

The Essence of Prepositional Names as an Intertextual Unit

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Abstract

In this small research work, we talked about the content of prepositional names as an intertextual unit, about the penetration of the concept of Intertext into linguistics, about intertextual units and their types, about the study of the phenomenon of intertextuality in Uzbek linguistics.

Keywords: intertextuality, intertextuality, allusive name, precedent name, discourse, text, artistic text.

Introduction

As our linguistic scientists research the linguopoetic properties of an artistic text, they definitely dwell separately on the manifestation of precedent names as an allusive name and note it as an intertextual unit. Our linguists also call precedent nouns an “allusive noun” when they are recorded as an intertextual unit: “allusive i.e., precedent nouns come to the aid of textual authors in generating intertextuality through a Semiotic system. Intertextual units such as Alpomish, Hizr, Majnun, Farhad, Jaloliddin are actively used in poetic and prose works, referring to a whole textual content associated with them through these lexical units, that is, characters.” So we can record prepositional nouns as an intertextual unit. First of all, let's dwell on what intertextuality itself is.

We know that nowadays the focus has increased on the study of artistic text in connection with other texts, the identification of the inextricable connection between them, the analysis of units that serve to connect texts. From this research and analysis, the concept of intertextuality entered science. The term intertextuality is the first of the 1967 French scientist Y. It was used as a scientific term by Kristeva in her pamphlet “Bakhtin, word, dialogue and novel”. The linguist emphasizes that the phenomenon of intertextuality occurs mainly in scientific and artistic text, emphasizing the principle of intertextuality in more artistic text. Dictionaries also give definitions to the concept of intertextuality, one of which states: intertextuality is the formation of the meaning of a text through another text. After all, in any current artistic text, we can encounter elements of intertextuality and easily draw them into analysis.

Intertextuality, in between, is derived from textual-textual words, meaning that a text comes within a text. Among the texts, not only an entire text occurs, but also units (prepositional nouns) that refer to another text. It is this set of phenomena that is being referred to and researched as intertextuality in World linguistics.

Russian linguists Voskresenskaya, Tinyavov, Bakhtin, Kristeva, Fomicheva, Smirnov, Stepanov, Shirova, Shakhovsky, Valgina, Babenko and a number of other scientists have researched the concept of intertextuality in World linguistics and its theoretical foundations, types and functions. Among these linguistic scholars, Voskresenskaya explains intertextuality as a tool that grew out of the text-source and is the main informant from it. Voskresenskaya



believes that almost everyone makes extensive use of the elements of intertextuality in order to increase the artistic value of the works of poets and writers. But the author uses a certain type of intertextuality in accordance with his method. And the influence of the intertext on the newly created artistic text can be given by the author in different ways:

- a) through other texts;
- b) through the semiotic (character) system;
- c) through discourses.

Other texts are-exactly like a hadith, narrative, myth, proverb, poem by a particular author, which meets in a holistic way within an artistic text.

In generating intertextuality through the semiotic(sign) system, allusive and precedent names come to the aid of the authors of the text.

Discourse is the generation of intertextuality through citation in a text. In this case, a piece of text created a certain time ago and a new piece of text enter into a dialogue.

Many scholars who have studied the problem of intertextuality argue that it applies in most cases within the framework of fiction, but intertextuality has its place not only in fiction, but also in scientific, publicistic, political discourse, as well as in advertising, kinometography. From this it can be concluded that intertextuality is a universal semiotic phenomenon inherent in all texts. Intertextuality as a sign of language manifests itself in artistic text in various forms. For example, like links, allusions, aphorisms.

In artistic texts, the creator also incorporates foreign texts (or units specific to the other text – precedent names, passages)into the main text in order to state the reality associated with the life of the heroes of the work, describe the character traits of the heroes, draw their portets, and even in some cases express the entire ideological content of the work within In the following years, in new areas of linguistics, such as textual linguistics, linguoculturology and linguopoetics, the other text or its units within an artistic text are being researched under the term intertextuality.

In Uzbek linguistics, intertextuality and its types are also studied as a unit of new areas of linguistics. In particular, the most common unit of intertextuality, precedent names, is being researched separately. M. Yoldashev who studied the linguistic features of the artistic text. M.Yoldashev describes precedence as an intransitive phenomenon of intertextuality, describing the phenomenon of intertextuality as follows: "the presence of elements inherent in other texts in the composition of a particular artistic text is the intertextuality of that text. D.Khudoyberganova, on the other hand, in her doctoral dissertation “anthropocentric study of the artistic text”, reflected on the popular names(pre-eminent names) associated with the national mentality of the Uzbek people, and her comments on their role in text creation can be said to be one of the first views on this in our linguistics. Also, while the Apple strikes the precedent units M.Adding to the opinion of yolandsev, he gives some feedback on intertextuality. In his scientific work, the linguist evaluates prepositional texts as basic units that generate intertextuality.

Analyzing any artistic text on the principle of intertextuality, we also pay special attention to such types of intertextuality as precedent names, titles, quotes and epigraphs.

In Russian linguistics, too, precedent names are defined as follows: in Linguistics, person names, stable vocabulary, sentences and texts that are well known to certain language owners



and are stored in their linguistic memory, repeatedly referred to in their speech activity are recorded as precedent units. So, famous historical figures in a particular language, such as place names, heroes of the work, are considered precedent names. Identifying intertextual units in Uzbek poetry and weighing them into analysis with perception is one of the important tasks for our linguistics. Because, the use of prepositional names as intertexts increases the aesthetic power of artistic text and serves to facilitate its content perception for the reader.

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