



Journal Website:
<https://theusajournals.com/index.php/ijll>

Copyright: Original
content from this work
may be used under the
terms of the creative
commons attributes
4.0 licence.

THE CATEGORY OF INTERTEXTUALITY: ALLUSION, QUOTATION, SYMBOL

Submission Date: November 15, 2024, **Accepted Date:** November 20, 2024,

Published Date: November 25, 2024

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijll/Volume04Issue11-11>

Sadikova Dildora Nizomovna

Teacher of Navoiy state university, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The article discusses the categories of intertextuality: allusion and quotation as being the key mediators between texts. In resolving this issue, it provides a detailed description of the forms under each category and explains how each of them operates in the textual talk of literature and how they interact with one another. Also, the article stresses that symbolism takes up a very important role in works of literature is not only significant for deepening the themes, but also serves another purpose of being a tool of the critics in making the reader interested in the piece of literature and encouraging him/ her to think about the possible meanings of symbols. Through such elaboration of analysis, the discussion also shows that intertextual and symbolic elements build up on one another to enrich the reader's perception.

KEYWORDS

Intertextuality, allusion, quotation, symbol.

INTRODUCTION

Intertextuality is the process of forming a text from another text; readers can perceive the connections and similarities between texts. According to Abrams, "a word or phrase that signifies an object or event that in turn signifies something, or has a range of reference, beyond itself," is referred to as a "symbol." The goal of symbolists is to creatively convey concepts that transcend concrete-emotional perception. They

contend that a symbol is a more powerful instrument for eschewing traditional words or idioms and for helping to illustrate a piece of writing by conjuring up mental images in the reader's mind. Indeed, when we look at how symbols are used in literature, we can see that they reflect the cultural beliefs, wisdom, and superstitions of a community and incorporate the deep sense of philosophy of each culture and nation.[1]

All forms of connected media are now included in the expanded definition of intertextuality. It is widely acknowledged that the theory's roots are in early 20th-century linguistics, and it was first applied exclusively to literary writings. Julia Kristeva first used the term "intertextual" in the 1960s while analyzing Bakhtin's ideas on dialogism and carnival. The Latin word "intertexto," which means "to intermingle while weaving," is the source of the term. All texts, in her opinion, were "in conversation" with one another and could not be fully read or comprehended without an awareness of their connections. Since then, intertextuality has emerged as a fundamental feature of postmodern analysis and works. It is important to remember that the theory of intertextuality was developed much more recently than the practice of creating intertextuality.

The phenomenon of one text citing, mentioning, or hinting at another text is known as intertextuality. It is the interaction and connection between various texts, whereby the meaning of text is molded or impacted by its relationships with other texts. Consider the multiple references to TV shows, music, or memes that might be made in casual conversation to get an idea of intertextuality. Though it is typically limited to more literary allusions, literary intertextuality is rather comparable to that.

For a number of reasons, a writer or poet may purposefully employ intertextuality. Depending on their goal, they most likely would showcase intertextuality in different ways. They could make direct or indirect use of references. To add more levels of significance, make a point, or situate their work within a specific context, they may employ a reference. A reference can also be used by a writer to underline an inspiration, make a joke, or even reinterpret an

already published piece. Because there are so many different applications and motivations for using intertextuality, it is worthwhile to examine each example to determine the rationale behind and methodology of the approach.[2]

Literature review

G. Genette discussed the concept of "intertextuality" (the first category of transtextuality), a term initially explored by J. Kristeva which serves as a foundational element in his transtextual theory. The theory indicates relationships or interactions between multiple elements or entities. Genette defines it as a "relationship of co-presence" between texts. This demonstrates that it includes the coexistence or presence of one text within another, either explicitly or implicitly. The term can be formed as follows: quoting, allusion, plagiarism, pastiche.[3]

Allusion: An allusion is a literary device in which a writer subtly references a well-known person, place, event, or cultural artifact, thereby drawing on the reader's preexisting knowledge to deepen the meaning of their work. This technique enables the writer to convey complex ideas or evoke a particular atmosphere with remarkable economy. Rather than offering an explicit explanation or extensive description, the writer relies on the audience's familiarity with the referenced subject to instantly enrich the interpretation. In this way, an allusion functions as a kind of shorthand that can be far more efficient than direct exposition.[4]

