SEMANTIC ASPECT OF TEXT PRESUPPOSITION IN LINGUISTICS

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ABSTRACT. The article deals with the semantic aspect of text presupposition in linguistics. The semantic purpose of the presupposition in the text is realized through the mediation of its structural side - this presupposition connects the sentence with the context that concretizes it, and it participates in revealing the meaningful side of the text. Presupposition can serve to reveal various hidden information in the text, hidden meanings of sentences and subtext information. Based on the presupposition, it is possible to determine a fragment or all conceptual information of the work.

KEY WORDS. Presupposition, syntagmatic combinations, paradigmatic combinations, hidden meaning, extra linguistic, textual information, presuppositional relations.

INTRODUCTION. As a semantic category of the text, presupposition is the semantic side of its units and segments, as well as related to the transmission and definition of information. The semantic side of the presupposition category is predetermined by its functional purpose to serve as a means of disclosing textual information based on contextual correlation. The semantic purpose of the presupposition in the text is realized through the mediation of its structural side - this presupposition connects the sentence with the context that concretizes it, and it participates in revealing the meaningful side of the text. Presupposition can serve to reveal various hidden information in the text, hidden meanings of sentences and subtext information. Based on the presupposition, it is possible to determine a fragment or all conceptual information of the work.

Presupposition is a hidden semantic category of the text, because its expression is mediated and carried out by means of the text "which at the same time serves to express its other categories. In addition, the category of presupposition is such linguistic tools that are forms of expression of special features and functions of the language. Thus, the stylistic methods that serve as one of the means of expressing the textual presupposition are, first of all, special forms of expressing the stylistic features and functions of the language.

Implementation of the presupposition of the text as a hidden semantic category is related to its hidden meanings. The presupposition is presented in the text not in the form of an explicit part of its statements, but in the form of their hidden component. Presuppositions enter the semantic structure of statements in a completely appropriate form - as hidden components of their meaning. Its external expression is a special tool-presupposition indicator. It can be a single word or a group of words or a grammatical form.

Presupposition as a component of the meaning of a word is a hidden meaning created on the basis of syntagmatic and paradigmatic combinations of the presupposition indicator in the previous part of the text or as a result of its associative connections with any field of knowledge. This meaning can be created within the context of the preceding sentence and based on its implicit meaning, as well as within larger text segments within their sub textual information. Thus, the textual presupposition as a hidden category is based on the hidden information of the previous parts of the context.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS. As a hidden semantic category of the text, presupposition is closely related to the phenomenon of language as meaning. Presupposition is considered as a special type of meaning. As noted above, there is a formal rule for distinguishing meaning and assumption in logic, which expresses meaning relations.

