INTERTEXTUAL ANALYSIS ON QUOTATION IN INSTAGRAM

SKRIPSI

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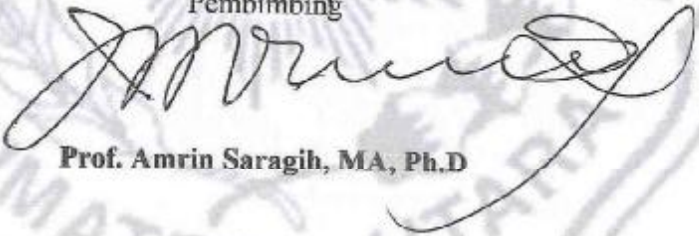
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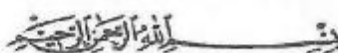
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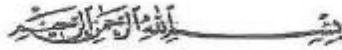Dr. Elfrianto Nasution, S.Pd, M.Pd   Dra. Hj. Syamsuyurnita, M.Pd

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ABSTRACT

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This research dealt with intertextual analysis on quotation in instagram. It was aimed at investigating types of intertextual used in quotation texts in instagram, and process of intertextual realized in quotation text in instagram. This research was conducted by using qualitative descriptive research. The source of data was instagram was taken from #quotations. The result showed that there were 34 data of intertextual found on quotation in instagram included of 16 (47%) for optional intertextual, 10 (29%) for obligatory intertextual, and 8 (24%) for accidental intertextual. In process of intertextual found in instagram there were 33data of process intertextual found on quotation in instagram included of 23 (70%) for allusion, and 10 (30%) for plagiarism. It can be concluded that quotation used for illuminate the meaning and support the argument of the work in each text, provides information about the work and commonly printed as a means of inspiration and to invoke philosophical thoughts from the reader.

Keyword: Intertextuality, Quotation, Instagram

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iii

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURE

LIST OF CHARTS

LIST OF APPENDICES

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of Study

Intertextuality refers to the literal and effective presence in a text of another text. It is the interconnection between similar or related works of literature that reflect and influence an audience's interpretation of the text. Intertextuality is about the connections between texts, creators and their works. There are many ways in which texts can be connected. Texts are often created in response to an event, idea, experience or thought that may have been shared among many people. We've seen how ideas for written texts can be drawn from a visual text, such as a painting. Other visual texts can be inspired by images that were created by artists from other times and places. Music is another excellent source of stimulation for the imagination of a writer (Shakib, 2013).

According to Bazerman (2004) that intertextual analysis examines the relation of a statement to the sea of word, how it uses those words, how it positions itself in respect to those other word. Writers can make a text seem more realistic by referring to ideas, people or events that exist in the real world — our world. By making reference to things we can relate to, writers help us to feel a sense of familiarity with the world they are creating for us. Intertextuality may be deliberate or unintentional. Sometimes writers may not be aware of the influence that other texts have on their work. In contrast, other writers seek to transform an inspiring idea from another text into a fresh concept that carries additional meanings. Intertextual involves many literature works, such as poem, novel,

drama, film, and quotation. In this case, the researcher chooses quotation to be analyzed.

A quotation is the repetition of one expression as part of another one, particularly when the quoted expression is well-known or explicitly attributed by citation to its original source, and it is indicated by (punctuated with) quotation marks. A quotation can also refer to the repeated use of units of any other form of expression, especially parts of artistic works: elements of a painting, scenes from a movie or sections from a musical composition. Quoting one text within another is a very simple means of linkage, and most often done deliberately and explicitly, with credit given to the original source. This is typical in essays and other non-fiction texts. It is very important to provide a complete reference to the source of the quote so as to correctly acknowledge its creator. Many quotations found in social media especially in instagram, for example

I allowed myself to be bullied because I was scared and didn't know how to defend myself. I was bullied until I prevented a new student from being bullied. By standing up for him, I learned to stand up for myself

From the example above, it shows quotation from reality life and connected with some texts as supporting sentences in understanding meaning. When the reader reads that quote, it can influence audience about their experience when they are kid. Another example found in instagram, such as

Always have a unique character like salt. Its presence is not felt but its absence makes everything tasteless

From the example above, the writer gave illuminate the meaning about life that something which have unique, it would be remembered about character on it.

From explanation above, there are some reasons quotations and instagram chosen by researcher to be analyzed, namely (1) Many quotations found in instagram which can be inspiration of life and motivation for ourselves, (2) quotations are used to provide direct information about the work being quoted, and (3) Instagram not only used for sharing opinion, information, and feeling to followers but also to give support, motivate, and aspirate to others follower.

However, in fact that Many instagrammer especially university of students did not know what intertextual is and the function of intertextual. Besides, many university students of UMSU still difficult understand the meaning of the text and forms of the text especially quotation text. Furthermore, many university students of UMSU still difficult connected text with others text which have deep meaning. And the last, many instagrammer used instagram only to entertain self and have fun.

Based on the phenomenon above, the researcher interested to conduct this study entitles "Intertextual Analysis on Quotation in Instagram"

B. Identification of Problem

Based on the background of study, the problems were identified as follows:

1. Many university students of UMSU did not know what intertextual is and the function of intertextual.

2. Many university students of UMSU still find difficult to understand the meaning of the text and form of the text especially quotation text.

3. Many university students of UMSU still difficult connect text with others text be a quotation which have deep meaning.

4. Many instagrammer used instagram only to entertain self and have fun.

C. The Formulation of the Problem

Based on the identification of problem, the problems were formulated as the following:

1. What types of intertextual used in quotations in instagram?

2. How are the intertextual realized in quotations in instagram?

D. The Objectives of the Study

In relation to the problems of the study above, the objectives of the research were:

1. to investigate types of intertextual used in quotations in instagram, and

2. to elaborate the process of intertextual realized in quotations in instagram.

E. The Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of this study focused on intertextual analysis and it was limited only quotations which were taken from #quotations in instagram.

F. The Significances of the Study

Findings of the study were expected to be theoretically, practically and linguistically relevant in some respects

1. Theoretically, the findings of the study were expected to enrich literature and linguistic theory, thus it can be additional resources or references for both lecturers and students who are interested in literature and linguistic in social media.

2. Practically, the findings were expected in giving the information for

   a. The lecturers of linguistics, to be reference in teaching literature and giving motivation to student in writing.

   b. The students of UMSU, it could enrich knowledge in linguistic especially about intertextual analysis and be reference to make wise words in supporting self and others people.

   c. The researcher, it could be guide in understanding intertextual in social network especially in Instagram.

   d. The instagrammer, it could be add information about quotation and enrich their words

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Intertextuality

Intertextuality is the shaping of a text's meaning by another text. It is the interconnection between similar or related works of literature that reflect and influence an audience's interpretation of the text (Fagersten, 2012). Meanwhile, according to Bazerman (2004) that intertextuality is a literary device that creates an 'interrelationship between texts' and generates related understanding in separate works. These references are made to influence the reader and add layers of depth to a text, based on the readers' prior knowledge and understanding.. Examples of intertextuality are an author's borrowing and transformation of a prior text, and a reader's referencing of one text in reading another. Intertextuality does not require citing or referencing punctuation (such as quotation marks) and is often mistaken for plagiarism. Intertextuality can be produced in texts using a variety of functions including allusion, quotation and referencing. However, intertextuality is not always intentional and can be utilized inadvertently.

