

Eureka Journal of Language, Culture & Social Change (EJLCSC)

ISSN 2760-4926 (Online) Volume 2, Issue 5, May 2026



This article/work is licensed under CC by 4.0 Attribution

<https://eurekaopenaccess.com/index.php/3>

APPROACH TO MICROTTEXTS AS A SPEECH SYSTEM

M. Xalilova

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philological Sciences
Associate Professor of Fergana State University

Abstract

This article examines the theoretical foundations of approaching microtexts as speech systems within the broader framework of text linguistics. The study argues that a microtext constitutes an integral communicative system whose internal elements are interconnected through semantic, syntactic, and stylistic relations. At the same time, a microtext functions as a structural component of a macrotext and contributes to the formation of textual coherence and integrity. Drawing on the principles of systems theory and text linguistics, the research analyzes the relationships among linguistic units operating within microtexts and demonstrates how these units acquire new semantic and functional qualities in context. Through the examination of literary and journalistic texts, the study reveals that microtexts are not merely collections of sentences but organized communicative structures characterized by internal cohesion, semantic unity, and systemic interdependence. The findings support the view that microtexts should be regarded as independent speech systems while simultaneously functioning as constituent elements of larger textual formations.

Keywords: Text, the category of text, dominant structures in text formation, system, system speech, integrity, cohesion, coherence, speech occurrence, macrotext, expressive means, imagery, spiritual expression, cause and effect relations, phoneme, lexeme, phraseme, syntaxeme, content in microtext, morpheme, context, word choice, microtext, meaning shadowing, sense modality.

Eureka Journal of Language, Culture & Social Change (EJLCSC)

ISSN 2760-4926 (Online) Volume 2, Issue 5, May 2026



This article/work is licensed under CC by 4.0 Attribution

<https://eurekaopenaccess.com/index.php/3>

Introduction

Recent developments in text linguistics have shifted scholarly attention from isolated linguistic units toward larger communicative structures and their functional organization. In this context, the concept of text as a complex and integrated system has become one of the central issues of contemporary linguistic research. While considerable attention has been devoted to the analysis of macrottexts and their structural organization, the systemic nature of microtexts remains insufficiently explored.

A microtext represents a relatively independent communicative unit composed of semantically and grammatically connected sentences that collectively express a complete idea or thematic fragment. Although limited in size, microtexts perform essential functions in textual organization, serving as intermediary structures between individual linguistic units and the macrottext as a whole. Their role extends beyond mere sentence aggregation, as they embody a coherent system in which constituent elements interact to create meanings that cannot be reduced to the sum of their parts.

The present study seeks to investigate the nature of microtexts as speech systems and to determine their structural, semantic, and communicative characteristics. Particular attention is paid to the relationships among textual components, the emergence of new contextual meanings, and the role of microtexts in constructing larger textual systems. By analyzing literary and journalistic discourse, the research aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of textual organization and systemicity in language.

Literature Review

The theoretical foundations of this study are rooted in the works of scholars who have investigated language and text from a systemic perspective. The concept of language as a system of interconnected elements originates from structural

Eureka Journal of Language, Culture & Social Change (EJLCSC)

ISSN 2760-4926 (Online) Volume 2, Issue 5, May 2026



This article/work is licensed under CC by 4.0 Attribution

<https://eurekaopenaccess.com/index.php/3>

linguistics and systems theory, which emphasize the interdependence of linguistic units within larger communicative structures.

Among Uzbek linguists, A. Mamajonov has made significant contributions to the development of text linguistics. His works on text theory and text linguistics emphasize the semantic, syntactic, and stylistic integrity of textual formations and identify the principal units involved in text construction, including sentences, supraphrasal syntactic units, paragraphs, and periods. These studies provide an essential framework for understanding the hierarchical organization of textual structures.

Nurmonov and Iskandarova further developed the theoretical understanding of linguistic systems by highlighting the systemic nature of language units and their functional interrelations. Their research demonstrates that linguistic phenomena should be analyzed not as isolated entities but as components of a broader communicative network.

The philosophical foundations of systemic analysis can be traced back to Aristotle's principle that the whole is greater than the sum of its parts. This idea has been widely adopted in modern systems theory and serves as an important methodological basis for examining textual structures. Linguistic dictionaries and terminological studies have also defined systems as organized sets of elements connected through stable relationships, reinforcing the applicability of systemic approaches to text analysis.

Despite substantial research on textual coherence and macrotext organization, relatively few studies have focused specifically on the systemic status of microtexts. Therefore, the present study seeks to fill this gap by examining microtexts as autonomous speech systems and by clarifying their role within larger textual formations.

