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Article

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### **An Overview of the Linguistic Model of Literary Text Transformation**

**Abstract.** The article provides an overview of the linguistic model for literary text transformation. The phenomenon of text adaptation and transformation is comprehensively examined from the perspective of the language teaching process. A theoretical review is conducted on the model proposed for adapting literary texts through the transformational method. The paper is dedicated to text linguistics, a rapidly developing branch of modern linguistics. It reviews the studies of domestic and foreign scholars who have investigated or are currently researching text linguistics, while also analyzing the pressing issues in this field. It is noted that over the past three decades, interest in this particular area of linguistics has been growing at an exceptional pace within both foreign and domestic scholarship.

Furthermore, both general and specific research methods applicable to scientific inquiry were employed in this study.

Contemporary linguistic research investigates text analysis and modification through an interdisciplinary lens. Crucially, the transformation of literary texts has emerged as a focal point of scholarly inquiry, shedding light on the intricate relationships connecting language to cognitive processes, cultural paradigms, and discursive strategies.

**Keywords:** linguistic, linguistic adaptation, text transformation, transformation

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### **Introduction**

In modern linguistics, the problems of text study and transformation are considered at the intersection of new scientific fields. In particular, the phenomenon of literary text transformation is becoming an important object of research, revealing the interaction between language and thought, cultural codes, and communicative strategies. A literary text is a complex semiotic system reflecting the aesthetic, expressive, and conceptual potential of language as a whole. Therefore, studying the process of its transformation involves not only changes in linguistic structures but also the renewal of semantic, pragmatic, and cultural aspects.

The relevance of transforming literary texts is closely linked to the current development of the information society and the specifics of text functioning in the new media space. The original structure of a text frequently changes in the processes of electronic literature, hypertext, translation, and interpretation. This situation necessitates considering the concept of transforming a literary text not only as a formal change but also as a reconstruction of its communicative and cognitive content. From this perspective, the creation of a linguistic model allows us to systematize the theoretical and applied aspects of text transformation. This is due to the fact that in foreign linguistics, including Russian linguistics, the adaptation and transformation of texts are becoming one of the most important processes in the anthropocentric paradigm. In Kazakh linguistics, however, this is a relatively underdeveloped area. In the

teaching of foreign languages, adapted versions of original texts, which have become secondary texts, are becoming increasingly relevant from a linguodidactic perspective.

This is an effective way of scientifically explaining the process of reforming the content of a literary text, i.e., the process of reforming the communicative relationship between the author and the recipient.

In modern linguistics, issues of understanding, perception, interpretation of text and recognition of cultural codes are relevant. Since literary text is a phenomenon that combines all these processes, the linguistic model of its transformation serves as a universal tool that reflects not only linguistic phenomena, but also cognitive and cultural processes.

### **Materials and methods**

General scientific methods were employed throughout this study. The relevant materials and factual data concerning the analyzed issues were systematically gathered, after which the accumulated data were screened, categorized, and rigorously analyzed. Based on the empirical evidence established in the research, theoretical conclusions and hypotheses were formulated. The application of specific methods during the compilation of the article – namely synthesis, analysis, classification, description, and comparative analysis – underscored the abundance of pressing challenges within text linguistics. In particular, the synthesis method was utilized to comprehensively aggregate and integrate the research findings and scholarly works of both foreign and domestic scientists dedicated to text linguistics.

Fiction is a mirror of the spiritual culture of the people, a visual expression of historical memory and national identity. Through literary texts, the worldview, aesthetic taste and moral values of the nation are transmitted from generation to generation. Therefore, the problem of scientific analysis of literary texts and identification of the mechanisms of their perception is becoming one of the relevant directions of modern linguistics. A literary text is not only a linguistic phenomenon, but also a social, cultural and cognitive phenomenon. Its multi-layered structure is formed through the interaction of linguistic, semantic, pragmatic and cultural codes, forming a whole communicative system. This complex nature requires a linguistic study of the process of perception and adaptation of literary texts.

In the modern era of globalization, the reconstruction and adaptation of literary texts in various cultural and linguistic spaces has become more frequent. Kazakh (foreign) literary texts intended for a foreign audience or adapted for educational purposes are of particular scientific interest. In such texts, the semantic, structural and cultural load of linguistic units takes on a different character from the original, as a result of which the level of perception, pragmatic influence and artistic potential of the text are reconsidered. In this regard, a comprehensive study of the process of adaptation of literary texts based on linguistic and non-linguistic principles, the identification of their typology and structural and semantic features is one of the relevant directions of modern text studies and linguodidactics.

