The Literacy of the Official Content in the Saudi Arabia and Malaysia Ministries of Culture: A Critical Comparative Study of the Poetics of Hypertext

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Abstract

This research aims to explore the literary aspects of hypertext in the content of the Saudi Arabia Ministry of Culture website and the Ministry of Tourism, Arts, and Culture in Malaysia website. The choice of these two ministries is justified by the similarity in their goals and objectives, as they both seek to enhance cultural awareness among individuals. Additionally, both ministries have rich content in their official materials with the Saudi Arabia Ministry of Culture focusing on cultural richness and the Malaysian Ministry of Tourism, Arts, and Culture emphasizing cultural diversity. Given that hypertext, or what is known as super text, has not traditionally been extensively studied in literary contexts, especially in conventional literary studies but rather in the realm of digital literature, this study aims to explore its literary elements within its electronic environment. The study will particularly focus on three poetic elements evident in hypertexts: narration, time, and description.

Keywords: *Literary, Hypertext in Official Website, Narration, Time, Description.*

INTRODUCTION

Hypertext is defined by Landow (2006) as the representation of the link between the last two pages in a hypertext in a continuous sequence, when you can start reading one page, continue to another page, and end up on the third page. In a general sense, hypertext refers to a compositional format characterized by nodes, links, and networks that allow readers multiple choices and different paths through textual and/or multimodal components. The largest hypertext information network is the World Wide Web (www) (Ensslin, 2020).

In literary studies, hypertext theory is associated with literature in the sense of the primarily narrative and poetic use of hypertext as a composition technology and metatextual principle supported by specific technologies such as hypertext editors and HTML (Hypertext Markup Language).

The importance of studying hypertext stems from its electronic environment and technical relationships. It is a text with a technological nature and a computer dimension. In the same context, it is a linguistic text with a communicative message and rhetorical purposes as a source of information for intercultural communication (Bourina & Dunaeva, 2019). Therefore, research into the literary and poetic nature of this text is extremely important, especially if it emanates from an electronic cultural source that is concerned with culture and views it as a form of civilizational and cognitive progress. As is the case, for example, on the official website of the Saudi Arabia Ministry of Culture, and the official website of the Malaysian Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture.

Perhaps one of the most important objectives of this study is to introduce the value and importance of culture to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Federal Kingdom of Malaysia, then pay attention to digital literature, through research into iconic features, such as hypertext, and showing the impact this text has on the addressee when it is more literary. It is not only hypertext, but rather an aesthetic feature, revealing an aspect of the cultural superiority that the two ministries have achieved in their official electronic content.

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Research Problem

Hypertext refers to a compositional format characterized by nodes, links, and networks that allow readers multiple choices and different pathways through textual and/or multimodal components (Ensslin (2020). It is a technical matter that is studied among those interested in technology (Baehr & Lang, 2019; Schneider, 2005), but it is rarely addressed from the humanitarian perspective, especially from the literary and critical perspective as it is a text, whether at the level of the Saudi Arabia Ministry, or at the level of the Malaysian Ministry. The circle of interest would almost narrow if we looked for comparative studies of the official cultural content between the two ministries. This would make the study material scarce, and therefore somewhat difficult, but it is a difficulty that emphasizes the importance of this topic and the necessity of researching it, so that the study will be a gateway to other subsequent studies later.

Hypertext is a new text phenomenon, with a contemporary electronic character. Not only that, but because this type of text is livelier and more surprising by clicking on it, and through the other textual transformations it contains within it, and perhaps visual and audio signs, which make the text not just writing that we see and feel, but rather the text becomes more enjoyable and creative. Added to this is the visual or audio beauty produced by the aesthetics of writing expressed by that hypertext, which brings us to a set of textual aesthetics that hide behind a single text.

It is noted that the official website of the two ministries: Saudi Arabia and Malaysia, share aesthetic commonalities that researchers have not stopped at. Whoever looks at the two sites will find some agreement in the interest in hypertext. The two sites are not informative, meaning that they put the texts in a fixed form, and in one form, but rather they are two distinct sites with the abundance of hypertexts that refer to other texts, and perhaps various visual materials. The style in both of them is characterized in some aspects by literary features based on narration, description, time, or the like.

Although there is a great difference between Saudi Arabia and Malaysian culture, we may find between them some connection, not compatibility. Perhaps this includes the religious ties represented by the Islamic religion, which influences the two cultures, and there is also a linguistic link between them that appears in some Arabic words that influenced the Malay language (Mohd Zaki et al. 2021). Even some phonemes have been absorbed into the Malay language from the Arabic language such as the phonemes /gh/ and /kh/. Therefore, Malay words that start with the phoneme /gh/ i.e /ghaib/ [unseen] or /kh/ i.e /khas/ [special] are words absorbed from Arabic (Hussin, 2021). This is in addition to some aspects of convergence and influence that can be observed in other aspects, such as construction, fashion, food, and the like.

