



FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS OF TEXTS IN LINGUISTICS

Rasulova Nigina Alisherovna

Bukhara State University

PhD student of English linguistics department

Annotation

This article examines the functional analysis of texts in linguistics and its significance in understanding language as a communicative and social phenomenon. Functional text analysis focuses on the relationship between language structures and their communicative purposes within specific contexts. The paper explores the theoretical foundations of functional linguistics, the classification of text functions, discourse structures, contextual meanings, and pragmatic features. Special attention is paid to the role of cohesion, coherence, communicative intention, and stylistic variation in textual interpretation. The article also discusses the contributions of prominent linguists to functional approaches and analyzes the practical applications of text functional analysis in education, translation studies, discourse analysis, media communication, and intercultural interaction. The study concludes that functional text analysis plays a crucial role in modern linguistics by enabling researchers to interpret language beyond grammatical structures and understand the interaction between language, society, and communication.

Keywords

Functional linguistics, text analysis, discourse, communication, pragmatics, cohesion, coherence, stylistics, textual function, linguistic analysis.

Introduction

Language is one of the most important instruments of human communication. It allows individuals to exchange ideas, emotions, information, and cultural values through various forms of texts and discourse. In modern linguistics, the analysis of texts has become an essential area of research because texts represent language in real communicative situations. Unlike traditional grammatical studies that mainly focus on sentence structures, functional text analysis examines how language operates within social and communicative contexts.

Functional analysis of texts investigates the purposes, meanings, and communicative functions of linguistic units in discourse. It studies how speakers and writers use language to achieve specific goals, influence audiences, express attitudes, and organize information. Functional linguistics emphasizes that language cannot be fully understood without considering the context in which it is used. Therefore, text analysis involves not only grammar and vocabulary but also pragmatics, semantics, stylistics, and sociolinguistic factors. The concept of functional analysis became particularly significant in the twentieth century due to the development of systemic functional linguistics, discourse analysis, and pragmatics. Linguists such as Michael Halliday, Roman Jakobson, Teun van Dijk, Dell Hymes, and M.A.K. Halliday contributed greatly to understanding the communicative nature of language. Their theories demonstrated that texts perform multiple functions simultaneously and that language structures are closely connected with communicative intentions.

Today, functional text analysis is widely applied in various fields including language teaching, media studies, translation, literary criticism, political communication, and intercultural studies. The ability to analyze texts functionally helps researchers understand

hidden meanings, ideological influences, persuasive strategies, and cultural values reflected in language. This article aims to explore the theoretical foundations of functional text analysis, examine the major text functions, analyze the structural and communicative properties of texts, and discuss the practical applications of functional analysis in modern linguistics.

Main Part

Theoretical Foundations of Functional Linguistics

Functional linguistics is a linguistic approach that studies language according to the functions it performs in communication. Unlike formal linguistics, which focuses mainly on grammatical structures, functional linguistics emphasizes meaning, context, and language use. The roots of functional linguistics can be traced back to the Prague Linguistic Circle in the early twentieth century. Scholars such as Roman Jakobson and Nikolai Trubetzkoy argued that language elements should be studied according to their communicative functions. Later, Michael Halliday developed Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), which became one of the most influential functional theories.

Halliday proposed that language performs three metafunctions simultaneously:

- Ideational function
- Interpersonal function
- Textual function

The ideational function represents human experience and knowledge about the world. Through this function, language expresses events, actions, participants, and circumstances. The interpersonal function reflects social relationships between speakers and listeners. It includes attitudes, emotions, evaluations, and interactional meanings. The textual function organizes language into coherent and meaningful discourse. It ensures that ideas are logically connected and understandable within a communicative context. According to Halliday, every text combines these functions simultaneously. Therefore, functional analysis requires examining grammatical structures together with contextual and communicative meanings. Functional linguistics also emphasizes that language is dynamic and socially constructed. Different communicative situations require different linguistic choices. For example, academic writing differs significantly from casual conversation because each serves different communicative purposes.

Concept of Text in Linguistics

A text is generally defined as a coherent sequence of linguistic units used for communication. Texts may be spoken or written and can vary in length, style, and function. In functional linguistics, a text is viewed not merely as a grammatical structure but as a meaningful communicative event.

Cohesion refers to grammatical and lexical connections between parts of a text. Cohesive devices include:

1. Pronouns
2. Conjunctions
3. Repetition
4. Synonyms
5. Ellipsis
6. Reference

Discourse Analysis and Functional Text Analysis

Discourse analysis is closely related to functional text analysis because both study language in use. Discourse refers to connected speech or writing occurring in social contexts.

