

Features of the manifestation of intertextuality in a literary text

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Abstract: This article analyzes the artistic-aesthetic and conceptual features of the poem "Demonstration" by Abdulla Oripov, Hero of Uzbekistan and People's Poet. The research examines the mechanisms of expressing socio-political critique and the struggle against spiritual decline in the poem, as well as exploring the artistic and figurative interpretation of the call for knowledge and enlightenment. The role of intertextual connections, symbolic imagery, and artistic devices in creating meaning, and the reflection of the lives of various peoples and universal human values, are investigated. Using the poem "Demonstration" as an example, the poetic possibilities of intertextuality, and the significance of historical and cultural allusions in enriching the content of the work, are demonstrated. The article also acknowledges the poet's profound analysis of world history, human spirituality, and the problems of modern society, and his raising of crucial philosophical questions facing humanity.

Keywords: Abdulla Oripov, "Demonstration," intertextuality, symbol, artistic devices, socio-political critique, spirituality, enlightenment, universal human values.

Introduction: Abdulla Oripov's work holds a special place in its unique artistic expression of the realities of social life, national spirituality, and international events. The poet's poem "Demonstration," written in 2015, is one such work, aimed at depicting political and social problems in a critical spirit. At the heart of the poem is the overall state of the world, highlighting its various facets, with particular attention to the decline of human spirituality and culture. In his poem "Demonstration," A. Oripov describes a symbolic demonstration – a parade – involving various continents and countries. This parade appears as an artistic expression of events on the modern world's political stage. States are introduced through their symbols and emblems. However, through this parade, the poet exposes deep socio-political and spiritual problems. Each continent or country is depicted in its unique style in the poem.

Intertextuality – a means of using other works, historical events, or cultural sources in one work – is heavily used in the poem "Demonstration." A. Oripov simultaneously establishes a close connection between modern events and historical traditions. The intertextuality in the poem embodies historical events,

the global political situation, the spiritual image of humanity, and literary allusions. The poet portrays the socio-political state of various continents, nations, and countries in the world as a unique demonstration. Each continent and country is illuminated through specific symbols, and their cultural, political, and spiritual state is analyzed in the poem.

METHOD

All countries of the world participate in the demonstration, but each of them is depicted through different signs and symbols. This analysis can be divided into four main types:

1. Historical Intertextuality. The depictions of Africa, Asia, Europe, Russia, and the United States in the poem refer to specific historical events. The symbolic representation of the activities of these continents and states is an intertextual novelty, with references to various sources.

Africa – Symbol of Colonialism and Ancient Cultures:

"Africa passed by carrying a spear,

The sounds of tam-tams filled the sky."

The image of Africa alludes to the continent's complex history. The spear is the weapon of ancient Africans,

and the tam-tam is their traditional musical instrument. Colonialism in the country and the cultural heritage of the continent are conveyed through the spear, tam-tam sounds, and the image of riding an elephant. This reference recalls the colonial history of the land. In the poem, Africa appears as a continent that fought for its independence.

Asia – Symbol of Weapons and Children:

"Asia, leading her children,

With bombs loaded on a cart."

In these lines, Asia leading her children and loading bombs on a cart refers to the devastating consequences of war. War and violence are shown as one of the continent's painful points. The child symbol is not only a symbol of the victimized generation but also a symbol of life and the future. The image of "bombs loaded on a cart" symbolically reflects political instability and conflicts in the region.

"Ours passed by, cheerful and victorious,

Holding a cotton boll in their hand."

In the lines above, cotton is presented as a symbol for Uzbekistan during the Soviet era in two ways. On the one hand, cotton is a symbol of national wealth, and on the other hand, the hard work and historical problems of cotton production behind it are evoked. In fact, the feeling of victory is given with an ironic simile.

Europe – Portrayal of the Crisis of Moral Values:

The image of Europe shows the crisis of moral values. The line "Europe, unable to distinguish gender" refers to the changes and loss of clarity in the moral norms in European society.

"They passed by, calling the brother a sister,

Europe, unable to distinguish gender."

In these lines, modern issues in European culture – such as gender and changes in traditions – are given from a critical point of view.

Russia and America – Reference to Military and Political Superiority:

"The Russian frightened with his rocket,

The States themselves directed."

Here, the military power of Russia and the dominant position of the United States of America on the world political stage are highlighted. Directing refers to America's control over global processes.

