

**REPRESENTATION OF THE AUTHOR'S PERSONAL WORLDVIEW IN A
LITERARY TEXT**

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Abstract

This article explores the most essential element of literary text—the monologue—and its unique features from cognitive, linguocultural, and linguistic perspectives. Special attention is given to the importance of reflecting the author's conceptual worldview in the monologue. Additionally, the similarities and differences between dialogue and monologue are analyzed based on theoretical grounds.

Keywords: Subjective attitude, cognitive functions, mutual influence, multifunctionality.

Introduction

In literary texts, dialogue and monologue—widely used tools—play a significant role in reflecting the author's unique worldview. They are described as means of creating an individualized literary depiction. The features of dialogue and monologue presented in literary texts can be analyzed from two aspects. Dialogue and monologue, in addition to revealing characteristics of literary characters—such as gender, age, social and professional status—also serve to express the author's subjective viewpoint.

It should be noted that the functions of dialogue and monologue differ significantly. These differences are not only formal and conditional but also stem from the nature of interpersonal relationships and mutual influence. The function of expressing subjective attitude, in particular, is more clearly observed in monologue than in dialogue. From a pragmatic standpoint, these functions can be categorized as pragmatic and cognitive functions. Furthermore, the methodological function of evaluation is closely connected with the axiological (value-based) function which is considered a type of cultural function [1].

Although from the perspective of modern linguistics, the functions specific to literary texts have been analyzed comprehensively in terms of both types, the studies carried out on their secondary functions are relatively scarce and require deeper analysis. Therefore, through the selected examples, G.O. Vinokur, in his research, emphasized the impossibility of clearly defining the concept of “monologue” and provided a simplified definition of monologue, calling it “a speech act in a specific situational context”. According to G.O. Vinokur, there are

no definite and absolute boundaries between dialogue and monologue; nevertheless, it is important to distinguish their specific features in order to compare monologue with dialogue. According to him, the differences between monologue and dialogue are explained by the following three characteristics: First, a monologue differs from dialogue in terms of its volume and compositional complexity, and the structural unity of speech. Second, unlike dialogue, monologue has an internal nature rather than an external one—it is not directed at the interlocutors, but rather at oneself, and does not necessarily rely on the listener's verbal reaction. Third, monologue tends to go beyond the immediate thematic boundaries of the conversation, striving for broader content even within a shorter scope; whereas dialogue, on the other hand, is limited only to the exchange of information [2].

According to L.P. Yakubinsky, dialogue can be described as: “the actions and reactions of persons in relation to each other, changing quickly and depending on mutual influence in a given period of time, and thus forming a specific communication system. In this regard, it is a temporary speech formation, unlike a monologue” [4].

Therefore, modern linguistics, along with many scholars, distinguishes the specific features of dialogue in terms of information density, emotionality, and communicative intention. In this chapter of our research, we aim to specifically focus on how dialogue and monologue function in literary texts and what exact roles they play. It is important to note that dialogue or monologue is not merely speech expressed by characters, but also serves to convey the meaning, expression, emotion, and other elements to the artistic images in the text. Through dialogue, communication takes place, expressing character relationships, actions, emotional states, and more. In the process of communication, through dialogue, the activities and gestures of characters are usually reflected, and through this, the thoughts and emotions of the characters are verbalized. What is important is that literary dialogue and monologue serve as powerful linguistic tools through which the author can express their inner world, emotions, and attitudes. In particular, dialogue and monologue in a literary text fulfill various functions envisioned by the author.

Through the dialogue between characters in a literary text, it becomes possible to form an understanding of their beliefs, values, and emotions, and to determine whether this state aligns with or differs from the linguistic landscape characteristic of the author's world. Indeed, in order to analyze a specific social issue, the author may create dialogue between characters who possess different worldviews and ideologies, thereby expressing their own style by presenting various opinions. In this case, the author also reflects their own attitude toward the situation by implicitly approving or criticizing certain arguments or perspectives.

A monologue in a literary text represents the internal thought process of the author or character, allowing for a deeper exploration of their consciousness. Monologues not only serve as a reflection of the character's inner world but often also convey the author's subjective attitude. Moreover, monologues, expressed either by the author or a character, can vary in purpose and content. According to O.A. Glivenkova and O.N. Morozova, monologues in literary texts can be conditionally divided based on their functions into the following types: monologue-appeal, monologue-statement, monologue-persuasion, monologue-reflection, monologue-confession, lyrical monologue, and internal or reflective monologue [3].

Thus, dialogue and monologue in a literary text serve as means for expressing the subjective attitude of the author, as they reveal various viewpoints of the characters and convey thoughts and reflections directly. These linguistic tools play a crucial role in reflecting features such as depth, sincerity, and complexity in the text, and are recognized as powerful elements by the author. Indeed, in the construction of a literary text, along with ensuring diversity and uniqueness in the literary work, monologue, in addition to dialogue, holds particular importance in expressing the characters' inner experiences and emotions. In particular, the following section will examine the types of monologues based on their content, the purposes for which they are used, and their classification according to the linguistic means reflected in them.

