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APHORISM AS AN INTEGRAL TEXT: MECHANISMS OF STRUCTURAL AND SEMANTIC ORGANIZATION

Annotation:

The relevance of the undertaken research is determined by an integrated approach to the study of an aphorism as an integral text. Of particular importance is the inclusion in the scientific paradigm of the study of those communicative factors, extralinguistic and linguistic, that determine the production of the text and its interpretation. An aphorism is considered from the standpoint of communicative stylistics as a special type of text, linguoculturally and genre specific.

Key words: Aphorism, text, linguistic-stylistic specificity, structural-semantic features, context, pragmatic effect, value picture of the world.

АФОРИЗМ КАК ЦЕЛЫЙ ТЕКСТ: МЕХАНИЗМЫ СТРУКТУРНО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ

Аннотация

Актуальность предпринятого исследования определяется комплексным подходом к изучению афоризма как целостного текста. Особое значение имеет включение в научную парадигму изучения тех коммуникативных факторов, экстралингвистических и лингвистических, которые определяют производство текста и его интерпретацию. Афоризм рассматривается с позиций коммуникативной стилистики как особый тип текста, лингвокультурно и жанрово специфический.

Ключевые слова: Афоризм, текст, лингвостилистическая специфика, структурно-семантические особенности, контекст, прагматический эффект, ценностная картина мира.

AFORIZMLAR INTEGRAL MATN SIFATIDA: STRUKTURAL VA SEMANTIK TUZILMASI

Annotatsiya

O'qatilgan tadqiqotning dolzarbligi aforizمنى integral matn sifatida o'rganishga kompleks yondashuv bilan belgilanadi. Ilmiy paradigma matnning ishlab chiqarilishi va talqin qilinishini belgilaydigan ekstralingvistik va lingvistik kommunikativ omillarni o'rganish alohida ahamiyatga ega; aforizm kommunikativ stilistika nuqtai nazaridan lingvomadaniy va janrga xos bo'lgan maxsus matn turi sifatida qaraladi. Maqolaning maqsadi aforizمنى integral matn sifatida loyihalashning asosiy tarkibiy mexanizmlarini o'rganish va bunday aforistik tuzilmani aforizمنىng semantikasi va pragmatikasiga bog'lashdir.

Kalit so'zlar: Aforizm, matn, lingvistik-stilistik o'ziga xoslik, tarkibiy-semantik xususiyatlar, kontekst, pragmatic effect, dunyoning qiramatti surati.

Introduction. The mechanisms of the structural-semantic organization of an aphorism, identified in the process of research, are determined by certain semantic features of this integral text: first of all, the aphorism must have a laconic volume (no more than three sentences), in the coordinates of which a certain universal idea must be realized, revealing ontological aspects, guiding human reflections to reveal universal values, which can provide answers to important questions of existence. The mechanisms of the structural and semantic organization of an aphorism are determined by its general significance and expressiveness (considering its particular characteristics of expressiveness, emotionality and imagery). Intertextuality can also play an important role in the design of the structure of an aphorism and its functioning in the text. Modern linguistics generates an integrated approach to the study of literary text, which is aimed at considering the influence of linguistic and extralinguistic communicative factors of communication on the process of generating a text and its interpretation. Extralinguistic factors include the personality of the author and the specifics and features of the implementation of aesthetic communication, as well as the nature of the communicative situation, genre, etc. For a functional approach, significant within the framework of communicative stylistics, the determining factor is not the structural-linguistic method of describing styles, but the identification of the specifics of the functioning of styles in the

correlations of "style-forming factors and linguistic means" and the disclosure of the importance of the extralinguistic in communication.

Modern concepts of communicative stylistics interpret an aphorism as a special text, which is characterized by linguistic-stylistic and genre specificity. Traditionally, aphorisms are understood as judgments that are brevity, characterized by philosophical meaning and completeness in characteristic terms. The purpose of the article is to study the basic structural mechanisms of the design of an aphorism as an integral text and the conditioning of such an aphoristic structure on the semantics and pragmatics of an aphorism.

Literature review. An aphorism as a complex phenomenon is a relevant object of linguistic research, developing in several directions, the priority among which are communicative-stylistic, cognitive-pragmatic, linguoculturological and structural-semantic. Communicative stylistics creates the necessary conditions for clarifying the specific features of an aphorism, in particular, recognizing its artistic and figurative speech concretization as fundamental. This basic feature of a literary text is determined by a number of extralinguistic factors that distinguish it from figurative concretization in a literary text, and in this regard, it is important that the concept of artistic figurative speech concretization is much broader than the understanding of verbal imagery.

