11

LIBRARY HUB

Reading and Writing Skills
Quarter 3 - Module 4
(Hypertext and Intertext)

ALTERNATIVE DELIVERY MODE
ADM

Introductory Message

This Self-Learning Module (SLM) is prepared so that you, our dear learners, can continue your studies and learn while at home. Activities, questions, directions, exercises, and discussions are carefully stated for you to understand each lesson.

Each SLM is composed of different parts. Each part shall guide you step-by-step as you discover and understand the lesson prepared for you.

Pre-tests are provided to measure your prior knowledge on lessons in each SLM. This will tell you if you need to proceed on completing this module or if you need to ask your facilitator or your teacher's assistance for better understanding of the lesson. At the end of each module, you need to answer the post-test to self-check your learning. Answer keys are provided for each activity and test. We trust that you will be honest in using these.

In addition to the material in the main text, Notes to the Teacher are also provided to our facilitators and parents for strategies and reminders on how they can best help you on your home-based learning.

Please use this module with care. Do not put unnecessary marks on any part of this SLM. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises and tests. And read the instructions carefully before performing each task.

If you have any questions in using this SLM or any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator.

Thank you.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CONTENT   **PAGES**

There is always an inspiration behind the writing of a text, and often, it leaves clues about the situation or the reality that served as the backdrop of the text. This backdrop, this situation, this reality is known as the context of the text. This lesson will help you better understand the context in which a text is developed.

Learning Competency

➢ Identifies the context in which a text is developed

Learning Objectives:

At the end of this module, you should be able to:

1. Define hypertext and intertext.
2. Determine whether a concept uses hypertext or intertextuality.
3. Adhere to the importance of hypertext and intertext in daily lives.

✎ **WHAT I KNOW**

Task 1

Directions: Read each item carefully and write the letter of the correct answer in your activity notebook.

1. Which of the following does not describe hypertext?
   a. It allows readers to access information particularly suited to their needs.
   b. It permits readers to create their own meaning out of the material given to them and learn better associatively.
   c. It is a text displayed on a computer display or other electronic devices with references to other text that the reader can immediately access.
   d. It is a linear way of presenting information and is usually accomplished and connected using "links".
2. Which of the following is not a characteristic of hypertext?
   a. Text flows in a straight line through a book.

b. It acts as a bridge between two basic, opposite, and complementing elements: free and shortcut.
c. In a hypertext system, the reader is free to navigate information by exploring the connections provided.
d. Hypertext is an unconventional way of presenting information as compared to the usual linear form.

3. Which of the following statements is true?
    a. Hypertext is usually read in a linear manner.
    b. A link may stock the reader to only a brief sentence, to a paragraph, or to whole pages of new text.
    c. User follows a link from its source to its destination, usually by clicking on source with the mouse.
    d. Hypertext refers to "links" on a computer screen that, when inactivated, will bring the reader immediately to a new site of text, audio, and video.

4. Which of the following statements is not true about hypertext?
    a. All textual information is easily presented in a linear form.
    b. A hypertext environment gives the learner control over paths of learning.
    c. Hypertext allows readers to analyze information from multiple perspectives.
    d. As the learner uses hypertext, they determine the focus or center of investigation by choosing to move outside the limits set up by the author's navigational structure.

5. In 1963, the term hypertext was coined by_____.
    a. Ned Nelson
    b. Ted Jackson
    c. Ted Nelson
    d. Ned Jackson

6. This method of text development allows the writers to produce texts with borrowed ideas from other writers.
    a. hypertext
    b. intertext
    c. context
    d. concept

7. Which of the following is not an example of intertextuality?
    a. The song Love Story by Taylor Swift was described as one of the modern versions of Romeo and Juliet due to its lyrics.
    b. Clueless was the basis of Iggy Azalea's music video Fancy.
    c. Harry Potter was originally written by J. K. Rowling.
    d. None of the above