LITERATURE REVIEW

There are studies that have dealt with aspects of Saudi Arabia culture, or Malaysian culture, but they are not by way of comparison and contrast, and we can mention among them the latest and most recent study, which is the study (Al-Hilali, 2023), which focused on the literary discourse in the ministry's account on the (X) platform. This study focused on the discourse of tweets in a rhetorical reading, and stopped at some features of literary discourse, and the topics of tweets that touch on poetry or prose, but it did not address the hypertext on the official website of the Ministry as we will do, and it is also concerned with Saudi Arabia affairs only, without comparison with the Malaysian side.

There are studies that focused on hypertext, and tried to establish its textual nature, as in the study (Al-Khatib, 1996), which studied literature in its relationship to technology in general and touched on the concept of hypertext. An example of this is the study (Al-Breiki, 2006), which established a discussion about interactive literature and its relationship to modern technological technologies. An example of this is the study (Kiram, 2009), which laid out digital literature and sought to introduce it. Like this section is the study (Shibani, 2013), which delved into digital narratives. As well as a study (Butz et al., 2017), which included some articles about digital literature. In all these studies, we do not find among them anything that addresses hypertext, or expands on it through some electronic cultural blogs, as is the case, for example, on the official websites of the Saudi Arabia and Malaysian Ministries of Culture.

There are also some studies interested in hypertext, but from another angle far from the literary and critical field. We may point out some of them, such as the study (Mohsab, 2010), which delved into the use of hypertext by editing the newspaper column in Arab and foreign newspapers on the Internet. It is an evolutionary analytical study, after which it is noted that the subject of the study will be directed to the literature of hypertext within official cultural sites.

There are also other studies on the Malaysian side, but they are far from the subject of our study. We can point to some of them, such as the study (Bin Samah, 1999), which referred to the influence of Islam on the Malay countries, which is a study that does not coincide with our topic. Similar to this study (Jahish, 2003), which is concerned with Malaysian culture, and does not address a specific characteristic. This is also the case with the study (Bin Samah, 2004), which is a study that focuses on some linguistic features in the Malaysian environment. This also includes the study El Shamsy (2018), which was concerned with rediscovering Islamic classics of a heritage nature.

It is noted that most of these studies do not deal with any official content in the two ministries, as they do not address the speeches issued by the Saudi Arabia Ministry of Culture and the Malaysian Ministry of Culture on their official websites. It also does not study the hypertext emerging in those two official bodies, and this means that our study will be completely different from the rest of those studies.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

According to Ensslin (2020), within literary studies, hypertext theory relates to literary in the sense of primarily narrative and poetic uses of hypertext as a composition technique and metatextual principle aided by specific technologies such as hypertext editing software and HTML (Hypertext Mark-Up Language). Therefore, this study will rely on the principle of comparison and contrast in the use of hypertext, which is an important inductive principle in revealing aspects of coalition and difference. However, the study will attempt to start from this comparative principle through the constructive approach, which is concerned with the literature of texts, researches their poetics, and seeks out the laws regulating them to make them more beautiful.

The constructionists and those interested in the poetics of discourse began their study of literary texts from several elements and various methods, but the most important and most prominent of them are focusing on narration, time, and description. These three methods were greatly taken care of by the likes of Jinet (1997), Todorov (1990) and Manfred (2011). Then some Arab scholars followed them in that work, as al-ʿUmami (2010). This study is an attemp to examines and evaluates these elements in the study sample.

The study attempts to focus on a fixed and specific scope in objective, spatial, and temporal terms. Its topic will focus on searching for the literary content of the formal content and studying the poetics of the hypertext within that content. Its place will be in the study of the Ministry of Culture's website between two countries: the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Kingdom of Malaysia. As for its time, it will be recent. This is because the two ministries were established in the same year. The Saudi Arabia Ministry of Culture was established on 17 Ramadan 1439H, corresponding to June 2, 2018, pursuant to Royal Order No. A/217, and as for the Malaysian Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture, it was renamed in the formation of the Council of Ministers after the fourteenth general elections on July 2, 2018.

The official website of the Saudi Arabia Ministry of Culture

The hypertext appears at the interface of the official website of the Saudi Arabia Ministry of Culture in two languages: Arabic and English, where we find first: "Ministry of Culture" (Ministry of Culture, 2023). Then other texts come next to this text, which are: "Home - About the Ministry - Media Center - Cultural Events - Community Participation - Frequently Asked Questions - Bodies - National Cultural Awards - Cultural Scholarship Program" (Ministry of Culture, 2023). Next to these texts are other texts that you encounter in the English language, all of which represent hypertext, meaning that when you click on them, they take you to other, more interactive pages.

