

THE EXTERNAL STRUCTURE OF THE TEXT IS A SET OF PROPERTIES CONNECTING LITERARY CONTENT WITH REALITY

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ABSTRACT

*The article deals with the texts, considered as a product of discourse activity, is included in the group of linguistic phenomena consisting of the generalization and integrity of structural and substantive-logical relations, when the main attention is paid to its internal structure and content. However, in order to know the true essence of discourse rules, it is necessary to determine the scope of their relations outside the text. The **object** of the article is the external relations of the text which are an integral part of it, and this is especially evident in the literary discourse. In addition to being a set of features that connect the literary content with reality, the external structure is also distinguished by its mobility and instability. The **aim** of the article is to define and show the external relations from the text which often prompt the emergence of hidden or implicit meaning.*

Methods: *such methods as descriptive method, method of comparative analyses were used to prove the informativeness of the topic relied on the studies of well-known scientists in the field of linguistics.*

Results (Findings): *The analysis of the examples presented in the article shows that the phenomenon resulting from the transfer of phrases from one text to another is the basis of the concept of "intertextuality", which literary critics are trying to define on a large scale.*

Conclusion. *Summing up the results, it can be concluded that one of the distinguishing features of literary discourse is its content versatility, which is manifested in the occurrence of different approaches to the perception of this content and the occurrence of cases of interpretation through different associative connections. Ambiguity of a literary work can be attributed to the different course of realization of syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations in the language of literary expression. Stylistic relations occur in the connection of elements of the same level within a single text, while paradigmatic relations reflect the connection of elements within and outside the text.*

KEYWORDS: *transfer, quotation, phrase, discursive environments, semiotic character, stability, poetic discourse, Citation, intertextuality, content.*

INTRODUCTION

It is somewhat difficult for the addressee of the discourse to understand the meaning created by indirect expression, and in this he must first of all refer to the indicators and signs contained in the text. One of such indicators is a quote-excerpt formed by means of phrases. Phrase, which is copied from another text, has a metonymic character, it is a tool that takes the place of a whole speech structure and expresses its content in a condensed form.

During the transfer of the quotation from one text to another, the linguistic character of phrase is revealed. This word unit describes similar situations of non-linguistic reality in different discursive environments, but the fact that language units have a semiotic character ensures not only their stability, but also their continuous development. For example, in the sources of poetic discourse, it is observed that the quotation undergoes semantic changes under the influence of the internal structure of the new text. Citation is, of course, a certain type of linguistic repetition, but the most important thing is not simple structural repetition, but inconsistencies that arise in the process of acquiring new knowledge [2: 211; 1: 187]. Accordingly, a quote is an literary representation of a new state of reality while preserving the general content of the previous one.

Literature Review

R. Barth, one of the scientists who used the concept of "intertextuality", writes, "Any text is, in fact, an intertext: other texts exist in it at different levels in a familiar or unfamiliar form; the texts of the previous culture and the texts of the present period form its basis. Any text is a new fabric woven from old quotations (words and phrases)" [5: 462].

In fact, a literary work is a unique type of text, which, in addition to having indicators of completeness, integrity, and structure, is also a product of the literary thinking of the creator - the author. Therefore, the text serves as a "tool that creates new content and summarizes cultural memory" for the literary work [14: 21].

It is well known that it is almost impossible to create a text without referring to and relying on pre-existing field texts. Russian literary critic M.M. Bakhtin believes that in order to understand another culture, it is not necessary to "move" to it, on the contrary, it is necessary to stay firmly within one's own culture [6: 12]. At the same time, his dialogue theory allows a clear idea of intertextuality. The activation of dialogue and the resulting intertextuality, which is an ontological feature of any text, is one of the factors that ensure the creation of an literary work [12: 6].

According to N.A. Kuzmina, who studied specially the phenomenon of intertextuality, this phenomenon can be described from different points of view. Therefore, from the point of view of the theory of reference, intertextuality reflects the property of double referentiality, that is, the text, along with the direct reflection of reality, also refers to another text. From the point of view of information theory, intertextuality reflects the actions of collecting information through direct experience - observation and reference to other texts. Semantically, intertextuality is a way of creating content by referring to other texts, but when interpreted from the point of view of cultural studies, the phenomenon of intertextuality is formed in connection with cultural values [13: 25-26].