8. Who coined the term 'intertextuality' in 1960s?
    a. Ferdinand de Saussure
    b. Laurent Jenny
    c. Julia Kristeva
    d. Graham Allen

9. Intertextuality is important because_____.
    a. It allows the writer to reshape a text to be in a better form.
    b. It enables the readers to see how original the text is.

c. It is a way of showing creativity.
d. It promotes originality.
10. Which of the following is not a kind of an intertextual relationship?
e. bibliography
f. quotation
g. retelling
h. allusion

Source:https://commons.deped.gov.ph/documents/f8c8d53f-3d35-4dbd-b857-cc170784e090

WHAT'S IN

Directions: Look at the advancements that you are familiar with.

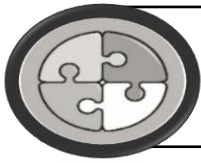gg67742438 www.gograph.com

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top,+tablet,+smartphone&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwixoeaTou3uAhXEGKYKHcksAxYQjJkEegQIAxAB&biw=1366&
bih=657#imgrc=-tynjrhYgYplgM

Explore!

1. Which of the gadgets above do you have?
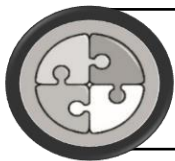2. How do these gadgets help you in obtaining information?

WHAT'S NEW

Task 3   Know me!

Directions: Rearrange the jumbled letters to decode the needed words. After doing so, put these words together inside the box below to unlock the meaning of a given term. Do this in your notebook.

rinonlean →	**HYPERTEXT** simply means _____ _____ _____	**INTERTEXT** simply means _____ _____ _____	← nentnoiocc
ifmonirtnoai →			← teweneb
hows →			← txste

WHAT IS IT

Being a critical reader involves understanding that texts are always developed with a certain context. A text is neither written nor read in a vacuum; its meaning and interpretation are affected by a given set of circumstances. Thus, **context is defined as the social, cultural, political, historical, and other related circumstances that surround the text** and form the terms from which it can be better understood and evaluated. Knowledge of the text's context helps in appreciating the text's message more deeply. In discovering a reading's context, you may ask the questions like:

- When was the work written?
- What were the circumstances that produced it?
- What issues does it deal with?

Source: Reading and Writing Skills by Marella Therese A. Tiongson and Maxine Rafaella C. Rodriguez

Hypertext is a nonlinear way to present information and is usually accomplished using "links". Such links help the readers navigate further information about the topic being discussed and may also lead to other links that can direct the readers to various options. Hypertext also allows the

readers to create their own meaning out of the material given to them and learn better associatively. Hypertext is text displayed on a computer display or other electronic devices with references to other text that the reader can immediately access. Hypertext documents are interconnected by hyperlinks, which are typically activated by a mouse click, keypress set, or by touching the screen. Rather than remaining static like traditional text, hypertext makes a dynamic organization of information possible through links and connections (called hyperlink).

Source:https://commons.deped.gov.ph/documents/f8c8d53f-3d35-4dbd-b857-cc170784e090

For example, you are doing research about the Philippine eagle. A quick Google search would lead you to a Wikipedia article on it. Information on it would include a picture and a brief, written description. While reading about the Philippine eagle, you will also encounter links to its conservation status. This may lead you to more information about conservation efforts. However, if you were interested in the appearance of the Philippine eagle because you wanted to sketch it for your art class, the same page would provide its physical description and even give you links to pictures and videos of the Philippine eagle. Thus, depending on your purpose and interests, the article on the Philippine eagle could lead you to a variety of different, detailed paths. (Teongson and Rodriguez, p. 23)

The term hypertext was coined by Ted Nelson in 1963. Hypertext allows readers to access information particularly suited to their needs. Example, if a reader still needs more background on a particular item that a text is discussing, such as when a reader does not know a particular term being used, the reader can choose to highlight that term and access a page that defines the term and describes it.