It's crucial to pick a reference your reader will identify with since while some allusions specifically mention the object they are referring to, others are not willing to do so. In essence, allusion. It's simple to mistake allusion for other ideas, and it is just one of the

numerous literary strategies available to you. Some readers confuse allusion with other terms. A brief summary of what an allusion is not is as follows:

Illusion. Due to their almost identical sounds when pronounced aloud, these two terms are easily confused. An optical trick, such as Pepper's Ghost, qualifies as an illusion.

Allegory. A literary method referred to as an allegory conveys a concept about a more complicated or obscure subject through a fictional scenario. George Orwell's "Animal Farm" is a famous illustration of an allegory.

Metaphor. Metaphors, like allegories, are literary devices that convey ideas about a subject by describing one thing as another and encouraging the reader to make a comparison between the two.

"...A chair, sunlight, flowers: these are not to be dismissed. I am a live, I breathe, I put my hand out, unfolded into the sunlight .." by M.Atwood (The Handmaid's tale)

Allusion can be employed in a variety of contexts; however, it tends to appear in fiction. It may be found in a play, essay, blog post, poem, or work of creative nonfiction. In academic writing, you can probably encounter it as well, but typically in the sources being discussed rather than in the author's own words.

Allusion has the power of several things. It will assist your readers in understanding the context of your article. Characterization can also include allusion. An irreverent teacher might, for instance, be characterized as having frizzy hair and dressing in vivid, colorful attire. You portray this teacher as lively,

engaging, and willing to get messy and make errors via a reference to Ms. Frizzle from The Magic School Bus.

F. R.Thomas distinguished allusion into 6 categories when he discussed richly allusive poetry of Virgil's Georgics.

Casual allusion (informal usage) An isolated allusion that has little impact on the reader's comprehension of the work is commonly referred to as a casual allusion. You could say that a character's house is "the kind of place where Tim Burton would be right at home," for instance. The residence would be imagined by readers who are familiar with Burton's work as having numerous sharp, angular black and white design elements. Although unfamiliar readers would not be able to visualize this, they could still read the text without losing their grasp.

Self-reference, additionally referred to as self-allusion, is an allusion to one of your own compositions. In some of his stories, which are set in a shared fictional community, author Wally Lamb does this. By having the protagonist of one story connect with the protagonist of another, you can incorporate a self-reference into your narrative. Using a piece's words in a novel way, such as utilizing a previous poem's refrain as the first line of a new poem, is another technique to make reference to your own work.[5]

Corrective allusion- the term "corrective allusion" refers to a reference provided by a writer with the intention of disputing the original reference. Although "Romeo and Juliet" by Shakespeare is often referenced to convey notions of pure love and star-crossed lovers, a writer may employ a corrective allusion such as this: These two lovers with stars in their eyes were destined to cause trouble and ruin lives.

Another version of an allusion apparent allusion—an allusion that makes a specific reference with the intention of refuting that reference is known as an apparent allusion. Although apparent and corrective allusions can function similarly, apparent allusions challenge the original source, whereas corrective allusions openly oppose it. Toni Morrison used a passage from a Dick and Jane primer in *The Bluest Eye* to make a statement on what and how children are taught about culture in their schoolwork. This is an example of an apparent allusion. A work is referred to as a conflation or multiple reference when it makes repeated references to different customs or motifs from the same cultural heritage. One example of a film that uses several references is the *Scary Movie* series.

A quotation in literature is when someone else's words, statement, or phrase are repeated in a piece of writing, frequently as part of a fresh analysis or discussion. For a variety of reasons, authors, academics, and critics frequently include quotes from other sources—whether they be speeches, works of literature, or historical figures—into their own writing. This can improve literary style, support an argument, provide depth to the text, or establish a link between different works. A quote, which is frequently denoted by quotation marks, is a sentence or statement taken from a text or speech and repeated exactly in a different context (e.g., "To be or not to be"). The original meaning and wording of the source text .