2. Cultural Intertextuality. The poem features various cultural symbols and references. The traditional clothing of African peoples signifies their rich culture and historical traditions. The "sounds of tam-tams" refer to the customs and traditions of the continent's culture. Tam-tam drums are an important symbol in the

lives of Africans, used to express historical events. "Elephants and buffaloes" are cultural depictions characteristic of the continents of Asia and Africa, with these animals symbolically representing power and strength. Europe, on the other hand, stands out as a symbol of modern cultural decline. The "cotton boll" represents the diligence of the Uzbek people and the country's economic mainstay.

3. Literary Intertextuality. The intertextuality in A. Oripov's poem "Demonstration" is linked to the philosophical and critical heritage of traditional Uzbek literature. The symbol of "passing by carrying a book" evokes the ideas of Uzbek Enlightenment thinkers calling for knowledge and enlightenment. The book is used as a symbol of enlightenment and the future. The poet calls for scientific progress and spiritual elevation, but the critical lines at the end of the poem, where no one passes by carrying a book, signal humanity's spiritual decline. These literary allusions are seen as a continuation of the Enlightenment ideas in 20th-century literature.

4. Philosophical Intertextuality. The most significant intertextual feature of the poem is its philosophical essence. The philosophical reflections convey humanity's spiritual losses and missteps on the path to progress. The line "The States themselves directed" prompts reflection on who the "directors" of world politics are. The image of the "director" here signifies dominance in world politics. The exclamation at the end of the poem – "Oh, no one passed by carrying a book" – actually possesses a philosophical meaning, raising the most important problem concerning the spiritual views of humanity and its future elevation. One can understand that there are references to Alisher Navoi, Farabi, or ancient philosophical works in these lines, because the symbol of enlightenment and the book has a deep meaning in Uzbek literature. Through this, the poet portrays the decline of human spirituality and ignorance with regret. People who do not pass by carrying a book indicate that they are far from knowledge and enlightenment.

"The spectacle is almost over,

Oh, no one passed by carrying a book."

These lines indicate a spiritual decline. The book is considered a symbol of knowledge, enlightenment, and spirituality. In these lines, the author criticizes the fact that people in the modern world pursue the material world and neglect spiritual wealth.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

A. Oripov has perfectly integrated intertextuality with artistic devices in this poem. The successful creative value of the poem is manifested in the skillful use of

artistic means. Below, we analyze the main ones:

1. Artistic Symbols. Symbols such as the book, rocket, bomb, cotton boll, and cart have multiple meanings, depicting various aspects of the lives of peoples. The spear is a symbol of the ancient struggle and historical heritage of Africans. The cart signifies a heavy history and spiritual burden. While the book is a symbol of knowledge, enlightenment, and spirituality, the rocket and bomb are considered symbols of destruction and power. Cotton is a symbol of national wealth and labor. Overall, every image in the poem has a symbolic meaning.

2. Antithesis. The contradictions between knowledge and power, spirituality and violence have a deep philosophical meaning. The presentation of the contradictions between child and bomb, book and rocket, knowledge and politics enhances the poem's impact.

3. Allegory. The depiction of each state, continent, and people serves as an allegory that generalizes a specific reality. States and continents are depicted like people, distinguished by their nature, power, or problems. The unique aspect of each nation alludes to the international situation and global problems of that era.

4. Epithet. Images become more vivid in the poem with the help of various descriptive adjectives. For example, phrases such as "mournful sky" (хуфтон само), "no one passed by carrying a book" have a deep philosophical meaning.

5. Irony. Much of the poem is based on irony. The author criticizes the weak points of each state and society with a mixture of laughter and critique. The fact that the Uzbek people happily and victoriously pass by in the demonstration holding a cotton boll actually signifies the country's dependence on cotton. This ironically alludes to the difficult situations associated with cotton production.

CONCLUSION

A.Oripov's poem "Demonstration" is a work written in a socio-political critical spirit, in which a unique attitude is expressed towards various events in the world. Standing against spiritual decline and cultural poverty, the poet expresses his thoughts calling for knowledge and enlightenment. Through intertextuality, symbols, and artistic devices, he depicts not only the lives of various peoples but also universal human values. The poem "Demonstration" is a vivid example of intertextuality, where historical and cultural references make the work even more profound. The poet deeply analyzes world history, the spiritual state of man, and the problems of modern society. Using historical, cultural, literary, and philosophical sources, the poet

asks humanity important questions: "By what path do we pursue enlightenment? Do we value knowledge and spirituality?" The poet awaits an answer from us: man cannot develop without spirituality, and the "book" is the key to true freedom and enlightenment. Any force or power in the world only progresses with knowledge and enlightenment. Carrying a book is the first step towards returning to spirituality. The poem "Demonstration" gives the reader deep spiritual guidance and encourages them to think.

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