Types of Presupposition
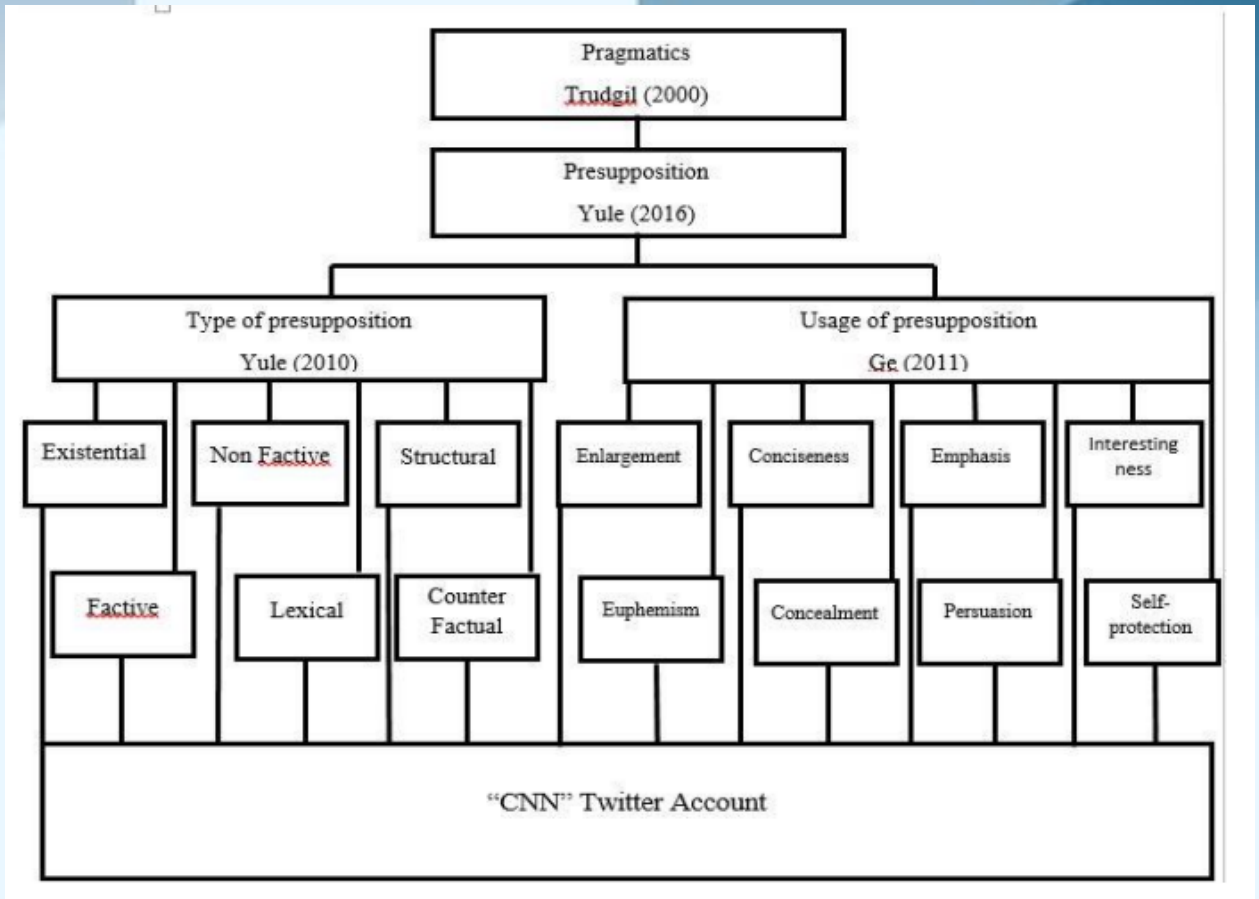
According to this formulation, the difference between presupposition and meaning is that when the statement is negated, the presupposition remains and the meaning is also negated. This distinction between presupposition and meaning was adopted in semantics, where it was called the "negation test". But, as linguists later proved, they could find no real justification in the use of language for the formal distinction between presupposition and meaning proposed by logicians. The truth or falsity of a presupposition is largely determined by the context in which the statement is used. For example: a presupposition may be true in one context and false in another.

Many linguists, such as Kempson Palmer, believe that there are no formal rules that allow a logically rigorous definition of the difference between presupposition and implication. [1] However, it cannot be considered as proof that there are no different concepts such as presupposition and implication. The insignificance of the negation test for real language shows that linguistic phenomena cannot be included in the narrow range of logical rules. This does not deny that there are differences between concepts and language sentences.

There are other attempts to explain the difference between these concepts. V. Kinsh sees the difference between presupposition and subtext in the fact that they are relationships that are manifested at different levels of analysis: presupposition is the relationship between propositions, surface structures of implication, sentences.

[2] A similar point of view was expressed by G. Pochepsov. He also classifies presupposition as deep reasoning and identifies a special conceptual level corresponding to it. [3]

The explanation of the difference between these theories was also proposed by I. V. Arnold as follows. According to him, unlike presuppositions, does not include emotional and evaluative components of meaning. From this point of view, it seems legitimate and allows us to draw a line between these concepts. This shows the difference in the nature of information related to presupposition and implication. The presupposition includes information already known to the interlocutors, at the same time it includes new things that the author aims to communicate. [4] However, I. V. Arnold, like many other researchers, considers presupposition and implication to be phenomena based on the uniformity of relations "first A, then B". The description of phenomena with the help of this theory does not allow to show their difference. It assumes that the presupposition and conclusion are based on the sameness of relations.

M.V. Nikitin such a difference between presupposition and implication. According to him, implication is a logical operation according to the formula "if A, then B", presupposition is a retrospective effect, and possible consequences or prospective consequences are called by him postpositions. [5]

In our research work, the terms "presupposition" and "implication" are considered not from a logical point of view, but in relation to certain linguistic units. An implication is interpreted as a linguistic phenomenon that expresses the hidden meaning of a statement. The phrase "hidden meaning" is synonymous with this term. Presuppositions and subjunctives refer to "if, ...then" relationships. Presupposition is the basis of the text, conclusion is the conclusion that follows from it. Since the consideration of textual presupposition is carried out on the example of text segments with stylistic labels that convey hidden information, the ratio of presupposition and tag meaning in these parts of texts and statements has the following form: presupposition - word - word, tag literally.