Research methodology. Aphorisms are used in a variety of social spheres (science, art, politics, law, religion, everyday life, etc.), in official and informal communicative situations, combining logical and figurative thinking, which is facilitated by a complex of aphorism functions, including aesthetic, communicative, expressive function. In addition, an aphorism is potentially characterized by pragmatic attitudes of reasoning, censure and reproach, warning, (self) justification, statement, justification, appeal to authority (including the author himself), motivation, advice, knowledge, aesthetic impact, etc. The study of an aphorism from the standpoint of systemic stylistic analysis and the method of linguistic interpretation of a text makes it possible to identify its constitutive features – universal significance, expressiveness, information density (conciseness) – and to describe the correlative connections of the logical-semantic and linguistic aspects in an aphorism as a special type of text.

Traditional for linguistics is the consideration of aphorisms as texts, regardless of whether they are individual literary works (i.e. isolated aphorisms) or they are presented in larger texts (i.e. introductory aphorisms). In addition, the texts may contain aphorisms that are not interpreted adequately out of context, i.e. structurally limited by context.

As a special type of text, an aphorism is both a speech work, which is characterized by independence, and a microtext (a component of the macrocontext), and such characteristics can be applied to the same aphorism, which determines its structure and functions. Based on the structural criterion, isolated and introductory aphorisms are distinguished. Isolated aphorisms are statements that the author himself qualifies as aphorisms, which allows him to sometimes combine them into separate collections of his own sayings.

Analysis and results. Introductory aphorisms are studied as sayings that are an integral component of an artistic or journalistic, scientific text, which are nevertheless isolated from larger texts on the basis of the implementation of conceptually significant ideas in them (in this case, the marker is lexemes and lexical combinations included in a certain concept sphere) and the possibility of limiting the volume of the introductory aphorism (no more than three sentences).

In our opinion, if an aphorism is not initially isolated, but is presented in the text as its semantic and structural component, as a separate syntactic unit within the text, then it can be studied from the perspective of linguistics only as an integral text, and its semantic structure in this case acquires a more universal meaning, applicable not only to the specific context from which it is isolated, but also realizing ontological content. In other words, the structural and functional autonomy of an aphorism becomes possible only if its original meaning is transformed when extracted from a specific context in the coordinates of a literary text.

In our opinion, the mechanisms of the structural-semantic organization of an aphorism are determined by certain semantic features of such a complete text: first of all, the aphorism must have a laconic volume, the coordinates of which must contain a certain universal idea that clarifies aspects of human existence, guides his thoughts about universal values, capable of giving answers to ontologically important questions. It is also important to note that the design of an aphoristic statement within an integral text of a larger

volume is also influenced by extralinguistic factors that make it possible to translate linguistically and culturally significant meanings through an aphorism. Elucidation of the mechanisms of the structural organization of aphorisms is necessary, first of all, for their correct isolation from the macrocontext. The semantics of an aphorism must be broader than the context that surrounds it; it must be free from contextual and situational restrictions, for example: "Generally speaking, it is not known how much a person needs. Probably more than what he needs, and no less than what he wants."

The aphorism given as an example is indeed a statement that has a universal meaning, which is realized through the use of the lexeme man and other grammatical means (pronouns how many, comparative degrees of adjectives more, less, etc.). An aphorism can be included by the author in a broader context in different ways. An aphorism does not always undergo transformations in the text: it may not depend semantically on the context, its representation as an independent text does not entail changes in the structural-semantic and/or lexico-grammatical organization. Such aphorisms are autonomous in relation to the surrounding context, for example: "Some of us earn well. Some people win on loans. Some people even know where they get their money from. But we have little idea what wealth is." We emphasize here that the autonomy of the highlighted aphoristic statement can be recognized through the use of the pronouns we and some, which expands the applicability of the verbalized situation to the widest addressee.

Conclusions and suggestions. This article tries to systematize the mechanisms of the structural and semantic organization of an aphorism as an integral text and, on this basis, to establish criteria for isolating an aphoristic statement from a larger literary text. Clarification of the factors that determine the semantics and pragmatics of an aphorism as a special type of text seems relevant for modern linguistics due to the blurred boundaries and the lack of a clear methodology for a relatively new field of research – aphorism. Aphorisms act as separate statements, characterized by general significance, expressiveness, and laconic volume.

In addition, alogism, which often forms the basis of the structure of an aphorism, is capable of imparting additional expressiveness to an aphoristic statement and revealing ontologically significant meanings thanks to a unique form of representation of an idea. An important role in determining the structural and semantic mechanisms that are important for the design of the boundaries of an aphorism is also played by the author's intention, which allows the addressee to evaluate both the linguo-creative potential of the linguistic personality of the producer of the aphoristic statement and to perceive the dominants of his value picture of the world. In our opinion, a promising approach to studying aphorisms presented in this article is studying the representation of the author's value picture of the world in aphoristic form, identifying correlations between the genre of the source text and the frequency of occurrence of aphorisms in such a text. It also seems important to parameterize the signs of aphorism, allowing one to correctly determine the boundaries of an aphorism in a larger literary or journalistic text, which should strengthen the evidentiary power of the concepts of aphorism as a promising area of the science of language.

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