

Title as A Type of Intertextuality

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Abstract: This article discusses the relationship between the title and the text, its role in the structure of the text, and the analysis of intertextual titles in literary and scientific works. In particular, it discusses the consideration of the title as an intertext, provides a definition, analyzes the role of the title as a type of intertextuality, and analyzes its linguistic features in the context of a literary text.

Keywords: Intertext, provides a definition, analyzes the role of the title as a type of intertextuality.

Introduction: As we know, the concept of intertextuality in linguistics is widely studied within the framework of textual studies and stylistics. In this regard, the title, as a component of the text, has its own linguistic and semiotic significance and plays an important role in creating intertextual connections with the text.

The title is not only the name of the text, but also a tool that forms certain associations in the reader, creating an intertextual space related to other texts. The most important aspects of the title usually include the following:

1. Content. The title should reflect the main content of the article. The reader should know what the article is about by reading the title.
2. Be interesting. The title should interest the reader and encourage them to read the article. Sometimes questions or catchy phrases are used for this.
3. Be new and relevant. If the article is about a current topic, the title should contain new and relevant elements related to that topic.

The title is an integral part of a literary text, not only expressing the theme or idea of the text, but also introducing the reader to a certain intertextual space. In literary works, titles often refer to other texts or reflect a historical-cultural context. For example:

- a) Quotation-based titles: Titles related to famous phrases, historical texts, religious sources;
- b) Allusive titles: Placing the text in a predetermined context by creating literary and cultural connotations;

c) Reminiscent titles: Titles that are directly or indirectly related to previous texts.

The title is the first point of contact between the text and the reader, and it has two main functions: first of all, to convey the content of the text and orient the reader, to evoke certain associations in the reader, and to form intertextual connections within the text.

METHOD

The title of a literary text usually contains implicit or explicit intertextual references. Through this, it helps the reader understand the author's meanings in relation to other texts. The title, as an important intertextual link in a literary text, performs the following functions: expanding the semantic field of the text - the reader can find references to other texts through the title.

The next is based on the student's known knowledge and experience, in which if the title is related to other texts, the student fills it in based on their own knowledge.

The semantic load of a title in a literary text refers to elements that add an additional layer or stratum to its meaning, conveying deeper and more colorful concepts to the reader or listener. In a literary text, the title not only reflects the main content of the text, but it is also used to interest the reader, attract their attention, and increase the aesthetic and emotional charge of the text.

Semantic load refers to the process of creating a certain image, feeling, or mood in the reader through the words or phrases mentioned in the title. The semantic

load in the title of a literary text can be expressed in the following ways:

Metaphor and other artistic devices: A title is often used figuratively or symbolically, rather than literally. For example, the title "Fiery Dawn" not only refers to the morning, but may also symbolize a challenge or a new beginning.

Tone and Mood: A title can convey a certain mood or sentiment to the reader. For example, the title "The End of Silence" could alternatively convey a vague and heavy mood associated with peace or loss.

Connotation: Words used in a title can be associated with additional imagery or emotion beyond their primary meaning. For example, the title "Traces of Imagination" can evoke certain mystical or nostalgic images in addition to its literal meaning.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the title in a literary text is not only an element that expresses the name or topic, but also a linguistically and semiotically important intertextual element. It is connected with other texts and affects the reader's perception and interpretation of the text. Through such intertextual titles, the author enters into a special dialogue with the reader and increases the semantic depth of the text.

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