ARTICLE

Intertext: How Do Readers Perceive National and Universal Precedents?

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the national and universal level of precedent phenomena, which are one of the forms of creating intertexts. Our goal is to show which type of levels is most quickly determined by the reader. To achieve this goal, 36 respondents participated in the research work and six precedent phenomena were obtained: 3 national, 3 universal. The questions related to precedent names were composed according to words formed by metaphor, metonymy, comparison, paraphrase. The respondents' responses were analyzed using a "one-sample t-test" in the Jamovi system. The results of the study showed that universal levels are more recognizable by the reader (Univ1 = 4.75; Nat1 = 3.37; Univ2 = 5.99; Nat2 = 5.93; Univ3 = 4.06; Nat3 = 4.51). That is, statistically, the predominance was the preservation of universal concepts in the reader's mind. This research contributes to a deeper understanding of the phenomenon of precedent, which is a type of intertext.
Keywords: Intertext; Precedent phenomenon; Reader; Jamovi; Association

1. Introduction

The scientist who introduced the term intertext into science is Kristeva (2000). She formed the theory of intertext, developing the ideas of Saussure and Bakhtin. An intertext is a text within a text. The theoretical basis of this begins with Saussure's research on the anagram. An anagram is a

method of moving words or sounds. In this regard, the same text can be perceived and read in different senses. This is his first scientific justification. And the second justification lies in M. Bakhtin's conclusions concerning "polyphony in the novel". According to Bakhtin, artistic polyphony is "a multiplicity of centers of consciousness that are not brought to the same ideological denominator".

That is, an artistic text is not a monostructure, horewer a complex structure consisting of the dialogue of many works. The thoughts of Saussure and Bakhtin were further continued in the works of Kristeva (2000) and formed a new post-structural theory in the cognition of text – "intertextuality". According to Kristeva, a literary text passes through two axes: a horizontal axis indicating the connection between the author and the reader, and a vertical axis connecting one text with another. Then one text contains visible or invisible elements of another text. These connections are called intertext. Within a certain work, both explicitly and implicitly, there may be works before it (myth, legend, etc.). This is due to the author's intention. In Soviet and post-Soviet scientific literature, a precedent text is expressed as a phenomenon that creates an intertext connection. Precedent phenomena include myths, legends, fairy tales, works, historical events, famous names, etc (Karaulov, 1987). According to Yevtyugina (1995), "a precedent text is a minimal cultural value that implements a specific pragmatic function regulating the relationship of a given written text to an absent text, the cultural memory of which is evidenced by a precedent that has fallen into a new textual environment". There are several levels of precedent that underlie intertextual connections: a social precedent phenomenon, a national precedent phenomenon, and a universal precedent phenomenon.

Some studies have expanded on these foundational concepts. For instance, Beaugrande and Dressler (1981) further explored the role of intertextuality in textual coherence. Foucault (1991) examined the relationship between knowledge and intertextual references, emphasizing how texts influence and are influenced by other texts. Recent work by Genette (1997) has also contributed to our understanding of how texts reference and interact with one another.

Contemporary research has continued to build on these ideas. For example, recent studies by Jenkins (2022) and Smith (2021) explore how intertextual references influence reader interpretation in digital media and online platforms.

Nguyen and Lee (2023) examined how cross-cultural intertextuality affects global communication and media consumption. Garcia (2020) investigated the role of intertextuality in contemporary literature and its impact on narrative structures.

Moreover, Brown and Harris (2022) analyzed the cognitive processes involved in recognizing and interpreting intertextual references in diverse texts. Miller (2021) focused on the educational applications of intertextuality, exploring how it can be used to enhance literary analysis and critical thinking skills in students. Williams (2023) conducted a meta-analysis of recent research on intertextuality in various genres, providing insights into emerging trends and theoretical developments.

In our article, we will experimentally analyze two levels of precedent that can be initiated by intertexts: national and universal. National precedent phenomena are known to any average representative of a certain national cultural community, form its general cognitive basis, and the universal precedent phenomenon "is known to the average representative of homo sapiens and enters the universal cognitive space" (Krasnykh, 1997). Nosova (2016) says that it is possible to distinguish the following: 1) The Bible and other Christian religious texts; 2) ancient mythology and literature; 3) classical European fiction, including works included in the circle of children's reading.To this series, we can add world-famous historical events, dates, and personalities.

The purpose of this study is to determine which level (national, universal) of the phenomenon of precedent in texts based on intertextual connections is perceived more easily by the reader. Since intertextual connections are based on the author-text-reader triad, how the reader perceives the text is also considered a very relevant issue. In previous studies, it was suggested that scientists divided the reader into a literary text only theoretically, in our research work it will be experimentally shown which phenomenon of precedent is more easily perceived by the reader.

