Generating Implicature Through Intertextuality In English Poetic Texts

Ayhan Omer Ahmed , Prof. Dr. Qasim Obayes Al-Azzawi (Ph.D.)

1) INTRODUCTION

Although the term "intertextuality" became coined via Julia Kristeva in 1966, after which period intertextuality, as a term relating to a literary theory, developed widely usage, the phenomenon itself dates lower back, in exercise, to antiquity when it was recorded The first human history and discourse on texts commenced to exist. Though, the concepts and practice of intertextuality in the distant past which include antiquity and the origins of intertextuality as a particular phenomenon in Greek and Roman artwork and way of life could stay outdoor the scope of this take a look at; Instead, the modern-day paper will attention on intertextuality after its appearance as a fictional idea and practice in the twentieth century with theorists consisting of Ferdinand de Saussure (1857-1913), Mikhail M Bakhtin (1895-1975), Julia Kristeva (b.1941) and Roland Barthes (1915- 1980).

The concept of implicit become first brought through Grice in (1967) in the William James lectures delivered at Harvard. Also, this concept turned into posted in part by Grice in (1975, 1978). Grace's concept of inclusion is basically about how people use language (Levinson, 1997). People can not be unglued from communique with others, which include talking, chatting, or gossiping. When speakme to others, each shape of language in reality manner somewhat that needs to be connected. Implicit is a proposal that generally hides at the back of the discourse this is being produced, instead of a direct a share of that discourse (Parker, 1962: 21; Wijana, 1996: 37). In this example, what's said is dissimilar from what is indirect. Hence Wright (1975: 379) advised that what is supposed is not what is stated.

2)Implicature

Grice (1975:43) asserts that implicature is a share of speaker sense that forms an feature of what is destined by the speech of the speaker deprived of existence a component of what is said. The utterance that the speaker needs to connect is far richer than what the speaker couriers. Accordingly, linguistic sense underdetermines the communication expressed and understood completely.

Grice (1989:76) defines implicature as "a blanket word to avoid having to make choices between words like 'imply', 'suggest', 'indicate', and 'mean'.

Therefore, implicature shows the differences between what is said from what is meant. However, these differences do not become a problem in the conversation because the interlocutors have already understood each other. Thus, implicature does not need to be expressed explicitly (Wijana, 1996: 68).

2.1 Types of Implicature

Implicature consists of two types: conventional implicature and conversational implicature (Grice, 1975: 44). The differences between them are explained further by Lyons (1995: 272). The difference between them is that the former

depend on something other than what is truth-conditional in the conventional use, or meaning, or particular forms and expressions, whereas the later derived from a set of more general principles which regulate the proper conduct of conversation.

2.1.1 Conventional Implicature

Conventional implicature is the implication which is general and conventional. In general, everyone has known and understood the meaning or implications of a case. Understanding the implications conventionally supposes the listener or reader to have experience and general knowledge. Consider the following example.

(1) a. John is handsome but he rides CD 70.

b. John is handsome.

c. John rides CD 70.

 d. There is a contradiction between (b) and (c).

On this third examples, (a) contains two basic statements as in (b) and (c),
and higher comments is on (d). Sentence (a) contains a contradiction because
Joni has a handsome and charming face, while CD 70 is identical to an old and
ugly motorcycle, so the conjunction used is the word 'but'. This is what has been
suggested by Grice related to the basic statement in a sentence, which can use
conjunctions such as: moreover, but, therefor, on the other hand, or so. For this
reason, in general, conventional is distinguished based on the content which is
descriptive (only affect the value of truth only) and is also indicative that
produce implicature (Carston, 2002: 107-108)
On this third examples, (a) contains two basic statements as in (b) and (c), and higher comments is on (d). Sentence (a) contains a contradiction because Joni has a handsome and

charming face, while CD 70 is identical to an old and ugly motorcycle, so the conjunction used is the word 'but'. This is what has been suggested by Grice related to the basic statement in a sentence, which can use conjunctions such as: moreover, but, therefor, on the other hand, or so. For this reason, in general, conventional is distinguished based on the content which is descriptive (only affect the value of truth only) and is also indicative that produce implicature (Carston, 2002: 107-108).

2.1.2 Conversational Implicature

Conversational implicature appears in conversation act. Therefore, the nature of implicature is temporary and non-conventional directly with utterance spoken (Levinson, 1991: 117). Implicature is a combination of language with situation where the same speech in different situations may not produce implicature, or it may also suggest implicature (Black, 2006: 25). According to Grice (1975: 45) there is a set of assumptions that cover and regulate the activities of the conversation as a speech act. According to Grice's analysis, a set of assumptions that guide someone in conversation is cooperative principles. In carrying out cooperative principles in the conversation, each speaker must obey the four maxims of conversation, namely: (1) maxim of quantity, (2) maxim of quality, (3) maxim of relevance, (4) maxim of manner (Parker, 1986: 23).

