

"INTERTEXTUALITY IN THE WORKS OF MUHAMMAD YUSUF"

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ABSTRACT

This article provides detailed information about the concept of intertextuality and its emergence and application in fiction. Also, the scientific and theoretical aspects of the use of intertextuality in the works of Muhammad Yusuf in Uzbek literature are revealed.

Keywords: Intertextuality, "death of a writer", concept of other text, quotation, poetry, Muhammad Yusuf.

INTRODUCTION

We know that language is the greatest and national value. Language is not only a means of communication, but also a product of thought. In addition to performing the function of communication in society, language also performs the functions of emotional influence and information gathering. In modern linguistics, the position and place of language in social and political life is expanding. Analysis of language and society, language and thought, language and speech relations, development of languages, history of writing, importance, development of language, description and classification of world languages, basic concepts of linguistics and study of analysis methods is a product of the development of personal society. knowledge about the nature of the language and its use serve to form skills and competencies.

The science of linguistics (linguistics: Greek *lingua* - "language", *logos* - "science") is a very diverse and complex science. Language serves society and ensures communication between members of society. Language, speech, which is its practical expression, is related to human thinking, psyche, culture, tradition and personal development.

Linguistics has many branches and branches that study specific levels and units in each language:

- ❖ Semasiology - studies the meanings of language units;
- ❖ Phonetics and phonology - examines the sound structure of the language;
- ❖ Lexicology and phraseology - studies the lexical material of the language.

In linguistics, the concept of intertextuality is widely used and is considered one of the current topics that is still being studied. The term "intertext" is derived from the combination of the words "inter" - middle, "text" - text, and means the text that comes within the text. Intertextuality is the filling of the meaning of a certain text with another text.

The main task of intertextuality is that references to any text in this text can be directed to a very specific addressee - a person who can recognize the intertextual link and ideally evaluate the choice of a particular link. It is easy enough to understand the intention behind it. Sometimes intertextual texts act as appeals designed to attract the attention of a certain section of readers.

The use of intertextual texts in the process of communication allows to determine the recognition ability of the communicants and their semiotic memory, even their ideological-

political positions and aesthetic inclinations. With the help of intertextuality, such adaptation to the semiotic community can be carried out with a high degree of precision. Another use of intertext is poetic, and in many cases it seems interesting: identifying intertextual links appears as a fun game, a kind of crossword puzzle. Its complexity can vary widely. In this regard, the mechanism of cognitive influence of intertextual references reveals a certain similarity with the mechanism of influence of such operations, which connect different conceptual areas, such as metaphor and analogy. The level of activation is also very different: from a simple reminder that this or that author spoke on this topic, to considering everything stored in the memory of the concept of the previous text, the form of its expression, style, argumentation, the feeling during its perception includes them and others. Therefore, intertextual references, among other things, can stylistically "raise" the text containing them, or, conversely, reduce.

It is said that intertextuality is one of the crucial concepts in the process of comprehensive research, deep and extensive analysis, which has been comprehensively examined in various fields of humanitarian knowledge of the 20th century, first of all, in linguistics and literary studies. M. Kholbekov riffs in his article. The term intertextuality has been studied and analyzed by several scientists and researchers in world linguistics and Uzbek linguistics.

In the last quarter of the 20th century, the concept of intertextuality began to enter the science of literature. Intertextuality was first introduced in 1967 by Yu. Imported by Kristeva. Kristeva developed her concept of intertextualism based on a revision of M. Bakhtin's work "Problema soderjaniya, materiala i formy v slovesnom khudojestvennom tvorchestve" written in 1924.

The term intertextuality, derived from the Latin language, means intertextuality, mixing while weaving. Thinking in the form of "any text is a new texture of past quotations" became the basis for using the concept of "author's death" by Roland Barthes. The term "author's death" denies the author of this work. They say that the text they created is a new look at old quotes.

Currently, the term intertextuality has partially entered Uzbek literature. Of course, we could not fully accept this term as in the West. In this regard, U. Hamdam's "Will you also vote for the author's death?" article titled U. Hamdam's opposition to the "death of the author" in this topic, of course, that there is an intertextual relationship in our literature, but that we cannot leave the author aside, that any writer, using old texts, adds his personal feelings to the creative product. emphasizes. "There is a person who learns life from his surroundings, from nature, from the experience of his elders, observes, follows and imitates the existence of his environment. Then, as if the poet said, "I have searched for my own path", he gradually sets out to find his own.

Of course, the role of imitation in our literature today is quite noticeable, but it is impossible not to consider the personality of the writer. If we take into account not only the general theoretical works, but also the rules devoted to the study of specific texts, including works of art, in terms of the theory of intertextuality, then with all the differences in the definition, there are a number of invariable features in the concept of intertext:

- A new fabric (text) woven from old quotations
- Several works that make up a single text field and reveal a random commonality of elements
- The source of the text is a relation of older texts in terms of evolution in relation to the "younger" text.

The phenomenon of intertextuality in the text of the text is a natural formula for many works of art: writers combine their texts, including quotations, parodies, plagiarism, etc., with one concept - the concept of intertext. Citing examples from the works of predecessors and contemporaries, traces of another text in one work is also intertextuality. However, the author can refer to his texts in the process of creation. Both phenomena represent a means for the writer to create intertextuality in a work of art. Among other things, intertextuality, that is, the connection of texts, can be felt in the poetry of Uzbek literature. These include, for example, quoting from works of previous artists or contemporaries, references to verses of the Qur'an, famous movies, or famous excerpts from works.

We can also find intertextuality in the works of the national poet Muhammad Yusuf. A powerful means of expression that enriches the content of the poet's poetic text. But if the quotation is not recognized by the reader, whether explicit or hidden, then the impact of intertextuality is reduced to zero. The reader does not understand the author, does not understand the additional meaning inherent in a certain poem, does not get absorbed in his feelings and evaluations. On the other hand, the poem seems strange and incomprehensible as a result of literally understanding the hidden quote as the author's words. Of course, in order to know the intertexts used by Muhammad Yusuf, students are also required to know the works at a certain level. The writer, in turn, must know in advance the limits of the reader's understanding of any intertextual form. The writer's inclusion of elements of other texts in his work ensures the playfulness of intertextuality. In the process of reading a literary text, the reader should engage in exciting activities, recognize quotations, solve the same puzzle, determine their source and reveal their functions in this text.

In general, based on the analysis, it can be said that the intertextuality in the artistic text is one of the phenomena that expands the possibilities of artistic expression, increases the aesthetic impact of the text, and therefore should be kept in the constant attention of the researcher of the artistic text.

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