Eureka Journal of Language, Culture & Social Change (EJLCSC)

ISSN 2760-4926 (Online) Volume 2, Issue 5, May 2026



This article/work is licensed under CC by 4.0 Attribution

<https://eurekaoa.com/index.php/3>

Methodology and Methods

This research employs a qualitative linguistic methodology grounded in the principles of text linguistics and systems theory.

The study utilizes a descriptive-analytical approach to investigate the structural and semantic organization of microtexts. Literary and journalistic texts serve as the primary empirical material, allowing for the examination of microtexts in different communicative contexts. The selected examples are analyzed with regard to their internal coherence, thematic unity, semantic relationships, and structural organization.

Several methods are employed in the research: Systemic Analysis Method – used to identify the interrelationships among textual elements and to determine the role of each component within the overall structure of the microtext. Text-Linguistic Analysis – applied to examine semantic and syntactic cohesion, thematic progression, and communicative completeness within microtexts. Contextual Analysis – utilized to investigate how lexical units acquire new meanings and stylistic functions within specific textual environments. Functional Analysis – employed to determine the communicative role of microtexts both as independent units and as components of macrotexts. Comparative Structural Analysis – used to compare different microtexts and identify common systemic features across various discourse types.

The methodological framework enables a comprehensive examination of microtexts as dynamic speech systems characterized by internal organization, semantic integrity, and communicative functionality.

The main part

Stylistic study of the text category allows us to determine whether a particular speech fragment is specific to a particular speech style, to determine the stylistic features of texts in each speech style, and to analyze the structures that dominate in the structure of the text. The ability to reveal its internal structure in text

Eureka Journal of Language, Culture & Social Change (EJLCSC)

ISSN 2760-4926 (Online) Volume 2, Issue 5, May 2026



This article/work is licensed under CC by 4.0 Attribution

<https://eurekaoa.com/index.php/3>

analysis allows us to determine whether the most characteristic connections between the units in the text structure and the consistent presentation of parts in a uniform order and based on a number of objective laws are based on it. Thus, viewing the text as a system serves to reveal its division into constituent parts, the mutual relationship of the units that make up the text, and in microtexts, the mutual relationship of the components that make it up, and the place of the microtext in the macrotext. As is known, a set of elements that are in mutual relations and communication and form a certain integrity is called a system. In explanatory dictionaries on linguistics, the concept of system is defined as follows: A set of elements connected by stable relationships, organized into a whole: Language system. Word formation system [5, 37].

When Aristotle said that the whole is greater than the sum of its parts, he also meant the system and its constituent elements [4,425].

The microtext, which is the object of our analysis now, is also a speech phenomenon and is considered a structural element of the internal system of the larger text, that is, the macrotext of the speech system. Microtexts are speech forms that consist of one or several relatively independent statements that are interconnected in content and grammatically, and are aimed at covering a certain small topic.

Relatively independent statements - components that make up the text serve to express a common theme in content. This topic is covered in all respects with the help of text components. This common theme is the content core of the text. Macrotexts are formed by the connection - contact of one content core with another content core.

... In terms of the level of performing a communicative function, the text is in the first place. The text is a moving manifestation of a set of language units...[2, 9 - 12].

At the same time, the microtext itself is also a holistic system and is also composed of certain elements. Since a microtext is constructed as a system, it

Eureka Journal of Language, Culture & Social Change (EJLCSC)

ISSN 2760-4926 (Online) Volume 2, Issue 5, May 2026



This article/work is licensed under CC by 4.0 Attribution

<https://eurekaopenaccess.com/index.php/3>

will, of course, have a structure. The internal relationship of the elements that make up the microtext constitutes the structure of the microtext.

Professor A. Mamajonov, emphasizing that the text is a semantic - syntactic - stylistic whole, and based on its unique complex structure, defines the following as its units:

- a) sentence - (simple or compound sentences, their complicated forms);
- b) superphrase syntactic wholes;
- c) paragraph;
- d) period [2, 12].

Thus, the microtext is a system for smaller units, where small units (sentence, supersyntactic wholes, paragraph, periods) are the elements that form the text, while the microtext is also an element for the macrotext, that is, a part that forms the macrotext. For example,

«Bepoyon Qizilqumning bir chekkasi Qoraqalpog‘istonning Elik qal‘a tumani kengliklariga tutashib ketgan. Sahro degani faqat qumlikdan iborat emas, ora-sira taqirliklar ham uchraydi. Odatda, yog‘ingarchilik kezlari bu yerlarda suv to‘planib, ko‘lmaklar hosil bo‘ladi.

