Abstract
Graduation Level of Proficiency Paper
(<u>Bachelor's degree</u>, Specialist's degree, Master's degree)

Title: Author's organization of a literary text and it's figuration (based on the German language)

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Topicality of research: is determined by the constant interest of linguist-scientists in the areas of studying individual author- based innovations and modifications of common vocabulary.

Objective of the research: studying of lexical and semantical diversity of literary text, it's structure and characteristics.

The tasks of the research:

The main task of our work is an analysis of the of literary text as a complicated structural system of interacting elements that allow to picture the idea of the text.

In order to archive our task we will take a look at sciences who are related to the text analysis, study the methods of literary's text analysis. Study literary text as a structure.

The theoretical significance of the research is determined by the fact that within it the structural and semantical basis are being systematized.

The practical significance of the research can be used in lectures and seminars in matters like "Stylistics" and "Text Interpretation".

The results of the research: the conducted research allowed us to make following conclusions:

In chapter 1 we have studied basic terminological concepts of literary text, mentioned it's specific aspects in analysis, detected factors responsible for author's style, and described the ways of author's presence in the text.

As the result we can say that till this very day there is no precise term for what in fact the text really is. But the majority of scientists say that the text is a group of sentences with one common idea that are ordered in particular way which allows us to think of it as a specific multiplicity of sentences connected to each other by one grammatical and sensible bond.

Two the most popular ways of studying text are: from the position of the author and the position of the reader. Also analysis could be done by using quantative and contextual methods.

In our work we have studied characteristics of literary text such as: wholeness, expression, targeting, multi-structured base, author's opinion, etc. The main basics of literary structure are: idea, content, imaging system, composition, language style of the work. It is important also to pay attention to the title as one of many structure-building elements.

In chapter 2 of our work we have showed on practical examples different aspects of analysis of german texts.

We have studied "nominative chain" connection: repeats of words or phrases that vary repeats, repeats of pronouns, and synonymous, paraphrase. A special attention in this chapter is given to studying epigraph and the title as the organizing elements of a literary text. The result revealed that the title contains the content of the text in a concentrated form and plays theme settling function.

In the analysis we also found that there are different cases that determine the title: the title is the name of the main character or it may be the key event at the place of action, and others.

The epigraph strengthens the role of the title and has a direct impact on the perception of the text. It performs first directing feature, which allows to guide the reader in the story further. Our analysis shows that more often an epigraph in literary texts is an aphorisms, and expressions quotations from historical records, folklore, etc.,

The role of structural-semantic and lexical peculiarities in the organization of the artistic text is devoted to the final part of our study, in which considered the so-called scheme of the entire text: sentence - paragraph - chapter - part - whole text. The main focus is devoted to parallelism and parallel connections, the analysis of the grammar of the text, the occasional and occasionally compouned words.

Recommendations: recommended as a reference material in self-study and in the analysis of literary text.