There are number of reasons for using quotations by authors and critics:

- ✓ to support an argument: Quoting from the original text enables the writer to substantiate

and bolster their thesis or argument in critical essays, reviews, or research papers.

- ✓ to deepen meaning: Quotations can help us comprehend a character, concept, or idea on a deeper level. They may convey a point more effectively or concisely than the author could in their own words.
- ✓ to arouse emotion: a carefully selected quote from a potent work has the ability to arouse feelings or stimulate contemplation, frequently enhancing the story or analysis.
- ✓ to support a point: in order to support a major idea or theme in their own writing, authors frequently use memorable passages or quotes from literary works.
- ✓ to be preserved, regardless of whether it is a single sentence, phrase, or even a paragraph.
- ✓ to foster Intertextuality and dialogue: Quotations in literature can foster dialogue between writers or works by illustrating how one piece responds to, borrows from, or comments on another.

Quotation's Function in Literary Works

In literature, a quotation is when a sentence, section, or exchange of words is repeated straight from a source. Depending on the situation, it can be used for a number of reasons. Quotations are a potent tool that

give a text weight, significance, and authenticity, whether they are found in a writer's work, a character's speech, or the larger context of literary criticism. This is why a quotation is so powerful: because it can be extracted out of its original context, but still be meaningful somewhere else. Interpreters use a quote from another work to turn quotes into new ironic, transformed, or meaningful statements.

Repetition: That means the actual thematic relevance or emphasised emotional appeal of a statement or phrase can be underlined by its citation or reference. For example, how the Heart of Darkness so often references "The horror!" somehow it also amplifies the feeling of despair and impending dismay that is present in existential dread.

Irony: The words in a quote when used sarcastically are bent to serve the situation in which the quote is being given. This is typical of parody or satire.

Characterization: If a character is to share some facts about his or her personality, background or perspective, he or she may cite a famous work.

Quotations help bridge generations by demonstrating how ideas from earlier periods influence later ones. They are a means of preserving and reinterpreting cultural, historical, and literary heritage. For instance, a writer might use a quote from Dante's *Inferno* to draw parallels between contemporary struggles and the moral dilemmas of the past.

By choosing the quotation properly, literature seems to continue from generation to generation and it is one show how a great idea of an earlier generation could impact the later generations. Thus, quotes are not just an additional element to develop the tale, narrative, or theme but also the way to introduce the key points of

one's history, culture, and personality. The quotation can be introduced to writing as a device which forms a work of art or has a given thematic significance.

Quotations are frequently used by authors for particular objectives in their own writing to make it more subtle and live for reader. There are main functions of using quotation in literature:

Epigraphs: To introduce the idea or tone of a piece, some literary works start with an epigraph, which is a brief quotation from another work. For instance, Thomas Parke D'Invilliers is quoted at the opening of F. Scott Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby*: "In my younger and more vulnerable years..."

Intertextuality: Quotations can draw attention to the relationships between texts by illustrating how one piece may reference or respond to another. For example, James Joyce regularly references or quotes classical literature, especially in *Ulysses*.

Allusion: An allusion is a reference to another book or work, sometimes by citing a few words or phrases from it; however, it's not always a literal quotation.

Characterization and Voice: It is said when characters in a story open their mouths to speak, important things about them can be found, including personality, past, or beliefs. The dialogue of characters is not only the source of additional information within the show, but the use of voice can also reveal essential aspects of character. For instance, Hamlet's uncomfortable and dramatic soliloquy: "to be or not to be, that is the question" what it signifies is the young prince's angst and disillusionment with the world.

A quotation may also be used to suggest something that will happen in the story, pave the way for a future

event or occurrence. At times, an author may use quotation of a line from another narrative or a previous scene in the same narrative in order to enhance the symbols. Quotations carry on an intertextuality, as a text implies or incorporates another text into its own textual space. Thus a quotation is not merely a citation which can stand on its own, but becomes a text in a broader context. Another function of quotation can be that it locates a story within a specific cultural or historical context. Thus, by quoting one can appeal to language, civilization, ethic standard, and all those elements that define a given age to the work. [8]

It's crucial to take copyright and fair use concerns into account when quoting in scholarly or literary settings. Generally speaking: Fair Use: Generally speaking, it is acceptable to quote short sections of a work as long as the quotation is used for study, criticism, commentary, and other reasons and is properly attributed.