As philosopher William Irwin (2001) wrote, the term "has come to have almost as many meanings as users, from those faithful to Julia Kristeva's original vision to those who simply use it as a stylish way of talking about allusion and influence". This word has a broader meaning in today's context than the theories she expounds in her semifinal work on intertextuality which are 'word, dialogue, and novel'. Based on Haberer (2007) that intertextuality is a concept often

associated with postmodernism, more particularly with that sphere of postmodernism where literature encounters critical theory. In many respects, and especially in the field of literature and poetics, postmodernism can be viewed as a development of modernism which manifested itself during the first decades of the 20th century, in the years preceding and following the great fracture of the First World War Modernism was characterized by the loss of stable values, by the loss of belief in the possibility of an objective truth and in the validity of totalizing ideologies, by the rejection of formal aesthetic theories, the emphasis given to subjectivity, to the discontinuous and the fragmentary, also by the place given to reflexivity and self consciousness in the production of texts.

In literature and other creative artworks, writers and artists are influenced by numerous factors that link together. For example, a writer who has viewed a certain film may be influenced by some of the ideas in that film. This influence may become apparent in their writing as they work on a novel, poem or play. Intertextuality enables us to understand texts more fully. Writers can make a text seem more realistic by referring to ideas, people or events that exist in the real world — our world. By making reference to things we can relate to, writers help us to feel a sense of familiarity with the world they are creating for us. Intertextuality may be deliberate or unintentional. Sometimes writers may not be aware of the influence that other texts have on their work. In contrast, other writers seek to transform an inspiring idea from another text into a fresh concept that carries additional meanings. Writers and artists frequently borrow or reinvent

storylines, themes and characters. It is fun to explore the new ways in which they are presented.

2. Types of Intertextual

There are three types of intertextual, namely: obligatory, optional and accidental. These variations depend on two key factors: the intention of the writer, and the significance of the reference (Fitzsimmons, 2013). The distinctions between these types and those differences between categories are not absolute and exclusive but instead, are manipulated in a way that allows them to co-exist within the same text.

2.1 Obligatory

Obligatory intertextuality is when the writer deliberately invokes a comparison or association between two (or more) texts. Without this pre-understanding or success to 'grasp the link', the reader's understanding of the text is regarded as inadequate. Obligatory intertextuality relies on the reading or understanding of a prior hypotext, before full comprehension of the hypertext can be achieved.

To understand the specific context and characterization within Tom Stoppard's 'Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are Dead', one must first be familiar with Shakespeare's 'Hamlet' (Mitchell, n.d.). It is in Hamlet we first meet these characters as minor characters and, as the Rosencrantz and Guildenstern plot unravels, specific scenes from Hamlet are actually performed and viewed from a different perspective. This understanding of the hypotext Hamlet, gives deeper

meaning to the pretext as many of the implicit themes from Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are more recognisable in Shakespeare's Hamlet (Comhrink, n.d.).

2.2 Optional

Optional intertextuality has a less vital impact on the significance of the hypertext. It is a possible, but not essential, intertextual relationship that if recognized, the connection will slightly shift the understanding of the text. Optional Intertextuality means it is possible to find a connection to multiple texts of a single phrase, or no connection at all. The intent of the writer when using optional intertextuality, is to pay homage to the 'original' writers, or to reward those who have read the hypotext. However, the reading of this hypotext is not necessary to the understanding of the hypertext. The use of optional intertextuality may be something as simple as parallel characters or plotlines.

The use of optional intertextuality may be something as simple as parallel characters or plotlines. For example, J.K. Rowling's Harry Potter series shares many similarities J. R. R. Tolkien's Lord of the Rings trilogy. They both apply the use of an aging wizard mentor (Professor Dumbledore and Gandalf) and a key friendship group is formed to assist the protagonist (an innocent young boy) on their arduous quest to defeat a powerful wizard and to destroy a powerful being (Keller, 2013). This connection is interesting and J.K. Rowling was most likely influenced by other fictional and fantasy novels. However, this link is not vital to the understanding of the Harry Potter novels.

2.3 Accidental

Accidental intertextuality is when readers often connect a text with another text, cultural practice or a personal experience, without there being any tangible anchorpoint within the original text. The writer has no intention of making an intertextual reference and it is completely upon the reader's own prior knowledge that these connections are made. Often when reading a book or viewing a film a memory will be triggered in the viewers' mind.

Often when reading a book or viewing a film a memory will be triggered in the viewers' mind. For example, when reading Herman Melville's 'Moby Dick', a reader may use their prior experiences to make a connection between the size of the whale and the size of the ship. Another reader could draw deep connections to the Bibilcal allegory Jonah and the Whale, simply from the mention of a man and a whale. Whilst it was not Melville's intention to create these links, the readers have made these connections themselves.

3. The Process of Intertextual

According Irwin (2001), there are three process of Intertextual in a text, namely allusion, plagiarism, and calque.

a. Allusion

Allusion is a figure of speech, in which one refers covertly or indirectly to an object or circumstance from an external context. It is left to the audience to make the connection where the connection is directly and explicitly stated (as opposed to indirectly imply) by the author, it is instead usually termed a reference.

In the arts, a literary allusion puts the alluded text in a new context under which it assumes new meanings and denotations. It is not possible to predetermine the nature of all the new meanings and inter-textual patterns that an allusion will generate. Literary allusion is closely related to parody and pastiche, which are also "text-linking" literary devices. In a wider, more informal context, an allusion is a passing or casually short statement indicating broader meaning. It is an incidental mention of something, either directly or by implication, such as "In the stock market, he met his Waterloo."

b. Plagiarism

Plagiarism is the "wrongful appropriation" and "stealing and publication" of another author's "language, thoughts, ideas, or expressions" and the representation of them as one's own original work. Plagiarism is considered academic dishonesty and a breach of journalistic ethics. It is subject to sanctions such as penalties, suspension, and even expulsion from school or work. Recently, cases of "extreme plagiarism" have been identified in academia. The modern concept of plagiarism as immoral and originality as an ideal emerged in Europe in the 18th century, particularly with the Romantic movement.