2. Materials and methods

2.1 What precedent phenomena were obtained?

In this research paper, three universal and three national precedent phenomena were selected (**Table 1**). The follow-

ing transcendental phenomena were chosen as universal: in the first text, the motif about the last day of Pompeii in A. Altai's story "Casino" was obtained. The legends of Pompeii have been preserved thanks to the destruction of the city by the volcano Vesuvius. Succumbing to their wealth, the townspeople plunged into waste and sin. The city was a place of sin and immorality. In terms of the number of brothels, Pompeii had no equal in the entire Roman Empire. In addition, the inhabitants of Pompeii engaged in homosexuality. For them, same-sex marriage was considered normal. It is said that God, who saw this immorality, awakened Mount Vesuvius and destroyed the city from the face of the earth. In A. Altai's short story "Casino", this motif is depicted as a precedent. The author used the comparison 'like Mount Vesuvius'. In the experiment, we used this motif.

The legend of Adam and Eve in Abai's poems was taken to the second universal precedent. This legend is represented in the poem by the words 'ata', 'ana', 'beish'. This precedent related to Adam and Eve is established by a biblical legend. Original sin is a Christian theological term for the first sin committed by Adam and Eve in Eden. In the official sense, sin is obedience to the will of God "not to eat from the tree of knowledge of good and evil" (Genesis 2:17). Sinless Adam and Eve, created by God, were tempted and sinned by Satan- they voluntarily enjoyed forbidden fruits. The consequences of violating the ban were damage to human nature, expulsion from paradise, loss of access to the Tree of Life and death. AbaiKunanbayev sang exactly this motif. The words 'ata' (father), 'ana' mother, 'beyish' (paradise) are taken as precedent names.

As a third precedent phenomenon, an example from the Odyssey was taken. The motif is about Penelope weaving a web. In Homer's Odyssey, it is told that the king of Ithaca, Odysseus, the husband of Penelope, is waiting for her husband when he goes on a long campaign. It is known that this motif has entered many works as a mythologeme. This part of this poem was used by the poetess G. Salykbai, the poet depicted through this motif, about the suffering of a girl.

Three historical events were taken as a national precedent phenomenon: the colonization of tsarist Russia - described in Shakirim's poem by the metaphor 'the smell of Nicholas'; the friendship of Shokan and Dostavsky – in A. Suleimenov's novel "Besatar", encoded by the metonymy

"the author of the Idiot and the Kazakh tuberculosis man" (the author of the idiot is the world-famous novel by Dostavsky, and "Kazakh tuberose" famous Kazakh scientist Sh. Ualikhanov. According to the data, he was ill with tuberculosis. Dostoevsky and Shokan wrote letters to each other; In Kenesara Khan's poem, S. Aksunuaruly, which contains such words as 'grandfather's head', 'ashtray' (Kenesary Khan is the last khan in Kazakh history. He fought with tsarist Russia. It is said that the king, with the help of the Kyrgyz, cut off Kenesara's head and made an ashtray. In the text, these events are described in words like 'grandfather's head', 'ashtray').

2.2 Participants

The experiment involved 36 respondents (7 men, 29 women) aged 18 to 70 years. All respondents noted that they felt well, that they had no health problems, in the precautionary questions before the start of the survey. And only then did they start the experiment.

2.3 Ethics statement

This study was conducted in accordance with the ethical principles of the Helsinki Declaration of the World Medical Associationand the Association of Psychologists of the Republic of Kazakhstan. All participants agreed to take part voluntarily. All research procedures were approved by the Ethical Council of the KaragandaTechnical University.

2.4 Procedure

First of all, we found precedents in works of fiction with metaphor, comparison, metonymy, and periphrasis and prepared questions on them. The research questions were included in the Google form (https://docs.google.com/forms/) and distributed through our contacts and social networks.

Before proceeding to the research questions, the purpose of the study, the requirements were written, additional questions were asked about the consent of the participant, his field, profession. After that, it was necessary to move on to the main research issues.

The research experiment was conducted from September 19 to September 30, 2023.

Table 1. Precedent phenomenon.

