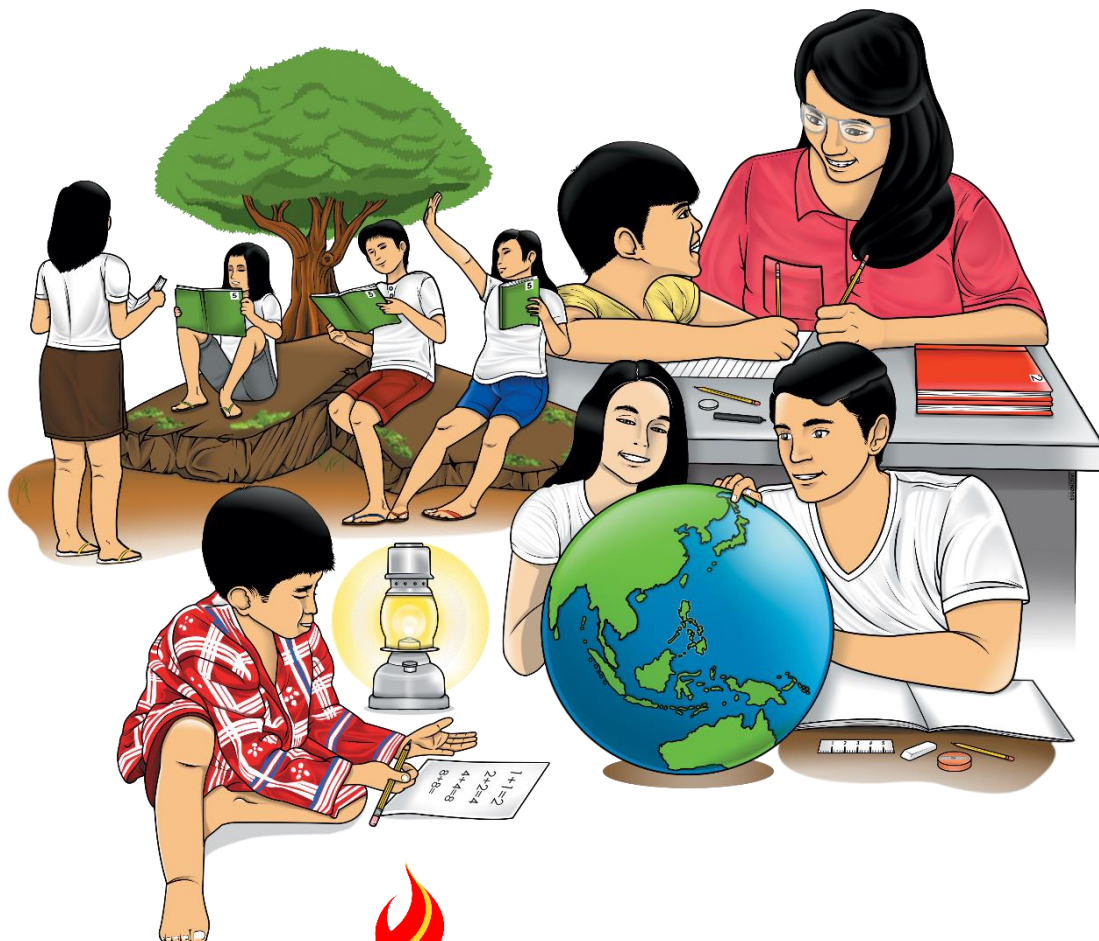


Reading and Writing Skills

Quarter 4 – Module 4: Hypertext and Intertext



Reading and Writing Skills
Alternative Delivery Mode
Quarter 4 – Module 4: Hypertext and Intertext
First Edition, 2020

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Reading and Writing Skills

Quarter 4 – Module 4: Hypertext and Intertext

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.



What I Need to Know

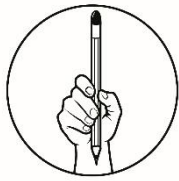
This module was designed and written with you in mind. It is here to help you identify the context in which a text was developed through Hypertext and Intertext. The scope of this module permits it to be used in many different learning situations. The language used recognizes the diverse vocabulary level of students. The lessons are arranged to follow the standard sequence of the course. But, the order in which you read them can be changed to correspond with the textbook you are now using.

The module is divided into two lessons, namely:

- Lesson 1 – Hypertext
- Lesson 2 – Intertext

After going through this module, you are expected to:

1. Understand the concept of hypertext and intertextuality;
2. Obtain information in a customized way through hypertext;
3. Determine the key elements of intertextuality;
4. Differentiate intertext from other types of text development; and
5. Identify hypertext and intertext as methods of text development.



