Analyzing the Intertextual Relationships of the Holy Qurʾan in the Sermon Iʿyādat (Visiting Sermon) of the Lady Zahrā (as)

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Abstract

«Intertextuality» is a theory that emphasizes the necessity of the relationship between texts and examines the relationships between texts and how they communicate and interact. Intertextual relationships are considered a useful tool for the audience in reading the text. Based on this theory, the connection between the Visiting Sermon of the Lady Zahrā (as) as a speaking Qurʾan and a silent Qurʾan can be researched; the Lady Zahrā (as) with the Qurʾan has provided the basis for compromise and harmony between the hidden text and the present text. Therefore, in many cases, it is impossible to have a deep understanding of the Holy Prophet›s (pbuh) sermon only in the light of knowing its qualitative relationship with the Qurʾan. This research deals with the intertextual relations between the sermon of the Holy Prophet (pbuh) and the Holy Qurʾan to present new semantic manifestations of this sermon. The method of this research is descriptive and analytical, and the results indicate that the most frequent intertextual relationships between the visiting sermon and the Qurʾan are of a similar negation type and in the form of a structure in which the Prophet (pbuh) was able to create a stable compromise between the words and the absent text and create a conscious interaction with it.

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