Why hypertexts?
- In a hypertext system, the reader is free to navigate information by exploring the connections provided.
- Hypertext is very different way of presenting information than the usual linear form.
- Text no longer flows in a straight line through a book. Instead, it is broken down into many smaller units (lexias, to borrow a term from literary criticism), each addressing a few issues.
- It acts as a bridge between two basic, opposite, and complementing elements that may be called gender of knowledge representation: free and shortcut.

Source:https://commons.deped.gov.ph/documents/f8c8d53f-3d35-4dbd-b857-cc170784e090

Intertext or intertextuality is technically defined as a process of text development that merges two more processes such as imitation and creation in doing a text. It involves imitation because the author as highly influenced by another author comes up with his own version of the text consciously or unconsciously incorporating the style and other characteristics of the text done by that author.

For example, intertextuality is seen in the local legend of folk hero Bernardo Carpio. Many version s of this tale exist, but local folklore says he is a giant who is the cause of earthquakes. In Greek mythology, there is also Poseidon, who is the god of sea and earthquakes. Many cultures also attribute natural disasters to legendary figures.

Intertextuality has rooted from the work of a Swiss linguist Ferdinand de Saussure (1857-1913). Meanwhile, the term itself was first used by Bulgarian-French philosopher and psychoanalyst Julia Kristeva in the 1960s.

Intertextuality is said to take place using four specific methods namely: retelling, pastiche, quotation, and allusion.

1. **Retelling** - is the restatement of a story or re-expression of a narrative.
2. **Quotation** - is the method of directly lifting the exact statements or set of words from a text another author has made.
3. **Allusion** In this method, a writer or speaker explicitly or implicitly pertains to an idea or passage found in another text without the use of quotation.
4. **Pastiche** - is a text developed in a way that it copies the style or other properties of another text without making fun of it unlike in a parody.

Questions Used to Validate Intertext
1. Are there two or more stories involved?
2. Does the text show a direct or an indirect connection to
   another piece of work?

Source:https://commons.deped.gov.ph/documents/f8c8d53f-3d35-4dbd-b857-cc170784e090
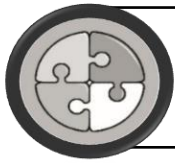
WHAT'S MORE

Task 4

Directions: Below are some descriptions of different stories. Write **I** if the context of each story is in Intertext; write **H** if it is in Hypertext.

1. *Snow, Glass, Apples* is a short story by Neil Gaiman. This piece tells the story of *Snow White* from the point of view of her stepmother, who was actually trying to save the kingdom from her bloodthirsty stepdaughter.

2. *Wicked* by Gregory McGuire revolves around the story of the Wicked Witch of the West from Frank Baum's *The Wizard of Oz* and reimagines her as the misunderstood protagonist, Elphaba.

3. *Fast City* by Don Bosco is an interactive narrative which presents a set of conflicts and psychological landscapes placed within a technology-obsessed urban space.

4. *The Museum* by Adam Kenny emulates the experience of being in a museum by allocating a page to each part of the museum and giving the reader free rein as to where he/she wants to go by providing links to different 'areas' of the museum.

5. *Bridget Jone's Diary* by Helen Fielding is written in a diary format and chronicles events within a year in the life of protagonist Bridget in the 90s; it is loosely based on Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice.*

Source: Reading and Writing Skills by Marella Therese A. Tiongson and Maxine Rafaella C. Rodriguez
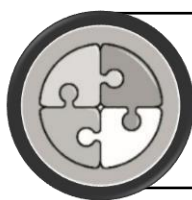
WHAT I HAVE LEARNED

Task 5

Directions: In your notebook, complete the following statements.

1. I have learned that

   _____

2. I have realized that

   _____

3. I will apply what I've learned

WHAT I CAN DO

Task 6

Directions: In your notebook, write a short paragraph of not more than seven (7) sentences on the importance of intertext and hypertext in your daily life. You will be graded based on this rubric.