Plagiarism is not in itself a crime, but can constitute copyright infringement. In academia and industry, it is a serious ethical offense. Plagiarism and copyright infringement overlap to a considerable extent, but they are not equivalent concepts, and many types of plagiarism do not constitute copyright infringement, which is defined by copyright law and may be adjudicated by

courts. Plagiarism is not defined or punished by law, but rather by institutions (including professional associations, educational institutions, and commercial entities, such as publishing companies

c. Calque

Refers to the case where the translator imitates in his translation the structure or manner of expression of the ST. Calque may introduce a structure that is stranger from the TL. The transfer of the expression of SL in literal way brings about gaps between the coherence and presupposition in pragmatics. Coherence refers to 'receiver's expectations and experience of the world' Presupposition refers to 'the knowledge the sender assumes the receiver to have or which is necessary in order to retrieve the sender's message' (Munday, 2001). If the information within the boundary of coherence exceeds that of presupposition, the target reader can not get the message in the TT, though this strategy is applied by using literal translation word by word. Before using the calque strategy, translator should make sure that the coherence of translation has pragmatical effects in target culture, or translation will fail to deliver the message of ST. One of the advantages of calque strategy is the application to implicature, another concept of pragmatics, which is defined by Baker as 'what the speaker means or implies rather than what s/he says'.

4. Models of Intertextuality Analysis

Since the aim of the study is to investigate the effects of intertextuality awareness on reading literary texts, first and foremost a model and taxonomy for identifying intertextual elements, their examples, and classifications in literary texts is crucially needed. This model helps us not to see intertextuality only in theoretical and subjective definitions, but also to have criteria to determine elements and examples of intertextuality in practice, based on the aims of the study. In what follows, some of the models that can be drawn from theoretical studies are briefly reviewed and evaluated. Then, the model used in this study, as a more practical one, will be suggested.

a. Halliday's Model

Halliday (2002) considers intertextuality as a part of the history and archeology of the text; to him, intertextuality is the chain of cycles of text generation. Each text is made in the history, and each previous text is a part of the history of that text. Therefore, history is not only the past of an event (text), but also a chain of text production; the past of a sentence or discourse is not its grammar or linguistics, but the instantiations of it. In Halliday's view, intertextuality in literature shows itself in allusions. "Intertextuality is … the set of acts of meaning to which the given act of meaning makes allusion. This is familiar in literature and philology as *allusion* and in semiotics as *intertextuality* (emphasis original)…" (p.361). He considers the history of a text having four "strands or dimensions": intertextual, developmental, systemic, and intratextual. In other words, these strands make the past/history of text (pp.360-61).

As seen, Halliday provides only some general and theoretical considerations of intertextuality. His model does not suggest a practical framework for determining the elements and examples of intertextuality. He sees only allusions as intertextuality in literary text, and this is too inadequate to help understanding the examples of intertextual elements in literary texts.

b. Widdowson's Model

Widdowson sees intertextuality from a linguistic viewpoint. However, he considers Halliday's model inadequate for intertextual analysis of texts, but like Halliday believes that intertextuality is significant and important in (literary) text analysis. To him, determining the exact elements of intertextuality and what elements of previous texts are present in the intended text is not an easy task However, what is clear is that all texts are combinations of textual units/elements of previous and related texts; that is, all texts have intertextual elements and construction within themselves But, for determining intertextual elements, we need clear and practical means and measures, without which understanding intertextuality in texts is problematic. Despite these, Widdowson does not suggest any practical framework for tracing intertextuality elements and examples in literary texts (Ahmadian & Yazdani, 2013).

c. Fairclough's Model

Fairclough believes that a text is a combination of a number of elements such as functional, lexical, grammatical, coherence, and textual structure, which

should be considered in text analysis. The relations between these elements are hierarchical, beginning from single words going up to clauses, sentences, and finally the text itself. Another significant element working in the construction of the text is "intertextuality'. Accordingly, the researcher adds three more important elements incorporating in the construction of text and discourse: Force of utterance, coherence of text, and intertextuality. "… Force of utterance is the intension and impulse of the text (promising, request, etc…) that discourse has within itself, coherence of text, causes inherent and coherent relations between internal components of the text, and intertextuality of the text determines the relations between the text and all other related texts.

5. Intertextual in Literary Text

Literary texts as a "language- and text-based" process, deals with both a particular form of language (style) in which the text is written, and the text itself with all its elements of structure including intertextual elements. From this perspective, it is the "text" that makes, at list partially, the essence of reading. In the same line, intertextuality is an inseparable part of the text, as discussed before, and, thus, is an inseparable concern of reading. To explain the intertextual relations of the two texts, intertextuality in reading can be seen at two levels: local or intralingual intertextuality, and global or interlingual intertextuality. The former, local intertextuality, holds that the text is connected to all existing texts relating to it which influence the construction of that text, while global

intertextuality refers to the intertextual elements of the text, as a whole and, therefore, are common to all texts, as they are texts.

Ahmadian (2013) assert that intertextuality awareness can help readers of texts understand the text better, sharpen and deepen their minds to go into the world of the text, discover different layers of meanings of the text, and, consequently, make better meanings and interpretations of the text. All these can influence reading literary texts because no reading and interpretation are complete without taking all these into consideration; the reader should pass through all the above processes to be able to get a better meaning of the intended text based on which to make a valid and more meaningful interpretation out of his/her reading. What is clear is that in reading literary texts, the entire text should be seen and analyzed, and not its parts.

That is, the text should be seen as a whole, with all its elements, features, and generic nature, including its intertextuality. The text with all its textual features and elements including intertextuality. Thus, the assumption is to the extent that the reader of a literary text is aware and conscious of these processes of text construction, s/he may use this awareness in reading, analyzing and interpreting the intended text.

6. Quotation

A quotation is the repetition of one expression as part of another one, particularly when the quoted expression is well-known or explicitly attributed by citation to its original source, and it is indicated by (punctuated with) quotation

marks. A quotation can also refer to the repeated use of units of any other form of expression, especially parts of artistic works: elements of a painting, scenes from a movie or sections from a musical composition.

Quotations are used for a variety of reasons: to illuminate the meaning or to support the arguments of the work in which it is being quoted, to provide direct information about the work being quoted (whether in order to discuss it, positively or negatively), to pay homage to the original work or author, to make the user of the quotation seem well-read, and/or to comply with copyright law. Quotations are also commonly printed as a means of inspiration and to invoke philosophical thoughts from the reader. Pragmatically speaking, quotations can also be used as language games to manipulate social order and the structure of society.

7. Intertextual Quotation

The term 'intertextual quotation' is based on Kristeva's (1980) use of the term 'intertextuality', referring to the status of any text as one that naturally is comprised of other texts. Becker (1992) said thatbound primarily by a shared repertoire of prior texts", then identifying prior texts becomes an essential exercise in understanding, analyzing or successfully participating in interaction. As the term suggests, 'prior texts' refer to any texts previously (and commonly) encountered by conversation participants, including public texts. Media texts, such as the language of television shows and films, are included in this genre of public texts, and by virtue of their potentially vast audiences, they have an equally vast potential for serving as prior texts.

Intertextual quotation is the term used for the repeating of a media text in a communicative event subsequent to the intake of the media text. intertextual quotation occurs across communicative events. In contrast, however, intertextual quotation is not the repetition of an utterance issued by an active interlocutor, but of an utterance featured in a media text. As the appropriation (via repetition) of a media text, intertextual quotation is thus specifically distinguished by the medial aspect of the source text.

