

# The Communicative Approach To Identifying Text Units: Traditional And Contemporary Perspectives

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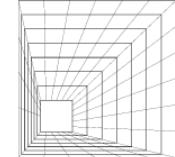
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**Abstract.** This article examines the problem of identifying text units from a communicative perspective. The study provides a comparative analysis of traditional and modern approaches to text unit identification and evaluates their methodological potential. While traditional approaches primarily rely on structural and formal criteria, modern approaches emphasize the role of communicative, pragmatic, and discourse-related factors. The findings demonstrate the theoretical and practical significance of the communicative approach in text analysis.

**Keywords:** text units, communicative approach, discourse, pragmatics, text analysis, computational linguistics.

In modern linguistics, issues related to the interpretation of the text as a complex and multi-layered linguistic phenomenon, the determination of its internal structure and functional properties are gaining relevance [1; 35]. In particular, the problem of identifying text units is an important object of research in theoretical and practical areas of linguistics, and this problem is considered one of the main factors determining the integrity, content coherence and communicative effectiveness of the text. While in traditional linguistic studies, text units were interpreted based on structural and formal criteria, in modern approaches, this issue is increasingly approached from the point of view of communicative, pragmatic and discursive factors [2; 112]. Traditional views on the identification of text units mainly relied on the formal signs and grammatical structure of units such as a sentence, complex syntactic whole, paragraph. However, such approaches are not always able to fully reveal the functional capabilities of the text in the real communicative process. Therefore, there is a need to interpret text units not only as a set of structural units, but also as integral units that serve to convey meaning and implement communicative intent. Research in modern linguistics, especially in the framework of pragmatics, discourse analysis, and computational linguistics, is opening up new opportunities for identifying text units. In these approaches, text units are studied in their inextricable connection with the communicative task, context, the relationship between the addressee and the addressee, as well as pragmatic signals. As a result, text units are interpreted not as a static structure, but as a product of a dynamic communicative process. This article provides a comparative analysis of the theoretical foundations of the communicative approach to the identification of text units, traditional and modern views. The purpose of the study is to reveal the importance of communicative factors in the identification of text units and to substantiate the advantages of modern approaches. In the process of implementing this goal, traditional linguistic approaches are analyzed, their capabilities and limitations are shown, and the methodological significance of discursive and pragmatic approaches in the identification of text units is highlighted.

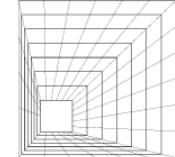
The issue of identifying text units has a long historical development in linguistics, and in early studies this problem was interpreted mainly within the framework of structural and formal approaches [3; 85]. In traditional linguistics, text units are interpreted on the basis of grammatical units such as sentences, complex syntactic wholes, paragraphs, and their boundaries are determined by syntactic and morphological criteria. In such approaches, the text is considered as a relatively static system with an internal structure. Representatives of the structural direction have identified grammatical connections, means of cohesion, and formal consistency as the main criteria for identifying text units. In particular, lexical and grammatical



connections between sentences are interpreted as the main unifying factor of the text. Although this approach has gained importance in determining the internal organization of the text, it is distinguished by its limited capabilities in fully revealing the communicative essence of the text. In traditional views, text units are often described as syntactic units higher than sentences, and their boundaries are determined more based on structural features [4;129]. As a result, text units are evaluated from the point of view of formal integrity rather than meaning and communicative function. Such an approach ignores important factors such as how the text is perceived in the process of real speech and how it is interpreted by the addressee. Also, in traditional linguistic studies, text units are considered more as units within the linguistic system, and their speech and communicative functions are of secondary importance. However, the text arises in a real communicative situation, and its units are formed in direct connection with the communicative intention of the author and the needs of the addressee. In this regard, approaches based only on formal criteria cannot fully reveal the functional properties of text units. Thus, although traditional approaches served as an important theoretical basis for identifying text units, their limitations have created the need to re-approach this problem in modern linguistics based on a communicative approach. It is the communicative approach that allows us to interpret text units not as static structures, but as dynamic units that serve to transmit meaning and implement communication.

