

## MEANS AND METHODS OF FORMING INTERTEXTUALITY

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### ABSTRACT

This article discusses the means and methods of forming intertextuality. Quote, allusions are said to be part of intertextuality definitions and classifications are explained by examples taken from the works of foreign writers. Focuses on interpreting what many scholars have said about intertextuality. Intertextuality is a very broad concept, which has been studied not only in literature, but also in linguistics and is still being researched. Through this article, we tried to express our thoughts.

**Key words:** linguistic, language, intertextual means, theoretical, phenomena, intertextuality, allusive quotes, mythemes, text, source text.

In world linguistics and literary studies, it is important to study examples of the literary literature of different nations, to understand their national culture through their literature, to enjoy their artistic achievements, and especially in literary relations. This is the Uzbek language, which is an integral part of our national culture, and language and thinking in the course of studying it in combination with other world languages, the relationship between the conceptual system of the world and the language system, the general and private linguo – cognitive in the conceptual sphere of the peoples and languages of the world, a number of issues, such as the scientific solution of controversial issues related to linguistic, cultural, linguistic and ethnic aspects, have become the focus of modern linguistics.

We all know that the systematic study of language phenomena in world linguistics is making a radical change in the field of linguistics. A number of new trends are emerging in world linguistics, theoretical paradigms for the in – depth study of the structural and functional layers of the language are emerging. Such changes are being made in a number of directions in the field of linguistics that deal with the research of problems such as language and society, language and culture, language and personality, language and thinking. Now we want to explain such kind of terms.

Intertextuality as a multidimensional connection of a text with other texts is created with the help of various references to previously created texts (or their

concepts). These references exist in the form of various quotes, allusions, reminiscences and others. All these phenomena are combined into one general category of intertextual means. Such a combination of allusions, quotations and related forms is appropriate, since it allows us to remove the controversy regarding the distinction between these phenomena. In linguistic literature, a number of terms are used to denote these phenomena: text reminiscences (A.E. Suprun, Z.G. Mints), text transformations (Yu.N. Karaulov), allusive quotes (A.G. Mamaeva), hidden quotes (K.P. Sidorenko, V.P. Androsenko), quasi- citation (E.A. Zemskaya) and others [Arnold. 1999. P 350-357]. The most obvious and well-studied means of intertextuality, especially in the style of non-fiction, is the quotation. A quotation in the narrow sense is interpreted as an exact reproduction in a new context of the source text with the obligatory graphic marking of the latter. Morawski indicates that the main feature of a quotation should be easily separable from the receiving text, that is, the recipient should not have any difficulty in identifying the intertextual inclusion – the quotation. The scientists consider the text in a broad sense, like in a coherent sign complex. “A quotation is verbatim reproduction of a literary text of a certain length or a set of images, sounds, movements, or a combination of some of them with a literary text, and what is reproduced is an integral part of any work and can easily be separated from the new whole into which it is included”.

There are a lot of opinions expressed about the quote, many of the above-mentioned definitions are not given by scholars, but they pay special attention to the meaning of each word. If we imagine a quotation as one of the two poles of intertextual means, possessing all the above characteristics, then at the other pole there will be an allusion, as the most implicit intertextual means. Literary allusion and quotation are closely related.

If we consider a quote and its adjacent forms as a means of intertextuality, that is, a means of including one text into another, as a symbol of a text concept, then the concept of a quote expands significantly. Z.G.Mints considers a quotation or reminiscence as “a representative of an “alien text”, “a metonymic symbol-substitute for it” an believes that quotations can be:

1) accurately reproduced experts of “someone else’s text”, quotes in the proper sense. For example: When she turned fifty, Gloria Steinem said, “this is what fifty looks like”, so I simply look my age. [Cosby, B. TimeFlies].

The example contains a quote from the American writer Gloria Steniem, the quote is in quotation marks and is a verbatim reproduction of an expert from the source’s speech. For a prepared reader, the quote will probably evoke associations with the personality of Gloria Steniem, her participation in the feminist movement, thus, this textual reminiscence acts as a sign of the entire discourse of this person.

2) paraphrases of the “source text”. For example: I try best to eat it, honest I do. I think of how hungry I’ll be at Lough Derg. I imagine I’m in prison. I slice off a forkful of gravy and pretend it’s squid, but it’s too rubbery to be realistic. So I’m on the horns of a painful dilemma here, the eternal and exquisite agony of the Englishman abroad, or at home for that matter: to complain, or not to complain?

[McCarthy, P. McCarthy’s Bar, p. 181]

3) abbreviated signs indicating this or that “alien” text (names, artistic predicates, attributes, “mythemes”) [Ivanova. 2001. P 16]. For example: When he turned fifteen, Ennis was six feet tall and loose and springy and still didn’t want to run. He kept giving me excuses, which I heard with all the sensitivity of Fred Flintstone. You know all that sensitivity of mine that you read about in Fatherhood? [Kubryakova. 2001. p 78-81].

In conclusion, each of the terms given above is used in literature and linguistics. Including the term intertextuality, which further enhances the artistic text. Almost every text has the phenomenon of intertextuality. These terms are very often used by researchers, as it has a fairly broad meaning. The main characteristic and the only necessary requirement for this technique is that refers the reader to a previously created text.

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