Intertextual quotation transforms media texts, as prior, public texts, into source texts through a process of appropriation. This process occurs as a manifest event, which, Stalnaker said "an event that, when it occurs, is mutually recognized to have occurred." The resulting mutual awareness is therefore an effect or product of the manifest event. The common ground emerging from the shared appropriation of the media text as a prior text is the pre-requisite for an utterance to function as a manifest event of intertextual quotation. Intertextual quotation transforms prior texts to source texts; mutual awareness of the media text as a source text confirms such moves as manifest events.

Intertextual quotation is proposed as being a function of common ground, based on the shared appropriation of media texts as prior texts. It occurs as a manifest event which transforms the prior media texts into source texts, and secures mutual awareness among participants of the source text as common ground. This approach to the appropriation of media texts will allow us to consider examples of intertextual Intertextual quotation. Quotation in their

conversational contexts from the perspective of the common ground that ultimately enables this phenomenon.

Three functions of intertextual quotation: (1) to reflect an evaluative stance towards ongoing conversation, (2) to establish interactive alignment and (3) to strategically rekey or reframe interaction for the purpose of conflict resolution. Within the four-member, case-study family, intertextual quotation of media texts is primarily established by the parents as a playful act, ratified by repetition and laughter. The association of intertextual quotation and playfulness is subsequently exploited both by the parents and the children to reframe and rekey potentially contentious interactions. Importantly, although intertextual quotation is a function of shared viewing, it is shown also to occur in conversations in which not all participants are privy to the original media source (Fagersen, 2012).

8. Instagram

Instagram, the photo and video-sharing social medium, is rapidly gaining popularity and preference with more than 200 million users. Instagram has been popular since 2010. It is a social media application that allows people to share with others their daily life activities, lifestyles, habits and interests in pictures and videos. Instagram is easy to operate, and it only requires downloading, choosing a username and password, and finally posting pictures that others see. People can either upload posts taken instantly or stored ones from their mobile phone gallery. Like other social networks, Instagram is built on having followers like family, friends or strangers who follow the updates of Instagrammers' life via posted pictures and videos. Created profiles include personal information and a picture to

identify the account. People either create public, directly accessed, accounts or private ones that require seeking permission from the Instagrammer before viewing the posts. Once following Instagrammers, followers can view the pictures and videos' timelines. People viewing the posts can interact with what they see by pressing the ―Like button or provide arguments to express their opinions on the posts.

8.1 Feature of Instagram

Users can upload photographs and short videos, follow other users' feeds, and geotag images with the name of a location. Users can set their account as "private", thereby requiring that they approve any new follower requests. Users can connect their Instagram account to other social networking sites, enabling them to share uploaded photos to those sites. In January 2011, Instagram introduced hashtags to help users discover both photos and each other. Instagram encourages users to make tags both specific and relevant, rather than tagging generic words like "photo", to make photographs stand out and to attract like-minded Instagram users. In September 2011, a new version of the app included new and live filters, instant tilt–shift, high-resolution photographs, optional borders, one-click rotation, and an updated icon. In August 2015, Instagram started allowing users to upload full-size landscape and portrait photos and videos onto the service, dropping the previous requirement of a square frame. In August 2016, Instagram added a zoom feature that allows users to pinch-to-zoom the screen to virtually zoom in on photos and videos. In September 2016, Instagram removed Photo Maps, which previously allowed users to see a map of their

geotagged photos. An Instagram spokesperson stated that "Photo Map was not widely used, so we've decided to remove the feature and focus on other priorities" In December 2016, Instagram introduced a feature letting users save photos for later viewing. Bookmarked posts get added to a private page in the app. The feature was updated in April 2017 to let users organize saved posts into different collections.

In February 2017, Instagram announced that users would be able to upload up to ten pictures or videos to one post, with the content appearing as a swipeable carousel. The feature originally limited photos to the square format, but received an update in August to enable portrait and landscape photos instead. In May, Instagram updated its mobile website to allow users to upload photos, and to add a "lightweight" version of the Explore tab. Later in May, Instagram added an "Archive" feature, letting users hide posts in a private storage area, out of visibility for the public and other users. The move was seen as a way to prevent users from deleting photos that don't garner a desired number of "likes" or are deemed boring, but also as a way to limit the "emergent behavior" of deleting photos, which deprives the service of content. In August, Instagram announced that it would start organizing comments into threads, letting users more easily interact.

B. Previous Studies

Here are some data presented as the results of research which has been done by the previous researchers in the area of intertextual, those researches

which had been conducted by other researchers have different subjects, those studies are:

Pagliawan & Litcom (2017). They had presented that literary pieces had been penned by numerous authors from various places, cultures, and periods in history. Yet products as they are of diverse human experiences and ideas, they always tend to share points of resemblance. No matter where a text comes from and regardless of genre, its theme, style, and other literary devices would always appear interwoven with other texts though the authors never got the chance to compare their works. Employing a close reading analysis, this paper scrutinized certain texts to find out their points of interrelatedness. From these verbal data, intertextuality surfaced as extant and embedded, in fact unavoidable, among literary creations. Results of this study could be useful for literary appreciation, for establishing connections and relationships among literary texts, and for interpreting various genres for pedagogic ends.

Marwan (2017). He has presented as a text, humor can be understood through the unities of meaning found in the other texts. Intertextuality has a certain function to send messages of humor. This research aims to clarify the functions of the intertextual in the discourse of humor. The data in this study are Indonesia language humor discourse that has intertextuality. The discourse was chosen randomly on the basis of particular considerations: (1) the discourse must be in Indonesia language, (2) the humor texts considered as religious texts, and (3) the discourse contains intertextuality. The data analysis in this research was carried out in two procedures, namely: analysis during the process of collecting

the data, and analysis after the data collection. In order to get a proper interpretation, some steps needed to be conducted like discussion, checking, and consultation. Based on the analysis of the data, it can be concluded that the function of intertextuality in the discourse of humor includes deepening the topic of humor, giving a certain impression, preserving a cultural context, refining the message, and switching on the old texts.

Garstka (2014). The aim of the investigation is to present the relation between political and religious discourse on the basis of intertextual elements linking the two types of discourse. A presidential speech by Ronald Reagan, delivered in the Oval Office at the White House on January 11, 1983, constitutes the material for the research. The emphasis of the study is placed on the fragments referring to "the shining city upon the hill", *i.e.* to the most frequently used metaphor by the president. The roots of the afore mentioned parts belong to religious discourse. They can be found primarily in a sermon by John Winthrop – one of the Puritans – who came to America in 1630. Nevertheless, it is not the sole source of references. While preparing his "Modell of Christian Charity", John Winthrop referred to the Bible. Words considering "the city upon the hill" are to be found in the Gospel (Mt 5, 14). The analysed fragment of the "Sermon on the Mount", *i.e.*, "You are the light of the world. A city built on a hill cannot be hidden (…)" deals with advice on the lifestyle of Jesus's followers and obviously serves as an example of religious discourse as well.

