



“O‘ZBEK FOLKLORI VA SHEVALARI TADQIQOTLARI: AMALIYOT, METODOLOGIYA, YANGI YONDASHUV”

mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-nazariy
konferensiya materiallari

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80 yilligi munosabati bilan tashkil etilgan)*



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INFORMATIONAL LOAD OF THE TEXT AND PARCELING

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Annotation. *The study explores the informational load of text and the phenomenon of parcelling as a stylistic and syntactic device in modern linguistics. Parcelling is understood as the deliberate segmentation of a sentence into smaller, intonationally independent units that enhance semantic emphasis and communicative effectiveness. The research analyzes how parcelling contributes to the distribution and intensification of information within a text, particularly in художественный discourse and publicistic styles. By isolating specific elements, authors can manipulate focus, highlight key ideas, and influence the reader's perception. The paper examines the interaction between textual coherence and fragmentation, demonstrating that parcelling does not weaken structural unity but rather reinforces it through pragmatic means. Special attention is given to the role of intonation, punctuation, and context in shaping informational hierarchy. The findings suggest that parcelling serves as a powerful tool for increasing expressiveness, emotional coloring, and informational density. It also reflects cognitive processes of speech production and perception. Thus, parcelling is not merely a stylistic ornament but a functional mechanism that redistributes informational load within the text, making communication more dynamic and impactful.*

Key words: *text linguistics, parcelling, informational load, syntax, discourse etc.*

Introduction

In contemporary linguistics, the study of text structure and its communicative functions occupies a central place, especially in the context of information transmission and interpretation. One of the key aspects of this field is the concept of informational load, which refers to the distribution and significance of information within a text. The way information is structured, emphasized, and perceived plays a crucial role in shaping effective communication.

“Parceled constructions are used to enhance semantic weight and are considered stylistic devices that increase expressive and rhythmic-melodic functions of the text.” [5, p. 5]. This statement correctly emphasizes the stylistic and expressive potential of parceled constructions in text. It clearly shows that parcelling contributes not only to semantic emphasis but also to the rhythmic and melodic organization of speech. Overall, it highlights the multifunctional nature of parcelling as both a semantic and aesthetic device in discourse. Among the various linguistic mechanisms that contribute to this process, parcelling has emerged as a particularly interesting and productive phenomenon. Parcelling is a syntactic and stylistic device that involves the intentional division of a single sentence into several separate segments. These segments, although formally independent, remain semantically connected and contribute to a unified communicative purpose. This technique is widely used in different types of discourse, including literary, journalistic, and even everyday speech. It allows speakers and writers to highlight specific elements, create emphasis, and control the flow of information in a more flexible and expressive way. *“Parcelling breaks the original sentence into separate segments, creating additional semantic and pragmatic meanings and forming a new communicative center.”* [1, p. 626]. This statement accurately reflects the functional role of parcelling in discourse organization. It effectively shows how segmentation of a sentence can shift emphasis and create new layers of meaning within the communicative structure.

The relevance of studying parcelling lies in its multifunctional nature. It is not only a stylistic tool but also a means of organizing information in accordance with the speaker's

communicative intentions. By breaking down complex structures into smaller units, parceling makes the text more dynamic and accessible, while also increasing its emotional and expressive potential. Furthermore, it reflects cognitive processes involved in speech production and comprehension, making it an important subject for both theoretical and applied linguistics. This paper aims to investigate the role of parceling in shaping the informational load of a text, examining its functions, mechanisms, and impact on communication. Through this analysis, a deeper understanding of text organization and stylistic variation can be achieved. Parceling is not only a linguistic universal but also a speech universal.

“Parceling comes forward as a speech unit. Parceling units give texts a special expressiveness and form additional reasoning that suddenly arises in the text.” [3, p. 166-170]. This statement highlights an important aspect of modern text linguistics, particularly the role of parceling in enhancing expressive and informational structures within discourse. The idea that parceling functions as a speech unit and generates additional, spontaneously emerging reasoning is convincing from a communicative perspective, as it reflects how language operates in real speech situations. However, it can also be argued that parceling is not merely a spontaneous stylistic effect but a deliberate syntactic strategy used by speakers and writers to control emphasis, regulate informational load, and guide the reader's interpretation. Therefore, while the claim correctly emphasizes the expressive and dynamic nature of parceling, it may be further strengthened by acknowledging its systematic and functional role in text organization rather than viewing it only as a sudden or incidental phenomenon.

