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Intertextuality in Poetic Texts

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Abstract

Each text has standards to be regarded as communicative. Intertextuality is one of those standards. People in their everyday conversations use intertextuality as a proof to enhance their turns. Intertextuality means using a past (old) text in a present (new) text for the purpose of giving the communicative sense to the new text . The researchers follow Laurent Jenney's article " Strategies of forms "(1980) as a model to analyse the chosen texts . They use a qualitative analysis method only which is concerned with the descriptive level of analysis. The current study aims at (i) presenting the concept of intertextuality and examining its forms. (ii) Cheking , to what extent , intertextuality is applicable and provides a communicative sense to the texts in literary works. The hypotheses of this study are (i) intertextuality can be expressed in both ways implicitly and explicitly. (ii) The three forms (allusion , quotation and parody) of intertextuality are used repeatedly in spoken or witten texts (iii) the readers' background knowledge to understand a certain text is essential .

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Key Words: Intertextuality, Text , Context , Background Knowledge , Parody , Quotation and allusion .

التناص في نصوص شعرية

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المستخلص

لكل نص عدة معايير لكي يعتبر نص تواصلية . نظرية التناص أحد هذه المعايير . يستخدم الناس التناص في حواراتهم اليومية كدليل لتعزيز أدوارهم . التناص يعني استخدام نص سابق في نص حالي لغرض إعطاء الحس التواصلية للنص الجديد . أتبع الباحثين مقال لورينت جيني " استراتيجية الاشكال " 1980 كنموذج لتحليل النصوص المختارة . يستخدم الباحثين منهج تحليل نوعي الذي يختص بالتحليل الوصفي . تهدف الدراسة الحالية الى (1) تقديم مفهوم التناص و تفحص أشكاله . (2) تفحص لأي مدى يمكن تطبيق التناص و يعطي الحس التواصلية للنصوص في الأعمال الأدبية . للدراسة هذه فرضيات منها (1) يمكن تعبير التناص بطرق صريحة وواضحة وبالعكس . (2) تستخدم الاشكال الثلاثة (التلميح , الاقتباس , المحاكاة الساخرة) للتناص بتكرار في النصوص الملفوظة و المكتوبة . (3) الخلفية المعرفية للقراء ضرورية لفهم نص معين .

الكلمات الدالة: التناص، النص، السياق، الخلفية المعرفية، المحاكاة الساخرة، الاقتباس والتلميح.

1.1 Introduction

The notions of text , whether spoken or written , and context depend on each other in linguistic works . In terms of linguistics , the notion of ' text ' is illustrated as a spoken or written passage without giving consideration to its length and forms a unified whole . Verse or prose , monologue or dialogue are forms of text . It may take the form of a proverb or a whole play . A text is a unit of language in use unlike a clause or sentence which are grammatical units . In realization via size , a semantic relation exists between the text and the grammatical units (Halliday and Hassan , 1976) . Cited in (

Abdullah and Hussein : 2015) that language is a communication tool that people use to deliver their messages .

Verdonic (2002) says that any language can form a text due to its use in a specific context . Various kinds of information are indicated via a text if the text is utilized in distinct contexts . In other words , a single text can fit different contexts and in each context supports a piece of information . Texts , whether long or short , spoken or written , are meaningful in themselves .

Widdowson (2007) explains that the text and the sentence are not alike . The text is a real language utilization and it should be used for communicative purposes . The sentence is an abstract language unit . In the public notice , for example , keep of the grass , the denotation of the word ' grass ' is known to ideal language users . When the definite article ' the ' comes before the word ' grass ' , the denotation , here , is not similar to the original one as the definite article ' the ' indicates that the referent is a shared knowledge matter . Forming a relation between the text and the context in which the word occurs is needed .

It is stated that the context is a mental construction that is created from the previous situation . It is the knowledge which individuals share and build their conversation without considering its place whether in a market , school , bus or anywhere else (Widdowson , 2007) .

