

UNDERSTANDING THE AUTHOR'S INTENTION IN A TEXT

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Annotation: The article is devoted to the role of authorization in the implementation of the author's intention in the text of a scientific work. It is shown that the formulation of the research goal determines a number of features of the manifestation of the authorization category in the text: different ratios of explicit and implicit forms of its expression, different combinations of authorization indicators with axiological operators, different nature of the relationship between authorization and the structural and logical plan of a scientific text. It is concluded that the category of authorization is one of the means of linguistic implementation of the author's intention.

Key words: author's intention, scientific text, scientific conversation, evidentiality, cognitive activity.

Disclosure of the mechanisms for implementing the author's creative plan through authorization is intended, on the one hand, to show the role of language and speech in cognitive processes, and on the other hand, to demonstrate the individual character of the scientist's linguistic personality, his cognitive space.

Both of these aspects of the study correspond to the main objectives of studying a scientific text, because help to identify the main components of human scientific and cognitive activity that are explicit in its structure, allow us to see the qualitative restructuring of the extralinguistic into the intralinguistic.

Speaking about the author's plan in science, it should be distinguished from the plan in artistic creativity, where it is understood as "the initial general scheme of the future work", "the creative concept of the work in its evolution", "one of the aspects of the process of artistic creativity, which largely determines - dividing its result". The intention of a scientific work is limited, as a rule, to the implementation of a scientific task, the purpose of research, the advancement of a hypothesis, idea or assumption, is based only on scientific facts and is implemented through scientific methods, and "the motivation of the author of a scientific work is determined ultimately his function as a scientist".

It should be noted that attempts to consider the problem of implementing the author's plan have already been made by linguists. So, T.G. Ivanova described the

results of an experimental phonetic study devoted to the analysis of stage directions in the prosodic implementation of the plan of dramatic research in accordance with the author's intention. S.S. Mityagina in her article, using the example of E. Voynich's novel "The Gadfly," demonstrated an example of how the analysis of the epigraph to a work of art helps reveal the author's intention. T.V. Permyakova, in her dissertation work, explored how the author's intention, manifested through the main motives of the work, is reflected in the syntactic imagery and narrative of V. Nabokov's short prose. It is also necessary to note the connection of the concept of the author's intention with the functional-semantic category of the topic of the text, which, according to the "Stylistic Encyclopedic Dictionary of the Russian Language", is usually understood as "the subject of discussion in the text, the nominatively expressed content core of the whole text, comparable to the author's intention generally". For the purposes of our research, aimed, in essence, at reconstructing the reality beyond the text, the following aspects of the text's theme are important: expression of the semantic core of the text of a speech work through semantic repetition, creating a thematic grid (thematic field) of the text; semantic commonality of the units that make up the text; names of the subject of speech in the text, interconnected by relations of referential identity. The constructive principle of the text of a scientific work determines the presence of the thematic chain of the term as the basic unit. For the purposes of our research, aimed, in essence, at reconstructing the reality beyond the text, the following aspects of the text's theme are important: expression of the semantic core of the text of a speech work through semantic repetition, creating a thematic grid (thematic field) of the text; semantic commonality of the units that make up the text; names of the subject of speech in the text, interconnected by relations of referential identity. The constructive principle of the text of a scientific work determines the presence of the thematic chain of the term as the basic unit. For the purposes of our research, aimed, in essence, at reconstructing the reality beyond the text, the following aspects of the text's theme are important: expression of the semantic core of the text of a speech work through semantic repetition, creating a thematic grid (thematic field) of the text; semantic commonality of the units that make up the text; names of the subject of speech in the text, interconnected by relations of referential identity. The constructive principle of the text of a scientific work determines the presence of the thematic chain of the term as the basic unit.

The methodology we developed for analyzing the author's intention of a scientific text in the aspect of authorization is based on the principles of perception of the topic of the text. It is based on two features: 1) the relationship of subjectivized/objectified forms of authorization to the subject of the statement within the framework of a selected micro-topic and 2) the connection of authorization with a positive/negative assessment of this topic. In connection with the structural and logical plan of a scientific

text, reflecting the author's train of thought in the form of judgments and conclusions, as well as its compositional structure, it is logical to assume the existence of models for implementing authorization in accordance with the specified parameters.

Thus, the following models can be distinguished: 1) explicit authorization with positive (a), "neutral" (b), negative (c) evaluation and 2) implicit authorization with positive (a), "neutral" (b), negative (c) evaluation, conventionally designating them 1A, 1B, 1B, 2A, 2B, 2B. The implementation of the combinatorics of these models in connection with the author's goal of creating a text, in the dynamics of the deployment of this goal through the repetition of microthemes can, in our opinion, contribute to the characterization of this text in terms of authorization, and the study of a larger number of texts belonging to one author, to help identify the cognitive style of a scientist and his speech preferences.

Considering the important role of the category of evaluation in this study, let us briefly dwell on our understanding of it. Following a number of researchers, we understand evaluation as a verbalized (reflected, registered in a speech act) result of the qualifying activity of consciousness or the activity of the sensory (sensual, emotive) sphere of the human psyche, as well as a psychological process in which the value is "grabbed" by consciousness».

Thus, the author's verbalized goal setting in a scientific text determines the corresponding selection of linguistic means of its expression in the aspect of authorization. Thus, the focus on describing the main lexeme as positive (in the context of the work considered, significant) is reflected in the predominance in the text of axiological indicators with a positive meaning, both in sentences with implicit and explicit authorization. The search for a definition of the term in the second text studied also determines the predominance of the corresponding type of authorization – qualifying. In both cases, the presence of authorization indicators that introduce the source of information simultaneously means the updating of a number of meanings, the common feature of which is emphasized attention to a separate, outstanding characteristic of the object, highlighting this feature from among others. A positive assessment accompanied by this characteristic strengthens these meanings, while a neutral assessment weakens them. It seems that the described feature of authorization has a cognitive basis and is explained by the desire to organize knowledge, including when it is recorded in the text: every idea worthy of attention has its own author, and only the defining ones are worthy of attention and discussion (individual) characteristics of the object. In our opinion, in accordance with the authorization means' goals and objectives, the text-forming role of authorization should also be seen. In addition, the nature of the selection and use of authorization and evaluation forms can not only reflect the author's strategies throughout a single text, but also, with a

sufficient array of representative material and analysis, characterize the research (cognitive) style of an individual scientist.

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