Length and Purpose: When assessing whether a quotation is being utilized in a fair manner, consideration is given to both its length and the context in which it is used.

Permission: Authors may need to ask the copyright holder for permission to use larger passages or for commercial purposes.

Fair use is also not always applicable and can change based on the particular context, so it's crucial to keep that in mind. Ask for permission when in doubt and always err on the side of caution. In academic or literary contexts, it is crucial to consistently correctly reference and acknowledge the original source when quoting.

In sum, quotations in literature are a powerful tool for writers, critics, and scholars alike. They serve to enrich

the text, create intertextual dialogue, support arguments, and contribute to the ongoing conversation within literary and cultural spheres. Whether used to amplify meaning, critique, or provide evidence, quotations remain one of the most significant techniques in literary analysis and creative writing.

Symbolism

Symbolism is another technique, commonly used in literature, wherein items, characters or events viewed in a work symbolize something beyond literature. To define, symbols being not as clear as literal descriptions or explanations, provide an extended, and, as often the case, a rather ambiguous meaning. Through symbolism, writers offer readers an opportunity to read the work more than once and get a second and may be third-angle understanding of the work. This is the use of an object, a character or an action, to represent an idea. These symbols may have a general or, in principle, intelligible meaning (for example, a dove symbolizes peace), or they may receive a concrete connotation within the framework of a specific work. Analysis of the symbols in the literary works show that the symbols enhance the focus on main ideas, augment description of the characters and enhance the affects nature of the story. When it comes to the nature of themes, it is often the case that the use of symbols helps to make these or those thematic concerns more realistic. For instance, the conch of beans means law, order and civilization in William Golding, *Lord of the Flies*. It has neutral importance at the beginning, but when the conch is smashed, in the course of the action, it symbolises disintegration of social order, the dark savageness. This application of symbol of conch makes the readers appreciate fully the central theme of the

novel that is civilization and savagery. Symbols can evoke strong emotions by associating characters or actions with broader emotional or cultural associations. In D. Braun's "Angels and Devils" tried to reveal unwritten history by symbols. "Illuminati" the society - group of people who joined to develop the science behind the cathedral in medieval periods. The symbol carries to how renaissance period was difficult to conduct any research without permission of church. The hidden strike between religious and science.[7]

Types of Symbols in Literature:

Universal Symbols: There are some symbols that people everywhere and any time period are familiar with the meaning of the symbol. These symbols can just as often draw on universal human experience or culture myths. Examples include:

light means enlightenment, purity and in some cases expectation of good things to happen. Schemes of darkness often symbolize either ignorance, evil, or despair.

dove symbolizes peace or innocence, or the Holy Spirit. Take as an example: D. Brown's "Angels and Devils" the dove carries of purity and shows the way to the truth.

rose - symbolize the beauty and loyalty. From ancient periods it carries the symbol of love. Five leaves of rose can represent the equality of gender, as D. Brown's "Da Vinci code" the symbol plays a vital role to decode the secret.

tree- It is well known that all peoples' literature makes extensive use of the tree emblem. We have seen that the tree represents life and knowledge, especially in English literature. When we look at mythical works, we

can see that the tree is metaphorically divided into four parts: the trunk, roots, branches, and leaves. Every component of the tree has a symbolic meaning. In particular, the tree's roots stand for history and the past, its branches for strength, and its trunk and bark for the present. The tree also symbolizes the passage of time: blooming—a time of wealth, fruit of the tree—the accomplishment of a certain goal, and shedding leaves—a time of aging.[9]

Contextual or Specific Symbols: These refer to signs within literary works that have different meanings from those interpreted in other literary works. They are not generally interpreted but are related with the concepts of the plot, locations and personalities of the story. In *To Kill a Mockingbird*, a mockingbird can be used as the symbols of innocence and benevolence and Tom Robinson, Arthur 'Boo' Radley is an example of the 'mockingbird', that is innocent, simple and sufferer.