2.2 Functions of Implicature

According to Levinson (1991: 97-100), the concept of implicature in the study of pragmatics has four functions at least: (1) possibility of obtaining functional explanation that significant to the language realization which is not covered by descriptive linguistics theory, (2) giving a firm and explicit explanation about its possibility that language

user can grasp the messages although what is spoken differs from what is meant, (3) can simplify the semantic explanation from the difference relations among clauses despite the clauses were associated with the same words structure, and (4) can explain the variety of linguistic indications which is unrelated or even contradictory

.

3) Intertextuality

Many scholars such as Kristeva (1986) and Wang (2006) believe, as opposed to Fairclough's (1992) point of view, that the notion of intertextuality is traced back to Bakhtin, since they (1986), cited in Wang (2006:73), mention the idea that "every text (or utterance) is dialogical in the sense that it gains its meaning in relation to other texts". Thibault (1994: 1751), on the other hand, states his perspective towards the notion of intertextuality by saying "all texts, spoken and written, are constructed and have the meanings which text-users assign to them in and through their relations with other texts in some social formation".

3.1 TYPES OF INTRTEXUALITY

It must be analyzed firstly two major types of Intertextuality, which are ekphrasis and iconotext. Ekphrasis was defined by Tom Mitchel, Grant Scott and James Hefferman as "the verbal representation of visual representation" while David Carrier sees it as a "verbal re-creations of visual artwork" (Wagner, 1996:10). artwork" (Wagner, 1996). By this meaning, each authors imply that ekphrasis arises while a writer describes a visible thing inclusive of a painting or sculpture via verbal means along with a singular, poem, or different writing. This may be understood in some works that attempts to describe or depict painting and sculpture, as proven underneath:

Account of Achilles' shield in Homer's Iliad.

Shakespeare, the rape of Locky.

- Ammi Esfandiar in Ferdowsi's Shahnameh in Persian Literature.

Iconographic text also can be observed in such works in which most effective one average is blanketed, as an instance, a connection with a portray in a fictional textual content (Barth, 1973).

Instances can be originate in maximum newspapers, in which trainings once in a while endure photos (Santilla, 1998). It can too be understood in a story similar One Thousand and One Night in which photographs are usage in special elements of the tale to offer an picture to the writing. It need to be stated that the stated novel became copied as a movie, but we can get to that advanced when deliberating the film as an instance of intertextuality.

4.CONCLUSION

Conversational have an effect on is an vital difficulty and the maximum fundamental element of the examine of pragmatism. It happens because there may be a real need to make connections and provide an explanation for linguistic information now not blanketed via theories of structural dialectology. In adding, a hallmark of achievement in a verbal exchange is the capacity to absorb and comprehend the consequences of this discourse. The presence of various varieties of collateral suggests the complexity and complexity of speech. To recognize the results for verbal exchange, it is vital to have involvements and expertise about the kingdom of the speech act. So, it may be stated that the implicit can be without problems understood if the speakers have exchanged reports and understanding within the communique in question.

So, information intertextuality is beneficial in thinking about the development of literary

testimonies. Intertextuality imparts us that similar species, testimonies percentage a commonplace beginning and a commonplace means of expressing communique and interplay with the surroundings. These unities suggest that, parallel to organic development, fictional development is nonlinear and uncommon. Finally, the success of transcription is owing in huge component to the commodification of interstitial transcription, just as class sensitivity trusts upon on novel gene look. Certainly, the Matrix of Literature is as dynamic and active because the organic cosmos. The handiest closing query, then, is whether or no longer literature should be thought of in an evolutionary attitude

REFERENCES

Black, Elizabeth. 2006. Pragmatic Stylistics. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University press.

Carston, Robyn. 2002.Thoughts and Utterances: The Pragmatics of Explicit Communication. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers.

Barthes R (1973). S/Z, Richard Miller (trans.). New York: Hill and Wang.

Grice, H Paul. 1975. "Logic and Conversation" in Cole and JL Morgan, Syntax and Semantics Vol. 3: Speech Act. New York: Academy Press.

Grice, H Paul. (1989). Studies in the Way of words. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University.

Levinson, Stephen C. 1991. Pragmatics. Cambridge: CUP.

Parker, Frank. 1986. Linguistics for Non Linguist. London: Taylor and Francis.

Thibault, P. J. (1994). "Intertextuality". In R. E. Asher (Ed.), The Encyclopedia of language and linguistics, Vol. 4. Oxford: Pergamon Press.

Wagner P (1996). Ekphrasis, Iconotexts, and Intermediality-the States of the Arts. Berlin press.

Wijana, I Dewa Putu. 1996. Dasar-dasar Pragmatik. Yogyakarta: Andi Offset.