Alkhawaldeh et,.al (2017). This study aims to highlight the aesthetics of

the intertextuality in Habib Al-Zyoudi's poetry. It particularly analyzes some examples of these salient embedded religious and literary texts, and highlights their positive impact on enriching the text besides illuminating some associated issues in modern Jordanian poetry. The content analysis of Al-Zyoudi's poetry collections reveals how intertextuality helps the poet enrich the poetic notions of language and rhyme, raise readers' awareness of the allen compassing impact of cultural, religious, literary issues and figures on poetry which in turns aids readers to understand the intended meaning of the poems. Thus, the researchers recommend that translators have a proper background knowledge of religious, cultural, proverbial and poetical phases that might be typically different across languages.

C. Conceptual Framework

Intertextual analysis examines the relation of a statement to the sea of word, how it uses those words, how it positions itself in respect to those other word. Writers can make a text seem more realistic by referring to ideas, people or events that exist in the real world — our world. By making reference to things we can relate to, writers help us to feel a sense of familiarity with the world they are creating for us.

Quotations are used for a variety of reasons: to illuminate the meaning or to support the arguments of the work in which it is being quoted, to provide direct information about the work being quoted (whether in order to discuss it, positively or negatively), to pay homage to the original work or author, to make the user of

the quotation seem well-read, and/or to comply with copyright law. Quotations are also commonly printed as a means of inspiration and to invoke philosophical thoughts from the reader. Pragmatically speaking, quotations can also be used as language games to manipulate social order and the structure of society. It can be drawn in figure 1 below
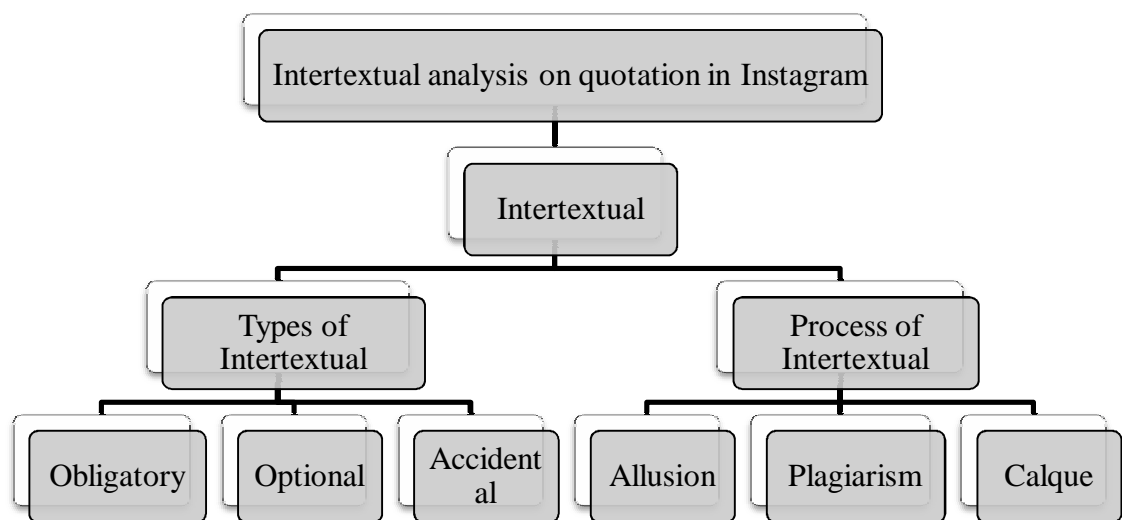
Intertextual analysis on quotation in Instagram

Intertextual

Types of Intertextual

Process of Intertextual

Obligatory

Optional

Accidental

Allusion

Plagiarism

Calque

Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This research was conducted by applying descriptive qualitative design to explain intertextual on quotation in instagram. According to Bogdan & Biklen (2007), qualitative research is an umbrella term superior to the term paradigm (and, indeed, that usage is not uncommon), it is our position that it is a term that ought to be reserved for a description of types of methods. Qualitative research investigates the quality of relationships, activities, situations, and materials. It focuses on understanding the context and attempts to explain the intentionality of behaviors.

The researcher described quotation text which contained intertextual in instagram. It was done to know types of intertextual which included Allusion, parody, and quotation and to know the reason of quotation text used intertextual in instagram. In this research referred to library research where the researcher observed all documents which include of quotations text in instagram. Then, the researcher analyzed intertextual on quotation text in instagram to know types and reason. The researcher replied to observe all documents in instagram to know whether data found more or not.

B. The Source of the Data

In qualitative research, there were two sources, namely primary source and secondary source. Primary sources were original documents (correspondence,

diaries, reports, etc.), relics, remains, are artifacts. These were the direct outcomes of events or the records of participants. Meanwhile, secondary sources, the mind of a nonobserver comes between the event and the user of the record.

In this research used secondary sources from the collections of quotation text in instagram and data were taken from #quotations in instagram.

C. Instrument of Data Collection

The researcher was the key instrument of the research. It means that everything which was related to this research controlled by the researcher. The supporting instruments of data collection in this research was document. Document was used as proof that the researcher has done this study and as tool to help the researcher in collecting data.

D. Technique of Collecting the Data

The data was collected by applying a documentary technique. Documentation mean the technique collecting data in the research which based on searching data in the form of textbook, report of the research, newspaper, magazine, journal, internet sites, TV, radio which considered relevant with the research. The procedures of collecting data were:

1. Collecting the data from instagram about quotations text.

2. Then transcribing quotations text found as recurrence of data.

3. Selecting quotation text which contained intertextual.

4. Classifying quotations text into types of intertextual.

5. The last, analyzed by applying Miles, Huberman and Saldana's Model

E. Technique of Analyzing the Data

The data analysis of this research was analyzed based on Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014), there were three steps of data analysis namely data condensation, data display, and drawing and verification conclusion.

1. Data condensation

Data condensation referred to the process selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming the raw data that appear in written-up field notes.

a. Selecting

The researcher selected quotation text that related to types of intertextual which included of optional, obligatory, and accidental.

b. Focusing

The researcher concerned the attention to the appropriate data. In this study, the researcher focused on the types of intertextual on quotation text in instagram and the process of intertextual realized on quotations in instagram.

c. Simplifying

Simplifying helped the researcher to simplify the data. The data that were collected need to be simplified so the researcher easy to analyze it.

d. Abstracting

Abstracting means summarized the data. In this research, the researcher summarized the data related to types of intertextuality on quotation text in instagram.

e. Transforming

All the data that selected and categorized was transformed into table, because data display of this research is the table.

