

The Significance Of Intertextuality In Anglo-American Literature

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Annotation: The importance of one text can be influenced into another one by adding several citations or quotations. The interchange between the culture, the connection among literary authors through the centuries is the sign of the presence of intertextuality. There are visible marks in different works that can be noticed by readers simultaneously.

Key words: intertext, precedent, recipient, allusion, culture, context, citation, quotation.

First of all, in order to find out what is intertextuality it is better to start with the beginning from ancient time. The theory of imitation was coined by Roman philosopher Plato where the main key factor was that it was neither a copy nor an original. He explained his theory through the enumerating of historical events, statecrafts or military tactics that were influenced on works which next authors had discussed. For instance, the attack on the 11th September in 2001 in New York was the well-known fact that could be the best example of intertext in somebody's work. While for Greek philosopher Aristotle the theory of imitation somehow differs from Plato's point of view. For Aristotle the imitation of the text is the way where different authors are able to add their own views and mix them with the intertext. The perfect example can be William Shakespeare's work "King Lear"¹, because the author decided to imitate another literary work, which is a Persian tragedy, "Feridoon in Shahnameh"².

Intertextuality is a relation of one text to another one where the purpose is to influence, to parody, to reference or even to inspire. This is the main feature of modernism and postmodernism in literature. Intertextuality in literature enriches texts by connecting them to existing stories, ideas, or themes, allowing readers to experience layers of meaning. It creates a dialogue between works, deepens engagement through recognition, and invites readers to analyze and interpret the relationships between texts, thus broadening their understanding and appreciation of the new work in the context of the larger literary tradition. The importance of intertextuality is in the influence of culture on the authors' works. Moreover, authors are able to share the culture of different countries through the time.

According to A. Cuddon's "Dictionary of Literary Terms and Literary Theory"³ *"Intertextuality is a term coined by French linguist Julia Kristeva in 1966 to denote the inter-dependence of literary texts, the interdependence of any one literary text with all those that have gone before it. Her contention was that a literary text is not an isolated phenomenon but is made up of a mosaic of quotations, and that any text is the "absorption and transformation of another". She challenges traditional notions of literary influence, saying that intertextuality denotes a transposition of one or several sign systems into another or others."*

¹ W. Shakespeare. King Lear- The UK: Penguin Classics, 30 July 2015

² Abolqasem Ferdowsi. The Lion and The Throne- The UK: Mage Pub, 2017

³ J.A. Cuddon. A Dictionary of Literary Terms and Literary Theory- The USA: Wiley-Blackwell, 2013- p.367

According to D. Ashurova's work "Stylistics of Literary Text": *"There are two approaches to the problem of intertextuality: broad and narrow. In a broad sense, which is mostly accepted in the theory of literature, any text is regarded as an intertext, which is defined as "a universal text" that reflects the world culture and history."*⁴ Intertextuality is the stylistic and cognitive category which includes the following components:

- 1) The precedent text should be well-known for everyone. For example, Homer's epic poem "The Odyssey"⁵ is included in "Ulysses"⁶ by James Joyce. Here "The Odyssey" is the precedent text.
- 2) The recipient text- is the text that the reader receives and it is also can be analyzed. For instance, "Ulysses" that was written by J. Joyce is a recipient text.
- 3) Intertext is expressed by allusion, citation, quotations, allusive title, allusive epigraph besides parody. In "Ulysses" each chapter mirrors an episode from the ancient text, transplanting classical themes into a modern Dublin setting.