What I Know

Choose the letter of the best answer. Write the chosen letter on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Which of the following **DOES NOT** describe hypertext?
 - A. It allows readers to access information particularly suited to their needs.
 - B. It permits the 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 to present information and is usually accomplished using “links”.
2. The other forms of multimedia (pictures, sounds and videos) that stimulate more senses which are incorporated in the links are called _____.
 - A. Hyperlinks
 - B. Hypermedia
 - C. Links
 - D. URL
3. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of hypertext?
 - A. The 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 has a different way of presenting information than the usual linear form.
4. It is a link from a hypertext file or document to another location or file, typically activated by clicking on a highlighted word or image on the screen.
 - A. Hyperlink
 - B. Hypermedia
 - C. Link
 - D. URL
5. What do you call a reference to a web resource that specifies its location on a computer network and a mechanism for retrieving it?
 - A. Universal Resource Locator
 - B. Uniform Resource Locator
 - C. Universal Resource Identifier
 - D. Uniform Resource Identifier

6. In the URL <http://www.fbi.gov/employment/>, which part is the hostname?
 - A. Employment
 - B. http
 - C. www
 - D. www.fbi.gov
7. Clicking on a hyperlink can take you to which of the following locations?
 - A. Another website
 - B. Another place in the document you have opened
 - C. Another document other than the one you have opened
 - D. All of the above
8. When Internet Connection is not available, a hyperlink can be used by linking from _____.
 - A. To link from one page to another in a PDF document
 - B. To link from one page to another in a Word document
 - C. To link from one document stored on your computer to another document stored on your computer
 - D. All of the above
9. It allows the reader to jump from the original text to another connected text using a link.
 - A. HTML
 - B. Highlighted words
 - C. Hypertext
 - D. Web address
10. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
 - A. Hypertext is usually read linearly.
 - B. A link may stock the reader to only a brief sentence, to a paragraph, or to whole pages of new text.
 - C. The 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.
11. 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 an investigation by choosing to move outside the limits set up by the author's navigational structure.
12. Under what menu would you find the 'Hyperlink' button in Microsoft Word?
 - A. Format
 - B. Home
 - C. Insert
 - D. Review

13. Other than using the 'Insert' menu, what is another way to insert a hyperlink?
- A. Just type 'Hyperlink'
 - B. Press Control + Shift + H
 - C. Triple-click the word you want to use as the link
 - D. Right-click the word or phrase you want to use as the hyperlink
14. It is a global hypertext system of information residing on servers linked across the internet.
- A. Domain address
 - B. http
 - C. Uniform Resource Locator
 - D. World Wide Web
15. In 1963, the term hypertext was coined by _____.
- A. Ned Nelson
 - B. Ted Jackson
 - C. Ted Nelson
 - D. Ned Jackson

Lesson

1

Hypertext

Reading and writing does not only mean perceiving the world around us. The process of perceiving embodies the relationship of a text and another text. Likewise, it deals with reading from the viewpoint of a research question and actively using what you read to develop your own analysis and argumentation and eventually collect materials that you can use in your own writing. Reading and writing go beyond finding the linkage of the evidence and corresponding texts and identifying and interpreting possible uncertainties and flaws in the reasoning of the author. It also means understanding that texts are always developed with a certain context, thus its meaning and interpretation are affected by a given set of circumstances. Moreover, reading now involves a relatively new way of reading a text online as brought by the advent of the internet and technology.

Reading online is a dynamic visual thrill that draws learners' attention and engages them in various creative or vivid ways to learn, apart from the usual physical white pages. Since the majority of our 21st century learners gain knowledge from visuals, they learn by reading or seeing pictures. Thus, online reading is deemed significant for it triggers one's imagination, boosts one's creative thinking, and builds one's understanding of the "big picture." Today, let us practice our reading skills as we discuss hypertext.



What's In

In the previous lesson, you have learned that organization, coherence and cohesion, language use and mechanics play a very significant role in developing a well-written text. Having unity in writing helps the readers to easily understand what the text is about without having to re-read it. Language use enables writers to communicate ideas effectively without confusing the reader. An effective language is specific, concise, familiar, correct, and appropriately formal. Mechanics refers to the rules of the written language such as capitalization, punctuation, spelling and even grammar. Having a well-written text makes it easier for you to express your work to the readers.