According to Russian literary critic B.M.Gasparov, when intertextuality occurs, the author of the work uses "communicative fragments" and these fragments, like nominative units, are stored in memory and used as finished products. Communicative part is "a unit of linguistic activity that exists in the mind" and it has the characteristic of providing meaningful unity and communication [8: 122].

Materials and Methods

The "communication field" that the scholar distinguishes is the area where the text is created. Within this area, cognitive operations are performed, the scope of the creator's thinking, its direction is determined, and ultimately, a single unit takes place in a network of various connections, and occurs in various contexts. This cognitive-communicative activity and the formation of various contents are related to the effective use of language material. This activity "takes place at the core of the actions around the existing linguistic product, starts from it and returns to it" [8: 320].

Israeli professor Yehoshua Bar-Hillel called the problem of a complete understanding of information transmitted in English, and gave the following examples: [7: 69]:

1) *Ice floats on water*

2) *It is raining*

3) *I am hungry*

The content of the first sentence is understood by almost all English speakers in the same way, because it is clear where the ice is floating (in the water). (However, in the later stages of understanding the content, the question "In which water: the river or the sea?" may arise.) In order to understand the content of the next sentence (2), it is necessary to know when and where this event (rainfall) is taking place. Or it is necessary to determine the time and place when this sentence is pronounced. Also, the full understanding of the content of the last sentence (3) depends on who and where it is said.

One should not forget the importance of space and time of events for communication activities. Each event takes place in a certain place and time, and the listener receiving information about this or that event seeks to know when and where it happened. In addition, for the full understanding of information, since any activity is performed by a certain person (persons), information about the subject of this activity is also required. So, the questions "when" and "where" accompanied by the question "who" determine the content of the speech structure [Safarov. 2008: 164].

One of the cognitive mechanisms operating in the communicative field is, of course, quotation transfer. Such transfers perform two main tasks in relation to differences in the purpose of its use and the author's communicative purpose: 1) historical-literary process, ensuring the continuity of traditions. In this case, the quote becomes a factor determining the activity of the literary movement; 2) in literary works (especially in verse) the movement can perform the function of satire, imitation.

Quotation - when referring to the quote, an implication occurs in the content of the work. The perception of such a concept is the understanding of current events on the basis of experience

accumulated in the past. A structure based on meaning has two foundations, one of which is the "base environment" and the other is the "repetition environment" [3: 17]. Both of them are means of distance meaningful communication, which arise on the basis of mutual internalization of context relations. It is important to take into account the context relations and to identify the means by which distant semantic relations are created when distinguishing the meaning. Intertext, so to speak, removes or expands the boundaries of the text, loosens the structure of the text in some way, makes it permeable, and its form regarding its meaning and content is variable and uncertain [11: 30]. It is clear that when the phenomenon of intertextuality is activated, the form of the text regarding the meaning and content is subject to change, however, the formation of uncertainty in the content is not a sign that the content is not understandable.

R. Lakoff is one of those who advocated the need to study discourse deixis as a separate phenomenon. Along with time-space deixis, the scientist proposed to study emotional and discourse deixis. Discourse or text deixis is manifested in the use of expressions that refer to a certain part of the text. For example, expressions such as "in any case", "on the contrary" are a means of referring to previous or subsequent parts of the text. The reason why such phrases are included in the deictics is that it is possible to search for the referent of the speech structures made with their participation in the text [4: 505].

They take on a deictic meaning in the text, such as phrases such "in the next chapter", "in the last paragraph", "next Sunday". Also, the demonstrative pronouns "this", "that", "he" refer to the preceding and following parts of the text:

- *The same coughing sound came from the side of the tree. (18: 6);*
- *These are the neighbors that I know in our neighborhood. (9: 99).*

Results

It is noticeable that discourse deixis is a phenomenon very close to anaphora. The main sign of anaphora is coreference, it is noted that it occurs in a single sentence, in relation to several sentences, in the text. The adaptation and interaction of deixis and anaphora is also recognized. While deictic expressions provide information about the referent, anaphoric pronouns repeat this reality (object). However, it is necessary to find a difference between these two phenomena: when a pronoun or other phrase refers to a certain part of the text, there is a discourse deixis, but when a pronoun and another linguistic symbol in the text are related to the same referent, the phenomenon of anaphora appears [16: 196].

Pronominalization is related to the problem of distinguishing anaphora and discourse deixis, i.e., the interpretation of the phenomenon of riding, and here it is appropriate to mention the case called "pronoun of laziness" by J. Lyons [4: 673]:

– *The hero who gave his handkerchief to his wife was Othello and his wife who has lost it was Desdemona.*

The pronoun "handkerchief" in this sentence is not a co-referent of "*his handkerchief*", but it replaces a noun phrase in the meaning of "*The handkerchief of the hero whose wife lost it*".

