

# Allusive Intertextual Units In Poems

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**Abstract:** In literary works writers use some linguistic units in expressing ideas clearly, shortly and especially impressively. Allusive names are one of the powerful tools in expressing the ideas effectively. The beauty of allusion is its brevity. Usually writers use allusions in poems in a tone of other syllables with one allusive word or with allusive expressions.

**Keywords:** Allusion, intertextuality, intertextual units, poetic discourse, implicit meaning, cultural references, literary allusions, symbolic imagery, interpretive competence, textual coherence, stylistic devices, poetic semantics.

## Introduction: Allusion is a type of intertextual unit:

Intertextual units play a crucial role in clarifying the meaning of the text in literary works. Any new text can include some units of other existed texts already. According to such interconnection of the texts, they are divided into recipient and precedent texts. Recipient texts are new creating texts with the precedent text sources. Writers usually express their ideas, feelings and emotions explicitly and implicitly. Intertextual units are one of the linguistic units which can help writers in expressing their ideas implicitly. Intertextual units can be: names (of characters, places), famous expressions of heroes, proverbs. There are four ways of using intertextual units: retelling, pastiche, quotation and allusion. We will learn and analyze allusion type of intertextuality.

Names of famous people are called allusive art in literature.

The basic idea behind an allusion is that it is a reference to something. This is generally a quick reference that, in some way, calls attention to some kind of historical, literary, or sociological thing. Allusions can be such as:

**Allusions are references.** In very basic terms, an allusion is just a type of reference. Essentially, it is some kind of a reference in a text that refers to something like a different poem, a historical event, a literary figure, or anything else. There is not truly a limit of any real variety on what can and cannot be considered an

allusion.

**Allusions contribute to an intertextual understanding of poetry.** When trying to understand a text, we often need to be aware of other texts. When a poem makes heavy use of allusions, it can mean that the poem could be incomprehensible without having that prior knowledge. For instance, a poem that discusses religious narratives assumes that you know those narratives too.

**Allusions can be found outside of poetry.** An allusion is simply a kind of reference that can be found within literary texts. This doesn't mean that it's, in any way, confined to poetry alone. Instead, we can find allusions in prose, drama, film, and whatever other texts make use of creative writing in some way.

Allusions should be recognizable for readers and reliable to the context. When writer uses an allusion, he should not need to give a definition or explanation to an allusion. Therefore allusive units should be chosen according to their popularity and recognizable feature. The beauty of allusion is its brevity. An allusive information should in just one or few words in a similar tone of the poem. A literary allusion puts the alluded text in a new context under which it assumes new meanings and denotations. Literary allusion is closely related to parody and pastiche, which are also "text-linking" literary devices.

The word "allusion" is taken from the Latin noun

“allusionem”- playing with, a reference to”, from the verb alludere- to play, jest, make fun of.

How allusion works? Allusions are usually used according to these features:

1. Indirect reference: the writer uses name, object, phrase that points to the meaning instead of describing openly.
2. Shared knowledge: the writer uses an allusion for readers to understand better the given ideas with this kind of reference.
3. Added meaning: an allusion can convey quickly complex ideas, emotions and context.

As it is mentioned above, allusions should be recognizable for readers, otherwise, this units can make a text ambiguous and complex. In that case, writers should take account their audience’s outlook, possible knowledge to understand the given reference.

#### **Allusion is a linguocultural unit.**

Allusive names are more recognizable to the natives. They might hear the famous names in their country by people, teachers, media and so on. Non-native users of the language may not understand the given allusion. In every nation have their popular allusive names which most writers, language users can use in their written and oral speech. Allusions are usually used metaphorically, sometimes can be used ironically. Here we will give some examples for allusive names as an example:

1. “Herculean task ahead” – “Difficult task ahead”. Referring to the immense challenges faced by Hercules, highlighting the daunting nature of a situation.
2. “Icarus’ ambition” – “dangerous overreach”. Referring to the mythological figure Icarus, whose wax wings melted when he flew too close to the sun.

In these examples, both allusions are used metaphorically, that is, in the first sentence the difficult task is described similarly to the Hercules’s challenges in myth. European people use this allusive name for expressing the difficulties of simple people. The name of Hercules symbolizes the bravery, courage and tolerance of people.

In the second example, the mythologic name Icarus refers to the dangerous moment of overreaching of the task. Here it expresses dangerous ambition of a person. Sometimes allusive names can be used humorously in poetry. These allusive names help writers to express the meaning shortly and effectively. For example:

1. “Narcissus took a selfie” – A modern humorous take on Narcissus, known for falling in love with his reflection, in today’s context of selfie culture. Narcissus

is taken from Greek myth. He fell in love with his own reflection in pool and was destroyed by it. This expression is used for a person who has a character of self-obsession.

2. “Achilles in high heels”- challenge of walking in high-heeled shoes is described. Weak point of Achilles’ was his heels according to the Greek myths. In this sentence the situation of a person who is in difficulties in doing something hardly with incapably.

3. “Midas at a dollar store” – An amusing allusion to King Midas, who turned everything to gold, juxtaposed against a store where everything is cheap. King Midas is a popular Greek myth, who wants to turn everything into gold achieves his dream. This expression is used to describe the cheaper price of everything in a shop.

The given examples of allusions can be challenging for non-native users of languages. This kind of allusive names are used in native speakers’ daily communication in a metaphoric way or ironic. As being difficult in understanding these allusive names, it can be difficult to translate to other languages. We can give and learn only from definitions with citations below the text. Sometimes allusive names can be a part of the proverbs and refers to the story, event before. We can express their meaning with their equivalents in other language.

We will analyze some examples of allusive names in Uzbek poems.

Boshi kesilganin Madaminxonning,  
Boshi kesik qoldi kalta minorning,  
Haykal qo’yib ketdi o’ziga mulkdor  
Xivaga ko’rk berar Ko’k Kalta minor.

The meaning of this part of the poem refers to the historical events related to the Khorezm history. Here the cause of unfinished tower Ko’k kalta- Short Blue tower in the city Khiva is described as the king of beheaded Madaminkhan in a metaphoric way. In translating such kind of poem, the translators may have difficulties in expressing the same meaning in other languages. Because it is cultural and our national history.

In the next part of the poem the local history is also described and because of this the writer may have challenges in carrying the same meaning in translations also. Therefore allusive names should be given with their definitions.

Urganchning yirtilgan bayroqlarinda,  
Kubroning qon silqqan barmoqlarinda,  
Mardlar ot o’ynatgan tuproqlarinda,

Eldoshim, ko'zing och, bir hikmat jodir,  
Vatanni sotganlar vatangadodir.

Here the patriotism and loyalty are described with the help of the historical event happened in old Khorezm region. Kubro was a name of a volunteer warrior and died with catching in his hands the flag of the enemies. If the readers are not aware of this history, the meaning in the poem will be unclear.

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4. O'tayotgan vaqt Komil Avaz 46-bet
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#### **Internet resources:**

6. <https://literarydevices.net>
7. <https://turi-uzbekistana.ru/legends/kalta-minor.html>