After learning the properties of a well-written text, it is important to connect it to hypertext so that it will be easier for you to use connections to other locations that you may find interesting and useful with your readings.



Notes to the Teacher

Before delivering this lesson, the teacher should see to it that he/she knows how to connect with hyperlinks, therefore, should be aware that the concept of hypertext is best taught with internet access. However, in this new normal operation due to pandemic, the best option is to have the teacher decide how to teach it and how to make students get the support that they need in learning the said lesson.



What's New

Browsers and other similar technology have made it very easy for readers to obtain the information they want, in the sequence that they prefer. This is through the use of links in a digital device which takes the reader into another text.

Click and Link!

Open the e-copy of the paragraph below in a word document located in the laptop/computer provided for you by your teacher. Click all the highlighted words/phrases and look for its brief description by completing the table below.

Hypertext (semiotics)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

alludes, derives from, or relates to an earlier work or hypotext.^[1] For example, James Joyce's Ulysses could be regarded as one of the many hypertexts deriving from Homer's Odyssey; Angela Carter's "The Tiger's Bride" can be considered a hypertext which relates to an earlier work, or hypotext, the original fairy-story Beauty and the Beast. Hypertexts may take a variety of forms including imitation, parody, and pastiche.

<i>Highlighted Word/s</i>	<i>What is it? Describe/Define.</i>



What is It

Hypertext is a non-linear 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 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 possible a dynamic organization of information through links and connections (called hyperlink).

The World Wide Web (www) is a global hypertext system of information residing on servers linked across the internet.

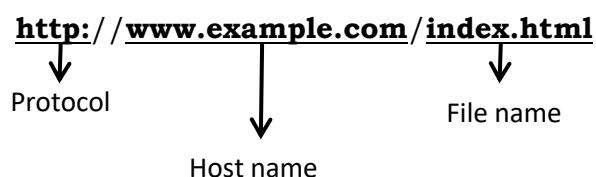
Hypertext is the foundation of the World Wide Web enabling users to click on the link to obtain more information on a subsequent page on the same site or from a website anywhere in the world.

The term hypertext was coined by Ted Nelson in 1963.

Hypertext allows readers to access information particularly suited to their needs. For 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.

Conversely, a Uniform Resource Locator (URL), colloquially termed a web address, is a reference to a web resource that specifies its location on a computer network and a mechanism for retrieving it. URLs occur most commonly to reference web pages (http), but are also used for file transfer (ftp), email (mailto), database access (JDBC), and many other applications.

Most web browsers display the URL of a web page above the page in an address bar. A typical URL has this form:

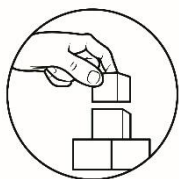


Today, links are not just limited to text or documents but may also incorporate other forms of multimedia such as pictures, sounds and videos that stimulate more senses. This is called *hypermedia*.

Why hypertexts?

- In a hypertext system, the reader is free to navigate information by exploring the connections provided.
- Hypertext is a 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



What's More

Activity 1. Going Webby

In accomplishing this task, you have to do the following:

First, begin your linking sentence by writing the topic/s your teacher gave you in the search engine.

Next, start reading about the topic that you will find in the URL (website).

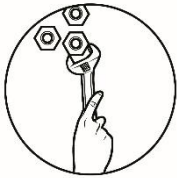
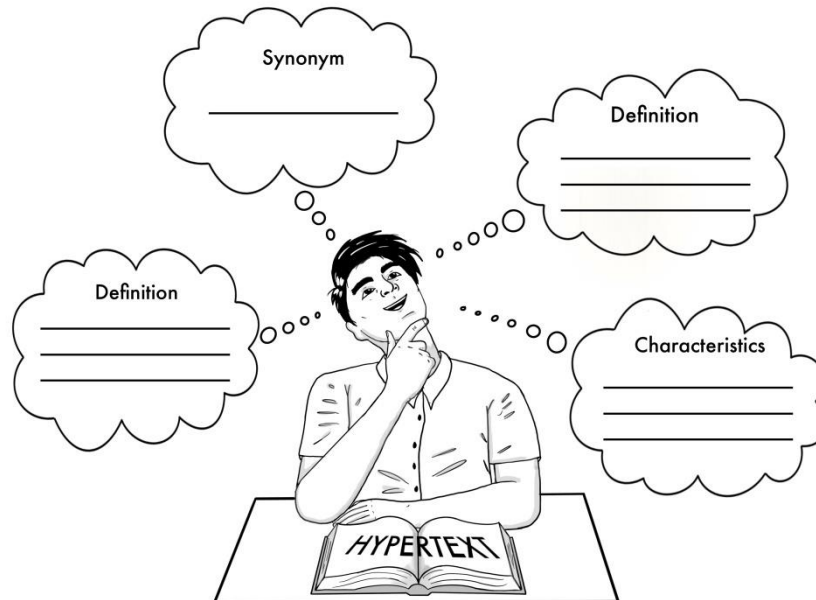
Lastly, list down the name of the link and its corresponding URL if you decide to click on a particular link.