Similarly, in the speech activation of pronouns, there are such cases that it is difficult to include such activation in the framework of the anaphora phenomenon:

- *I have never lost it.*
- *That's a lie!*

In this dialogue, the pronoun "that" does not act as an anaphoric conjunction, its referent is the proposition of the first sentence. Paying attention to the use of pronouns in the "pending" state, J. Lyons believes that impure textual deixis occurs in such use [4: 670]. However, it is common for the pronoun "That" to be used in the text as an anaphora or in a similar function. The referent does not change in the activation of this function of the pronoun.

Pronouns, in particular, personal, reciprocal, and demonstrative pronouns, are of great importance in the syntactic formation of the text, because with their presence, the text components are interconnected not only syntactically, but also meaningfully. In other words, pronouns act as connectors in the formation of text and text fragments [17: 20]:

- *N. could not sleep for a long time at night. During the next two days, he tried to come to terms with what he had been through, but he was afraid to think. Although he still thought it was a misunderstanding, he now felt that he had been fired, his heart was angry, but he had a hope that everything would pass. He thought that it was necessary to get up on time in the morning before going to sleep, according to his skills, but suddenly he remembered that he would not go to work the next day. He wanted to escape from this dream, but he felt his helplessness in front of the happenings and began to feel depressed that everything was in vain now (19: 20).*

- *He adheres to the wisdom that "a man speaks one thing", he does not turn back from the lion's trail, from the word of the investigator. He hates those who write lies in his newspaper and then apologize. That's why they try to distract you as much as possible (19: 31).*

Discussions

The personal pronoun "he" is repeatedly used in the texts, and through this, it ensures the formation of syntactic and at the same time semantic relations of the components in the given texts. In this respect, the pronoun performs a function characteristic of synonymous means. Because in this situation, it can replace a person or an object and become a substitute for him in terms of content. A. Potebnya emphasizes that the personal pronouns used in this way are important according to their functions [15: 27] .

The above-mentioned "basic environment" and "replication environment" have two forms of meaning:

- 1) the meaning of the "other" (quoted) text expands when the "background" takes the lead. In this case, the quote takes place from a context close to the content and becomes a means of expressing the continuity of the historical-literary process;
- 2) "repetition environment" meets the conflict of events determining the value of the content, and the semantic content of the "basic environment" changes. When a quote taken from the original source is placed in an inappropriate context, the content changes and takes on the appearance of parody.

Each form of intertextuality takes place in the conceptual space of the entire text and affects the realization of the author's communicative goal in the expression of the literary idea. When phrases are transferred to a new context, context conflicts occur and meaning is formed. All this

leads to internalization of the semantic and emotional content of the text. The analysis of the use of linguistic units, including phrases, in the literary text in mobile, intertextual conditions testifies to the fact that the meaning phenomenon occurring in intertextual situations and the information transmitted during its realization is divided into external and internal texts. The dual nature of a tag requires that internal elements of the text enter into infinite and complex relationships with external elements.

There is also a series of phrases of a certain type that migrate from text to text, which are actually made by one author or another. For example, compare: *bag of bones* (first used in the novel "Oliver Twist" by C. Dickens and currently used in the sense of "a very thin person or a very thin animal"), *a flying hoe* (phrase, which became popular after the Uzbek film "Abdullajon", " in the sense of a lucky person).

Conclusions

Thus, the feature of intertextuality is one of the most important features of the communicative-pragmatic structure of an literary work. At present, having intertextuality and meaning, while performing the task of influencing the addressee, strengthens the emotional shell of the content of the literary work, destroys its pragmatic essence. Units and structures of all levels of the language system are involved in the occurrence of the phenomenon of intertextuality with this ability. The role of the system of phrases in expressing the intertextuality feature is also special.

In recent years, Uzbek linguistics has paid more attention to the study of linguo-pragmatics and cognitive linguistics problems. Among the linguo-pragmatic studies, especially the issue of text pragmatics has been attracting the attention of linguists. Although some work has been done in this area, there are still some issues to be resolved. Contemporary linguistics pays serious attention to the study of the internal possibilities of language level units that are not given in direct observation, which arise in connection with such factors as the context, speech situation, the general knowledge of the speakers of the external world, and language skills.

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