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Abstract

By introducing the theory of transtextuality, Gerard Genette opened a new chapter in the study of the relations between various texts, one category of which is intertextuality. According to intertextuality, the relationships between texts can be of three forms of explicit intertextuality, implicit intertextuality, and allusions. The religious motifs of the Qur'an have been an inseparable part of Persian poetry from its beginning. In intertextual terms, these Qur'anic motifs are among the main sub-texts influencing the creation of literary works. Qur'anic topics and concepts have not only been by themselves valuable for poets, but have been used to express mystical, romantic, folklore, and even political thoughts and interpretations. However, in any epoch only some of these approaches have been predominant. In Saib's ghazals, that can be considered as an encyclopedia of various subjects and themes, religious motifs are abundant. Words, terms, religious and moral topics, religious law, and stories are among the most important Qur'anic subjects existing in Saib's ghazals. This co-presence of Qur'anic themes and literary expression has provided the means for the literal, artistic and content richness of his poetry. Given the vast scope and the vital role of the abovementioned subjects, discovering and analyzing them from the perspective of intertextual relationships can lead us to a better grasp of his poetry. The present descriptive-analytical study tried to study these intertextual relations drawing on Genette's intertextuality. The results show that Saib has used words and terms in the field of “explicit intertextuality”, and Qur'anic ideas, insights and stories in the field of “implicit intertextuality”.

Keywords the Qur'an, intertextuality, Saib, Gerard Genette, allusion

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