It can be said with confidence that the development process of modern science has risen to a new qualitative level compared to previous historical periods. The main feature of this period is the development of science not only within individual fields, but also in an interdisciplinary and integrative nature. The renewal of scientific paradigms, the establishment of interdisciplinary methods and the formation of new theoretical foundations have radically changed the direction of scientific research. Modern science is not limited to traditional empirical research, but is considered as a multifaceted system interconnected with complex social, cultural, psychological and technological factors. Such a process requires new forms of scientific thinking and cognition. As a result, there is a need for a comprehensive, integrated approach to the object of research, and the methodological foundations of science are also beginning to acquire a new character.

The renewal of scientific methodology and the formation of new directions in modern

linguistics are a natural phenomenon in the development of this discipline. Currently, functional, discourse, cognitive and anthropocentric approaches in linguistics are interwoven, giving rise to new scientific schools and research vectors. This process has allowed us to rise to a qualitatively new level in the analysis of linguistic data. In the recognition of linguistic phenomena, the need to pay equal attention to the synchronic and diachronic aspects, that is, to study simultaneously the historical development and current use of language, and to study its connection with social and cultural factors in a comprehensive manner, has come to the fore. Such complexity increases the accuracy and universality of scientific results and opens the way to a deeper explanation of the nature of language.

### Results and discussion

The process of text adaptation is considered as a step aimed at making the text understandable to the reader. The solution to this problem is made by the author-adapter, taking into account the initial knowledge and needs of the reader. First, let's briefly describe «adaptation» and «transformation». The theory of adaptation (lat. *adaptatio*) means adaptation, flexibility, and transformation (lat. *transformation*) is the implementation of the second structure of the language due to the legal changes in language models through the transformational method (Kaliyev, 2005). It is clear that the concepts of adaptation and transformation are closely related to each other in linguistics. The transformational method represents complex syntactic structures in a sentence in a simpler version. The main principles of the transformational method were proposed by Z. Harris (USA) in the early 50s of the 20th century. In the works of Sh. Bally, O. Espersen, G. Kaliev states in his work that the transformational method in traditional European linguistics corresponds to the concept of syntactic transposition (Kaliyev, 2005).

Text pragmatics began to study the extralinguistic functions of the text. Each branch of text linguistics not only found its own research niche, but also acquired conceptual features in the works of the founders of anthropocentric linguistics, T.A. Van Dyck (1980) and V.U. Dressler (1972). Text linguistics was developed in the Czech Republic by K. Hausenblas (1984), F. Danes (1985), M. Girshova (1989), J. Goffmannova (1988) and others, and in Slovakia by E. Baizikova (1977, 1981, 1998), J. Dolnik (1998) and J. Sokolova (2012, 2013) and others. As a result of the research of scientists, the communicative aspects of the text were revealed.

The processes of adaptation and transformation are considered among the universal mechanisms that determine the internal and external laws of the language system. They form the basis of evolutionary changes in the development of language, as well as functional transitions at the text and discourse levels. In linguistics, these phenomena are reflected at the phonetic, morphological, syntactic and semantic levels. Especially in the processes of translation and text adaptation, adaptation and transformation are recognized as the main ways to ensure linguistic consistency. In this section, priority is given to determining the place, function and scientific and theoretical significance of these processes in the language system.

The well-known researcher J. Verschueren (2018) presents potential levels in his article "Adaptation and the Potential of Meaning". Level 1 is the undifferentiated and most extensive contextual environment, where meaning exists only in potential form. Level 2 is a more structured and organized contextual environment, which is created by the activation of the three cognitive abilities that underlie the formation of meaning. Level 3 is the level of linguistic mechanisms that allow specific meanings to be identified through certain linguistic means (Verschueren, 2018). As a result of these three levels, the researcher showed in his scientific article that the potential of meaning can be represented using a cartographic method. The basic idea in the study is that "language serves as a means of creating meaning". In addition, when describing dynamic processes, the following should be taken into account:

- 1) Their contextual and structural coordinates in the selection and interpretation of

linguistic means.

2) The place of these processes in the structure of human thinking (Verschuere, 2018).

The problems of linguistic adaptation and transformation have been comprehensively considered in world linguistics since the second half of the 20th century. In this direction, the works of such researchers as C. Fillmore, N. Chomsky, Y. Naida, J. Catford, A. Martine, R. Jakobson, Alva-Manchego, F., Bingel, Y., Paetzold, G., Scarton, K., and Spezia, L. (Alva-Manchego, 2017) Chang, F., Janchauskas, M., and Fitz, H. (Chang, 2012). Frank, S., Goldwater, S., and Keller, F. (Frank, 2013) Ionova, S.V. (Ionova, 2006), Brygina, A.V. (Brygina, 2005) occupy a special place. In world science, the problem of adaptation is studied in close connection with the fields of translation studies, intercultural communication, cognitive and sociolinguistics. In addition, the theory of transformation has been widely analyzed within the framework of structural, generative and functional grammar. This section systematizes the main directions and conceptual foundations of international research and reveals their significance in the modern linguistic paradigm.