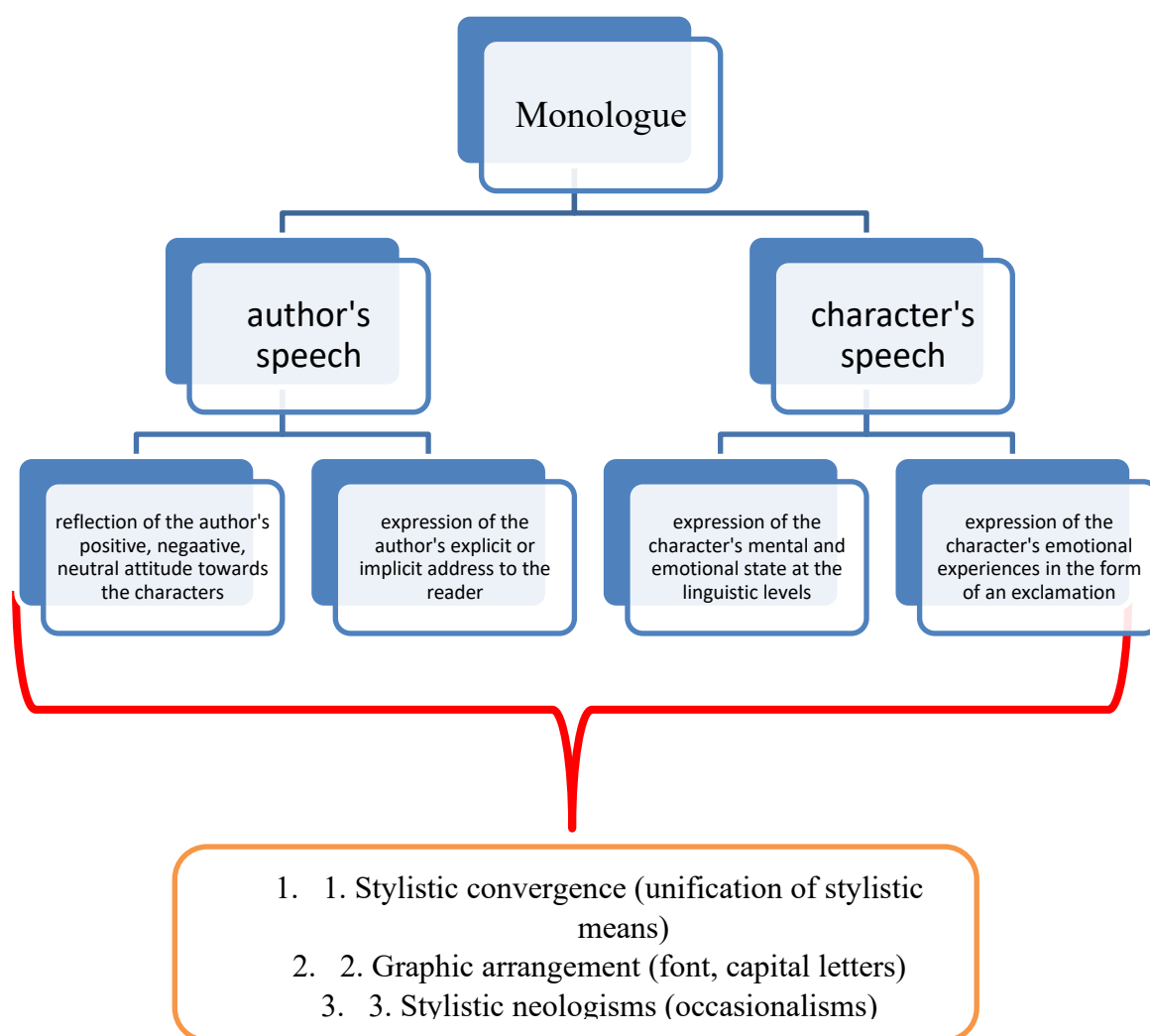


Figure 1

Classification of the monologue.

Another important feature of the monologue in a literary text is that it serves as a significant tool for the author to express their thoughts and beliefs more fluently, and it also plays a special role in reflecting the conceptual landscape of the world. It should be noted that monologues are

stylistically marked and distinguished by the more frequent use of emotionally colored linguistic devices compared to dialogues, which requires particular attention.

Thus, dialogue and monologue in a literary text serve as means of expressing the author's subjective attitude, as they reveal various perspectives of the characters and convey thoughts and reflections directly. These linguistic tools play a significant role in reflecting such features as depth, sincerity, and complexity in the text, and they are recognized by the author as powerful elements. Indeed, in the construction of a literary text, along with ensuring diversity and uniqueness in the literary work, monologue—as well as dialogue—holds particular importance in conveying the inner experiences and emotions of the characters.

In conclusion, it can be stated that the cognitive analysis of a literary text serves as an important factor in revealing its distinctive features. In particular, the monologue, which reflects the linguistic manifestation of the author's worldview, is characterized by multifunctionality in the literary text. It can simultaneously fulfill both primary (main) and secondary (complementary) functions. Moreover, the monologue typically serves aesthetic and cognitive purposes, playing an important role in attracting attention, expressing the psychological and emotional state of the characters, and conveying the author's subjective attitude.

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