The schematic structure of knowledge and how individuals use it to create meaning and make sense of language is known as context . In everyday situations or occasions , people use their language to achieve their aims and this usage does not occur unexpectedly (*ibid*) .

Paltridge (2012) says that to arrive at good understanding and interpreting of the meaning of what is being talked about , ideal language learners need to have a good knowledge and awareness of the context where their discourse occurs or takes place , this leads to say that the social and physical contexts , conversation participants , and the mental knowledge serve or complete each other and help to understand the text in

question . In addition to that , it is important for the text producer and receiver to be aware of the context aspects .

These aspects :

1. The situational context . It is what people see in their natural world .
2. The background knowledge of context . It is the personal and cultural knowledge that people know about each other and the knowledge of distinct life fields .
3. Co-textual context . It is language users ' knowledge of their spoken or written texts

The notion of intertextuality has been found in the linguistics of the 20th century . The theorists accept the view that intertextuality is originally presented by structuralism in 1915 and dialogism in 1984 . Intertextuality is generated from the complex history of modern literary theory . Without referring to that history , the exact meaning of intertextuality is difficult to be introduced (Allen , 2003) .

Jenny (1982) defines intertextuality as a way in which the present text includes explicitly or implicitly an earlier used text in its structure . Kristeva (1980) defines the term of 'intertextuality' as the idea that " any text is constructed as a mosaic of quotations ; any text is the absorption and transformation of another " .

In terms of cognitive, the background knowledge of the participants is highly needed in producing and understanding any text (De Beaugrand and Dressler , 1981) . Cited in (Wadea : 2016) that ideal language users , via mediation , are able to apply what is termed as intertextual knowledge .

Intertextuality occurs when people use texts to refer to other ones that are placed within them . A text is understood in terms of (an) other text(s) . The forms that a text can take are quotation and allusion or sampling , direct reference , parodies and retellings (Fairclough , 1989) .

Intertextuality and interdiscursivity go hand in hand . In one way or another , text and discourse have relation with each other . Intertextuality , on the one hand , is a reference via which texts refer to previously used text or to a present one . In

interdiscursivity , on the second hand , interconnection and overlaps exist within discourses . For instance , employment policy is a form of social policy (Wodak and Weiss , 2005) .

Using a certain text that accounts on the knowledge of some other texts is named as intertextuality . For instance the phrase ' resume speed ' , which is seen in main roads or streets and depending on other texts , instructs the drivers to slow down . The evaluation of various text types , that shows the patterns and characteristic properties of a communicative text , is carried out by the notion of intertextuality. Responses to people's argument , reports , critical reviews and parodies are language forms that rely on intertextuality (Malmkjar, 2002) .

It is pointed out that there are relations exist among texts and they are grouped under the title of ' transtextuality ' . These relations are listed below :

1. Intertextuality (understanding a text in terms of another) .
2. Paratextuality (The relation between the text and what surrounds it like titles , figures , epigraphs , etc .) .
3. Metatextuality (a text refers to another one in an explicit or implicit way) .
4. Hypertextuality (the connection that is realized between hypotext and hypertext , like in parody and pastiche) .
- 5 . Architextuality (text relation as genre's part) (Genette(1992)) .

1. 2 Research Methodology

The researchers , in this paper , collect the data from an Arabic literary book whose title ' Surah Tethkaria Fi Al Janah ' by the Iraqi poet Ayham Mahmoud Al- Abbad . A qualitative analysis method is utilized to analyze the data . The article entitled ' Strategies of Forms ' by Lurnet Jenneys (1980) is adopted as a model for analyzing the gathered texts . The article focuses on the textual level of intertextuality. Using allusion , quotation , and parody helps to achieve intertextuality . Allusion , on the one hand , occurs when there is a brief reference to a well- known place , person , historical event or

ortistic work . It is the readers' background knowledge about religion , history and liertature and understanding their implicit or explicit meanings . Qutation , on the other hand , is a reference that is carried out directly without changing (adding or deleting) anything from the source text . Parody means imitation , it has purposes which are vividness , uniqueness and humour . In the data analysis section , the poetic text , that shows intertextuality , is written in a table , rendered into English , and the page number where intertextuality is clear , is indicated for the sake of informing the accurate place of the text . There are seven analyzed texts chosen randomly .

