



Intertextuality and Intertext: Main Elements and Determination

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Abstract: The article provides general information about intertextuality, as well as the problem of intertextuality in 20th century poetry.

Keywords: intertextuality, poetry, intertexts, text fragments, proverbs, proverbs, epigraphs.

I. Introduction

The main elements, linguistic units that make up the principle of intertextuality in the text are intertexts. In the process of analyzing the literature on the theory of intertextuality, we have seen that other text fragments, proverbs, epigraphs, references, etc., which appear in the text, are evaluated as intertexts. As well as the theory of intertextuality, there have been a number of scientific studies in linguistics about what intertext is, its types, and its characteristics. "Intertext" is a term that refers to a text or its fragments, parts that appear within a certain text, that is, another text belonging to its author or a fragment taken from a completely different text within the text.

II. Main part

Intertextuality is a term that directly refers to this phenomenon between texts. It is known that sacred books and hadiths, examples of folklore, excerpts from the works of another writer are widely used as intertexts in the artistic text. Intertexts, in turn, have national-mental characteristics. Because the author of the artistic text mostly uses a fragment of a work popular in the nation as an intertext, or national literature based on the national characteristics of the people, folk oral creativity. For this reason, the reader immediately understands the intertext in the text and begins to understand what the text is about. Because the text given as an intertext has already taken place in his linguistic memory.

This feature allows studying the phenomenon of intertextuality from the linguocultural point of view. Also, precedent units that are part of the phenomenon of intertextuality are one of the main objects of linguocultural science. Excerpts from popular poems and songs in the Uzbek language, the Qur'an and hadiths, narrations and films can also be considered as intertext. In this case, with the help of a given text fragment, the same text itself comes to mind, and this fragment, which is familiar to many people, also has the characteristic of regeneration, the content of the text with the intertext is further determined, its aesthetic impact on the reader. The secret will increase. Scientists who interpret intertextuality and intertext as separate terms in research on the theory of intertextuality emphasize that it has the following characteristics:

- A number of texts (intertexts) form a single text and they collectively reveal the implicit expression of the text.¹
- Intertext - content of text, quotations.²

The scientist noted that explicitness is understandable even without explanations, that is, intertext is expressed in the artistic text mainly through the above typographic symbols. But intertextuality can

2.1 ¹ (48 Фатеева Н.А. Контрапункт интертекстуальности, или Интертекст в мире текстов Текст. / Н.А. Фатеева. М.: Аграф, 2000.

2.1 ² 49 Руднев В.П. Энциклопедический словарь культуры XX века Текст. / В.П. Руднев. -М.: Аграф, 2001.

also be given implicitly, that is, hidden. This is mainly expressed when whole texts are turned into parodies, when similes are written, quotations are given as part of the text, and allusive names are given. Intertext in such texts can be understood only by understanding the content. Scientists also evaluate the intertext from the point of view of synergy, that is, it is a borderless, open system. The author uses this system as much as he wants in his work. This is where the issue of time and intertext comes into play. The author creates his work in the present (lived time), and the intertext is a product of the past, because it has already been created as a fragment of an author's work, a part of sacred books or folk oral creation. In the literary text, these two times are united. The main goal of this is a convincing, lively expression of the author's position, and the level and social status of the reader-addressee is also taken into account.

There are 3 main constituent elements of intertext³:

1. Time.
2. Human.
3. Text.

In poetry, the time element of the intertext is considered one of the necessary components for its manifestation, and it is the condition required for its emergence. It is known that the text describes one or another time and period. It also reflects the religious, mythological and scientific views of that period. This is why historical time is important for understanding intertext. Because there is definitely a difference between the period when a certain work was presented and the time when the intertext was created. The skill of the author of the text is shown in his ability to combine these two periods. The second essential factor for intertext is the human factor. The relationship between a person and a text is two-way: the pair of the author and the reader. Any text is written or spoken for someone. Even its reader can be clear or anonymous. The author encodes a certain content with the help of language and presents it in the form of a text. Concepts such as coding and decoding are one of the important concepts of psycholinguistics, which is one of the directions of modern linguistics, and of the fields related to language and thinking in general. It is a process directly related to the understanding of the text, its reception and retelling.

III. Conclusion

Any writer does not fully express his intention in a literary text. It leaves the conclusion and understanding to the reader-addressee. For this reason, any text contains language signs that serve as keys to understanding it. This gives direction to the perception of the text. Also, in the pair of the author of the text and the reader of the text, the following points converge:

1. The number of characters of a certain language.
2. Compatibility of the author's and reader's conceptual system, unity of basis, traditions and cultures.
3. Time, that is, the period from the creation of the work to its reading.

These three important factors combine to facilitate the understanding of intertext.

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