№	Original	Comments/precedent phenomenon
Univ1	Qazir biz kentavr qogamda omir surip jatyrmyz. Sondyqtan bizge nagyz kentavr kerek. Kentavrga tan alapat kush kerek. Kentavr silkinis qana bizdin sansyragan sanamyzdy toqymdai qagady. Alpiden atylgan Vezyvii vulkanyndai oiatady. –Ja-ja! Aqyryn! Ozin Vezuviige ketpe! Hi-hi-hi! – dep Esilai syqylyqtai kuldi. – Ainalam! Ainalsa nesi bar? Alataudyn Alpiden nesi kem? Uly Vezuvii vulkany kulli eyropany dur silkindirgen... Adamdary sodan bylai tazargan.	The Legend of Pompeii
Nat1	Kreigeldin: "Qunygypbiroqitynkitaby" Idiottyn "avtorynynkoksaubirqazaqqajazganhatynoqypbulan- talanbolgany da bar-dy", – dep aitatyny bar goi.	Shokan and Dostavsky
Univ2	Surgylt tuman dym burkip, Barqyt beshpent sylaidy. Jenimenenkozsurtip, urlanypjigitjylaidy. Aielmisin, jylama, TauekelqylQudiaga! Oleńait, Uigeqait! **Atandyanan**azgyryp, Turgyzbagan**beiishke**. Allasyonyjazgyryp, Akeldibastapkeiiske. Aieldeeshbiropajoq, Bugin — jalyn, erten — shoq.	Adam and Eve
Nat2	Qazaq qaitip el bolar, qaragym-au? Buluzamaiquridy, sozdinrasy. **Nıkolaidyniisi**osyelde tur, Ondyra ma saulesizonkeimasy.	Tsar Nicholas the Wonderworker
Univ3	Jurek qanamekenetersaraimyz, Ham baqyttyboluga da jaraimyz. Okinbeimizormektoqypotyryp, Ozgegeemes, terezegeqaraimyz – Penelopaekeumiz	The Legend of Odyssey and Penolope
Nat3	Altybaqan ala auyz qahannyn, Erkegiqaisy, qatyny? Ata jau – basynatannyn kulsalgyshqyldyaqyry. Alashtyn tau men tasyna talystaitanbabasylyp, It penqusshyqtybasyna, basynnynjogynbasynyp.	Head of Kenesary

2.5 Research Instrument

The research instrument is a Google Forms survey (Research questions on this link https://docs.google.com/forms/). Google Forms is an online tool that allows you to create forms for data collection, online testing, and voting. Most often, people use the forms to survey their clients or administer tests to students and schoolchildren. Unlike most online survey designers, Google Forms provides access to all features without any restrictions; it is enough to register a shared account for all Google services. Among other things, Google Forms have a simple and concise design. We have compiled a research survey here. A survey is one of the ways to collect primary data, which includes a survey of a group of people and their opinions on a topic. We choose a survey in our study to ascertain the reader's perception level. The answers of the respondents can be seen at this link https://docs.google.com/spread-sheets/d/1sYZVKhrj6pijyLChlu3M5iklwZdxPte369yf0FiK-Wsk/edit?resourcekey=&gid=1672739855#gid=1672739855.

2.6 Data encoding

The respondents' answers to the questionnaire questions were encoded and converted into numerical data. This process involved categorizing the responses and assigning each of them a numeric value. For example, answers to questions related to case recognition were coded on a scale from 0 to 7, depending on the respondent's confidence level. This made it possible to obtain quantitative data (**Table 2**) suitable for statistical analysis. To do this, we took two scientists who are experts on this topic.

2.7 Data analysis

Analysis the study was done through the Jamovi 2.4.11 platform (https://www.jamovi.org/). Various statistical meth-

Table 2. Quantitative data.

Participants	Univ1	Nat1	Univ2	Nat2	Univ3	Nat3
1	5	3	6	6	4	5
2	4	3	6	5	4	4
3	5	3	6	6	4	4
4	5	4	6	6	4	5
5	5	4	6	5	4	5
6	4	2	7	6	4	4
7	5	2	6	5	4	5
8	4	5	6	6	5	5
9	5	5	6	6	3	4
10	4	3	6	5	5	4
11	5	3	6	6	4	4
12	5	4	6	5	5	5
13	5	3	6	6	5	4
14	4	4	6	5	4	5
15	5	3	6	6	2	4
16	4	3	6	5	5	5
17	5	6	6	6	4	4
18	4	3	6	5	4	5
19	5	1	6	6	4	4
20	2	4	6	5	5	5
21	5	3	6	6	6	4
22	4	3	6	5	2	5
23	5	4	6	6	4	4
24	4	1	6	5	5	5
25	5	3	6	6	2	4
26	1	4	6	5	4	5
27	7	3	6	6	4	4
28	4	3	6	5	5	5
29	5	4	6	6	4	4
30	4	3	6	5	3	5
31	5	1	6	6	4	4
32	4	4	6	5	5	5
33	5	3	6	6	4	4
34	4	4	6	5	4	5
35	5	4	6	6	4	4
36	4	3	6	5	5	5

ods were used to analyze the data, including a one-sample t-test. The one-sample t-test allows you to compare the average values of two samples and determine whether the differences are statistically significant. In this study, the t-test was used to test hypotheses about the significance of differences in the perception of national and universal precedents. This allowed us to assess whether there are significant differences in perception between the two groups of precedents. Additionally, mean values, standard deviations and t-values were used as indicators to assess differences between groups and their significance.