- Functional discourse analysis investigates:
- Speaker intentions
- Social relationships
- Ideological meanings
- Cultural values
- Power relations
- Communicative strategies

Teun van Dijk emphasized that discourse structures reflect social cognition and ideology. Political speeches, news reports, and media texts often contain implicit ideological messages that can be revealed through functional analysis.

For example, newspapers may use specific lexical choices to influence public opinion: “Freedom fighters” versus “terrorists”

Both expressions may refer to similar groups but reflect different ideological perspectives.

Critical discourse analysis (CDA) particularly focuses on the relationship between language and power. Researchers analyze how texts reproduce inequality, discrimination, or political dominance.

Discourse analysis also studies conversational structures such as:

- Turn-taking
- Speech acts
- Politeness strategies
- Topic management
- Conversational implicature

These elements demonstrate that communication involves complex social and pragmatic processes beyond grammatical correctness.

References

1. Halliday, M.A.K. *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*. London: Edward Arnold, 1994.
2. Halliday, M.A.K., and Hasan, R. *Cohesion in English*. London: Longman, 1976.
3. Jakobson, Roman. *Linguistics and Poetics*. Cambridge: MIT Press, 1960.
4. Van Dijk, Teun A. *Discourse and Power*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2008.
5. Fairclough, Norman. *Language and Power*. London: Longman, 1989.
6. Rasulova Nigina Alisherovna: Rasulova, N. (2023). TILSHUNOSLIKDA “LISONIY SHAXS” TUSHUNCHASI QO’LLANILISHI. Integration Conference on Integration of Pragmalinguistics, Functional Translation Studies and Language Teaching Processes, 184–186. Retrieved from <https://www.conferenceseries.info/index.php/online/article/view/1040>
7. Rasulova Nigina Alisherovna: Alisherovna, R. N. . (2023). Lisoniy Shaxs Nazariyasi Va Tilshunoslikda U Haqidagi Qarashlar. *Miasto Przyszłości*, 33, 193–196. Retrieved from <http://miastoprzyszlosci.com.pl/index.php/mp/article/view/1214>
8. Rasulova Nigina Alisherovna: Alisherovna, R. N., & Shaxina, M. (2023). LISONIY SHAXS NUTQIDA HISSIY BELGILARNING IFODALANISHI. *FORMATION OF PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGY AS INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENCES*, 2(20), 107-109.



9. Rasulova Nigina Alisherovna: Rasulova, N. A. (2023). OMMAVIY AXBOROT VOSITALARI MATERIALLARI TARJIMASIDA LISONIY SHAXS TUSHUNCHASINING AHAMIYATI. INTELLECTUAL EDUCATION TECHNOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS AND INNOVATIVE DIGITAL TOOLS, 2(18), 267-269.
10. Rasulova Nigina Alisherovna: Rasulova, N. (2023). THE IMPLEMENTATION OF FUNCTIONAL APPROACH IN LINGUISTICS. Scientific journal of the Fergana State University, (1), 357-361.
11. Rasulova Nigina Alisherovna: Alisherovna, R. N. (2023). KOGNITIV TILSHUNOSLIKDA LISONIY QARASHLARNING SHAKLLANISH JARAYONLARI. SUSTAINABILITY OF EDUCATION, SOCIO-ECONOMIC SCIENCE THEORY, 1(12), 85-88.
12. Rasulova Nigina Alisherovna: Rasulova, N. A. (2023). OMMAVIY AXBOROT VOSITALARI MATERIALLARI TARJIMASIDA LISONIY SHAXS TUSHUNCHASINING AHAMIYATI. INTELLECTUAL EDUCATION TECHNOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS AND INNOVATIVE DIGITAL TOOLS, 2(18), 267-269.
13. Rasulova Nigina Alisherovna: Umedilloevna, S. M. (2022, January). Peter Childs Va Rojer Faulerning Adabiyotshunoslik Terminlarining “the Routledge Dictionary of Literary Terms” Lug’atiga Izohlar. In Integration Conference on Integration of Pragmalinguistics, Functional Translation Studies and Language Teaching Processes (pp. 56-58).
14. Rasulova Nigina Alisherovna: Alisherovna, R. N., & Toiraliyevna, B. M. (2024). Linguoculturology as the New Branch of Linguistics. American Journal of Language, Literacy and Learning in STEM Education (2993-2769), 2(2), 402–406. Retrieved from <https://grnjournal.us/index.php/STEM/article/view/3277>