

*Abstract*

In this article, the author considers the economic text as a special type of text.

*Key words:* economic text, special type, information, concept of composition, expression.

An economic text is a special type of text intended for recording, storing and transmitting economic knowledge, acting as a verbal result of an economic discursive activity that preceded its creation. The specificity of the economic text is determined by its information richness, the presence of effective methods and methods of rational reasoning and argumentation about a certain economic event, as well as the presentation of aspects of economic forecasting [1; with. 93].

An economic text is a subtype of a scientific text. The content of the text is a description of the facts, the processes of the phenomena of reality. Logical compositional organization of the material in this case is, in essence, programming the impact on the audience, and, above all, understanding. Currently, the dissatisfaction of the authors - literary critics and linguists, the state of the development of the concept of composition is obvious. In general, neither in literary criticism nor in text linguistics a holistic theory of composition has been created.

Thus, the composition is understood by V. V. Odintsov and as a "frame" on which the text rests and, at the same time, as a "grouping, according to a certain pattern, elements of the content of general provisions, facts". The author quite often as a synonym in the meaning of "composition of the work" also occurs the term "architecture". Architectonics is a commensurate arrangement of the parts, their harmonious combination as a whole as an artistic expression of the compositional laws of a structure or work. Representing a complex dynamic system aimed at the transmission of certain information, the economic text, as a basic information element, adopts a standard compositional scheme, including the title, the introductory part, the main part and the conclusion. Each part performs its specific function, has its own purposefulness, conveying the meaning of a text message with the increasing supply of information, assuming, thereby, a consistently intriguing presentation of a certain economic event and causing a gradually increasing interest in it in the reader.

When studying the content of an economic text, it is necessary first of all to focus on the problem of the general semantic structure of the text, the solution of which requires systematization of the substantive component of the economic text, which is the linguistic implementation of its main semantic parameters. Under the semantic parameter refers to the representation of a basic goal of an economic text. In these texts, information is easily decoded, because here the form carries the content that is predefined by the language system. It is neutral because it fulfills its task assigned to it, namely, transferring to the recipient information about events occurring, occurring or which will occur in the near future. This form of the message has pronounced indexes of a temporary and spatial nature. Consequently, these texts contain content-relevant information. It is impossible not to notice that the information in this text is the result of certain observations, discussions, reflections, that is, the result of rethinking these relations, events, facts, processes occurring in society, and therefore acquires conceptuality.

According to I. R. Halperin, the title has the ability to restrict the text and endow it with completeness. This is his leading property. It is not only a signal that directs the reader's attention to a perspective statement of thought, but also sets the framework for such a presentation. The text is limited in time and space. The fragment is clearly

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built, which affects the skill of the author. Each sentence gets a real life only in the context of a stanza. This confirms the semantic and syntactic relationship between sentences. The rest of the sentences join the conception and reveal its meaning. In general, fragments consisting of twelve prose stanzas represent a semantic and syntactic unity. Prose stanzas are highlighted in paragraphs. Paragraphs give text dimension, deliberation. Inside the text links in economic texts provide, for example, the words: growth, report, rate. The repetition of these words constantly returns us to the title of the text, which helps to grasp the meaning of the articles, and also develops continuity, the connection between parts of the text, its sentences, paragraphs, provides a logical sequence, the interdependence of individual messages, actions [5; p. 14].

As is known, within the text means of communication are classified according to different characteristics. In addition to the traditional grammatical, carrying the text forming function, they can be divided into logical, associative, figurative, compositional, structural, stylistic and rhythmic forming. Traditionally, the grammatical features include alliances and allied sayings in the text: however, in addition, nonetheless; pronouns: that, that; sacrament revolutions, verbal participle revolutions. The listed grammatical means within textual links serve not only for the connection between sentences, but also for the connection between larger sections of the text - paragraphs. Spatial-temporal parameters of the message are the following adverbs: still, which concatenate individual events, giving them credibility. The same function is performed by the words: for many years, over the coming years, in the second quarter, from the first quarter, at the end of last year, for the past day.

The above means are considered logical because they fit into the logical-philosophical concepts - the concepts of sequence, temporal, spatial relations. These tools are easily decoded and therefore do not detain the reader's attention, unless in cases when a discrepancy between the concatenated representatives and the means themselves within the textual links is revealed. It is in logical means that the intersection of grammatical and textual forms of communication is observed. It can be said that in logical means there is a simultaneous implementation of two functions: grammatical and generative text [5; with. 15]. Associative, figurative, compositional and structural forms within textual links are characteristic of fiction, and therefore did not receive their reflection in these texts. A special degree of dependence is the quotations given in economic texts, for example:

“The conditions for Germany’s export sector remain favorable in light of the rapidly growing global economy,” the report says.

“Every market participant expects Trichet to hint at a rate increase in June, but there is a risk that his performance may not be sufficiently aggressive”.

On the independence of citations indicate graphic means - quotes. In the examples given, the quotations serve to reinforce the realism of the events and the author’s own thoughts. In the center of the content are only facts that are stated without common phrases and arguments.

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