3. Results

When analyzing the text, close attention should be paid not only to structural, but also to anthropocentric issues. Currently, the study of the text from the point of view of the reader and the narrator has become an urgent problem. Due to the varying degrees of reader's and author's perception of the text, Lotman (1992) classified as follows: 1) The typological classification of the listening and transmitting texts is the same; 2) The listener is indifferent to the functional nature of the text in the transmitting system, including it in his system; 3) The listener does not know the author's classification system and tries to make sense of the text within his typology. However, through a system of trial and error, he becomes convinced of the inconsistency of his reading of the text and masters the author's system.

A reader reading a particular work may not fully understand and perceive the text. For the reader, the first type includes ritual works (Zhakulayev & Takirov, 2022; Zhakulayev & Babashov, 2023; Zhakulayev et al., 2024). For the second type of reader, it is important that the interpreter or critic analyze the text. Currently, the concept of "author's death" is being expressed by researchers. This is due to the advent of the text interpreter. The third type includes

polemics, citations, and texts parodying texts of the first type. In addition, the text is based not only on horizontal reading, but also on vertical reading. When reading vertically, the text becomes dialogical and interacts with the texts preceding it. It would not be superfluous to quote the scientist Yu. Kristeva, who developed M. Bakhtin's idea of a polyphonic novel: "Any text is built as a mosaic of citations, any text is an embedding and transformation of some other text".

Two texts are embedded in one text, which creates an intertext problem. That is, the text, depending on the three types, is interpreted in at least two different ways. This study shows how well the reader was able to identify 'precedent phenomena' in the text. The diagram below shows the character of the reader (**Figure 1**), which we do not analyze.
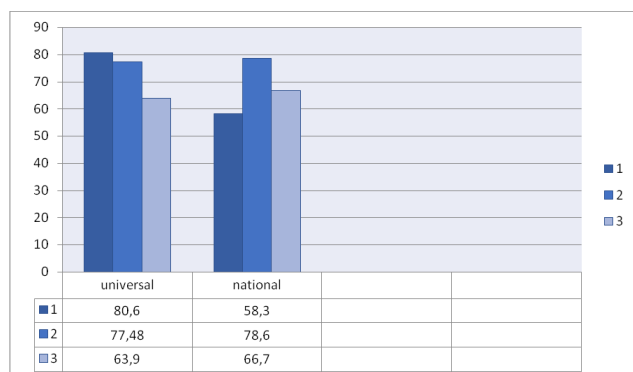

Figure 1. The results that were in Google Form.

Universal: Text 1 – 80.6%; Text 2 – 77.48%; Text 3 – 63.9%

National: Text 1 – 58.3%; Text 2 – 77.48%; Text 3 – 66.7%

It is important to note that these diagram are based on the answers that the respondents themselves consider correct (The answers of the respondents can be seen at this link https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1sYZVKhrj6pi-jyLChlu3M5iklwZdxPte369yf0FiKWsk/edit?resourcekey = &gid = 1672739855#gid = 1672739855). However, upon careful analysis, we found that for each response from 36 participants, the statistics would be different (See: **Table 2**).

3.1 A universal precedent

1) The first question was related to the reminiscence in the story of A. Altai. The last day in Pompeii, the eruption of Mount Vesuvius. The author cites this legendary motif to describe lust in Kazakh society. Out of 36 respondents, only 11 people recognized this motive. And the answer of some participants 'yes' turned out to be incorrect. They understood it as the "December event", the "Great Patri-

otic War". Since these answers were historical events in Kazakhstan, in the Soviet Union, we excluded them in the analysis.

2) a precedent text related to the myth of Adam and Eve, 24 respondents were able to find. However, it is worth mentioning one important point. 11 respondents indicated 'ata' (father) and 'ana' (mother) as keywords, 13 respondents learned the legend from the motive 'exile from paradise'. Then these are the key words that make you remember the legend when it comes to the word 'ata' (father), 'ana' (mother), 'beyish' (paradise).

3) the fairy tale, the legend of Odysseus is one of the world famous works. In G. Salykbai's poem, the motif 'weaving a Penolope web' forms an intertextual connection. Note that only 8 readers (participants) learned this legendary story (mythologeme). The respondents who said they could answer could not indicate which myth it was. They attached importance to such words in the text as 'heart', 'window' and could not answer the question correctly.

3.2 A national precedent

1) the question to this text is based on correspondence between the world-famous Dostoevsky and the Kazakh scientist Sh. Ualikhanov. The writer A. Suleimenov gave this historical event two metonymies: "the author of an Idiot" and "some kind of Kazakh tuberculosis patient". The author of the work 'Idiot' is Dostoevsky, "some kind of Kazakh tuberculosis patient" is Shokan Ualikhanov. He was ill with tuberculosis. The author describes the friendship of great people through the dialogue between Kragel and the major. The hero of the work shows contempt for the Kazakh scientist. This is evidenced by the following words in the text: *some kind of Kazakh tuberculosis patient*. This shows contempt, chauvinistic fervor, the use of an earthly Chokan named after his illness, the use of the pronoun of uncertainty "some", without mentioning his name. Although this precedent is familiar to everyone, only 9 out of 36 participants were able to answer the question.

