



INTERTEXTUAL MEANS UTILIZED IN NOVELS OF HARPER LEE, “TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD AND CRAIG SILVEY, “JASPER JONES”

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Abstract: This article explores the phenomenon of intertextuality, particularly how it maintains the relationship between classical and modern literature. As an example of an intertextual connection, the author discusses two novels, namely Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird* and Craig Silvey's *Jasper Jones*. The article also highlights how text interacts in dialogue through two intertextual means, namely allusion and reminiscence. The study emphasizes the dynamic nature of the intertextuality in creating meaning and its role in the reappearance of certain morals and themes from classic texts to contemporary ones.

Keywords: intertextuality, classical and modern literature, influence, allusion, reminiscence.

Introduction

In the current literary world, intertextuality is one of the crucial topics to be discussed.

J. Genette interprets intertextual relations as "the active cooperation of two or more texts in one text." According to it, the artistic text communicates with other texts, and these interrelationships are expressed through linear insertions, symbolic references, or memory resonances. This definition is consistent with the views of I.V. Arnold, R. Lachmann, and H.F. Plett. I.V. Arnold interprets intertextual communication as a complex semantic relationship arising from the direct or indirect, modified or unmodified inclusion of texts belonging to another subject of speech in a literary text. These interactions are mainly expressed in the form of a symbolic gesture (allusion), a reminiscence, or contextual integration. R. Lachmann and H.F. Plett interpret intertextuality as the presence of other texts (pretexts) within one text. According to researchers, this process is manifested through strategies consciously used by the author - lines from a literary text, connotative references, and intertextual parallel forms. According to the approach in this study, when studying intertextuality, it is important that we not only note intertextual connections but also analyze the artistic and aesthetic function of these connections. Because intertextual means not only expand the semantic



potential of the text, but also serve for a deeper understanding of the author's individual style, revealing the layers of aesthetic content of the text.

In addition to indicating the connection between texts, there are also definitions that emphasize the functional aspect of intertextuality. In particular, R. Nordkvist interprets intertextuality as interconnected relationships of texts to each other and to culture as a whole to form meaning. The emergence of meaning as the main function of intertextuality was also noted by Y.A. Bajenova and Yu.S. Gavrikova. In their opinion, intertextuality is a text category that expresses the interrelationship of one text with another, which serves to expand the meaning of the literary work. Also, intertextuality is inherent in any text and is interpreted as a dialogical process that ensures the compatibility of donor-text elements with recipient-text elements. [4] The significance of the classical heritage in literary studies is explained not only by the assimilation of artistic experience, but also by the continuous development of national literary thinking. Each national literature continues the artistic experience formed in its classical stage through modern creators in new conditions. Therefore, the study of classical heritage in the context of contemporary works is necessary not only for historical research but also for a deeper understanding of the current literary process.

Discussions of Influence in Intertextuality

In the development of literature, the influence of classical heritage on contemporary works has always been the focus of researchers' attention. Any new artistic experience relies on the creative achievements, methodological research, and aesthetic views of the previous generation. Therefore, the connection between classical and modern literature is not limited to the continuation of traditionalism. It is considered a process of creative revision, interpretation in a new context, and harmonization with modern social problems.

Intertextual connections are the most active form of communication between classical and contemporary literature. This process is not limited to the continuation of the literary tradition, but also provides an opportunity for its new illumination, reinterpretation in various cultural and historical contexts. A vivid example of this phenomenon is the re-reading of Shakespeare's tragedy "Hamlet" in different periods and its manifestation in new artistic interpretations in the forms of modern novels, cinema, and dramaturgy. Such an intertextual phenomenon clearly demonstrates the universality of classical texts, their possibility of constant renewal, and their relevance for readers and viewers of different eras. In this sense, intertextual connections can be considered as an important mechanism ensuring the integration of classical heritage with the modern cultural environment in the literary process.



Discussion of Intertextual Means

Classical heritage in modern literature is often manifested in the forms of quotation, allusion, reminiscence, and parody. These methods allow the author to add meaning to their work, activate the reader's literary memory, and ensure a meaningful connection between the past and the present. This process enriches the layers of the literary text, transforming it into a multifaceted artistic phenomenon. Among the intertextual mechanisms, such forms as allusion, reminiscence are of particular importance.

Allusion

Allusion activates the reader's knowledge base by directly referring to a certain part of the classical text, while reminiscence strengthens the connection with artistic heritage through subtle semantic or stylistic similarities. Parody and pastiche, in turn, reshape the meaning of the text and serve to reinterpret classical examples in a new artistic context. Thus, intertextual mechanisms act as the main means of continuing the life of classical novels in modern literature, and through them, the artistic heritage of the past is enriched with new semantic facets in modern texts.

