Differences between Allusive References and Precedent Texts

Achilova Risolat Azamovna, Ph.D
Associated Professor of the Bukhara State University,
risolat_lola@mail.ru

Annatation: The article is about the differences of allusive references and the precedent texts. The issues investigated are the notion of the pre-text, its types and the criteria of the pre-texts. Different types of references to the pre-texts are being analyzed. The conclusion is that in contemporary science the borders between different types of allusive references and precedent texts.

Keywords: Allusion, precedent texts, linguistic personality, reminiscence, reminiscence, denotative, connotative.

Allusion is a striking stylistic device that increases the imagery of the text and its saturation with subject-logical information. However, the concept of allusion today does not have clearly defined boundaries, as it is adjacent to other ways of referring to precedent texts - such as quotation, reminiscence, etc.

Allusion is "the presence in the text of elements whose function is to indicate the connection of this text with other texts or to refer to certain historical, cultural and biographical facts." Elements that indicate the connection between texts are called markers, or allusion representatives, and the texts and facts of reality to which the reference is made are called allusion denotations. Precedent texts (or pretexts) must be referred to the denotations of allusion. The outstanding Soviet scientist Yu.N. Karaulov was the first to introduce the concept of a precedent text into scientific circulation, considering it in relation to the consciousness of a linguistic personality and defining it as follows: "Let's call precedent texts, (1) significant for a particular personality in cognitive or emotional terms, (2) having a super personal character, i.e., well-known to a wide circle of a given personality, including his predecessors and contemporaries, and, finally, such (3) appeal to which is renewed repeatedly in the discourse of a given linguistic personality"

Precedent texts can also be non-verbal (works of painting, sculpture, music, architecture), since any work of art is a text, because "in semiotics, any ordered system that serves as a means of communication and uses signs can be called a language, and, therefore, art is language organized in a special way, and works of art are messages made in this language and, therefore, are texts" . Text images created by references to non-verbal pretexts associated with painting can be considered as secondary signs that have the properties of "iconic signs: sensual reality, concreteness, visualization". According to the structuralist A. Martinet, in contrast to verbal messages, which are linear in nature, the system of visual communication is not linear, but two-

dimensional, because the addressee, contemplating the picture, perceives the message as a whole. Usually in a literary text, a reference to a non-verbal pretext is realized in the form of proper names, "which are characterized by the fullness of the lexical meaning - referential, denotative and connotative."

The characteristics of precedent texts include: textbook and well-known; emotional and cognitive value; reinterpretability, i.e. their multiple interpretation in various types of texts created by different generations. The set of precedent texts gradually changes in the course of historical development. For example, in the middle Ages, the universal pretext, to which all texts referred in one way or another, was the Bible. Currently, there is no single universal pretext. According to Yu.E. Prokhorov, precedent phenomena should be correlated with the levels of consciousness of a linguistic personality. With such differentiation, four levels of precedence of texts are distinguished. The first level of precedence corresponds to the linguistic personality as an individual "with his own consciousness, memory capacity, and lexicon". The second level of precedence denotes the belonging of a linguistic personality to a particular community (family, confessional, professional, etc.).

The linguistic personality of this level has "common knowledge, ideas, value orientations and means of their somatization with other members of this society." The third level of precedence testifies to the formation of a linguistic personality as a member of a certain national-cultural community, "who owns a certain set of "cultural objects" and their symbols common to all included in this community"

The fourth level of precedence is a linguistic personality as a representative of the human race, "possessing common knowledge and ideas for all people". In accordance with the levels of consciousness of a linguistic personality, four levels of precedence are distinguished: auto-precedent, social-precedent, national-precedent and universal-precedent levels.

Auto precedent phenomena "represent in the individual's consciousness some phenomena of the surrounding world that have a special cognitive, emotional, axiological significance for a given person, associated with special individual ideas included in unique associative series." Socium-precedent phenomena as defined by Prokhorov Yu.E. "are known to any average representative of this or that society and are included in the collective cognitive space", for example, the text of the Gospel is a social precedent phenomenon for a Christian. National-precedent phenomena "are known to any average representative of this or that LCS and are included in the cognitive base of this community" (LCS = linguacultural community). Universal precedent phenomena are known to any modern full-fledged homo sapiens and are included in the universal cognitive space of humanity" [Prokhorov, 2004, p. 148]. A literary or textual allusion is an excerpt from the pre-text without attribution to the author. Unlike a quotation, an allusion is a selective and incomplete borrowing of elements of the previous text; the remaining elements of the pretext, and often the entire text, are present in the new text at an implicit level.

References to precedent texts can be very diverse: allusion, quotation, reminiscence, application, etc. It is difficult to distinguish between these concepts, and therefore the problem of determining the boundaries of these concepts is relevant for modern linguistics. According to Heineman, references to precedent texts can be of the following types: quotations, allusions, paraphrases, text collage, parodies, and travesty. Fateyeva N.A. considers allusion and quotation to be equivalent types of references.

So, an allusion is a reference to some precedent text, which can be of the following types: 1) verbal 2) non-verbal). There are four levels of precedence of texts based on the level of consciousness of an individual: auto-precedent, social-precedent, national-precedent and universal-precedent levels. Allusive references to precedent texts are studied mainly with the help of literary and semiotic approaches. There are two main ways of referring to precedent texts - allusion and quotation, but there are no clear boundaries between them today. There is an opinion that allusion is a generic concept for all types of references to precedent texts.

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