Name of LINK	URL (Web Address)



What I Have Learned

With the help of the conceptual diagram below, fill in the graphic organizer to complete the thought about hypertext.



What I Can Do

In the article written by Cyndy P. dela Cruz, she stated “...it is undeniable how the power of social media has shaped recent events”. This article was retrieved from this webpage: <https://www.inhousecommunity.com/article/cyber-bullying-philippines/>. Search for this article online and examine the links used in the page to acquire more information about the topic.

Question: What insights have you gained by exploring the information found on these links?

<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



Additional Activities

Do this. Hyperpoetry!



Hypertextual poem are also examples of hypertext in which readers move from one website to another because of embedded links in the words, sometimes not returning to the original pages at all.

Now, it is your turn to start yours.

Directions:

- Write an original poem. It should consist of one to two stanzas only.
- Choose words from the poem that you want to add hyperlinks.
- Insert as many links as possible so the readers can switch poem from one website to another.

For more ideas in making hyperpoetry, visit the links provided below.

1. Collection of Poems written by Filipino Artists  <http://10poemsthatwrittenbyfilipinos.blogspot.co.id/.../10-po...>
2. Hyperpoem by Renne Chua *you can see the pictures below that's it! Or you can visit the page  <https://reneeChua.wordpress.com/2016/08/25/hyper-poetry/>
3. Hyper-poetry – Small Authors, Big Dreams, a collection of different literary works, created by Grade 12 students
<https://group3fleming.wordpress.com/2017/08/16/hyper-poetry/>

Lesson

2

Intertext

Intertextuality or **intertext** is one method of text development that enables the author to make another text based on another text. It happens when some properties of an original text are incorporated in the text that is created by another author. One good reason why it occurs is perhaps the second writer is greatly affected or influenced by the first writer leading to a combination of imitation and creation.



What's In

In the last lesson, you have learned that hypertext is a method that enables an individual to make bits of information more accessible to the readers by taking advantage of technology.



Notes to the Teacher

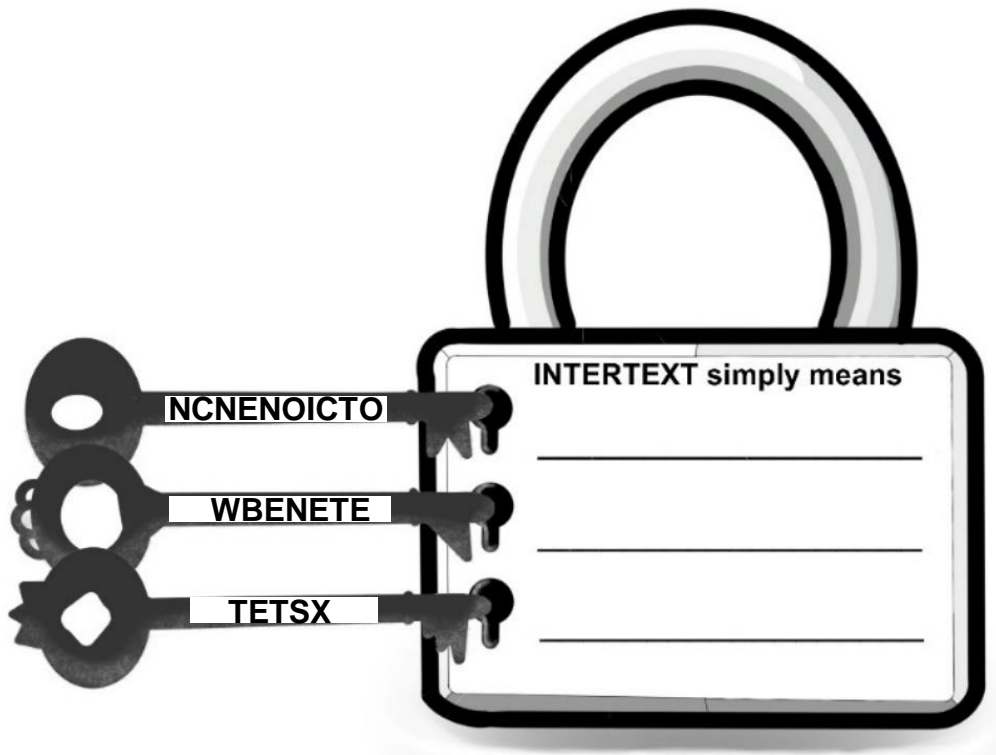
Text development plays a crucial role in the creation of another text. It may simply be a story or another literary piece that allows the author to mix various styles leading to a new text that is most of the time based on the context of that the present readers have.