Presupposition is the basis for creating (the author) and revealing (the reader) the literal meaning of the word, and the interaction of the presupposition with the literal meaning of the word based on its effect, its meaning or hidden meaning is revealed. At the same time, the actual information or message of such a statement can be both a meaning, a literal meaning and a tag meaning. The second occurs in statements of polyphonic text segments, where each component of meaning is associated with a separate voice and represents the point of view of a certain topic of speech. In our research, the role of the presupposition category as a semantic

meaning in determining the literal meaning of the text and its subtext has been revealed.

A number of linguists divide presupposition into logical and pragmatic or knowledge complexes in the narrow and broad sense of this term. These are, first of all, related to the semantic representation of the sentence and included in the linguistic domain, while the latter are equated with background knowledge or preliminary information available in the listener's mind, referring to extra linguistic factors. Such a division of the event into heterogeneous elements deprives the object of its integrity and does not allow determining the place of presupposition in linguistics. [6]

Supporters of linking presupposition to extra linguistic phenomena put forward the following arguments. A presupposition is a linguistically unformed part of a message that has not found a linguistic expression. But it contains the initial information that exists in the listener's mind. At the same time, it is believed that this "linguistically unformed part" has a certain relationship with the linguistically developed part, that is, it can guarantee a correct and comprehensive understanding of the message. However, in a linguistically unformed presupposition, it remains unclear how to endorse a word as correct.

In our opinion, it is wrong to say that presupposition has no linguistic expression. Although it is not present in an extended form in the text, there are certain linguistic signals in communication that indicate this assumption. Such signals can be individual words, grammatical forms, colloquial words, signs and prosodic tools, with which the related side of the meaning of the word is known. On the other hand, presupposition is involved in revealing the meaning of the text.

As another argument for the connection of presupposition to extralinguistic phenomena, the idea that presuppositional relations do not arise between sentences and sentences, but between a person and a sentence is put forward. With this approach to presupposition, only one thing is distinguished - it is the pragmatic side of the phenomenon. In order to study the object, it is only possible to artificially separate the semantic side (the relationship between the propositions) or the pragmatic side (the relationship between the person and the propositions) in the presupposition. In the object itself, these aspects are connected to each other and determine its integrity. In addition, the presupposition cannot be considered sufficient due to the fact that it is related only to the person to the extralinguistic phenomena. Because any linguistic phenomenon and language in general is related to a person. [7]

In this article, presupposition is interpreted as a linguistic phenomenon. This characteristic of the presupposition is determined on the basis of its following properties. Presupposition is included in the semantic structure of the sentence, represents its hidden component and is interconnected with the message of the sentence. Presupposition reveals the content of events by determining its meaning and revealing its message, as well as by the presence of linguistic tools that indicate presupposition in the sentence. These linguistic tools (indicators of presupposition) are called linguistic indicators of presupposition in the work. The effect of the presupposition as a factor determining the meaning of the sentence is that it connects the communication with the clarifying external context. Also, presupposition acts as a mechanism that connects linguistic phenomena with extralinguistic factors. The relationship between presupposition and background knowledge is as follows: knowledge about the world, knowledge of the wider cultural nature, is an external phenomenon to it. They form the spiritual and social life of mankind. They are made through presupposition with language. On the one hand, presupposition reflects language and helps to reveal its meaning in language units. From the extralinguistic side, it serves to connect linguistic phenomena with non-linguistic ones.

CONCLUSION. As a conclusion, it can be said that the presupposition is a phenomenon of language. Its linguistic status is determined by the purpose of presupposition to determine the meaningfulness of linguistic units based on their interrelationship with the context. Presupposition as a linguistic phenomenon has the following aspects. For example: 1. semantic - as a component of the semantic structure of a word, it represents another component of it, contributes to its disclosure. 2. pragmatic presupposition is related to the direct participants of the dialogue - the listener and the speaker, and is determined by their ideas. 3. Communicative- presupposition, the use of the word is related to the text, through presupposition, the word is related to the context that concretizes it. The textual presupposition shows the dual nature of its relationship with meaning and subtext. Presupposition not only helps to identify the hidden information of the text (implication and subtext), but in turn, presupposition can be based on knowing the meaning of the previous statement and the previous subtext of the event.

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