Investigating the Effect of Qur'anic Stories on *Luri*'s Romantic Legends Based on Genette's Theory of Transtextuality[1]

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Abstract

The relationship between one text and other texts, is one of the important discussions addressed in structuralism and poststructuralism. In his transtextuality, Genette focuses on the effects of one hypotext on another text or other texts (hypertext). The theory of transtextuality considers how texts make use of each other based on the five types of relations comprising of intertextuality, metatextualtiy, paratextuality, architextuality, and hypertextuality. The present paper discusses the effect of Qur'anic stories on the Luri's romantic legends based on Genette's theory of transtextuality. This descriptive-analytical study aims to show how Lari's legends, i.e. hypertexts, have used the Qur'anic stories, i.e. hypotexts, in terms of intertextuality and hypertextiality and to examine the reasons for the formation of the metatextual relationships between legends and Qur'anic stories. By reading this paper, the readers will find out that Luri's romantic legends have with Qur'anic stories an explicit intertextual relationship and a hypertextul relationship of imitation and transformation using quantitative transformation and pragmatic transformation method. Additionally, because of the persistence of legendary beliefs in the collective memory of people, some legends have a metatextual relationship with Qur'anic stories. It is worth mentioning that some legends may have only one type of relationship, but others may have all the three types of relationship, with Qur'anic stories.

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