Ko‘z o‘ngimizda chinakam sahro qiyofasi yuz ochganda esa, chegarasiz bu kenglik mahobati qarshisida beixtiyor lol turib qolamiz. Yana odim, atigi bir odimgina olg‘a bossak, sahro kengligi bizni imi-jimida yutib yuboradigandek tuyuladi...»

(N.Norqobilov Sahro kengliklarida. O‘z AS gazetasi, 2011-yil, №4, 2-bet).

The microtext presented consists of 5 relatively independent sentences and two paragraphs, each of which is aimed at expressing the image of the place. In it, the hero's actions and state are revealed in a harmonious way, similar to the description of the image of nature. The expression of the state and image is revealed through the skillful use of figurative means in the text, such as metaphor, simile, characterization, and animation. This small text was used to introduce the main text, similar to the mental state of the hero, to give a description of the place

Eureka Journal of Language, Culture & Social Change (EJLCSC)

ISSN 2760-4926 (Online) Volume 2, Issue 5, May 2026



This article/work is licensed under CC by 4.0 Attribution

<https://eurekaopenaccess.com/index.php/3>

where real events in the article could occur. And it also served as a building block of the main text - a whole work. This microtext is an element - a part in relation to the parts that precede and follow it. This fragment, the above image, which expresses the place or the state of the hero in the larger text, entered into a relationship with other small texts that express another explanatory relationship, a relationship of time, and formed a whole system: it served to create a work characteristic of popular speech about the place where events based on real reality take place and the heroes of our time.

If any element is excluded from the composition of the whole considered as a system or if one does not logically require the other, such a unity cannot be considered a system, it loses its systemic status. Similarly, if the statements in the microtexts do not require the other in content, if the logical connection between them is broken, and if any fragment is used in a different context, then it is also unacceptable to call such microtexts a system.

Just as the simple sum of the elements that make up a structure does not constitute a system, the elements that make up a microtext acquire a new quality in a microtext.

It has become clear today that a whole that is composed of any interacting elements cannot constitute a system, and that a whole that constitutes a system is not a simple sum of interacting elements. That is, the unity that makes up the system will also have a new quality that is not present in its elements [3, 6].

Therefore, the whole considered as a system does not consist of a simple sum of its components. It will also have a new quality in the components that was not available before entering the system. For example,

Issiq demasa, sovuq demasa, traktorda silkinsa, kombaynda silkinsa, uyga kelib bola boqsa, beshik quchoqlasa, tasanno, tasanno bu zotga!

(A. Qahhor)

This microtext is composed of certain elements and parts as a whole. However, the microtext is not equal to the sum of the words that make it up, that is, each

Eureka Journal of Language, Culture & Social Change (EJLCSC)

ISSN 2760-4926 (Online) Volume 2, Issue 5, May 2026



This article/work is licensed under CC by 4.0 Attribution

<https://eurekaopenaccess.com/index.php/3>

word in it has a place in the text, but also has a meaning expressed in this microtext. In particular, the word “tasanno” used in the text as an exclamation word expresses meanings such as applause, surprise. However, in the microtext, this word is not used as an applause, but in the sense of cutting, irony, in relation to men and society. Thus, the microtext as a whole system is greater than the sum of the parts that make it up. The word “tasanno” did not express the meaning of cutting until it entered the text. This word acquired a new quality in the literary text, that is, it acquired the meaning of cutting, irony. The acquisition of such a new quality is evident in the literary text, as well as in colloquial speech, in the context of the elements that make up the system [6, 172 – 175]. In this case, if the microtext is considered as a single system, the parts and elements that make it up are phoneme, morpheme, lexeme, phraseme, syntaxeme; when they enter into a relationship with each other, they acquire a new quality and a new meaning compared to their previous, isolated state. We can also see this idea in the example of small texts specific to artistic speech:

Zuhra onasining ba'zan yarim hazil – yarim chin qilib dadasiga aytgan gaplarini eshitib qolardi. «O'zingiz rahbar xodim bo'la turib meni o'qitmadingiz. Diplomim yo'q», derdi u kulib. Sulaymon Rustamovich tamomila jiddiy qiyofada bosh chayqab qo'yardi. «Unaqa demang... Jamiyatga yaxshi inson yetkazib berishning o'zi eng a'lo diplom! Mana shu to'rtta bolaning xalqqa foydasi tegsa, shuning o'ziyam katta baxt...»

(O' . Hoshimov. TA. III jild, 160- bet).