2) The 19th century is a period in Kazakh history associated with the active colonization of the Russian Empire. It was at this time that Tsar Nicholas ruled. We have compiled a question based on the metaphor "the smell of Nicholas" from Shakarim's poem "The Death of Kodar".

Some respondents linked the answer to the Soviet period. However, Tsar Nicholas ruled from the second half of the 19th century, and the history of "Kodar-Kamka", sung by the author, dates back to this period. The metaphor "the smell of Nicholas" basically hints at the bad habits that came with the Russian Empire: bribing, writing denunciations to each other. 16 participants answered this question correctly.

3) The Kazakh khan Kenesary is mentioned in this text. Judging by historical data, the Kyrgyz beheaded Kenesary and gave him to the Russian tsar. According to oral information, the king used the head as an ashtray. S. Aksunkaruli, based on this precedent, composed a poem. The key word in the poem 'khan's head' is very popular in Kazakh society. Since there was a lot of information about this on social networks, newspapers and magazines. However, only 13 respondents were able to answer the question correctly and identify a precedent phenomenon.

After our analysis, the reader's perception of universal and national precedents was as follows (**Figure 2**):
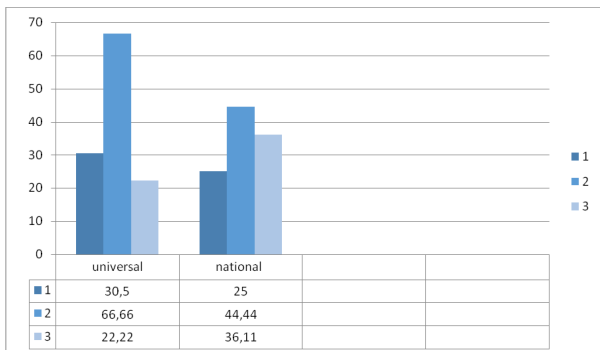
Figure 2. Universal: Text 1 – 30.5%; Text 2 – 66.66%; Text 3 – 22.22%.

National: Text 1 – 25%; Text 2 – 44.44%; Text 3 – 36.11% (The answers of the respondents can be seen at this link https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1sYZVKhrj6pi-jyLChlu3M5iklwZdxPte369yf0FiKWsk/edit?resourcekey = &gid = 1672739855#gid = 1672739855).

Using the graphs (**Figure 3**) in the basic R package, we determined the overall statistical value of universal and national (35.1) precedents. According to the results of the study, it turned out that the National precedent ($P > 0.35$) is not recognized quickly compared to the universal precedent ($P < 0.74$).

3.3 A one-sample T-test

We conducted a statistical analysis of this data using Jamovi. We set scales from 0 to 7 points for each answer and

asked experts to rate the answers. These experts defended their dissertations on the topic of precedent phenomena, intertextuality. In Kazakhstan, these scientists investigated this phenomenon for the first time. They evaluated the respondents' answers for correctness, and evaluated them. One expert assessed a national phenomenon, the other a universal one. The results of the study are presented in figures and tables. A one-sample T-test checks (**Table 3**) whether the average value of one variable differs from a given constant, and automates the calculation of the size of the t-test effect.
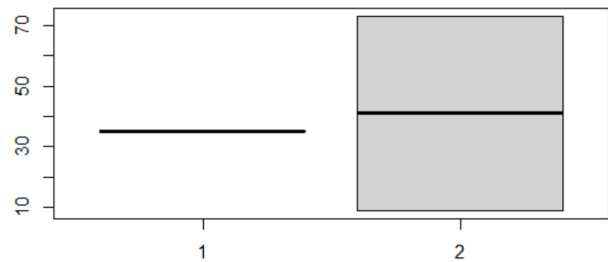
Figure 3. Universal – 1, National – 2.

The table shows that the difference between universal and national is not strongly observed, although the statistical average of the universal precedent is slightly higher: Univ1 = 4.75; Nat1 = 3.37; Univ2 = 5.99; Nat2 = 5.93; Univ3 = 4.06; Nat3 = 4.51 (**Figure 2**). The difference can be seen in the **Figure 4** below.
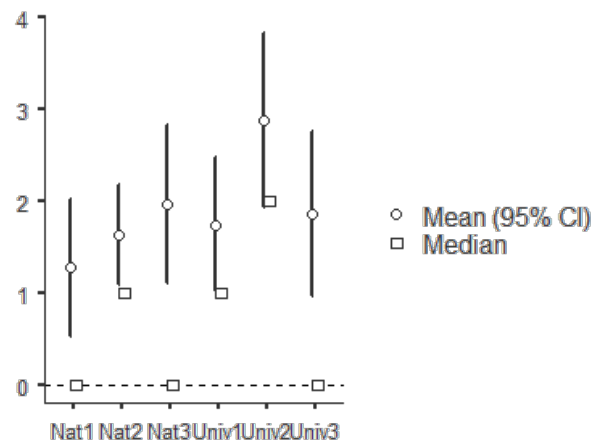
Figure 4. Average report.

