

THE FOUR TYPES OF TEXT

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ANNOTATION

This article aims to reveal the content of four different text types. While reading the article, you will gain knowledge about expository, persuasive, descriptive, and narrative text. In addition, the examples given to the text type help us to understand between these text style types, and you will learn in which field to use them.

Key words : expository, persuasive, descriptive, narrative, point, translation, outline, dictionary, meaning, literature, field, purpose, writing, text.

INTRODUCTION:

The word text can mean different spoken and written languages. In this guide different kinds of written texts are simply referred to as text. To put it simply, text is the final result of writing. A text consists of letters and words, but also of meanings and goals. Because different communication situations have different purposes, texts also have different purposes, and they can be viewed and examined from different perspectives. Texts are studied, for example, in the fields of literary studies, linguistics, sociology and theology. Texts can be divided into different types, i.e., genres. Text types influence our everyday experience of language, they refer to a specific way of using language that is acceptable in a given situation and culture. Text types have evolved over time and have established practices. Different text types have different styles, structures, and vocabulary. As a concept, text types are by no means unambiguous. [1,2].

MATERIAL AND METHODS :

A text is a manifestation of language . It can be defined as everything that is said by a sender and interpreted by a receiver. In this way, everything that is interpretable is a text. Another form of conceptualization is to think that everything that produces a complete meaning , that is an understandable message, is a text. In this article we will provide you different types of texts. Text types in literature form the basic styles of writing. Factual texts merely seek to inform, whereas literary texts seek to entertain or otherwise engage the reader by using creative language and imagery. There are many aspects to literary writing, and many ways to analyse it, but four basic categories are descriptive, narrative, expository, and persuasive. During your studies, you will also practice writing new text types: exam answers, abstracts, portfolios, a lecture diary, reflective texts and theses are all examples of these. Some types of text are may be familiar to you from previous studies. However, you may also receive guidelines

that include something new about their contents and appearance. At the UAS you practice producing a particular type of academic text. Text formatting issues such as text layout, margins, reference technique, and title layout are also part of a text type. Writing is an evolving skill, and as a student you practice mastering the form and content of different text types. [3].

RESULTS :

At the University of Applied Sciences, you will learn concepts, vocabulary and meaning of your own professional and scientific field. Reading and writing different types of text play an important role. When you practice composing knowledge by writing an essay, you are also practicing structuring text. These same skills are needed when working on a thesis. It's worthwhile to focus on the fact that a critical and argumentative way of reading and writing is required at the University of Applied Sciences at the very beginning of studies.

DISCUSSION:

Expository writing explains or informs. It talks about a subject without giving opinions. Descriptive writing focuses on communicating the details of a character, event, or place. Persuasive writing tries to bring other people around to your point of view. A narrative tells a story. There will usually be characters and dialogue. Expository writing explains or informs. It talks about a subject without giving opinions. Expository writing's main purpose is to explain. It is a subject-oriented writing style, in which authors focus on telling you about a given topic or subject without voicing their personal opinions. These types of essays or articles furnish you with relevant facts and figures but do not include their opinions. This is one of the most common types of writing. You always see it in textbooks and how-to articles. The author just tells you about a given subject, such as how to do something.

Key Points:

Usually explains something in a process.

Is often equipped with facts and figures.

Is usually in a logical order and sequence.

Example: Many people associate the taste of pumpkins with fall. In October, companies from Starbucks to McDonalds roll out their pumpkin-flavored lattes and desserts. Here is how to make an easy pumpkin pie using only five ingredients. First, make sure you have all of the ingredients. (This writing is expository because it is explaining. In this case, you can already tell that the piece will be about how to make a pumpkin pie.) [4].

Descriptive writing's main purpose is to describe. It is a style of writing that focuses on describing a character, an event, or a place in great detail. It can be poetic when the author takes the time to be very specific in his or her descriptions.

Example: In good descriptive writing, the author will not just say: “The vampire killed his lover.” He or she will change the sentence, focusing on more details and descriptions, like: “The bloody, red-eyed vampire, sunk his rust-colored teeth into the soft skin of his lover and ended her life.”

When You Would Use Descriptive Writing:

Poetry

Journal or diary writing

Nature writing

Descriptive passages in fiction

Persuasive writing tries to bring other people around to your point of view. Persuasive writing's main purpose is to convince. Unlike expository writing, persuasive writing contains the opinions and biases of the author. To convince others to agree with the author's point of view, persuasive writing contains justifications and reasons. It is often used in letters of complaint, advertisements or commercials, affiliate marketing pitches, cover letters, and newspaper opinion and editorial pieces. Key Points: Persuasive writing is equipped with reasons, arguments, and justifications. In persuasive writing, the author takes a stand and asks you to agree with his or her point of view. It often asks for readers to do something about the situation (this is called a call-to-action). Example: Following the 2012 Olympic Games hosted in London, the UK Trade and Investment department reported a £9.9 billion boost to the economy. Although it is expensive to host the Olympics, if done right, they can provide real jobs and economic growth. This city should consider placing a bid to host the Olympics. (This is persuasive writing because the author has a belief—that “this city should consider placing a bid to host the Olympics”—and is trying to convince others to agree.) A narrative tells a story. There will usually be characters and dialogue. Narrative writing's main purpose is to tell a story. The author will create different characters and tell you what happens to them (sometimes the author writes from the point of view of one of the characters—this is known as first person narration). Novels, short stories, novellas, poetry, and biographies can all fall in the narrative writing style. Simply, narrative writing answers the question: “What happened then? Example: “I don’t think that’s a good idea,” said Jaelyn. “You never used to be such a girl!” retorted Orin, pushing open the door. Reluctantly, Jaelyn followed.

This is a narrative because it’s telling a story. There are different characters conversing, and a plot is unravelling. [5,6].

CONCLUSION :

We talked about text types which is one of the important styles in changes. I think that the above samples give a sufficient comprehend of this type of change. Moreover, based on the above points, we can say that we can use text types not only in fiction, but also when studying the field of translation.

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