Linguistic adaptation and transformation of the text are directly related to internal and external linguistics. Internal linguistic aspects are the study of the structure of the language, its internal laws, regularities and components. The fact that the field of syntax also occupies a special place can be seen from the opinions expressed in the scientific articles of research scientists. Researchers Frank, S., Goldwater, S., & Keller, F. in their scientific articles state that "The first important step in mastering syntax is learning to group words into categories such as nouns or verbs according to their syntactic function" (Frank, 2013), while Chang, F., Janciauskas, M., & Fitz, H argue that "One of the phenomena that connects language acquisition and processing is linguistic adaptation, that is, the change in representations that provide linguistic processing in response to linguistic input information" (Chang, 2012). Comparing this statement, it is noticeable that the scope of linguistic adaptation is extensive.

It is clear that research on text theory in Kazakh linguistics has been developing rapidly in recent years. Currently, the text is considered comprehensively from various angles and is being studied in various directions. However, there are still few large-scale works that deeply study text adaptation, the specific features, methods and strategies of adapting texts in the Kazakh language. The lack of special research on the topic of text adaptation indicates that this area has not been fully studied. Nevertheless, in recent years, it is noticeable that separate studies have begun to be conducted on this topic.

## Conclusion

Today, the creation of a linguistic model for the transformation of literary texts contributes to the formation of a new level of linguistic analysis. Such a model aims to identify the semantic field, pragmatic goals, and interpretative potential of literary texts. At the same time, it allows for a systematic description of the function of linguistic means in text reconstruction and types of transformations (lexical, syntactic, stylistic, and pragmatic).

The formation of a linguistic model for the transformation of artistic text meets the theoretical and practical needs of modern linguistics and textology. It allows us to explain the multi-layered nature of text, to analyse the relationship between language and culture in depth, and to reveal the dynamic nature of artistic communication. Therefore, the relevance of this topic takes on particular significance in the context of the modern scientific paradigm.

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## Көркем мәтінді трансформациялаудың лингвистикалық моделіне жалпы шолу

**Аңдатпа.** Мақалада көркем мәтінді трансформациялаудың лингвистикалық моделіне шолу жасалынды. Мәтінді бейімдеу және трансформациялау құбылысын тілді оқыту үдерісі тұрғысынан кешенді түрде қарастыруда қарастырылған. Трансформациялық әдіс арқылы көркем мәтінді бейімдеу үшін ұсынылатын модельге теориялық жақтан шолу жасалынды. Мақала қазіргі тіл біліміндеі дамып келе жатқан мәтін лингвистикасының бір бағытына арналады. Мақалада мәтін лингвистикасын, бейімделген мәтіндерді зерттеген, зерттеп жүрген ғалымдардың зерттеулеріне шолу жасалып, мәтін лингвистикасының өзекті мәселелері талданып қарастырылды. Соңғы отыз жылдықта шетелдік, сонымен қатар отандық ғылымда зерттеулердің тіл білімінің аталған бағытына деген қызығушылық ерекше қарқынмен артып келе жатқандығы байқалады.

Сонымен қатар мақалада ғылыми зерттеуде қолданылатын жалпы және жеке зерттеу әдістері қолданылды.

Қазіргі тіл біліміндегі зерттеулер мәтінді талдау және түрлендіру мәселелерін пәнаралық тұрғыдан қарастырады. Маңыздысы, көркем мәтіндерді трансформациялау құбылысы ғылыми ізденістердің негізгі өзегіне айналып, тілдің когнитивтік үдерістермен, мәдени парадигмалармен және дискурстық стратегиялармен тығыз байланысын айқындап отыр.

**Түйін сөздер:** лингвистика, лингвистикалық бейімдеу, мәтінді трансформациялау, трансформация

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**Обзор лингвистической модели трансформации литературного текста**

**Аннотация.** В статье представлен обзор лингвистической модели трансформации художественного текста. Феномен адаптации и трансформации текста рассматривается комплексно в контексте процесса обучения языку. Осуществлен теоретический обзор модели, предлагаемой для адаптации художественного текста с помощью трансформационного метода. Публикация посвящена одному из динамично развивающихся направлений современного языкознания – лингвистике текста. В работе приводится обзор трудов отечественных и зарубежных ученых, исследовавших и продолжающих изучать лингвистику текста, а также анализируются актуальные проблемы данной области. Отмечается, что за последние три десятилетия интерес к указанному направлению языкознания со стороны как зарубежной, так и отечественной науки демонстрирует интенсивный рост.

Кроме того, в ходе научного исследования были применены общенаучные и частные исследовательские методы.

Современные лингвистические исследования рассматривают вопросы анализа и модификации текста через призму междисциплинарного подхода. Что немаловажно, трансформация художественного текста стала центральным объектом научного поиска, раскрывающим сложные взаимосвязи между языком, когнитивными процессами, культурными парадигмами и дискурсивными стратегиями.

**Ключевые слова:** лингвистика, лингвистическая адаптация, трансформация текста, трансформация

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