This graph shows the average of each text. The recognition of universal texts is higher compared to national precedents. The following are separate images of case texts (These data can be seen in the **Figures 5–10**).

Table 3. T-test effect.

		Statistics	df (Degrees of freedom)	p
Univ1	Student	4.75	35.0	<0 .001
Nat1	Student t	3.37	35.0	0.002
Univ2	Student t	5.99	35.0	<0 .001
Nat2	Student t	5.93	35.0	<0 .001
Univ3	Student t	4.06	35.0	< 0.001
Nat3	Student t	4.51	35.0	<0 .001

H0: $\mu = \mu_0$ (the average value of the population is equal to the hypothetical value of some μ_0) an alternative hypothesis can be two-sided, left-sided or right-sided:

H1 (two-sided): $\mu \mu \mu_0$ (the average value of the population is not equal to some hypothetical value of μ_0)

H1 (left): $\mu < \mu_0$ (the average value of the population is less than some hypothetical μ_0).

H1 (on the right): $\mu > \mu_0$ (the average value of the population is greater than some hypothetical μ_0). The alternative hypothesis will be a universal precedent if we make the null hypothesis that the National Precedent is easy to recognize. Then the null hypothesis (national) turns out to be statistically insignificant and it is worth accepting an alternative hypothesis (uniseral).
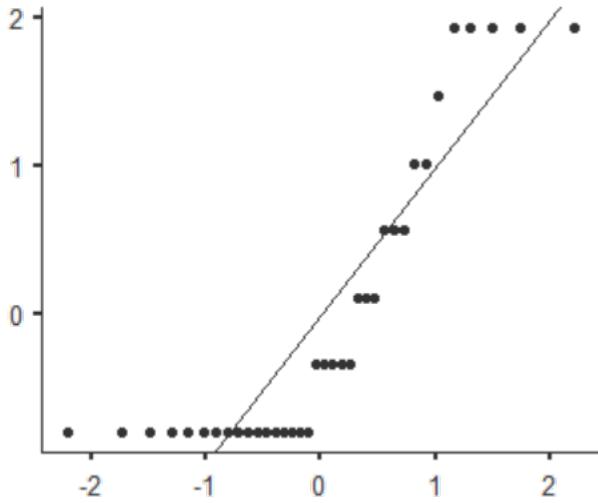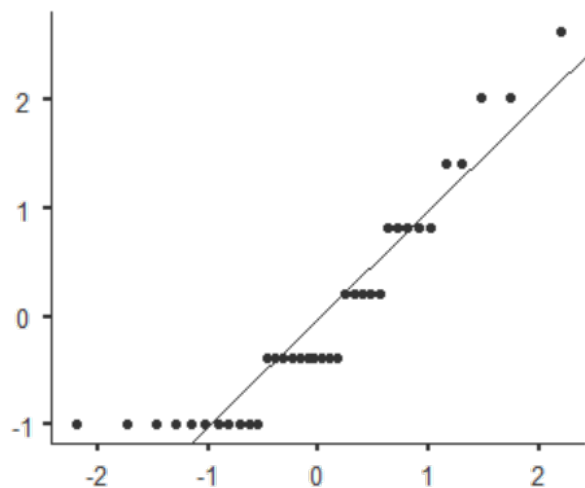

Figure 5. Universal 1.
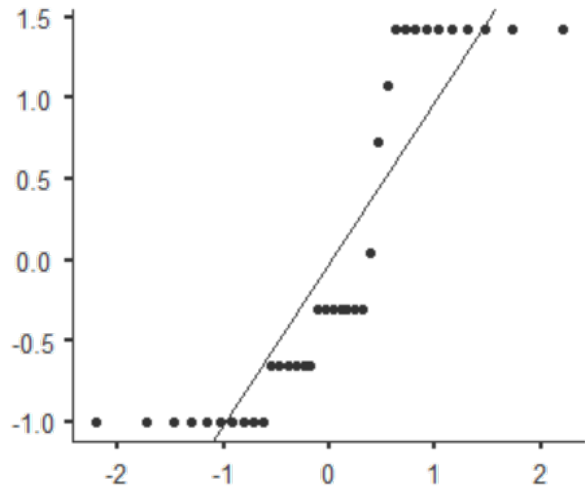
Figure 7. Universal 2.
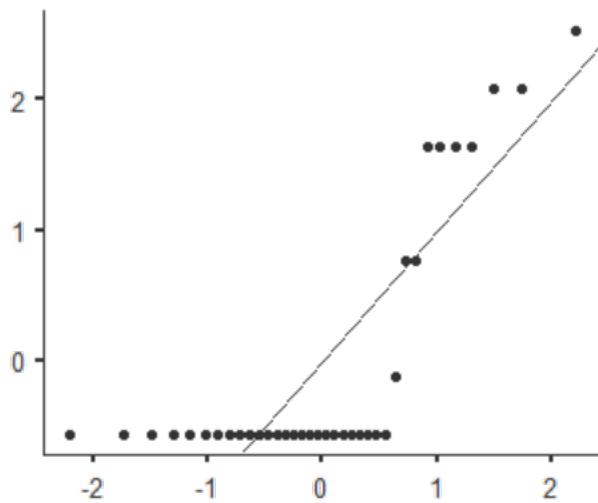
Figure 6. National 1.

