COMPOSITION OF THE TEXT AND SCHEME OF INTERPRETATION OF A LITERARY TEXT.

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Abstract: Literature has the power to transport us to different worlds, evoke profound emotions, and challenge our perspectives. To fully appreciate and analyze a literary text, it's essential to delve into its composition and understand the schemes of interpretation.

Keywords: Composition, Interpretation, Prologue, Climax, Epilogue, Content-sub-textual information, Content-conceptual information.

Introduction

Interpretation of a literary text can be seen as a dynamic process that involves the interaction between the author, the literary work, and the reader. The author's vision and idea of the world are embodied in the text, which serves as a fragment of objective reality. However, the reader brings their own perspective, aesthetic sensibilities, psychological tendencies, and emotional responses to the text, leading to a multiplicity of interpretations.

In the ideal scenario, the reader's understanding aligns perfectly with the author's vision, creating a harmonious relationship between the two. However, such perfect alignment is rare. Therefore, the reader's interpretation of the text is influenced by their individual characteristics, knowledge, experiences, and cultural background. This personal interpretation is what gives richness and depth to the reading experience.

In the context of interpreting a literary text in English, the reader's thesaurus – their linguistic and cultural knowledge – plays a crucial role in shaping their understanding of the text. The nuances of language, cultural references, and historical context embedded in the text may be interpreted differently based on the reader's familiarity with English culture and literature.

Ultimately, the process of interpreting a literary text in English involves a dialogue between the text itself and the reader's subjective response, resulting in a unique and personalized understanding of the work. The plurality of interpretations

enriches the reading experience and highlights the dynamic nature of literature as a medium for exploring diverse perspectives and worldviews.

Literature review

Scheme of interpretation of a literary text. Literary work is a fragment of objective reality, based on the author's vision, his idea of the world. So, there exists the relationship: the author – the literary work – the reader. This relationship is ideal when the author's vision of life is identical to that of the reader's. But that is rarely. The reader provides his own interpretation of the literary work according to his aesthetic, psychological and emotional qualities. Interpretation is characterized by plurality. Thus, the understanding of the text, its interpretation depends on the reader, his knowledge, experience and cultural level, in other words, on the thesaurus of the reader. The literary text is a complex whole, the elements constituting the text are arranged according to a definite system and in a special succession. [1]The structure of the text is revealed by two levels: 1) literary {including a personage and a plot], 2) language which includes a system of expressive means and stylistic devices. A plot reflects events, episodes, the actions of the personages. Every plot has its conflict. A plot is a plan of a literary composition reflecting its immediate content. It is a scheme of connected events. By composition, we mean elements of the plot.

Composition includes:

1. Prologue, exposition. Prologue is a preface of the literary work. Very often it has retrospective and prospective trend. An exposition is an outline of the environment, circumstances and conditions of the described event.

2. Beginning of the plot or the initial collision. It represents an event that starts action and causes subsequent development of events.

3. Development of the plot. The author shows the course of events. The development of events leads, finally, to the moment of great tension, to the decisive clash f interests – to the culmination or climax.

4. Climax is the highest point of the action. It is a moment of decisive importance for personage's destines. The events following it take the already settled course of development. Very often it contains the most intensifying stylistic device – climax, or convergence of stylistic devices. Representing the summit part of the text composition, it supplies the most important facts for deriving conceptual information.

5. Denouement is the event that brings the action to an end.

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[1] Kukhavenko V.A. A book of practice in stylistics. M., 1986.

6. The End.

7. Epilogue. It gives the author's conception of the literary work. It is in epilogue that the author expresses the main idea of his book.

Sometimes the exposition or the beginning of the plot are absent. Then we say that the story begins from the middle. In such cases it has the implication of precedence, as if the reader is aware of the preceding events. When the author does not give the end to the story, we say that it is a story with an open ending. In such cases the author only passes the problem for the reader to solve. Sometimes, there is no ending because the contemporary epoch cannot give a definite solution to the raised problem.

Methodology

Poetic Details are used by the author to represent the whole picture through seemingly insignificant descriptions. Poetic details carry out different functions in the literary text. According to their functions they are divided into the following types:

a) depicting details; b) authenticity details; c) characterological details; d) implicit details.

Depicting details create visual images of description. They create the image of nature and appearance, landscape, and portraits and make the description vivid and emotional.

Authenticity detail creates the image of things. By authenticity detail the author depicts the personages' mode of life and indicate his place of residence.

Characterological detail creates the image of personage. This detail can be traced in the whole text and is used to give an all-sided characterization of a personage or to underline one of his most essential features of character.

The implication detail creates the image of relation between personages and reality. It is the implication detail that reveals the sub-textual information.