This is because parceling is expressed in the text not as an absolute and rigid закономерность in the form of a universal phenomenon, but rather as a tendency. This tendency, in principle, is also characteristic of the languages being compared. Fundamentally, this syntactic phenomenon can occur in any language; the division of sentences into parts, or parcels, is inherent to all languages and therefore possesses a universal character. Likewise, this phenomenon can manifest itself in live speech, that is, in all conditions in which the compared languages are realized. Thus, the phenomenon of parceling creates a universal and linear scheme within the text. By its very nature, parceling, as a component of linguistic universals, represents one of the features and tendencies inherent in all languages. From the perspective of the logical and grammatical features of linguistic universals, it is assumed that there exists an internal logic and закономерность in the formal modification of sentence elements within the text (particularly in their deviation from the standard linear structure). Language and information are closely interconnected. Information is any form of cognition and knowledge. It is collected, stored, transmitted, and, in general, processed. The science that deals with information is informatics. The term “information” originates from Latin *informatio*, meaning understanding, interpretation, expression, and clarification. The informational load of literary texts is particularly high. The database of texts that perform a specific function within the syntactic system becomes more extensive. The informational structure of texts, which serve as a key, plays a decisive role in their comprehension. It is considered more effective to associate the study of any field with the understanding of the text itself. Therefore, ideas and thoughts are advanced on the basis of informational facts. The logical-semantic content of a text constitutes its information. The obligatory syntagmatic connection in texts reflects information closely related to the thinking of each nation. In a sense, every text emerges in order to transmit information. The processes of renewal and enrichment within the general syntactic system of language turn into a database of relevant information shaped by social development. Information connects language and society; that is, innovations occurring in different spheres of social development are reflected through information. There are numerous expressive and figurative means in speech, such as oxymoron, epiphora, anaphora, gradation, inversion, comparison, and rhetorical question. In addition, there exist phenomena such as the fragmentation of constructions, forming a rich arsenal of stylistic

devices. Writers actively use parceling constructions in their works to enhance the informativeness and expressiveness of the text. For example: *My father built a house of friendship. Doctor Bekir* [2, p.239]. It should be noted that in speech, a certain element cannot always be incorporated into the pre-planned base sentence; instead, it is added as if it were a suddenly recalled important element. Such organization of speech does not weaken the meaning of the parceled part; on the contrary, it leads to its actualization. In this sense, the actualized parceled segment functions as a syntactic and figurative device. *"Sometimes speech consists entirely of a parceled structure. This structure enhances emotional expression, characterizes the subject, and renders inner speech more expressive and figurative"* [4, p.80]. It is well known that a text is constructed through minimal units- sentences. The phenomenon of parceling is understood as a communicative and informational factor manifested in speech activity. The base sentence together with the attached (parceled) units forms a structural-semantic unity in the language. Parceled units specify, clarify, or generalize an unexpressed component of the base sentence (such as determinant modifiers, subject-agent, object, etc.). Together with the main sentence, they represent the invariant in language and the variant in speech. Within the text, the base sentence functions as the theme, while the parcel serves as the rheme. In texts especially in literary ones sentence elements may be displaced from their usual positions to enhance emotionality, expressiveness, and intensity. A specific structural connection links the base part of the construction with the parcel, a type of paraphrasing emerges, information is expanded, and a new communicative center is formed.

Conclusion. In conclusion, the informational load of a text is closely connected with the ways in which linguistic means organize, distribute, and emphasize meaning. Parceling, as a syntactic and stylistic device, plays a significant role in this process. It allows the segmentation of a sentence into communicatively independent parts, thereby highlighting key elements and increasing the overall expressiveness of the text. The analysis shows that parceling is not only a formal structural phenomenon but also a functional mechanism that enhances the transmission of information. By isolating certain components, it contributes to the actualization of meaning, strengthens emotional impact, and creates additional communicative centers within the text. This, in turn, facilitates better perception and interpretation by the reader or listener. Furthermore, parceling demonstrates universal characteristics, as it can occur in different languages and in various types of discourse, including both written and spoken communication. It reflects the dynamic nature of language and its ability to adapt to the communicative needs of society. Thus, parceling should be considered an important element of text organization that increases informational density, enriches stylistic expression, and ensures effective communication. Its study contributes to a deeper understanding of the relationship between language, thought, and information.

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