2. Data Display

Data display provided an organize compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing. A display can be an extended piece of text or a diagram; chart or matrix that provides a new way of arranging and thinking about the more textually embedded data. Data display, permits the researcher to extrapolate from the data enough to begin to identify systematic patterns and interrelationship. At the display stage, additional, higher order categories or themes maybe emerge from the data that go beyond those first discovered during the initial process of data reduction.

Data display can be extremely helpful in identifying whether a system of working effectively and how to change it. The qualitative researcher needs to discern patterns among various concepts so as to gain a clear understanding of the topic at hand. Data are displayed using a series of flow charts that map out any critical paths, decision points, and supporting evidence that emerge from establishing the data for each site. Looking at the displays helps us to understand

what is happening and to do something based on that understanding. In this step, the data will be organized to answer the research problems.

Related to this study, data display answered the questions from the problem of the study, what types of intertextual on quotation text in instagram, and the process of intertextual on quotation in instagram.

3. Conclusion : Drawing/verifying

As drawing requires a researcher begins to decide what things mean. The data is noticed regularities, patterns (differences/similarities), explanations possible configurations, casual flows and propositions. This process involves stepping back to consider what the analyzed data mean and to access their implications for the questions at hand. Verification integrally linked to conclusion drawing, entails revisiting the data as many times as necessary to cross-check or verifying these emergent conclusions.

It is the last steps to draw the conclusion from the data shown in data display. In this step, the researcher showed and described the findings after displaying the data. The conclusions of this research included of types of types of intertextual on quotation text in instagram, and the process of intertextual on quotation in instagram.

CHAPTER IV

DATA, AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data

The data of this study were taken from #quotation in instagram. It was obtained intertextual analysis on quotation in instagram. In this study, there were two questions to be analyzed, namely types of intertextual, and process of intertextual. There were 34 data found on quotation in instagram to be analyzed which related to the theory. After conducting selecting of intertextual, it can be seen in Tabel 4.1 below. After that, the researcher classified of types intertextual and process which could be seen in Appendix III and Appendix IV.

Tabel 4.1
Data found on Quotation in Instagram

No	Data
1	Every situation in life is temporary. So, when life is good, make sure you enjoy and receive it fully. And when life is not good, remember that it will not last forever and better days are on the way
2	"Be careful what you say. You can say something hurtful in ten seconds and ten years later the wounds are still there." by Joel Osteem
3	Nobody is worth stressing over. Move on. It's ok to leave people behind. Go find yourself the world is yours. Life goes on
4	"Dead people receive more flowers than the living ones because regret is stronger than gratitude" by Anne Frank
5	I allowed myself to be bullied because I was scared and didn't know how to defend myself. I was bullied until I prevented a new student from being bullied. By standing up for him, I learned to stand up for myself
6	"You can easily judge the character of other by how they threat those

	who can do nothing for them or to them" by M.S Forbes
7	"My darling girl when are you going to realize that being normal is not necessarily virtue? it sometimes rather denotes a lack of courage" by Aunt Frances
8	Manager tell you where you are leaders tell you where you're going
9	Until you close the book on something, you can't move forward and grow
10	Life becomes easier when you learn to accept an apology you never got
11	Some women choose to follow men, and some women choose to follow their dreams. If you're wondering which way to go, remember that your career will never wake up and tell you that it doesn't love you anymore
12	A true friend is someone who never gets tired of listening to your pointless drama over and over again
13	If you are not willing to learn, no one can help you. if you are determined to learn, No one can stop you
14	A hungry stomach, an empty pocket and a broken heart can teach the best lessons of life
15	One of the best lessons you can learn in life is to master how to remain calm
16	"She read books as one would breathe air, to fill up and live" by Annie Dillard
17	Always have a unique character like salt. Its presence is not felt but its absence makes everything tasteless
18	There is no privacy between you and Allah. From above the 7 heavens, He knows what is in your heart before it is in your heart
19	Please don't try to fix me. Please understand that I just get sad sometimes. Sometimes I shut the world out and when I feel better I'll let it back in
20	Imagine having friends who care for your hereafter. This is what you call true friendship. May Allah bless us all with righteous company

21	One day, your heart will stop begging for the person who broke it
22	Sometimes, we waste too much time thinking about someone who doesn't even think about us for a second
23	When you're happy you enjoy the music, but when you're sad you understand the lyrics
24	When your soul blossoms the world blooms with you by Simon B Thomas
25	The simple truth is that happy marriages are based on a deep friendship. By this, I mean a mutual respect for an enjoyment of each other's company by John Gottman
26	"People come and go.. the best will stay"
27	"I reached a point in my life where I find it's no longer necessary to try to impress anyone. If they like me the way I am, that's good. If they don't, it's their loss"
28	When you face difficult times, know that challenges are not sent to destroy you. they're sent promote, increase and strengthen you
29	"Become friends with people who aren't your age. Hang out with people who first language isn't the same as yours. Get to know someone who doesn't come from social class. this is how you see the world. This is how you grow"
30	It's like you took all the light of the universe with you by Simon B Thomas
31	Sometimes, the prettiest smiles hide the deepest secrets. The prettiest eyes have cried the most tears and the kindest hearts have felt the most pain
32	I don't think anything is forever, but when my kids tell me they love me, that's forever by Steven Taylor
33	"People will forget what you said, people will forget what you did, but people will never forget how you made them feel"
34	I hope you find someone who knows how to love you when you are sad

B. Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, this research follows the step of data analysis. They were data condensation, data display and verification and conclusion. In data condensation, the first step was data selection. The data were selected from all quotation in instagram which contains intertextual. The researcher tried to select whether texts was intertextual or not. After that, the researcher focused on classifying types of intertextual and process of intertextual from the data that have been selected in order to make sure that it was really suitable as the data. Next, the researcher simplified types of intertextual and process of intertextual which had given some codes in order to make them easier to be classified in each category. The researcher placed them into table that presented in appendix III and appendix IV.

In data display, the data were organized. The organization was explored and described in detail description in order to be easier to draw the conclusion and also to let reader know why something in the way it. It is also aimed to sort the data into group or category. In this study, the researcher made the organization by showing the data in the table to put the categorization of intertextual which found on quotation in instagram showed that were enclosed in Appendix III and appendix IV. Then, concept made the data display into tables, some of the data were display and analyzed the detail description of the data that will be representative of each categories.

In drawing conclusion, the data were interpreted and drawn a meaning from the data display. Data display and drawing conclusion step would be

discussed deeply to answer the research problem. In this section, the first answer for the research problem about types of intertextual analysis on quotation in instagram and the second answer for the research problem about the process intertextual realized on quotation in instagram. The data analysis could be seen as follows:

1. Types of Intertextual

Theoretically, there were three types of intertextual, namely optional intertextuality, obligatory intertextuality, and accidental intertextuality.

a. Optional Intertextuality

Theoretically, optional intertextualityis to pay homage to the 'original' writers, or to reward those who have read the hypotext. In this optional, text need parody and allusion to supported arguments. In this case, there were 16 data of optional intertextuality, such as:

> *Every situation in life is temporary. So, when life is good, make sure you enjoy and receive it fully. And when life is not good, remember that it will not last forever and better days are on the way*

From example above, it showed that text parallel with another where the writer gave argument to the reader about life and gave describe that *life is temporary*. However, the quote *"Every situation in life is temporary"* is single phrase that difficult to be understood the meaning. Therefore, the writer connected to multiple texts of a single phrase with used conjunctive *"so"* to give deeper meaning about life and use *"and"* to strong argument of the text.