In identifying text units, the communicative approach interprets the text not only as a set of structurally organized units, but as a holistic system serving to implement a specific communicative goal. According to this approach, the formation and delimitation of text units are determined by the author's communicative intention, speech situation, and interaction with the addressee. Therefore, the communicative approach puts forward semantic and pragmatic factors as the main criteria in identifying text units [5;44]. Within the framework of the communicative approach, text units are characterized by substantive integrity and functional integrity. In this case, individual parts of the text are interconnected in content, which serve to fulfill a common communicative task. This approach pays special attention to the concept of coherence in identifying text units. Coherence is one of the main factors ensuring the communicative integrity of text units, expressing the logical and substantive consistency of text parts. Also, in the communicative approach, text units are analyzed in an inextricable connection with speech acts, pragmatic signals, and context. Each unit in the text performs a specific communicative function, and communication is effective only when this function is correctly interpreted by the addressee. In this regard, in the process of identifying text units, not only grammatical connections, but also the knowledge, experience and communicative expectations of the addressee are of great importance. The communicative approach is distinguished by the interpretation of text units as a dynamic phenomenon. Text units are formed, changed in a real communicative situation and can be interpreted differently depending on the context. This indicates that text units do not have strict and immutable boundaries. On the contrary, their boundaries are determined based on communicative needs and goals. Thus, the communicative approach creates a new methodological basis for identifying text units, complementing the limited aspects of traditional structural approaches. This approach allows us to interpret text units as an important component of the process of transmitting meaning, influencing and organizing communication, and increases the effectiveness of text analysis in modern linguistics.

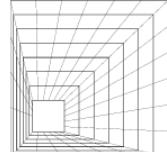
In modern linguistics, the issue of identifying text units has expanded further on the basis of the communicative approach and is gaining new methodological interpretations within the framework of discursive, pragmatic and computational linguistics. In these approaches, text units are studied not only as a linguistic structure, but also as a communicative phenomenon related to social, cultural and cognitive factors. As a result, the process of identifying text units



is interpreted as a complex and multi-layered system [6;12]. Within the framework of discourse analysis, text units are identified inextricably linked to a specific speech situation, communicative purpose and relationships between participants. In this approach, text units are considered as dynamic units that do not have strict structural boundaries, but are formed in the process of discourse. The discursive approach puts forward the context, intertextual connections and sequence of speech acts as the main criteria in identifying the boundaries of text units. The pragmatic approach pays special attention to the role of communicative intention, implicature, presupposition and pragmatic signals in identifying text units. Individual parts of the text are pragmatically integrated and serve to achieve the author's purpose. Therefore, in the pragmatic approach, text units are evaluated from the point of view of how they are perceived and interpreted by the addressee. This creates the need to take into account subjective and cognitive factors when identifying text units. In recent years, research in the field of computational linguistics and natural language processing (NLP) has also offered new approaches to the issue of identifying text units. In this direction, the identification of text units is carried out on the basis of automated methods, statistical models and neural networks. In this case, text units are often segmented on the basis of semantic proximity, thematic integrity and communicative task. Computational linguistics approaches are characterized by their desire to model the human factor in identifying text units. A common feature of modern approaches is that they interpret text units not as a static structure, but as an active element of the communicative process [7;199]. These approaches once again confirm the priority of the communicative approach in identifying text units and significantly expand the possibilities of traditional structural views. The issue of identifying text units is of great theoretical and practical importance in modern linguistics, and this problem is one of the main factors determining the internal structure, content integrity and communicative effectiveness of the text. During the study, traditional and modern views on identifying text units were analyzed and their methodological possibilities were assessed from the point of view of the communicative approach.

The results of the analysis show that in traditional linguistic approaches, text units were mainly defined on the basis of structural and formal criteria, and these approaches played an important role in explaining the grammatical and syntactic organization of the text. However, such views are limited by the fact that they cannot fully reveal the functional properties of the text in the real communicative process. In particular, the determination of the boundaries of text units based only on formal signs has neglected their substantive and pragmatic aspects [8;93]. Modern approaches, including communicative, discursive and pragmatic approaches, offer new theoretical foundations for defining text units. In these approaches, text units are interpreted in an inextricable connection with the communicative intention of the author, the context and the addressee factor, and their dynamic and functional nature is substantiated. As a result, text units are considered as an active component of the process of organizing communication and transmitting meaning. Also, modern methods developed in the framework of computational linguistics and natural language processing allow automating and modeling the process of identifying text units, further increasing the practical significance of the communicative approach. This indicates that the problem of text units is relevant not only theoretically, but also practically. In conclusion, the communicative approach to identifying text units complements the limitations of traditional views and allows us to interpret the text as a holistic and functional phenomenon in modern linguistics. This approach, while increasing the efficiency of identifying text units, serves as a solid methodological basis for future research.

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