An allusion is an intertextual device included in a new text in the form of a subtle hint, without a direct reference to a previously created work, author, or cultural phenomenon, but based on the reader's cultural memory. [6] It expands the semantic field of the literary text, deepens its semantic layers, and creates new meanings. Through allusion, the modern text strengthens its semantic system, involving the reader in hidden communication with classical texts. For example, the core ideas put forward in Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird*, such as justice, human dignity, and moral responsibility, are reinterpreted in the contemporary social context in Craig Silvey's novel *Jasper Jones*. Although Silvey Harper did not directly refer to Lee's text, he revises its conceptual foundations in the modern social environment and thereby enriches intertextual communication with new content.

Allusion is an important intertextual mechanism that deepens the degree of connection of a literary text with historical memory. It not only expresses the author's creative intent but also brings the text into close contact with a broader cultural and historical context. [6] Therefore, the effectiveness of allusion is directly related to the reader's cultural experience and the level of intertextual knowledge. In cases where the cultural basis is strong, the new text will have a more complex, multi-layered, and deep semantic structure. Such an approach expands not only the aesthetic, but also the epistemological (cognitive) significance of the text in the literary process, introducing it into a continuous dialogue with historical memory and cultural heritage.

Reminiscence



Reminiscence is one of the intertextual mechanisms, which means the reappearance in a new text of the idea, content, or artistic images of the previous literary work in a hidden and deep semantic form, without direct quotations. [6] Unlike allusion, it works more with "text memory" and enriches its artistic semantics by embedding the main conceptual core of the classical work into the new text. [7] In this case, the writer not only reinterprets the text but also transfers it to a new historical and cultural context, which further increases the intertextual value of the text.

The psychological maturation of the image of the Scout in Harper Lee's novel "To Kill a Mockingbird" and the confrontation with social injustice are reinterpreted through the same mechanism in the image of Charlie in Craig Silvey's work "Jasper Jones" from a new philosophical angle. This situation shows that the main idea of the classical work is not a direct quote, but continues to live in a new semantic layer, being reborn in the context of modern society. Thus, reminiscence serves as an artistic bridge connecting the classical text with modern literature and deepens intertextual communication.

From a research point of view, reminiscence not only ensures the continuity of literary memory but also allows the modern writer to engage in a creative dialogue with the classical heritage. This, in turn, expands the epistemological (cognitive) and axiological (value system) levels of the text and allows the reader to analyze it more deeply. Therefore, the phenomenon of reminiscence is considered one of the most important mechanisms preserving the relevance of classical works in modern literary processes and reviving them in a new artistic context.

The mechanism of reminiscence manifests itself as an important semantic tool in preserving cultural continuity and artistic memory in literature. It provides a deep level of intertextual communication and introduces the ideas and aesthetic concepts of classical texts into modern literature. [5] As a result of this process, the artistic experience of the past continues to live not only as a historical phenomenon but also as an active component of modern literary thought. Therefore, reminiscence strengthens the intertextual dynamism of the artistic process and enriches the semantic field of new texts. [6]

One of the most important features of reminiscence is that it activates the student's thinking. In the process of identifying hidden intertextual references in the text and understanding their sources, the reader performs hermeneutic analysis, which limits the meaning of the text.

Classical heritage is reflected in modern literature through intertextual dialogue. For example, as Harper Lee's novel "To Kill a Mockingbird" depicts historical and social events of the South America, elements of the classical genre - dramatic conflicts in the plot, the themes of moral choice and justice -



are reinterpreted in a modern context. Thus, the principles of classical literature are adapted to the socio-cultural problems of the present time and serve the reader's understanding of the organic connection between the past and the present. This shows that the intertextual process is the main factor ensuring historical continuity in literature, bringing cultural memory back to relevance, and deepening the content and aesthetic layers of the modern text.

In Craig Silvey's novel "Jasper Jones," classical motifs - childhood, memory, issues of justice and inequality in society - are also revealed in new artistic forms. Through the modern novel, Sylvie reprocesses elements of the classical plot, enriching them with a new historical and cultural context, as a result of which the modern reader has a deeper understanding of social and spiritual problems. Thus, contemporary works actively interact with the classical heritage, creating new plots and image systems. Such an approach clearly demonstrates the decisive role of the intertextual process in the creative transformation, spiritual continuity, and revival of artistic heritage in modern literature.

Conclusion

To sum up, this article represents the means of intertextual connection, which connect past and future literary works. At the same time, it enriches artistic dialogue between literary texts. As several means of intertextual connection can transform episode, chronotope, and other features of classical literature into modern ones, however, the current article discusses only two of them - allusion and reminiscence. It preserves the essence of classical works within modern literature, ensuring that their themes continue to resonate and inspire new generations of readers and writers alike.

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