

Tip #12 – Intratextuality

Annotators have to bear in mind that every word/phrase they explain is **part of a larger whole**. Thus, an annotation should draw readers' attention to instances in which one passage of the text can be **compared with another passage of the same text**.

The “Intertextuality” category contains:

- **repetitions**
 - **motifs**
 - **contentual** repetitions (of actions, phrases, ideas, etc.)
 - **structural** repetitions (e.g. of two cantos in poetry)

- **repetitions with variations**
 - do characters **contradict** themselves/change their mind during the course of the work?
 - are the **actions/traits** of two characters **contrasted**?
 - is the **structure** of two parts of the work contrasted (e.g. Act 1 begins in the town and ends in the country, whereas it is the other way round in Act 5)?

- **foreshadowing**

- when working with long texts, annotators may **remind readers of information** that they might have forgotten during reading (e.g. “However, as we learned in chapter one, he was not at home when the crime happened.”)

Remember to put **discussions** of *why* some features are repeated in the course of the work in the “**Interpretation**” category!