Allusions play the great role in intertextuality because they give the connection between the author's work and another well-known text or biblical story. According to J. A. Cuddon "A Dictionary of Literary Terms and Literary Theories"⁷: *"Allusion- usually an implicit reference, perhaps to another work of literature or art, to a person or an event. It is often a kind of appeal to a reader to share some experience with the writer. An allusion may enrich the work by association (q.v.) and give it depth. When using allusions, a writer tends to assume an established literary tradition, a body of common knowledge with an audience sharing that tradition and an ability on the part of the audience to 'pick up' the reference."* The scholar S. Fish claimed that: *"The significance of intertextuality and allusions in literary analysis lies in the fact that they allow for a deeper understanding of the texts being studied. By identifying and analyzing intertextual connections and allusions, scholars are able to uncover the various influences and references that shape a text and contribute to its meaning. In addition, intertextuality and allusions also serve to situate a text within the larger literary tradition, revealing its place within the cultural and historical context."*⁸ Intertextuality and allusion are related to each other and they help scholars to study literary works better. Allusions can be united into several thematic groups:

Historical allusions in literature refer to the practice of referencing or alluding to historical events, figures, or periods within a literary work. These allusions can serve various purposes, such as adding depth, providing context, or highlighting themes and ideas. (Benedict Arnold, Albert Einstein, Titanic, Spartan, Cunningham);

Mythological allusions in literature refer to the practice of referencing or alluding to myths, legends, or mythological figures within a literary work. These allusions can serve various purposes, such as adding depth, symbolism, or exploring universal themes. (Pandora's box, Herculean, Atlas, two knitting women, Icarus);

⁴ D. Ashurova. Stylistics of Literary Text- Uzbekistan: Turon Iqbol, 2016

⁵ Homer. The Odyssey- The UK: Penguin Classics, November 29, 2009

⁶ James Joyce. Ulysses- Ireland: Shakespeare and Company, 2 February, 1922

⁷ J.A. Cuddon. A Dictionary of Literary Terms and Literary Theory- The USA: Wiley-Blackwell, 2013- p.25

⁸ Fish S. Is there a Text in this Class? The Authority of Interpretive Communities- Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1980- p.408

Religious allusions in literature refer to the practice of referencing or alluding to religious texts, figures, symbols, or themes within a literary work. These allusions can serve various purposes, such as exploring moral and ethical dilemmas, examining spiritual beliefs, or commenting on societal values. (Thirty pieces of silver, David and Goliath, Good Samaritan, The Garden of Eden, Adam and Eve);

Literary allusions in literature refer to the practice of referencing or alluding to other literary works within a piece of writing. These allusions can take various forms, such as direct quotes, character names, plot elements, or thematic references. (Jekyll and Hyde, Don Quixote, Scrooge, Romeo and Juliette, Cheshire cat);

Popular culture in literature refer to the practice of referencing or alluding to elements of contemporary popular culture within a literary work. These allusions can include references to movies, music, television shows, celebrities, and other aspects of popular culture. (Kryptonite, Andy Warhol, The Wizard Oz, Wonder Woman).

Citation is the notion that includes two or more components of the intertext with the saving of predication which was set in the text source and at the same time it can be the exact sentence or phrase or it can be changed a little bit. The example of literary citation in the advertisement: *"It is not surprise to find that CS Lewis, writer of the Chronicles of Narnia, used to hike in this area. Is magical Slieve Gullion really "the garden and magic tree which lie to the west of Narnia at the end of blue lake?" We think so."* (Your very own Ireland. Holiday Planner, 2009). Quotation is placed into a new text as a fragment; however, it should conform with the new context. The example of the quotation is: *"I will show you fear in a handful of dust"* from the T.S. Eliot's work "The Waste Land"⁹. The author took this quotation from "The Book of Ecclesiastes"¹⁰.

Intertextuality has influenced on Minimalism by its significance. For instance, as a researcher it is impossible to imagine the analysis of short story without using intertextuality in it. George Saunders was not an exception of adding the intertext to his literary works in order to show the comparison between two texts. It is important to remember that intertextuality consists of the precedent text, the recipient text and the intertext. Furthermore, there are 3 types of intertextualities and each of them can be shown as citation, quotation, allusion, allusive title or epigraph in the text.

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⁹ T.S. Eliot. The Waste Land- The USA: The Dial, 20 October, 1922

¹⁰ Tremper Longman III. The Book of Ecclesiastes- The UK: Eerdmans, 1997