CRITERIA	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Target	Exemplary	Score
Logic & Organization	Does not develop ideas cogently, uneven and ineffective overall organization, unclear introduction or conclusion	Develops and organizes ideas in paragraphs that are not necessarily connected. Some overall organization, but some ideas seem illogical and/or unrelated, unfocused introduction or conclusions	Develops unified and coherent ideas within paragraphs with generally adequate transitions; clear overall organization relating most ideas together, good introduction and conclusion.	Develops ideas cogently, organizes them logically with paragraphs and connects them with effective transitions. Clear and specific introduction and conclusion.	
Language	Employs words that are unclear, sentence structures inadequate for clarity, errors are seriously distracting	Word forms and sentence structures are adequate to convey basic meaning. Errors cause noticeable distraction	Word forms are correct, sentence structure is effective. Presence of a few errors is not distracting.	Employs words with fluency, develops concise standard English sentences, balances a variety of sentence structures effectively.	
Spelling and Grammar	Writing contains numerous errors in spelling and grammar which interfere with comprehension	Frequent errors in spelling and grammar distract the reader	While there may be minor errors, the writing follows normal conventions of spelling and grammar throughout and has been carefully proofread	The writing is essential error-free in terms of spelling and grammar	
Development of Ideas	Most ideas unsupported, confusion between personal and external evidence, reasoning flawed	Presents ideas in general terms, support for ideas is inconsistent, some distinctions need clarification, reasoning unclear	Supports most ideas with effective examples, references, and details, makes key distinctions	Explores ideas vigorously, supports points fully using a balance of subjective and objective evidence, reasons effectively making useful distinctions	
Purpose	The purpose and focus of the writing are not clear to the reader	The writer's decisions about focus, organization, style, and content sometimes interfere with the purpose of the writing.	The writer has made good decisions about focus, organization, style, and content so as to achieve the purpose of the writing.	The writer's decision about focus, organization, style, and content fully elucidate the purpose and keep the purpose at the center of the piece	

Source:https://www.unb.ca/fredericton/cetl/tls/resources/teaching_tips/tt_assessment_methods/grading_rubrics.html

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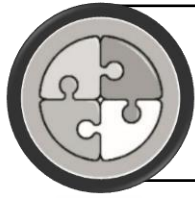
ASSESSMENT

Directions: Read each item carefully. Choose the letter of the best answer and write it on your activity notebook.

1. Who coined the term 'intertextuality' in 1960s?
   - A. Ferdinand de Saussure
   - B. Laurent Jenny
   - C. Julia Kristeva
   - D. Graham Allen

2. It is a text developed in a way that copies the style or other properties of another text without making fun of it unlike a parody.
   - A. allusion
   - B. pastiche
   - C. quotation
   - D. retelling

3. Norse mythology of Europe was the inspiration of Victor Magtanggol, an action-fantasy series of GMA Network. What text development was used in crafting this story?
   - A. hyperlink
   - B. intertext
   - C. analysis
   - D. context

4. Which of the following is not an example of intertextuality?
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   - B. Clueless was the basis of Iggy Azalea's music video Fancy.
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   - C. It is way of showing creativity.
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   - B. It acts as a bridge between two basic, opposite, and complementing elements: free and shortcut.
   - C. In a hypertext system, the reader is free to navigate information by exploring the connections provided.
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10.   In 1963, the term hypertext was coined by＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿.
A. Ned Nelson   B. Ted Jackson
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context - the social, cultural, political, historical, and other related
circumstances that surround the text

hypertext - a nonlinear way of presenting information

intertext - a process of text development that merges two more processes
such as imitation and creation in doing a text

Answer Key

Task 1
1. d
2. a
3. c
4. a
5. c
6. b
7. c
8. c
9. d
10. a

Task 2 (Answers may vary)
Task 3 (Answers may vary)
Task 4
Task 5 (Answers may vary)
Task 6 (Answers may vary)

Assessment
1. c
2. b
3. b
4. c
5. d
6. a
7. d
8. a
9. c
10. c

REFERENCES

n.d. Accessed December 14, 2021. https://www.elcomblus.com/context-hypertext-and-intertext/.

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