Another example of optional intertextual, namely:

Some women choose to follow men, and some women choose to follow their dreams. If you're wondering which way to go, remember that your career will never wake up and tell you that it doesn't love you anymore

From example above, it showed optional intertextual through process allusion. It was proven from *If you're wondering which way to go, remember that your career will never wake up*. That example referred to compound sentences which consisted of two independent clauses and two dependent clauses. It was proven from *and* as conjunctive in that sentence. *Some women choose to follow men (*first sentence), and *some women choose to follow their dreams* (second sentence). It means that the writer connected single text to multiple texts to get meaning and message contained in it. From example about given deeper meaning for us that love and dream (ambition) is one because without we reached them, it would lost and we can't get them.

Another example of ideational theme, namely:

A hungry stomach, an empty pocket and a broken heart can teach the best lessons of life

From example above, it showed something as simple as parallel characters or plotlines which proven from *A hungry stomach, an empty pocket and a broken heart* and then it was connected with *can teach the best lessons of life.* the simple word and have meaning in life. The quotation above, interconnection between similar word and influence an audience's interpretation of the text

And the last example of optional intertextual, namely

Sometimes, we waste too much time thinking about someone who doesn't even think about us for a second

From example above, the 'origin' writer used *sometimes* to persuade the reader in imagination something of text and understanding the truth of text. If *we waste too much time thinking about someone who doesn't even think about us for a second sometimes* not used *sometimes,* the reader face difficult to get taste and meaning of text.

b. Obligatory Intertextuality

Theoretically, obligatory intertextuality is when the writer had obligation to put name of writer in quotation. In this concept, there were 10 data of obligatory intertextual on quotation in instagram, such as:

> *"Be careful what you say. You can say something hurtful in ten seconds and ten years later the wounds are still there." by Joel Osteem*

From the example above, quote from Joel Osteem gave message for us to be careful in speaking because painful word always remembered until whenever. In his quote, he described word is time and time is word. It means that a little time with good word will give deep impression but a little time with painful word will give deep hurtful.

> *"She read books as one would breathe air, to fill up and live" by Annie Dillard*

From example above, Annie's quote concluded that the book is very important in our life because the book can fill up our life with knowledge and can hold the world. This quote suggest for the readers to always read the book. She also explained about book from different perspective and gave directly meaning to us that *read books as one would breathe air, to fill up and live.*

c. Accidental Intertextual

Theoretically, Accidental intertextuality is when readers often connect a text with another text, cultural practice or a personal experience, without there being any tangible anchor point within the original text. In this concept, it found that there were 8 data of accidental intertextual, such as:

I allowed myself to be bullied because I was scared and didn't know how to defend myself. I was bullied until I prevented a new student from being bullied. By standing up for him, I learned to stand up for myself

From the example above, *bullied* showed personal experience as a new student. The writer created this quotation based on something from experience personal and connected with some texts as supporter sentences in understanding meaning. Besides, *bullied* is postmodern from *mocked* and now days, *bullied* is familiar to be heard.

Another example of accidental intertextual, such as:

Please don't try to fix me. Please understand that I just get sad sometimes. Sometimes I shut the world out and when I feel better I'll let it back in

From example above, accidentally this quote as same as experience personal which broken heart and give up in their life as it was proven from *Please don't try to fix me.* The writer connected text with other text which aimed to get information and deep meaning to the reader. The beginning of a clause is where we put information which links the clause to what has come before. Meanwhile, *Sometimes I shut the world out and when I feel better I'll let it back in* was support sentences in developing the news or information.

Another example of accidental intertextual, such as:

Imagine having friends who care for your hereafter. This is what you call true friendship. May Allah bless us all with righteous company

From example above, the writer persuade us to feel a sense of familiarity with the world, it was proven from *Imagine having friends.* Besides, this quote give meaning explicitly that true friendship always care for the hereafter and give good lesson for us about friendship. It often occurs in daily that friend only near to us when we are happy but if we're poor so, they will go away. Therefore, this quotation the writer completed the text *May Allah bless us all with righteous company* to pray each other.

To know the dominant types of intertextual found on quotation in instagram, it could be seen in table 4.2 below:

Table 4.2
The Percentage of Types of intertextual

No.	Types of intertextual	Amount	Percentage
1.	Optional	16	47%
2.	Obligatory	10	29%
3.	Accidentally	8	24%
Total		**34**	**100%**

From table 4.2 above, it found that there were 34 data of intertextual found on quotation in instagram. Specifically, 16 (47%) for optional intertextual, 10 (29%) for obligatory intertextual, and 8 (24%) for accidental intertextual. It could be concluded that the most dominant of intertextual found on quotation in instagram was optional intertextual. It means that the writer created text by text and connected them be parallel text which has deep meaning in life. To show completed the data, it could be seen in chart below:
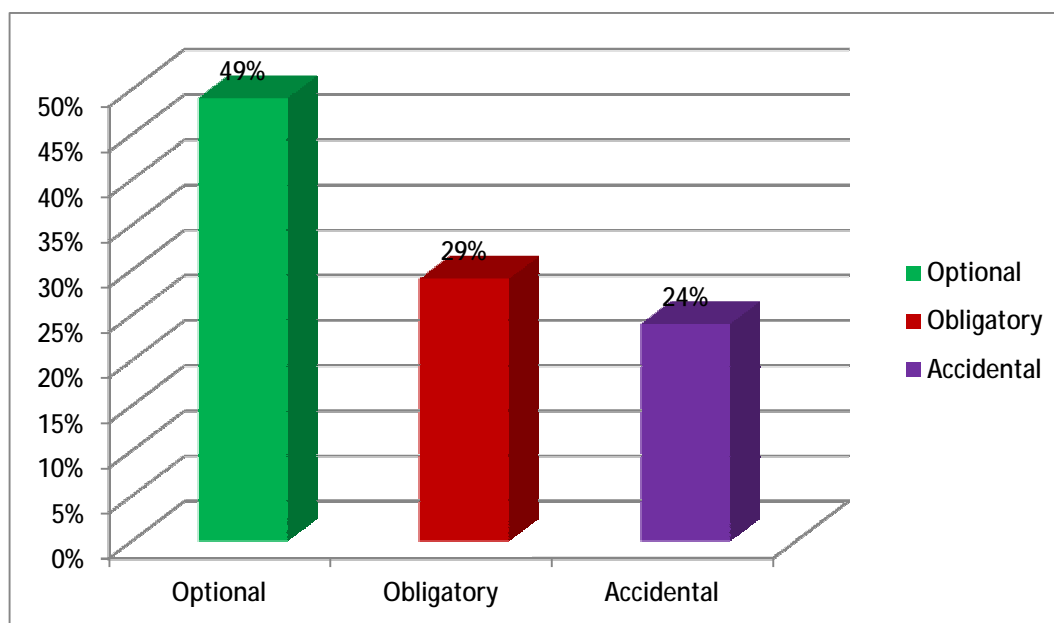
Chart 1 Types of Intertextual

