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**THE TITLE OF THE ARTICLE IN ENGLISH AS THE SUBJECT OF  
RESEARCH**

**(Text definition and title definition)**

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**Abstract:** In modern linguistics, the text is characterized as the central communicative unit. Since the title is one of the most important elements of any text structure, you must first deal with the definition of the text itself, which is an element of the whole about the title. The phenomenon of integral textual familiarity is an important research phase that enables a qualitative examination of the topic of integrity.

**Keywords:** text, object, title, phrase, plexus, title poetics, dictionary, text, fabric, determinism.

In modern linguistics there are different perspectives on the definition of a text. Although the term text has been around for a long time, text in the terminological sense has only been used for a relatively short time. Many linguists consider the text a subject of research: IV Arnold, Z Y Turaeva, M M Bakhtin, IR Galperin, Z I Examined in the works of Schmidt et al. So, I.V. Arnold defines a text as a verbal message conveying through the channel the themes of literature or folklore, aesthetic, figurative, emotional and evaluative information, combining the ideological and artistic content of the text into a single complex whole. [1] J. V. Arnold focuses on the informational component of the text, presenting it as a set of organized elements of different kinds and combining them, creating a complex whole linked by a single idea. I. R. Galperin defines the text as follows: a text is a product of the process of generating language, its completeness, objectification in the form of a written document, processing according to this type of document, a work consisting of a title and a set of texts Texts Texts Texts Texts Texts Texts Articles that are linked by different lexical, grammatical, logical and stylistic communication and have a specific orientation and pragmatic attitude. [2] I. R. Galperin, in his work Text as an Object of Linguistic Research, likewise argues that a text is an organized, ordered, programmed, and random unexamined condensation that occurs in the process of its formation, which in turn is meaningful, formal, and meaningful communicative compatibility of the text.

One of the representatives of the wide field of text linguistics who dealt with the text phenomenon was Professor Z. Ya. Turaeva, in his work "Linguistics of the Text", proposes to consider the text as a set of certain ordered sentences, connected by various lexical, logical and grammatical connections, capable of carrying organized

and directed information in a certain way to transfer. This definition, in turn, speaks of the organized nature of the text, of the unity and integrity of the information it contains.

N.K. Yashina examines the etymology of the word text in the monograph *Linguistics of Text and translation*. He notes that the word text, literally translated from Latin *textus*, means tissue, plexus, connection, further reinforcing the characterization of the integrity of the text. Also N.K. Yashina describes the text as a succession of symbolic entities linked by meaning, the main characteristics of which are consistency and integrity.

This idea of unity can also be understood in related areas such as psycholinguistics. So the scientists I.N. Gorelov and K.F. Sedov defines the text as thematically coherent, semantically unified and inseparable from the idea of a language work.

Despite the different approaches to defining the text, its dual nature linked to the determinism of the text and at the same time to its fuzziness, I.R. The features in the book text quoted by Galperin are the subject of linguistic research, all three definitions characterize the text as complex forms of internally organized and related elements.

One of the first researchers of the text was M.M. In Bakhtin's understanding, the text has a complex structure that includes two subjects: the author and the addressee. The correct perception of the text content by the reader, the formation of the necessary attitude to the information conveyed, all this is achieved through competently organized elements of a complex whole. It follows from these definitions that each element of the text plays an important role in its overall structure.

### **Defining the Header**

The title, which is a mandatory element of the text, plays an important role in creating a comprehensive unity of the text. L. Y. In the encyclopedic dictionary-reference book *Culture of the Russian language*, edited by Ivanova, the title is defined as an integral speech unit (text characters), which is an obligatory part of the text and occupies a fixed position in it before and above the text. [3] This definition describes the title as an extra-textual element of language that gives it a certain autonomy, but emphasizes that the title is a text symbol, an integral part of the whole text.

The title has long been considered by scholars not only as part of the entire text, but also as one of its strongest positions. I. R. When Halperin talks about the concept of the title, he connects it with the concept of the completeness of the text and emphasizes it through the essence of the title, which consists in expressing the main idea of the text in a clear, concise or closed form.

He defines the title as the condensed, unrevealed content of the text, which can be described metaphorically as a convoluted source that reveals its potential as it unfolds. [4] At this point it is appropriate to also quote the statements made by literary classics and literary critics on the title:

So, A. P. Chekhov writes about the title: The whole point ... is contained in the title of the book. L.N. Tolstoy believed that the title should come from the content of the story.

S. D. Krzhizhanovsky, the author of the Poetics of the title, writes about the role of the title in a literary work: The title ... has the right to position itself as the main book ... the title only gradually opens and unrolls sheet, from book to book: A book is an extended title to the end, and the title extends to the size of a book in two or three words. [5]

However, there is a contrary opinion in modern linguistics, which regards the title as a relatively independent element, giving it some independence from the text. In this sense, the title functions as the complete unity of the entire text layer and reflects the inner qualities of the entire text. Curiously, the above definition of title proposed by the Comparative Dictionary Reference reconciles these conflicting views on the issue of interpreting the term title. [6]

However, despite the disagreements over the degree of dependence of the title on the text, it is possible to give a unified definition of the title. Based on the statements of scientists and classics of literature, as well as analysis of the works of researchers in the field of linguistics and related sciences, the title is an important element of the text, occupies a permanent place in it and also allows readers to get a concrete idea it is necessary to formulate the content of the text.

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