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## INTERTEXTUAL SIGNS IN THE SCIENTIFIC STYLE

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### ABSTRACT

*The article reviews the development of the notion «intertextuality» in linguistics and explores some modern classifications and theories dealing with intertextuality. It also analyzes the amount, types and functions of intertextual facts in the geological texts*

**KEYWORDS:** *Intertextuality, Scientific Discourse, Quotation, Reference, Symbol System References, Reference Function*

### INTRODUCTION

The term "intertextuality" is widespread in linguistics. During its existence, it has been used both in a very broad and in a very narrow sense. In the works of modern scholars, it is considered as one of the categories of discourse, and it is in this aspect that various types of intertextual connections are studied and classified.

The history of the emergence of the concept of "intertextuality" begins with the works of a Swedish linguist at the beginning of the 20th century. Ferdinand de Saussure, or rather, his work "Course of Modern Linguistics", which presents the theory of the differentiability of the linguistic sign. Directly the term "intertextuality" was introduced by Yu. Kristeva in 1967 in relation to the study of the dialogical concept of MM. Bakhtin, according to which all utterances are responses to previous utterances and are addressed to specific addressees. Thus, the text is formed from already existing discourses: authors do not so much create new texts as compile

them from previously existing discourses. Bakhtin and Kristeva emphasize the dual, two-sided nature of the statement or text [3].

In addition to Bakhtin's works, the development of Kristeva's theory of intertextuality was influenced by the ideas of structural psychoanalysis. Developing the idea of duality, Y. Kristeva introduces two new concepts: phenotext, denoting the symbolic, rational part of the text associated with the communicative function of language, and genotext, the nature of which is the unconscious. The ratio of these types of text in specific texts is always different. So, in scientific or formatted texts traces of genotext can be almost imperceptible, while in fiction it manifests itself in full [3].

Great contribution to the development of the concept "Intertextuality" was introduced by the French poststructuralist J. Derrida, whose main idea was the relativity of all boundaries. It is about going beyond the text of human consciousness. His ideas became the basis for the development of a cultural-semiotic approach to literature, culture, society as an open boundless phenomenon [1]. Within the framework of this approach, intertextuality appears as a theory of an unlimited text. This concept is continued in various versions both in domestic (Yu.M. Lotman, I.P. Smirnov, B.M. Gasparov, P.Kh. Torop) and in foreign linguistics (R. Barth, M. Riffarter).

In modern linguistics, two main concepts of intertextuality can be distinguished: a radical (broad) concept and a narrow concept. Within the framework of the radical theory, the linguistic analysis of the text seems to be a difficult task, since "the undifferentiated universality proclaimed by this theory did not allow distinguishing intertextuality itself from non-intertextuality, firstly, and various historical and typological forms, in- the second "[1].

As for the narrow concept of intertextuality, it, as V.E. Chernyavskaya, duplicates some of the functions of literary criticism and philology. Currently, scientists have not come to a common definition of the concept of "intertextuality". However, in modern linguistics, a large number of works appear in which researchers combine two concepts and take into account such aspects as the interaction "text-recipient", "Text-text / group of texts", "text-genre" [J. Jeannette], [M. Pfister], and try to define the criteria for intertextuality [1].

In this regard, it is advisable to dwell on the work of E.V. Mikhailova, where she defines the criteria for the classification of intertextual links: the types of links, the degree and form of their expression in the text (marking) and their functions in the text. The material for her research was the articles of such scientific directions as economics, linguistics and physics. The purpose of this work is to determine the number, types and functions of intertextual relations (IS) in articles of the geological direction based on the material of the journal "Soviet Geology" of various years of publication.

According to the classification developed by E.V. Mikhailova, there are three main types of intertextual connections used in scientific articles:

1. Proper-textual types of intertextual links - primary and secondary quotations.
2. Paratext types of intertextual links (nominal, title, address, mixed / bibliographic links). In paratext borrowing, the function of intertextual links is performed not by fragments of the precedent text itself, but by elements of the paratext of the source, referring the recipient to any of the formal features of the latter, that is, links.

3. Combined type of intertextual connections, in which the named types are combined. For example, a quote combined with some type of link.

Indirect quotes, abbreviations, allusions are viewed as transformed intertextual connections, which are more integrated into the text carrier. 1

Considering the functions of intertextual links in a scientific article, E.V. Mikhailova proposes the following classification:

1. The referential (referential function) of intertextual connections is prototypical in scientific discourse. It has three varieties:

1) informative, serving for Collapsing a large amount of scientific knowledge required to understand a specific topic;

2) Explanatory, serving to clarify, clarify the author's idea;

3) Appellative, implemented in cases when the author of a scientific article establishes a connection with the original source of the borrowed information in order to rely on an authoritative opinion when developing his own solution to the problem.

2. The evaluation function has two types, depending on the attitude of the author to the borrowed source:

1) Critical, with a negative attitude;

2) Empathic, with a positive attitude.

3. The etiquette function is implemented in various ways: both as an expression of respect for the scientific community, and as a sign of compliance with a certain group of texts, and as a kind of password sign.

4. The decorative function is manifested only with the help of quotations, which are used to give an individual character and soften the strictly style of scientific presentation [2].

Particular attention is drawn to the article by P.F. Shvetsova "Physical Geology and Geotechnics", published in the journal "Soviet Geology" No. 9 1970. It is distinguished by a large number and variety of intertextual connections with a complete absence of symbolic connections. Perhaps this is due to the individual style of the author. However, in our opinion, a more important factor in the intertextual diversity of this article is its topic.

The analysis of ISs from the point of view of their functions showed that ISs are most often used in the reference function in its informative variety. As a rule, this function is performed by bibliographic references. Explanatory function, as already noted, is often expressed through symbolic connections. It is natural to expect the use of IP in scientific articles in the appellative function, since many scientific studies are based on authoritative sources. The rest of the IS functions in scientific articles of the geological direction are manifested to an insignificant extent.

Based on the analysis, it is possible to but draw the following conclusions: The number of IPs in scientific articles of the geological direction for the period 1970-1990. increased. In most of the analyzed articles, bibliographic references, symbolic links and references to authors or a group of

authors prevail. The leading function of IP in these articles is abstract in all its variants. The rest of the types and functions are rare or not identified at all.

It is assumed that the number and variety of types of IP in texts is influenced not only by the nature of scientific discourse, but also by the topic of the article, as well as the individual style of the author. However, this assumption requires further research.

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