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MEANS OF LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF THE TEXT AND DEFINING THE ROLE OF THE TEXT IN LITERATURE

Introduction. Linguistic analysis is the study of the language of the work of art on all linguistic levels, determining their role in the disclosure of the content of the text [1]. Linguistic analysis is the analysis of the linguistic units of all levels, but without taking into account the specific participation of each linguistic unit in creating a poetic image. Objectives of the paper are to consider the photographic, phonetic, lexical, grammatical levels of linguistic analysis of texts; to describe the phonetic, syntactic and grammatical levels of the verse cycle, a number of figures and syntactic constructions; to describe the structure of the linguistic analysis of the prose texts.

Review of recent publications. The term "linguistics of the text" appeared due to the Romanian scientist E. Koseriu in the middle of the last century. In this period, the foundations of this linguistics industry are laid [3]. Also, a review of this topic of research was carried out by such scientists as V.M. Obukhova in the work "Linguistic

analysis of the lyrical work as a means of studying the author's mentality" [5], T.I. Kovalik, L.I. Matsko, M.Ya. Plyushch – "Method of linguistic analysis of the text", M. Krupa in the work "Linguistic analysis of artistic text" [4], etc.

Results of the research. In the system of contiguous sciences exploring the phenomenon of artistic language of thought, linguistics occupies a central place and is the foundation of literary and stylistic study of the text, since the actual language serves as the primary element of the literary work. The question of the sequence of linguistic analysis is interwoven with questions about the use of one or another method.

The study of the problems of linguistic analysis of artistic works has theoretical significance, in terms of a comprehensive approach to analysis, which should include literary studies, and linguistic methodological basis, as well as practical value, since philological faculties' graduates should bring the state commission its ability to thoroughly analyze artistic text.

The text describes in turns all the levels of the language structure, namely phonetic and metric (for poetry), lexical level, morphological and syntactic levels. The object of linguistic analysis of the text can be scientific, official-business, journalistic and artistic texts, as well as the text of advertising, speech, dialogue, etc. [1].

The subject of linguistic analysis of the text (LAT) is the allocation therein and the characterization of linguistic units of different levels such as phonetic, morphemic, word-building, lexical, grammatical, etc. [2].

Linguistic analysis allows us to see a picture of an aesthetic whole in its true light, the way it was created and the way it is wanted to be perceived.

A specific characteristic of the poetic text is its semantic load, polysemantic, metaphorical which determines the plurality of interpretations of any artistic text [1].

The analysis will be carried out according to the following plan:

1. Phonetic level
2. Lexical level
3. Morphological level
4. Syntactic level

A semantic analysis of rhythm meter and rhyme meter, semantic analysis of vowel sounds, semantic analysis of consonant sounds, interpretation of the lexical composition of poetic text are conducted in the Maxim Rylsky's "Yabluka dospily, yabluka chervoni!". The vocabulary of the text and the glossary of the most commonly used words were also created. The semantic meaning of the type and time category was examined. A linguistic analysis of the prose work was conducted on the example of Volodymyr Vynnychenko's story "Student".

Conclusion. Thus, linguistic analysis is the study of the language of the work of art on all linguistic levels, determining their role in the disclosure of the content of the text. Linguistic analysis gives an opportunity to see a picture of an aesthetic whole in its true light, one that created it and wanted to be perceived. Since linguistic analysis of a text is an analysis of any text as a product of speech and intellectual activity of a person with the use of linguistic methods and techniques in order to

identify its structural and semantic unity, scientists distinguish the following types of text analysis: graphical, phonetic, phonological, orthoepic, accent analysis, orthoepic, morphemic, derivative, paradigmatic, morphologic, with intaxic, lexicological, lexicographic, semasiological, phraseological, stylistic, linguistic, and etymological. As for the linguistic analysis of artistic text, one should say that all the linguistic units that interact in this type of text create a multifaceted image that affects the human consciousness, its mind and feelings.

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