The one-sample t test did not show much difference between universal and national precedents. However, in the graph we see that universal texts are quickly recognized by the reader. The one-sample t test has two hypotheses: zero and alternative.

One sample criterion t always uses the following null hypothesis:

Figure 8. National 2.

When we conducted an additional factor analysis, it was found that universal precedents have statistical significance. Factor analysis allows us to solve two of the most important tasks of the researcher: a comprehensive analysis and a comprehensive description of the measurement object. With the help of factor analysis, it is possible to determine the hidden variables of the factors responsible for the presence of a linear statistical correlation between the observed variables. Our research has shown that universal text has statistical significance in correlation elements (**Table 4**).
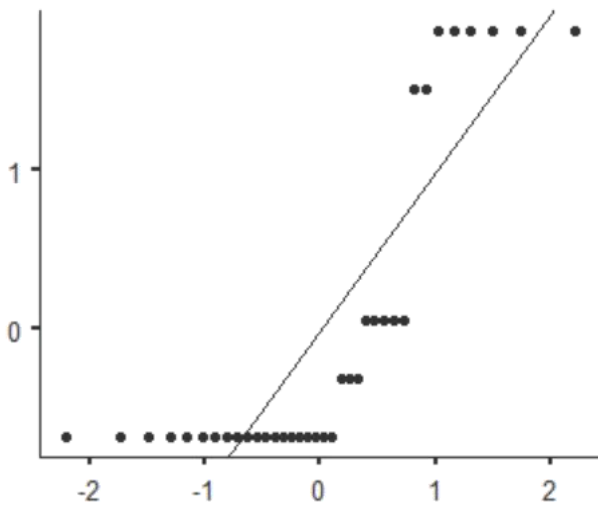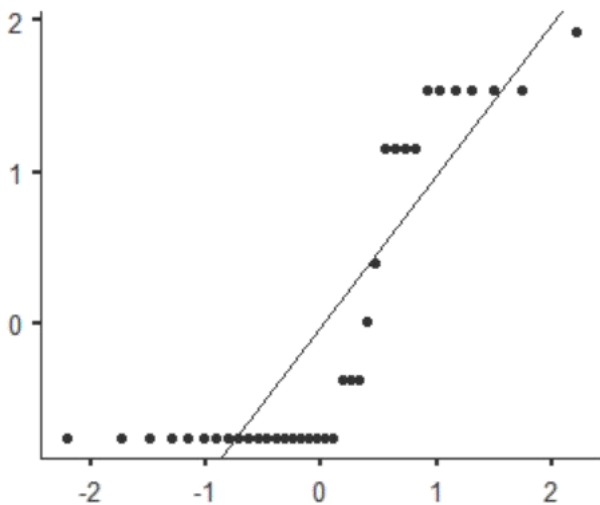
Figure 9. Universal 3.

Figure 10. National 3.

4. Discussion

The term 'precedent text' was introduced into scientific circulation by Karaulov in 1987. According to the researcher,

