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INTERTEXTUALITY AS GENERAL MECHANISM OF TEXT CREATION

The category of intertextuality is mandatory for all texts. The field of its implementation is the text, which consists of quotations and is the result of absorption and transformation of other texts. The concept of "intertextuality" was introduced into scientific circulation by Yu. Krysteva. Views on key aspects of this category are covered in the works of R. Bart, M. Bakhtin, B. Gasparov, J. Derrida, U. Eco, E. Levchenko, Y. Lotman, N. Pieve-Gro, O. Revzina, and others. Within the framework of our research, we understand intertextuality as a multifaceted connection of a text with other texts in terms of content, genre and stylistic features, structure, and formal-symbolic expression.

The aim of the given research is to analyze intertextuality of a text and its main characteristic features.

By intertextuality we mean the property of texts to be interconnected, a state of "dialogue", a system of references - explicit and implicit - to each other. Explicit and implicit, intentional and unintentional inclusions in certain speech works or fragments or references to other texts by some scholars are called intertext or intertextual inclusions. Despite the extensive bibliography and rich tradition of research, the content of the concept of "intertextuality", as well as its boundaries are the subject of discussion in philosophical, literary and linguistic science. It is considered that intertextuality is most clearly and most often expressed in the following ways: direct citation, retelling, background references to the previously mentioned texts.

The development of the theory of intertextuality in its various aspects took place primarily within the framework of artistic communication (based on poetic or prose

texts) as the most organic sphere of intertextual interaction. After all, first of all, in the artistic and aesthetic sphere, intertextuality (in the form of implicit and explicit textual signs) makes it possible to create a new textual meaning, semantic polyphony. In the language of science, intertextuality is a feature of scientific discourse, which is based on reliance on the texts of primary sources and their concepts, without which, in principle, the existence of scientific communication is impossible [5, p. 450]. In the modern scientific discourse, intertextuality is an essential text-forming factor, as it realizes the dynamics and continuity of scientific knowledge in theories, concepts, and personalities.

Intertextuality can be manifested in the use of precedent texts. Precedent texts for scientific discourse are works of classics of science, famous monographs and articles, widely used quotations. In each field there are certain texts that can be attributed to precedent given their relevance to the industry. Thus, the works of such modern scientists as F. Batsevych, I. Vykhovanets, K. Horodenska, S. Doroshenko, A. Zagnitko, S. Yermolenko, V. Kalashnyk, T. Kosmeda, are precedents for modern Ukrainian linguistics I. Kochan, O. Levchenko, L. Lysychenko, L. Matsko, M. Mirchenko, A. Moisienko, N. Sologub, M. Stepanenko, V. Zanizdra and others. The concept of "precedent text" was introduced into scientific circulation by the Russian linguist Yu. Karaulov in 1987. Precedent text is a text whose main features are of special significance for individuals and for a significant number of people, as well as repeated reference to it in the discourse of these individuals. Precedence is determined by popularity, "demand" for this text for both linguistic individuals and language groups [3, p. 110].

As is clear from the above definitions, precedent can be interpreted as a special case of intertextuality, and precedent text - as a kind of intertext. Some researchers, however, expand and deepen the concept of "precedent text" to the level of individual language units, introducing the term "precedent language unit". The necessary condition for the emergence of intertextuality and precedent is the presence of two or

more texts that are in a dialogical relationship or form a system of references and references. Among the precedent texts there are many metaphors and stable combinations, widely used in mass culture and the media.

Precedent texts can be called paradigmatic in the sense that all speakers know them. This is evidence of the speaker's belonging to a certain era and its culture, and ignorance - evidence of rejection of them. Precedent texts are formed from folklore masterpieces, the Holy Scriptures, world and national classics. An important feature of the precedent text is the semiotic way of its existence, ie the actualization of its content by hint, reference, sign, quote. For example: "Another Tower of Babel": "The Return of the Prodigal Son" (Scripture). Precedent texts characterize a certain era. They are a factor in the culture of the ethnos, an important component of communication. In particular, the formation of a body of precedent texts is one of the most important didactic problems faced by the compilers of school and university textbooks of native and foreign literature. Mastering the precedent texts of native culture is an important task of human self-education, and the ability to use these texts appropriately in communication is a necessary feature of the communicative culture of an educated person [1,p. 151-152].

In the modern Ukrainian linguistic discourse the level of polyphony is extremely high. Various forms of citations and references to other authors play an important role. Scholars even talk about the existence of quotation thinking, characteristic of modern works and for modern humanity in general [4, p. 82], revealing the nationally determined specifics of their use in scientific texts.

The mechanism of scientific intertextuality must take into account the multilayered nature of the source text and the variability of its interpretations. It covers not only the process of generating the text, but also its interpretation by the addressee, because it is the interpretation that reveals the logic of the transition of thought from the original to the new, from the known to the unknown.

Understanding the content of intertextual formations is associated with mental processes that take place at different levels: at the level of pre-understanding (base of common / background knowledge), language competence (knowledge of terminology, features of scientific style, architectonics of scientific text) and at the level of mental operations extraction of implied meanings, interpretation of the received information.

V. Zanizdra notes that “interpretation of the text is both a process of understanding the work and the result of this process, which is expressed in the ability to present their observations using the appropriate metalanguage. Understanding a certain text requires the researcher to understand both the structure and vocabulary of the language in which the text is written, and the author's use of a certain language style and language tools [2, p. 157].

Intertextuality is a necessary condition for the existence of scientific works, where references to other texts, analysis of concepts of other authors, their citations provide the necessary conditions for reliability and thoroughness of research and show which scholars the author wants to discuss and whose views contribute to his own presentation.

The study of intertextuality is a promising area of philology. Studying the nature of intertextual connections needs further elucidation. Such issues include textual competence, types of intertextual transformations in different types of discourse, the relationship between intertextuality and precedent of the text, the study of the mechanisms of meaning generation in the linguistic text and discourse. The study of intertextual connections is important in practical terms, as it is directly related to solving current problems of raising the cultural level of society.

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