Representation of the Categories of Interdiscursivity and Intertextuality in a Scientific Text

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Abstract: the article deals with the issues based on analyzing the categories of interdiscursivity and intertextuality in a scientific text. As it's known that intertextual inclusions belong both to the sphere of linguistics and to the sphere of the knowledge that they transmit, we consider these linguistic phenomena as linguistic cognitive formations, characterizing which we can use both linguistic and cognitive parameters. In this article the author deals with the researches of scientists based on this topic and defines the categories of interdiscursivity and intertextuality and the role of allusion in the scientific text.

Keywords: interdiscursivity, theoretical material, intertextuality, linguistics.

Introduction

The modern theory of interdiscursivity arose based on the theory of discourse, in connection with which this chapter examined the main provisions of discourse analysis as a special discipline. In the course of studying the theoretical material, we were faced with the need to distinguish between the concepts of "text" and "discourse".

The study of theoretical material has shown that in modern science, the text in most cases is considered as a particular aspect of a broader phenomenon - discourse and is studied by a discipline called discourse analysis.

Following a number of scholars (N.D.Arutyunova; V.Z.Demyankov; T.A.van Dijk, Harris), we proceeded from the position that discourse is a more complex concept than a text, and the discipline itself is linguistics of the text. is one aspect of discourse theory. Thus, if by discourse we understand the totality of speech-thinking actions of communicants, logical; the description of the text as an intermediate stage of discourse will be necessary.

Materials and methods

In this case, the text is a static phenomenon, while discourse is a dynamic process. As a basis, we took the definition of N.D. Arutyunova: "Discourse" - (from French discours - speech) - a coherent text in conjunction with extralinguistic, socio-cultural, psychological and other factors; the text taken in the event aspect; speech, considered as a purposeful social action, as a component involved in the interaction of people and the mechanisms of their consciousness".

The study of the main directions of discourse research in various schools (in Germany, France, in Russia) showed that the French school largely determined the nature of research in other countries. The concepts developed by M. Foucault, M. Pesche found a refraction in the works of European and domestic linguists.The analysis showed that, despite the differences in priorities in the study of discourse, many researchers both abroad (V. Libert, J. Link, P. Serio, M. Peshe), and in our country (Yu. Rudnev and others) turn to the consideration of a special phenomenon, the so-called "interdiscourse". It should also be noted, despite the fact that different authors operate

with the concept of "interdiscourse", the meaning they put into this concept, as well as the approaches to its study, are different. All this indicates that the theory of interdiscourse has not yet been finalized.

M. Foucault in his works expresses of the need to restore the text, to determine its uniqueness and interconnection with other texts. [2]. Based on this provision, the work considered interaction with other texts as one of the most important characteristics of the text. This property of the text is also called intertextuality.

Intertextuality is a multidimensional connection of an individual text with other texts - along the lines of content, genre-stylistic features, structure, formal-symbolic expression. Not a single text can appear from scratch, it is necessarily associated with existing texts. Everything that has already been said, written is the basis, the basis, the necessary prerequisite and condition for the existence of newly created verbal texts. Intertextual inclusions, such as allusion, quotation and quasi-quotation, prompt the reader to make certain associations to create a negative or positive image by the author. Analyzing intertextual inclusions, it was found that each inclusion has its own role in political discourse. In the course of the study, it was revealed that the addressees combine the means of intertextual influence for the ultimate impact on the addressee. Intents represent the linguistic picture of the world of the people on which they are represented. The use of intertextual inclusions increases the argumentation of a political article. The argumentation system will work more efficiently if the degree of precedence of the preceding text is higher, and the ultimate goal of the argumentation is to convince the receivers of the author's point of view.

The choice and use of linguistic media determine how effective communication will be. Within the framework of functional stylistics, the features of speech use in certain social spheres are considered. Typical ways of organizing speech, that is, the specificity of the functional style, directly affect the choice of language tools used to describe the plot in the article [1]. The rich content of the article depends on the situation related to the emergence and formulation of the actual problem. The genre specificity of variation is determined by the representation of quotations and allusions, as well as their intentional characteristics. The pluralism of opinions, which determines the citation density in the article, indicates that the intentional nature of the intertext is characterized by certain features of the genre goal-setting. Intertextual inclusions are contained both in the text space and in strong positions. For example, a "splinter" quote in the opening position most often carries a provocation, opening up an unlimited field for interpretation for the reader. The representative characteristics of quotations and allusions provide a reference to pragmatic phenomena and a focusing of associative relations around the addressee's idea. The principle of manipulation characterizes the functional and pragmatic specificity of quotations and allusions.