2. The Process of Intertextual

As theoretically, there were three process of intertextual in a text, namely allusion, plagiarism, and calque. However, intertextual found on quotation in instagram only two procees, namely allusion and plagiarism. In this case, there was 33 data found on quotation in instagram.

a. Allusion

Allusion is a figure of speech, in which one refers covertly or indirectly to an object or circumstance from an external context. In this case, there was 23 data of allusion. Some of examples of allusion, such as:

Always have a unique character like salt. Its presence is not felt but its absence makes everything tasteless

From the example above, the writer described indirectly to object from an external context, it was proven from *unique character like salt.* The writer used

like in his quotation to give describe that character of someone as same as salt which make everything tasteless. Besides, it gave meaning about reality life that something which have unique, it's really have impression for people surrounding.

Another example of allusion, such as:

There is no privacy between you and Allah. From above the 7 heavens, He knows what is in your heart before it is in your heart

From example above, the writer described that human life does not escape the view of God until heart, mind, and planning of human known by God. In this quotation, the writer connected some texts and need reference to complex this text like *From above the 7 heavens,* it showed essential of text in supporting argument.

b. Plagiarism

Plagiarism is the "wrongful appropriation" and "stealing and publication" of another author's "language, thoughts, ideas, or expressions" and the representation of them as one's own original work. In this case, there was 10 data of plagiarism. Some of example of plagiarism, such as:

I don't think anything is forever, but when my kids tell me they love me, that's forever by Steven Taylor

From example above, the writer quoted directly the text without change idea, and content in it. It caused process of intertextual by plagiarism but gave understanding in comprehending the text to get message from that quotation. From quotation above explained that love of children makes us be strong and live forever.

Another example of plagiarism, such as

The simple truth is that happy marriages are based on a deep friendship. By this, I mean a mutual respect for an enjoyment of each other's company by John Gottman

From example above, the writer quoted from John Gottman in giving advice and wise word to be happy. From quotation above has meaning that happy is simple with have true friend and respect each other. Therefore, happiness will always together with us nd company our life if we always grateful.

To know the dominant process of intertextual found on quotation in instagram, it could be seen in table 4.3 below:

Table 4.3
The Percentage of process of intertextual

No.	Types of intertextual	Amount	Percentage
1.	Allusion	23	70%
2.	Plagiarism	10	30%
3.	Calque	-	-
	Total	**33**	**100%**

From table 4.3 above, it found that there were 33data of process intertextual found on quotation in instagram. Specifically, 23 (70%) for allusion, and 10 (30%) for plagiarism. It could be concluded that the most dominant of process intertextual found on quotation in instagram was allusion. It means that the writer connected text with reality life and directly to an object to understand meaning and message from each text. To show completed the data, it could be seen in chart below:
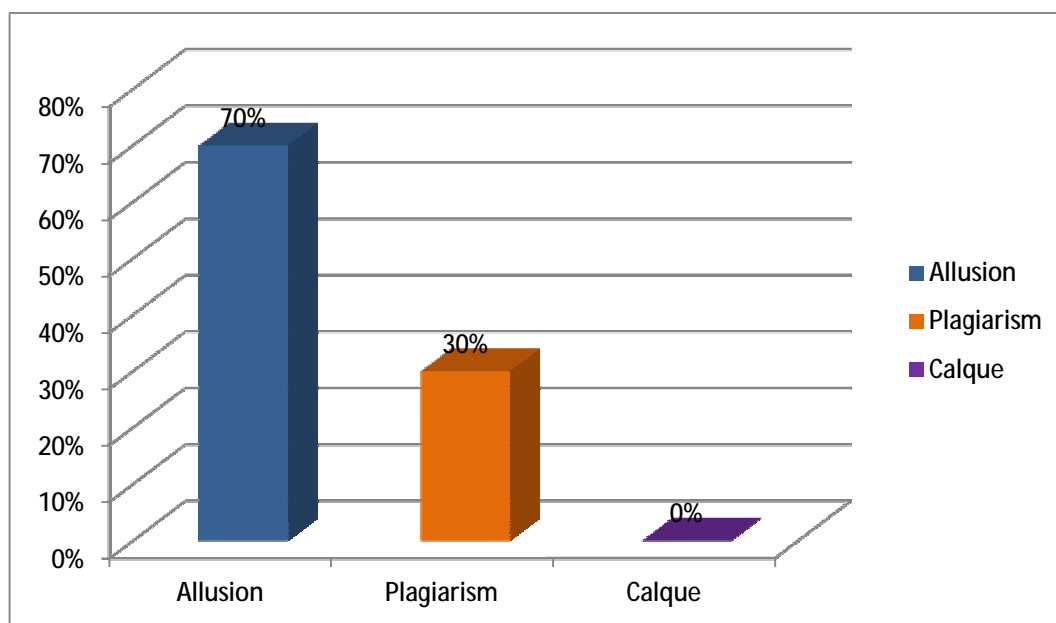
Chart 2 Process of Intertextual

C. Research Finding

After analysis of the data obtained in this study, it could be argued some of finding as follows:

1. There were 34 data of intertextual found on quotation in instagram. Specifically, 16 (47%) for optional intertextual, 10 (29%) for obligatory intertextual, and 8 (24%) for accidental intertextual.

2. There were 33data of process intertextual found on quotation in instagram specifically, 23 (70%) for allusion, and 10 (30%) for plagiarism.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Based on the analysis, the conclusions were stated as the following:

1. There were 34 data of intertextual found on quotation in instagram. Specifically, 16 (47%) for optional intertextual, 10 (29%) for obligatory intertextual, and 8 (24%) for accidental intertextual. It could be concluded that the most dominant of intertextual found on quotation in instagram was optional intertextual. It means that the writer illuminate the meaning and support the argument of the work in each text. Besides, He also provide information about the work.

2. There were 33data of process intertextual found on quotation in instagram. Specifically, 23 (70%) for allusion, and 10 (30%) for plagiarism. It could be concluded that the most dominant of process intertextual found on quotation in instagram was allusion. It means that the writer connected text with reality life and directly to an object to understand meaning and message from each text.

B. Suggestions

In relation to the conclusions, suggestions are offered as the following:

1. It is suggested that further studies should be conducted to find out more types of intertextual analysis on quotation in instagram in other context.

2. It is a suggestion that further studies should be conducted study to find out more the process of intertextual realized in same context by providing more data to enrich the analysis of intertextual on quotation in instagram.

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