Allegorical Symbols: Symbols in allegorical works are used closely to embody other more extensive concepts of virtues, politics or philosophy. An allegory is an extension of the meaning of a metaphor in which characters of the story as well as the events are symbolic.

Natural Symbols: Curiously, nature always has some symbolism, as the definite elements of the natural world reflect some particular aspects of the characters or more general themes of the narratives. For example the star Venus represents - femininity and beauty of women.

Religious or Mythological Symbols: It is remarkable that in many works the author tries to refer to religious or mythological motifs in order to add more layers to

the topicality of a work. These symbols may cause religious, ethical or philosophical connotations to develop from the learned cultural or individual values. The utilizing of symbols in literature has a great impact to the meaning and sequence of the narration. An author can inspire of another author's works by different elements of intertextuality while this works might be unique as well. Dan Brown has aspiration of various religious books and some artifacts which is trusted by local people in Spain and France. Therefore, he collected symbols representing to the equality of men and women in his book.[7]

Symbolism sentimental meanings may differ depending on the gender, age, the angle a person approaches the work, and some other factors. An object or idea is representing in one literary work may be representing something else in another literature. Therefore, often the analysis of symbols in some piece of literature may be depended upon the overall comprehension of the work and the author's plans. A symbol can be used several times within a work and may function differently with each occurrence.

Symbolism is an important figure of speech that helps writers express ideas and feelings on different stages of work describing a certain subject matter. Using symbols, objectification, characterization or historicizing aims at making readers appreciate the text in a deeper meaning than the face value in order to understand the features that characterize the writing. In using symbols we can see the use of universal symbols, contextual symbols or images, and most importantly the use of allegorical motifs.

REFERENCES

1. Abrams M.H. "A Glossary of Literary Terms" 7th edition. Cornell University P. 314
2. Feruza, Khajiyeva, and Sadikova Dildora. "THE INTERTEXTUAL STUDY OF THE SYMBOL 'PENTACLE' FROM DA VINCI CODE BY DAN BROWN." International journal of scientific researchers (IJSR) INDEXING 3.2 (2023).
3. Melsova, K. F. (2021). Cosmopolitanism through intertextual devices in the postmodern biographical novel. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(11), 156-161.
4. Khajieva, F. M. (2020). Theoretical aspects of the language learned (Stylistics). *Быхоро: Дурдона*.
5. Ramiyyadin, A. K. (2017). Quotation as a Text-Forming Element. *International Journal of English Linguistics*, 7(4), 230. <https://doi.org/10.5539/ijel.v7n4p230>
6. Smith, C. (2022). Allusive and elusive: Allusion and the Elihu Speeches of Job 32–37. *BRILL*.
7. Sadikova, Dildora. "THE INTERTEXTUAL STUDY OF THE SYMBOLIC ELEMENTS FROM DA VINCE CODE BY DAN BROWN." Conference Proceedings: Fostering Your Research Spirit. 2024.
8. Walsh, W. S. (1908). The international encyclopedia of prose and poetical quotations: from the literature of the world including the following languages, English, Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, Persian, Italian, German, Chinese, Hebrew and others: under one alphabetical arrangement with a complete concordance to the quotations, indexes of the authors quoted and topical indexes to subjects, with cross references. In J.C. Winston eBooks. <http://ci.nii.ac.jp/ncid/BA47825173>
9. CURRENT RESEARCH JOURNAL OF PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES (ISSN –2767-3758) VOLUME 03 ISSUE 11 Pages: 90-96 SJIF IMPACT



FACTOR(2021:5.823)(2022:6.041)OCLC–
1242423883METADATAIF–6.925Publisher:Master

10. R.F.Thomas “Virgil’s Georges and the art of
refernce” Harward Studies in Classical Philology 90
(1986) pp171-98



OSCAR
PUBLISHING SERVICES