precedent texts (1) are important for a particular person in cognitive and emotional relationships, (2) have an impersonal character, that is, an appeal to a certain person, including her contemporaries, in the end, (3) is repeatedly updated in the discourse of this linguistic personality. Thus, the scientist refers quotations, titles of works, names of heroes and authors to precedent texts. In addition, these names can be both verbal and non-verbal in nature. Proceeding from the point of view of Karaulov, Yevtyugina (1995) gives her definition to precedent texts, in her opinion, "a precedent text is a minimal cultural sign that performs a specialized pragmatic function regulating the relationship of a written text to a missing text, the cultural memory of which preserves a precedent that has fallen into a new textual environment". In other words, we can say that precedent texts are a cultural code. Precedent phenomena are interpreted at different levels depending on the linguistic and cultural space of incoming communications (Ismailova, 2021; Jalolova, 2023; Kodiraliyevich et al., 2022). Precedent names in the literary text are also closely related to allusions (Mirzatillayevich and Zokirjonogl, 2021; Azamovna, 2023). The allusion actively contributes to the updating of the precedent text. The precedent text expands the semantic space of an artistic work (Budaev and Chudinov, 2017; Balmagambetova et al., 2020). Today, the cognitive specificity of precedent phenomena in the Internet genre, such as the Internet meme, is being considered (Kanashina, 2018). Also, precedent texts reflect not only the linguistic heritage from the cultural (universal) and historical (universal, national) sides, but also form the thought process. In this sense, the precedent text can be covered at three levels: linguistic, socio-cultural and pragmatic (Afanasjeva et al., 2020). In the socio-cultural group of a particular country, first of all, national precedent texts are recognized. Because the historical, cultural, socio-social situation of this country is hidden under the precedent text (Evenko et al., 2014; Sarycheva et al., 2021; Nikiforova & Simanchuk, 2021.). According to Gudkov (2003), there are four levels of precedent. The first level is the self-transcendents that exist in the consciousness of each person, forming separate associations of each representative of the linguistic and cultural community. The second level refers to the socio-precedent phenomena inherent in a certain population (professional, family, etc.). At the third level, there are national precedent phenomena of primary interest for this study. National precedent phe-

Table 4. Element reliability statistics.

	Average	SD	Element-remainder correlation	If the element has dropped out	
				Kronbach α	McDonald ω
Univ1	1.75	2.21	0.686	0.769	0.774
Nat1	1.28	2.28	0.574	0.79	0.799
Univ2	2.89	2.9	0.771	0.741	0.753
Nat2	1.64	1.66	0.264	0.84	0.845
Univ3	1.86	2.75	0.643	0.775	0.778
Nat3	1.97	2.62	0.553	0.796	0.802

nomena, known to any average representative of a certain national cultural community, form its general cognitive basis. Thus, the fourth level of precedent consists of universal precedent phenomena known to any educated representative of humanity and not peculiar to the nation. Among them, we specifically examined two levels experimentally.

There are works that have considered this phenomenon experimentally. Thus, Zavyalova's work (2007) describes a linguistic experiment "the interpretation of a fairy tale plot in linguistic and cultural communities is different, in this regard, in the minds of communicants – representatives of different cultural communities, with different images and ideas about a fairy tale plot" (p. 19): among Russian respondents, the main idea of a fairy tale is associated with expectations and incredible success happiness; for Americans and Hungarians, great metamorphoses are a reward for good people; Spaniards and Hungarians noted the hard life of the hero, the class differences between Cinderella and the prince. It can be said that the invariant of perception of the precedent text "Cinderella" among representatives of Russian, Hungarian, Spanish and American linguistic and cultural communities intersects, but does not completely coincide, respectively, the meanings of the symbols of the precedent text-the prece- dent phenomena Cinderella, pleasant fairy, evil stepmother, crystal shoes, wagon, transformation into a pumpkin, etc. the differences depend on the invariant.

In our study, national and universal precedents were studied through statistical analysis. First, we qualitatively analyzed the precedent texts, and then conducted an experiment. We conducted a statistical analysis of the results of the study using the Jamovi system. This, in turn, is the work of a new format. And, undoubtedly, it will help to recognize the problem of precedent, the phenomenon of inertia in a new light.

5. Conclusion

The results of this study reveal that universal precedents are more readily recognized by respondents compared to national precedents, which contradicts our initial hypothesis that national precedents would be more quickly identified.

Our analysis indicates that universal precedents, such as well-known myths and historical events, are more prevalent and familiar, facilitating their recognition. In contrast, national precedents, which may be specific to certain cultural contexts, are less accessible and require a deeper understanding of particular cultural or historical backgrounds.

Several factors may explain this discrepancy:

1. Cultural and Educational Influence: Universal precedents are frequently encountered in educational and media sources, which contributes to their higher recognition.
2. Knowledge and Context: National precedents may be less familiar to readers, especially if they are not part of their cultural context.
3. Methodological Considerations: The subjective nature of respondents' interpretation of precedents may have influenced the results.

Our study also demonstrated that while the differences between universal and national precedents are not highly pronounced, universal precedents exhibit statistically significant higher recognition. These findings underscore the importance of considering cultural and educational factors in text perception research and suggest a need for further investigation into the impact of context on the recognition of precedent phenomena.

Author Contributions

All the authors have made the same contribution to this article.

Conflict of Interest

The authors stated that there are no conflicts of interest.

Data Availability Statement

All materials in the study are available, as the authors' works are on the Internet, and materials are also available in Google drive (https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1TtpGU8gXxJWko-jDQ4ucmEzhUz8zYFv490cbzYqfJ96s/edit?usp=drive_web).

Funding

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