You may visit websites that are found in the reference part of this module as a learning booster.



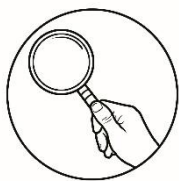
What's New

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 the given term.



Intertext Defined

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 version of the text consciously or unconsciously incorporating the style and other characteristics of the text done by that author.



What is It

Elaboration on Intertextuality

Intertextuality has its roots in 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.

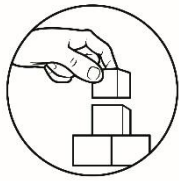
Intertextuality is said to take place using four specific methods namely: retelling, pastiche, quotation, and allusion.

Method	Definition
Retelling	It is the restatement of a story or re-expression of a narrative
Quotation	It is the method of directly lifting the exact statements or set of words from a text another author has made.
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.
Pastiche	It 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.

Table 1. Elaborating Intertextuality

Questions Used to Validate Intertext
1. Are there two or more stories involved?
2. Does the text show direct or indirect connection to another piece of work?
Note: If the reader has affirmation towards these questions, the texts he/she is dealing with contains intertext.

Table 2. Identifying Intertext



What's More

Activity 1.1 Identifying Intertext

Analyze each statement then answer the guide questions. Write the answers on a separate sheet.

1. Victor Magtanggol is a fantasy series based on Norse mythology of Europe.
A. Are there two or more stories involved?
B. If yes, what are they?
C. Is there a connection between these texts?
D. What type of text development is this?
2. Frankenstein by Mary Shelley is a horror novel. It is also called The Modern Prometheus because it is believed to be inspired by the story of Prometheus found in Greek myth showing a lesson that we should not go beyond the boundaries intended for human like restoring the life of the dead.
A. Are there two or more stories involved?
B. If yes, what are they?
C. Is there a connection between these texts?
D. What type of text development is this?
3. Indio written by Suzette Doctolero is a drama epic fantasy. It is created out of the influence of both Philippine history and Filipino mythology.
A. Are there two or more stories involved?
B. If yes, what are they?
C. Is there a connection between these texts?
D. What type of text development is this?



What I Have Learned

Write the letters of the words that will fill in the banks. Choose your answer from the Word Pool. Write only the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet.

Word Pool	
A. parody	E. restatement
B. allusion	F. formation
C. retelling	G. relationship
D. contrast	H. affectation

1. Intertext means _____ between or among texts.
2. Intertextuality occurs with allusion, pastiche, quotation, and _____.
3. Pastiche is the opposite of _____.
4. In retelling, there is _____ of story.
5. It is better to have loved and lost than to never loved at all? My answer is an absolute yes (Mark 2012, 1). This is an example of _____.



What I Can Do

Imagine yourself as a writer. Write a one-paragraph story (three-four sentences) using intertext as the mode of text development. Include a reference such as a word, phrase, concept, quotation of another work in your text.

Rubric:

Points	Descriptions
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The story completely serves its purpose. ○ It reveals a high degree of critical thinking. ○ It is free from distracting spelling.
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The story has a little lapse with the purpose of writing it. ○ It displays a good degree of critical thinking. ○ It has limited distracting spelling.

3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The story has a problem with the purpose of writing it. ○ Some critical thinking is present. ○ It has more misspelled words.
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The story shows more problems with the purpose of writing it. ○ Less critical thinking is presented. ○ Misspelled words are committed.
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The story does not serve its purpose at all ○ The words used in the piece have no relationship with the topic ○ The words are mostly misspelled.



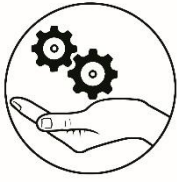
Assessment

Multiple Choice. Choose the letter of the best answer. Write the chosen letter on a separate sheet of paper.

