

QUOTATIONS AND THEIR TYPES

Azamatova Madinabonu Ulugbekovna

Scientific supervisor: Tillaeva Muyassar Yarbazarovna

ANNOTATION

Quotations are used to reinforce the stated thought with an authoritative statement, to criticize the quoted thought; in linguistic studies, quotations play the role of illustrative material, and in dictionaries, grammars and other scientific works they are given as examples of literary speech.

Keywords: author, quotation, communication, author's speech, dialogues, direct speech, punctuations.

Quote (from lat. cito – I call, I bring) – a verbatim excerpt from any text or exactly quoted someone's words.

We can say that when the author deliberately uses a quotation or an allusion, they are the inclusion of an element of a “foreign” text into “one’s own”, which must change the semantics of the latter with the help of associations associated with the pretext. If there are no such changes, most likely we are dealing with unconscious borrowing [1]. “Quote” dialogues are not uncommon between the characters of literary works. The primary means of communication when one-character addresses another is an intertextual reference.

If the quote is paraphrased, then it has increased recognition and exacerbates the moment of the game in the text.

The main function of text citation is nothing more than an associative link to the prototext (associate text), enriching the author's speech with certain annotations and images. And it is the presence of such a link that makes it possible to distinguish or classify winged words from the reference text.

Quotations are formatted as follows:

1) if the quote is at the words of the author and represents direct speech, then in this case punctuations are placed, as in sentences with direct speech, for example:

F. Iskander noted: “Мудрость – это ум, настоящий на совести”;

Ф. Искандер заметил: “Мудрость – это ум, настоящий на совести” [5];

2) if a quotation is introduced into the author's speech as part of a sentence, then in this case it is highlighted with quotation marks, but it is written with a lowercase letter, for example:

Н. Г. Chernyshevsky rightly believed that “the development of the language follows the development of folk life”;

Н. Г. Чернышевский справедливо считал, что “развитие языка идет вслед за развитием народной жизни” [5];

3) if a quote is included in the author's sentence as its component, then it is highlighted with quotation marks, and punctuation marks are those that are dictated by the very structure of the sentence, for example:

Мысль Л. Н. Толстого “время есть отношение движения своей жизни к движению других существ”, высказанная в его дневниках, имеет философское содержание [5];

The thought of L. N. Tolstoy “time is the relation of the movement of one's life to the movement of other beings” expressed in his diaries has a philosophical content;

4) if the quotation is given in part, then ellipsis is put in place of the missing words, for example:

V. G. Belinsky wrote: “Pushkin's verse is noble ... faithful to the spirit of the language”;

В. Г. Белинский писал: “Стих Пушкина благороден... верен духу языка” [5].

Quotes are verbatim excerpts from the statements of third parties or texts. Quotes are one of the types of direct speech in Russian.

We can use citation in research papers and essays in order to reinforce the authenticity of our own opinion by referring to more authoritative sources, which makes linguistic work scientifically sound, emphasizes its originality.

Thanks to citation, the author has the opportunity to show the fullness and breadth of the work performed or ongoing research.

In Russian, quoting began to be used in 1820 and is still successfully used.

Basic citation requirements

1. The quoted text must necessarily be placed in quotation marks and be identical to its original source. The lexical and grammatical form must fully correspond to the original.

2. It is strictly forbidden to combine in one quote passages that were taken from different cited sources. Each passage should be in the form of a separate quotation.

3. If the expression is not quoted in full, but in an abbreviated or incomplete form (the quotation is taken out of context by a separate phrase), instead of missing sentences or words, ellipses should be put in brackets. When shortening a quote, it is important to follow the logical completeness of the expression.

4. In Russian, it is forbidden to enter a citation that takes up more than 30% of the total text. Excessive quoting not only makes your text clichéd, it also makes it difficult to read.

5. It is unacceptable to quote authors whose texts are marked with the copyright protection sign - ©. This mainly concerns scientific papers and research articles. In this case, we allow the option of modifying the text (transferring the meaning of the fragment in your own words) with an optional reference to the source

It should be noted that transformed quotations are most often found not in strong positions of the text, but in neutral ones; such quotations are inherently veiled in the poem, a complete understanding of the text depends on the erudition of the reader, certain knowledge in the field of literature when “decoding” the quotation. The function of transformed quotations in poetry is not only the formation of meaning and the creation of a kind of language game, but also to attract the reader’s special attention and increase his interest in the poem.

REFERENCES

- [1] Fateeva I.A. Media education: theoretical bases and practical realization. Chelyabinsk: Chelyabinsky State University, 2007. 270 p.
- [2] Ахматова А. А. Я голос Ваш. М.: Книжная палата, 1989. 381 с.
- [3] Красных, В.В. Когнитивная база и прецедентные феномены в системе других единиц и в коммуникации / В.В. Красных, Д.Б. Гудков, И.В. Захаренко // Вестник МГУ. сер. 9. Филология. 1997. №3. С. 62-73.
- [4] Козицкая Е.А. Смыслообразующая функция цитаты в поэтическом тексте: Пособие по спецкурсу / Е.А. Козицкая. Тверь: Твер. гос. Ун-т, 1999. 140 с.
- [5] https://studwood.net/1319775/literatura/tsitatsiya_formy