Quotations are explicit, while allusions are implicit meaning that is an integral component of semantics. Allusions give rise to associative connections, in which manipulation becomes difficult to recognize, since the generated chain of associations is not imposed by the author, but is restored by the reader and, thereby, is reflected in the perception of information as reliable. The range of variability of manipulative influence by the "foreign word" (from mentioning an authoritative source to irony) characterizes quotation inclusions. Thus, allusive and quotation inclusions implement a strategy for both increasing and decreasing [9, p. 156].

Discussions

Intertextual inclusions, such as quotation and allusion, have cultural connotations and the ability to reproduce, interpret and reinterpret certain facts of reality many times. These intertexts generate various associations that interact in a discursive space, form a palette of precedent phenomena, influencing the implementation of communicative and pragmatic attitudes to explain reality in general, and in particular, political discourse [3]. As a theoretical basis for the study of political discourse, we accept the narrow concept of intertextuality as the most effective. Many scientists consider the means of intertext interaction in the form of a field and distinguish two main types of intertext interaction - quotation and allusion [10, p. 100].

The Bakhtin tradition interprets a quotation as a more or less accurate reproduction of a piece of text in a certain context belonging to another author.

According to H. A. Kuzmina, the quotation is characterized by an autonomous status and, thus, refers to the text, and not to the world. A distinctive feature of the quotation, according to the researcher, is the recognizability of the form: "The quotation retains its quality as long as its material shell is restored." Semantic identity is a form for expressing one's own thought [6, p. 98].

As V. A. Lukin notes, "the larger the volume of the quotation, the greater the weight of its symbolic component" [Ibid, p. 99].

Later, a modified reproduction of the original began to be accepted as a quotation.

According to G.G.Slyshkin, there is direct quotation and quasi-quotation. Direct citation is called "the verbatim reproduction of a part of the text or the entire text by the linguistic person in his discourse in the form in which this text (a fragment of the text) was preserved in the memory of the citing person" [8, p. 51].

Scientist N. A. Fateeva believes that "allusion is the borrowing of specific components of the pretext, which can be identified in the text-receiver, where their predication takes place." According to NA Fateeva, allusions can be divided into attributed and unattributed [9, p. 28].

Allusions are also subdivided into such types as:

a) allusive proper names, which act as a means of nomination and identification of literary and other objects. Their task is to actualize the iconic connections of these objects with precedent phenomena, and they are also a source of meaningful and emotional associations in the addressee [6, p. 125];

b) allusive facts - "literary and historical facts that the author mentions and reinterprets them in a new context" [Ibid, p. 127];

c) allusive plots - "the author's rethinking of the ideas of the predecessor in a new work forms the basis of allusive plots, and" the iconic borrowing of a mythological or literary plot, referring to a specific prototext, is accompanied by a modification and polemical commentary of the latter "[Ibid, p. 128].

The illusion, thus, appears as a borrowing of a fragment of the "foreign word", which the author deliberately uses as "a certain component of the pretext in the form of a latent or explicit hint, mentioning in order to call the corresponding associations aimed at revealing the connection between the two contexts, which leads to both enrichment of the content new text, and to a change in the volume of the meaning of the allusion itself "[7, p. 24].

Consequently, the representation of allusions to historical facts reflects their relevance for the people, the reproducibility of the relevant plots in the minds of native speakers. The use of allusions is due to the ability to generate associations that act as a meaning-forming component. The principle of studying the historical and modern sides of objective reality is realized through the use of allusion in publications. Also, alluvial proper names and facts contribute to a comprehensive analysis of the correlation and comparison of facts, thereby modeling the way of thinking of the recipients.

The intention of influencing the recipient is an important component of political discourse and is impossible without mutual understanding between the author and the reader, as well as rethinking the opponent's arguments. Therefore, a journalist most often chooses an allusive element containing a well-known name, depending on which side he intends to cover in his work. Intertexts bring people and events of different eras into one plane.

Thus, understanding intertextuality as a textual category, which in a scientific text manifests itself in the possibility of appealing to other sources of knowledge / alien semantic positions and corresponding conceptual systems, which are understood as "the result of generalization of

human cognitive experience, stored in the form of special mental formations of different types" [5], and also considering the intertext as a result of this process, i.e. as a text formed with the participation of information borrowed from other sources, intertextual inclusions are defined by us as a means of actualizing the cognitive interaction of conceptual spaces referring to different sources of knowledge.

Conclusion

Taking into account the fact that intertextual inclusions belong both to the sphere of linguistics and to the sphere of the knowledge that they transmit, we consider these linguistic phenomena as linguistic cognitive formations, characterizing which we can use both linguistic and cognitive parameters. By linguistic, in this case, we mean the form of existence of intertextual inclusions in the recipient text, to cognitive we refer to the area of knowledge to which this inclusion belongs, and the way of presenting this knowledge in the receiving text.

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