- The new text that is formed using intertext has _____ borrowed or imitated from the original text.
 - Location
 - Language
 - Context
 - Time
- Which of the following does NOT allow intertextuality to occur?
 - Allusion
 - Originality
 - Quotation
 - Retelling
- Who coined the term 'intertextuality' in the 1960s?
 - Ferdinand de Saussure
 - Laurent Jenny
 - Julia Kristeva
 - Graham Allen

4. It 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.
 - A. Allusion
 - B. Pastiche
 - C. Quotation
 - D. Retelling
5. 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
6. This relationship between or among texts happens when a writer or speaker explicitly or implicitly pertains to an idea or passage found in another text without the use of quotation.
 - A. Allusion
 - B. Pastiche
 - C. Quotation
 - D. Retelling
7. It is the method of directly lifting the exact statements or set of words from a text another author has made.
 - A. Allusion
 - B. Pastiche
 - C. Quotation
 - D. Retelling
8. Norse mythology of Europe was the inspiration of Victor Magtanggol, an action-fantasy series of GMA Network. What text development has been used in crafting this story?
 - A. Hyperlink
 - B. Intertext
 - C. Analysis
 - D. Context
9. It is one form of intertextuality that utilizes the process of restatement of a story or re-expression of a narrative.
 - A. Allusion
 - B. Pastiche
 - C. Quotation
 - D. Retelling

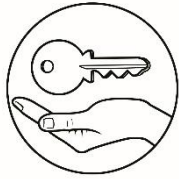
10. James Joyce used the modern context of “The Odyssey” in his very famous novel “Ulysses”. It is an example of _____.
- A. Hyperlink
 - B. Intertext
 - C. Analysis
 - D. Context
11. In the statement, “No man can write a single passage to which a parallel one may not be found somewhere in the literature of the world,” what does Alfred Tennyson mean about intertextuality?
- A. It is present in almost all the texts that have been written.
 - B. It is synonymous to originality.
 - C. It affects selected writers only.
 - D. It exists in limited texts.
12. Intertextuality was first observed in the work of _____ from 1857 to 1913.
- A. Ferdinand de Saussure
 - B. Laurent Jenny
 - C. Julia Kristeva
 - D. Graham Allen
13. Which of the following is not a kind of intertextual relationship?
- A. Bibliography
 - B. Quotation
 - C. Retelling
 - D. Allusion
14. 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.
15. Which of the following is not an example of intertextuality?
- A. “Love Story” by Taylor Swift was described as one of the modern versions due to its lyrics of Romeo and Juliet.
 - B. “Clueless” was the basis of Iggy Azela’s music video “Fancy”.
 - C. “Harry Potter” was originally written by J. K. Rowling
 - D. None of the above



Additional Activities

If you want to get a higher score, you would want to answer this exercise. Write 'I' if the given is intertext and 'NI' if not. Use a separate sheet of paper.

_____	1. Don Bosco crafted <i>Fast City</i> which is about an interactive story presenting a set of problems and psychological cases put within a technology-obsessed urban space.
_____	2. <i>The Ten Commandments of Marriage</i> was crafted out of <i>The Ten Commandments</i> .
_____	3. <i>The Museum</i> of Adam Kenney offers the experience of being in a museum by providing each page to each part of the museum and giving the readers instructions as to where he/she wants to go by providing access to the various portions of the museum.
_____	4. <i>Wicked</i> by Gregory Mcguire came into being because of another story of Frank Baum which is <i>The Wizard of Oz</i> . The story deals with the Wicked Witch of the West and the misunderstood protagonist Elphaba.
_____	5. "Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world." These were the exact words Nelson Mandela said which was quoted by US Secretary of Education Arne Duncan in an article published in blog.usaid.gov .



Answer Key

Lesson 1

What's More Answer may vary.	What I Know 1. D 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. B 6. D 7. D 8. D 9. C 10. C 11. A 12. A 13. C 14. A 15. D
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Lesson 2

What's More 1. A. Yes B. Victor Magtanggol & Norse Mythology C. Yes D. Intertext 2. A. Yes B. Frankenstein & Greek Myth C. Yes D. Intertext 3. A. Yes B. Indio & Filipino Mythology C. Yes D. Intertext	Assessment 16. C 17. A 18. C 19. B 20. B 21. D 22. A 23. B 24. C 25. B 26. A 27. A 28. D 29. C 30. D
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