1. 3 Data Analysis

This section is dedicated to analyze the texts selected to achieve the aims set at the very beginning of this paper .

1. The Original text	The translated text	Page . No
يا عشائي الأخير	Oh, my last supper	24

The phrase " يا عشائي الأخير " has a story which is almost known to most of the well-educated people . In actual fact , it is seen as a remarkable and important in the history of Christianity . Its events move around the prophet Jesus when gathered his students and celebrated his last meal before his arrest and crucifixion . The poet uses the phrase above to make his poem more cohesive . So , the form of the phrase is an allusion .

2. The Original text	The translated text	Page . No
لا محل لها من الأعراب	has no place in parsing	38

People who are interested in Arabic language and particularly its users are acquainted with the phrase " لا محل لها من الأعراب " and know its accurate meaning which is the sentence in question is unacceptable or its form is ill and needs some changes like (omission or addition of some words) to be well formed sentence . The poet utilizes parody as a form intertextuality to give sense to his lovely poem .

3. The Original text	The translated text	Page . No
هذا فراق بيني و بينك	This is a departure between us .	38

The tabulated text is completely known for muslims specially for those who recite the Glorious Qura'an every day . This text is taken from surah Al Kahif (The Cave) . The poet uses the above text to complete his poem and gives it more power and length . So , its form is direct quotation .

4. The Original text	The translated text	Page . No
المطعم التركي	The Turkish restaurant	48

The text producer (the poet) uses the phrase " المطعم التركي " , which is a name of a restaurant located in Bab Al-Sharji in the center of the Iraqi capital Baghdad , to form his poem . Actually , the building is made up of fourteen floors and the restaurant got its name from a Turkish restaurant inside the building itself while the other parts of the building are shopping centers . The poet uses this phrase referring to the recent political events that took place inside the building where most of the Iraqi people demonstrated . In this sense , it is worth to say the forms of the phrase are quotation and allusion .

5. The Original text	The translated text	Page . No
على هذه الحياة ما يستحق الحياة	On this earth what is worth living	80

The text " على هذه الأرض ما يستحق الحياة " is originally produced by the well-known Palastinain poet Mahmoud Darweesh . Ayham has used Mahmoud's text in his poem to build the structure and add more meaning to his poem . The text sends us a message that in this boundless world , there is what gives or sends hope . So , quotation and parody are the forms of the above-mentioed text .

6. The Original text	The translated text	Page . No
نيرون مات و لم تمت إيطاليا	Neron died but Italy did not	80

The text given in the table above is nearly known for everyone particularly for those whose hobby is writing and reading poetry . The text was firstly uttered by the Palastinain poet Mahmoud Darweesh . The text has a story which is Neron was the last famous Romanion empire king . The king at that time sent a group of his men to burn Rome and they did . Mahmoud reminds us in the story via the text in question .Ayham has quoted this text to construct his poem in a speculative way . So , the text has the three forms of intertextuality quotation , parody and allusion .

7. The Original text	The translated text	Page . No
قف للتفتيش	Stop for inspection	94

People particularly in Iraq face the phrase " قف للتفتيش " in most of the roads or streets as a sign which implicitly tells stop , your car has to be examined via some police men . Such a procedure is common as a form of protection from terrorism ,riot and intimidation works The phrase has two forms of intertextuality which are quotation and allusion .

1.4 Conclusion

Based on the gathered data and the analysis done in the previous section , the researchers have arrived at the following points :

1. In case of using previously used text , a communicative sense is added to new , whether spoken or written , text (s).
2. The past texts are inserted within the structure of present ones explicitly and implicitly in literary works like poetry , novels and plays .
3. The language users' background knowledge is highly needed and important for grasping the texts in question .

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