Nushaba Ramiz İsgandarova
PhD in Philology, Associate Professor Azerbaijan Medical University
nushaba.isgandarova@gmail.com

Orcid id: 0000-0002-5315-341X

LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF A LITERARY TEXT IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERTEXTUALITY

Abstract

This article explores the theoretical foundations of the concept of intertextuality, its functional features in a linguistic and literary context. The mechanisms of the formation of inter-text connections, the role of intertextual elements (quote, allusion, reminiscence, etc.) in the semantic structure of the artistic text are analyzed. Simultaneously, the cognitive-pragmatic aspects of intertextuality, the possibilities of interpretation in the context of authorial and reader relations are determined. As a result of the study, it is concluded that intertextuality is one of the main means of forming a multilayered semantic structure of the text.

Keywords
intertextuality, intertext, linguistics, allusion, quote, discourse, semantics, pragmatics

In modern linguistics, intertextuality is considered as one of the fundamental categories that explain the structural and semantic organization and discursive nature of the text. This concept includes the implementation of inter-text relationships in various forms, the transformation of semantic and formal elements belonging to other texts within the same text. The term intertextuality was first introduced into scientific circulation by J. Kristeva, and its theoretical and methodological foundations are formulated on the basis of dialogue and the polyphonic concept of M. M. Bakhtin. According to this approach, each text exists in a system of interaction with other texts, and inter-text relations are an integral part of the discourse. In modern linguistics, intertextuality is studied both as a universal ontological feature of the text and as a specific stylistic-semantic category within two main models.

Intertextuality not only determines inter-text formal and structural parallels, but also acts as a cognitive-discursive mechanism that provides semantic layering of text. This phenomenon expands the communicative-intensive strategies of the author and the hermeneutical capabilities of the reader, acting at both the generative and interpretive levels of the text. The reference network formed through intertextual elements creates conditions for the activation of cultural and historical contexts and ensures the disclosure of deep semantic layers of the text.

Intertextuality is one of the main methodological approaches in the study of the text in modern linguistics and literary criticism. The explanation of this concept within the framework of various models reveals its versatility. The studies highlight two main models of intertextuality - radical and differential approaches. According to the radical approach, each text is intertextual, and all texts are seen as transformations of other texts. In the differential approach, intertextuality is taken as a specific feature of the text, and the definition of specific intertextual elements is the main goal.

The concept of dialogism by M.M. Bakhtin, which underlies the theory of intertextuality, is of particular importance in terms of explaining the essence of inter-text relations. According to this

concept, each text is formed as a result of the interaction of various "other people's words "and "other people's sounds." Text never exists in isolation; it is constantly associated with previous and modern discourses. In this respect, intertextuality is not only a formal compatibility, but also a semantic and pragmatic system of interaction.

The typology of intertextuality allows you to systematize its manifestations. In modern research, intertextuality is divided into open (explicit) and hidden (implicit) forms. Explicit intertextuality is observed by citation, reference, or public indication of the author. Implicit intertextuality is realized through allusions, reminiscences and stylistic parallels and is perceived on the basis of the cultural and cognitive knowledge of the reader. This suggests that intertextuality is a process that is formed not only within the text, but also in the mind of the reader.

In artistic texts, intertextuality is especially pronounced in folklore and mythological contexts. Recurring plots and motifs in genres such as fairy tales and epics create associative links between different texts. For example, the motive for stealing firewood is associated in ancient Greek mythology with the image of Prometheus, and in other cultures with different heroes. Such motifs recur in various cultural systems and lead to the formation of universal intertextual codes.

One of the main means of expressing intertextuality is allusion. Allusion acts as a semantic marker that indirectly references another text, event, or cultural fact. With the help of these markers, the author increases the semantic depth of the text and involves the reader in the process of additional interpretation. Allusion is also considered a rhetorical figure and increases the pragmatic influence of the text. For its proper perception, it is important that the reader has appropriate cultural and historical knowledge.

There is a certain affinity between intertext and citation concepts. Although both concepts are characterized by the property of referencing other text, they have functional differences. The quote is mainly used to confirm the author's opinion or strengthen the argument and has a limited functional field in the text. The intertext is integrated into the general semantic structure of the text, associated with its various parts and creates wider possibilities for interpretation.

The pragmatic aspect of intertextuality demosntrates itself in its communicative functions.The author indirectly expresses his position through interactive elements, creates an ironic or value attitude. This is especially noticeable in postmodern literature. In the postmodern approach, the text is perceived as a mosaic of quotes and is formed on the basis of the synthesis of various discourses.

Intertextuality also has inter-genre features. In scientific texts, interactivity mainly creates objectivity and consistency through references and citations. In journalistic texts, these elements are used to influence the reader and form a certain ideological position. In artistic texts, interactivity performs more aesthetic and semantic functions and increases the expressiveness of the text.

In addition, interactivity is important in terms of intercultural communication. The processing of mythological and literary plots of different peoples leads to the formation of general cultural codes. This process plays a special role in terms of preserving and developing cultural identity in the context of globalization.

Interactivity also affects the structural organization of text. In some cases, intertextual elements determine the composition of the text, give direction to the development of the plot and strengthen semantic accents. This feature is especially pronounced in modern fiction and proves that intertextuality plays a systematic role in the construction of the text.

In scientific and artistic texts, intertextuality reveals the multilevel semantic layers of the text in both semantic and structural aspects. Through interactive elements, the author displays the text in dialogue with previous cultural and literary experiences, involves the reader in the process of additional interpretation. This process not only increases the aesthetic and communicative function of the text, but also determines its status in a cognitive and cultural context.

Although the role of interactivity in different genres is different, its main function is to provide inter-text communication, to strengthen the interaction of the author and the reader. Postmodern and poststructuralist approaches expand this mechanism, since texts are studied not only within themselves, but also in interaction with cultural, historical and discursive systems. From this perspective, intertextuality acts as an important methodological tool in both text analysis and interpretation.

Thus, intertextuality acts as a complex linguistic mechanism that plays an important role in terms of organizing the semantic structure of an artistic text and realizing its communicative-pragmatic potential. It systematizes inter-text relations, ensuring the interaction of new text with previous discourses and, as a result, creates conditions for the formation of multi-level layers of meaning. Targeted selection and functional use of interactive elements determine the aesthetic and communicative strategy of the author, and their adequate interpretation depends on the cultural and cognitive competence of the addressee. From this point of view, intertextuality as one of the main categories of linguistics has both theoretical and applied significance.

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