Usually, a diploma means an important document awarded to mature individuals who have fully mastered higher education programs, are of high moral character, and are well-bred. The phrase "the most excellent diploma" mentioned in the text in the speech of Sulaymon Rustamovich means recognition given to a mother who, despite not having a higher education, has raised her children at home and in the family to be knowledgeable, well-mannered, and highly spiritual, and who has thus contributed to society by educating them. Its meaning in the text is made

Eureka Journal of Language, Culture & Social Change (EJLCSC)

ISSN 2760-4926 (Online) Volume 2, Issue 5, May 2026



This article/work is licensed under CC by 4.0 Attribution

<https://eurekaopenaccess.com/index.php/3>

clear through the conjunctions "delivering a good person to society" and the last word. The writer, without enumerating the qualities and virtues of the mother, openly expressed the woman's knowledge and spirituality through this sentence mentioned in the speech of her husband. This phrase, which is used in relation to knowledgeable, spiritual women, is used with a specific purpose and is an individual application peculiar to the writer.

It is seen that in most cases, the meaning of a lexeme is realized within the text - in the context, the meanings of a word expressed in a way other than its lexical meaning are revealed in the text when surrounded by other words. In the text, it can have other shades of meaning. The expression of a word in a way other than its lexical meaning is attractive, showing emotional-expressive coloring, and the expression in other meanings has other connotations. A word with a new quality acquires its new meaning when surrounded by other words in the text, surrounded by other lexical units, forming a system and acquiring its own new meaning connotations and connotations. They acquire other qualities within another text, within another system. Thus, the role of the text is very large in the integration of the elements of the system, which require each other, into a single whole, and the emergence of the system through speech. The system is created in speech as a whole through the text.

The above considerations and analysis of linguistic evidence show that if the properties of linguistic units to acquire new qualities and content are manifested within the system as an expression of the richness and multiplicity of our native language and create a system with other conditioned similar units, then the entire integral nature of this system is manifested only in the text. Also, in order to prove our ideas, we have analyzed microtexts, which are considered a construction system of texts characteristic of journalistic and artistic speech, as linguistic evidence, as an example of analyzing microtexts, i.e. microtexts as a speech system.

Eureka Journal of Language, Culture & Social Change (EJLCSC)

ISSN 2760-4926 (Online) Volume 2, Issue 5, May 2026



This article/work is licensed under CC by 4.0 Attribution

<https://eurekaoa.com/index.php/3>

Thus, when talking about the systemic nature of microtexts, it is correct to say that all the knowledge of the language enters into a conditional relationship with each other, forming small texts, which in relation to their constituent parts form a larger system, that is, small units are its building blocks. Small texts enter into various relationships with each other, forming large texts, and in relation to the macrotext, the microtext is its building block.

Conclusion

The analysis demonstrates that microtexts possess all essential characteristics of a speech system. They consist of interconnected linguistic elements that function together to express a coherent communicative intention and create meanings that transcend the individual meanings of their constituent units. The study confirms that microtexts are not merely sequences of sentences but integrated structures characterized by semantic unity, grammatical cohesion, and functional completeness.

Furthermore, the research establishes the dual status of microtexts within textual organization. On the one hand, they function as autonomous systems whose internal elements are linked through complex semantic and syntactic relations. On the other hand, they serve as structural components of macrotexts, contributing to the overall coherence and communicative effectiveness of larger textual formations.

The findings highlight the importance of adopting a systemic perspective in text analysis and demonstrate that the systemic nature of language becomes fully observable in textual realization. Consequently, the concept of microtext as a speech system provides valuable insights into the hierarchical organization of discourse and offers new opportunities for further research in text linguistics, discourse analysis, and functional stylistics.

Eureka Journal of Language, Culture & Social Change (EJLCSC)

ISSN 2760-4926 (Online) Volume 2, Issue 5, May 2026



This article/work is licensed under CC by 4.0 Attribution

<https://eurekaoa.com/index.php/3>

References

1. Мамажонов А., Абдупаттоев М. Матн назарияси. – Фарғона, 2016.
2. Мамажонов А. Текст лингвистикаси. – Т., 1989.
3. Nurmonov A., Iskandarova Sh. Tilshunoslik nazariyasi. –Farg‘ona, 2011.
4. Философия луғати. – Тошкент, 1976.
5. Ҳожиёв А. Лингвистик терминларнинг изоҳли луғати. – Т.:Ўқитувчи, 1985.
6. Khalilova M. Use of the elements of the conversational speech in uzbek literary texts (on the bases of the stories by Utkur Khoshimov). International Scientific Journal ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science Philadelphia, USA issue 01, volume 69, published January 30, 2019.
7. Ҳошимов Ў. Танланган асарлар. III жилдлик, III жилд. – Тошкент, 2012.
8. Норқобилов Н. Сахро кенгликлариди. Ўзб АС газетаси, 2011-йил, №4.