the text, that

is, planned savings. What is economy? According to V. A. Serebrennikov, "the human body.

### Summary

An important role in improving the informational and informative qualities of the text is played by various kinds of footnotes, references, systems of pointers and fields, italics, spacing, etc. By their nature, they are also additional information, since they are associated with the introduction of additional signs, however, their role is not to explain what was said earlier, but to provide a targeted search for the necessary information.

The extensive method is actively used both in scientific and technical, and in fiction and educational literature. The intensive method is used when creating abstracts, reviews, theses.

The attitude towards redundant information is usually selective. In the same way, information overload reduces the positive qualities of the text, as it becomes difficult to access. The limit of information saturation of the text is determined by its typological features. In any case, the text should have the quality of content sufficiency. With regard to some texts, the so-called information minimum is established, which underlies the textual norm.

All these concepts - information saturation, information minimum, information norm - are very important for texts created on a special task, often according to a previously prepared program.

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