Title has a great importance for revealing conceptual information, conveyed in the text. According to their form and information, titles a classified into: a) a title symbol; b) a title Chests; c) a title quotation; d) a title report; e) a title-hint; f) a title narration.

Comprising the quintessence of the book's content, the title represents the nucleus of the conceptual information. The title can be metaphorically depicted as a wound up spiral revealing its potentialities in the process of unwinding.

Interpreting a literary text is a complex process that involves analyzing and understanding various elements of the text in order to uncover its deeper meanings

and themes. Different readers may interpret the same text in different ways, based on their own individual perspectives and experiences. In this article, we will discuss a general scheme of interpretation that can be applied to literary texts.

1. Textual analysis: The first step in interpreting a literary text is to conduct a close reading of the text itself. This involves analyzing the language, structure, and style of the text to uncover its underlying messages and themes. Pay attention to the use of symbols, imagery, and metaphors, as these can provide important clues to the meaning of the text.

2. Contextual analysis: Understanding the historical, cultural, and social context in which a text was written can also help to interpret its meaning. Consider the time period in which the text was written, as well as the author's background and personal experiences. This information can provide valuable insights

Scheme of interpretation

1. Say a few words about the author and the cultural context.

2. Relate the plot of the story.

3. Characterize the composition of the text.

4. Reveal the conceptual information of the text:

a) poetic details and their functions

b) stylistic devices and their functions

c) comment on the vocabulary of the text (literary bookish, foreign words, poetic words, colloquialisms, neologisms, slang and so on), find thematic and key words;

d) comment on the implicit information (implicit title, implicit detail, SDs)

e) comment on the meaning of the title and connect it with the conceptual information.

The main text categories are: the category of informativity, modality, segmentation and wholeness (cohesion) of the text.

Informativity is the main category of the text. According to Prof. I.R. Galperin[2] the following types of information are distinguished: a) content-factual; b) content-sub textual or implicit and c) content-conceptual.

Content-factual information contains reports about facts, events, processes which took place. In other word, it's a plot of the text.

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[2] Galperin I.R. Stylistics. M., 1977.

Content-sub textual information is not explicit, it is not expressed in the verbal layer of the text. The aim of an interpreter is to find the signals of implicit information and with their help analyze the concealed information.

Content-conceptual information conveys to the reader the author's individual perception of the events, his modality and outlook.

These three kinds of information are revealed with the help of some elements of foregrounding and poetic details.

The category of modality implies the author's attitude to his personages and the described reality. It can be explicit when the author describes the events and characters himself, or hidden when he entrusts his role of a narrator to one of the personages, an on-looker, or an eye-witness.

RESULTS

Modality can be expressed directly or indirectly. In the first case, the author himself reveals his attitude towards the personage through his evaluating epithets. In the second case, it is the reader, who draws conclusions about the personage's positive and negative traits analyzing the description of his actions by the author.

The category of segmentation presumes the division of the literary work into parts. Thus, a novel segmentation into a volume, a part, a chapter, paragraphs, syntactical wholes is called volume pragmatic.

The second kind of segmentation is called context-variative. It takes into account the manner of communicating information. According to it we distinguish: narration, description, the author's meditations, dialogue, monologue, represented speech, stream of consciousness.

The category of cohesion deals with grammatical, lexical, logical stylistic - structural and associative means of connection which join separate parts of the text into total unity.

Conclusion

The composition and interpretation of a literary text involve a dynamic interplay of structural elements, narrative techniques, and contextual understanding. By unraveling these layers, readers can embark on a rewarding journey of discovery, gaining a deeper appreciation for the artistry and profound messages embedded in literature. The process of interpreting literary texts in English involves a dynamic interaction between the writer, the literary work, and the reader. The interpretation of a text serves as a bridge between the author's world of ideas and imagination, representing a part of objective reality. However, the reader brings their own thoughts, aesthetic sensibilities, psychological characteristics, and emotional

responses to the text, leading to a variety of interpretations. Ideally, there is a perfect alignment between the reader's understanding and the writer's vision, creating a harmonious relationship. Yet, such perfect alignment is rare. Therefore, text interpretation is influenced by the reader's personal traits, knowledge, experiences, and cultural background. This personal interpretation enriches the reading experience by adding uniqueness and depth. In the context of interpreting literary texts in Uzbek, the reader's language proficiency and cultural knowledge play a crucial role in shaping their understanding of the text. The nuances of the language used in the text, cultural references, and historical context can be interpreted differently based on the reader's familiarity with English culture and literature. Ultimately, interpreting a literary text in English involves a dialogue between the text itself and the reader's subjective response, resulting in a genuine and personal understanding of the work. Interpretations expand the reading experience and allow readers to explore various perspectives and worldviews within literature.

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