Then a large page appears that represents the interface of the official website. It is an interactive page, with various dynamic visual effects, where an image of Arabic manuscripts of poetry poems from the Mu'allaqat appears. Then it changes and an image of "Year of Arab Poetry 2023" appears, and underneath it are the signs "Ministry of Culture" and the Literature Authority, publishing and translation, then pictures appear of the Kingdom's desert, mountains, sand, palm trees, and new construction, in addition to symbolic icons of culture inspired by the Arab environment and ancient heritage, such as birds, horses, camels, and the like (Ministry of Culture, 2023).

Then the picture of the Minister of Culture, Prince Badr bin Abdullah bin Mohammed bin Farhan Al-Saud, appears elegantly, and next to it is the phrase "The Word of His Highness the Minister of Culture". It was stated at its beginning: "Culture is an essential part of the ambitious national transformation that our country is embarking on under the leadership of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud and the faithful Crown Prince His Royal Highness Prince Mohammed bin Salman bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud, may God protect them. The Kingdom's Vision 2030 stipulates that culture is "one of the components of quality of life". It also stresses that the Kingdom needs to increase its cultural activity. Our mission in the Ministry is to build on this work and contribute to achieving the goals of the Kingdom's Vision 2030. Saudi Arabia culture stands on solid ground, as we have Saudi innovators in various fields. Today we stand on a land rich in creative industry in diverse cultural fields, and promising human energies whose creativity has transcended the borders of our country to reach the world. We will work in the ministry in a participatory approach with the Saudi creator, the capital of culture, and we will go far to create an environment that supports creativity and contributes to its growth. We will open new windows for the creative energy of the Saudis, and Saudi culture will remain a towering palm tree in our world. We have a rich heritage and ancient and diverse traditions belonging to 13 regions. We have creators from various fields, many of whom have won international awards, and their works have been hosted in various international forums" (Ministry of Culture, 2023)

At the end of the page, the phrase "About the Ministry" appears, which includes the vision, which is: "For the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to flourish in various forms of culture, to enrich the individual's lifestyle, contribute to strengthening national identity, and encourage cultural dialogue with the world" (Ministry of Culture, 2023). Then the message, which is: "To enable and encourage the Saudi cultural sector in a way that reflects the truth of our ancient past and contributes to our endeavor towards building a future that cherishes heritage and opens to the world new and different outlets for creativity and cultural expression" (Ministry of Culture, 2023). Then this text: "The culture sector plays an important and direct role in achieving the three strategic pillars of the Kingdom's Vision 2030, which is building a vibrant society, a prosperous economy, and a homeland" (Ministry of Culture, 2023). Then a page for news, and at the bottom of it for communication, employment, and suppliers, and under each iconic text we find other hypertexts that range in their interaction and literary.

The official website of the Malaysian Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture

The hypertext on the website of the Malaysian Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture appears in the first interface, in two languages: Arabic and English, where we find the phrases (Main - Ministry file - Ministry program - Services - Contact us - License search" (Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture, 2023). Under the "Main", we see three iconic texts from which other texts flow. These three texts are: "Electronic services - media releases and latest information - recent activity" (Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture, 2023).

When you click on the icon: "Ministry File," a list will drop down as follows: "History - Policy - Senior Management - Organizational Structure - Charter" (Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture, 2023). By clicking on the word "policy", this text appears to us: "Malaysia's vision: A sustainable, culturally rich destination... Enabling inclusive tourism and the culture industry, Ecosystem Policy Statement of the Malaysian Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture, Driving a competitive and sustainable tourism and culture sector for the country's social and economic development" (Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture, 2023).

In the same text, the objectives read like this: "Empower tourism and cultural products and programs to enhance the nation's identity - Increase synergy and cooperation between those active in the tourism and culture sectors to make Malaysia the destination of choice - Promote the uniqueness of Malaysian art, culture and heritage as well as tourism products as the main catalyst for the growth of the tourism and culture sector in the

country - providing conscious, skilled, creative and innovative human capital in the tourism and cultural sector" (Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture, 2023).

In the "Ministry File" list, we find other super texts under the "History" and "Charter" icons, from which introductory texts emerge, such as this text in the "Charter" icon: "The Malaysian Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture promises to provide excellent, high-quality services". It is committed to carrying out the following responsibilities: licensing, developing the tourism industry, Malaysia's tourism Centre ..." (Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture, 2023).

The Hypertext, which is Meant by its Poetics

The idea of hypertext began in 1945 with the Memex System project presented by Bush Vanneva in an article entitled "As we think we may". In this article, he presented a method of preserving and retrieving information through a system (microfilm) that contains an index to link information. In the same way as it is used today on web pages (Chakrabarti, 2003).

Hypertext is "text on a computer screen that when clicked, leads the user to other information. Hypertext represents an important advance in user interfaces as it does not remain static like traditional texts, but rather enables information to be organized through links and links known as hyperlinks. Texts can be designed to perform multiple tasks, for example: when a user clicks on a hypertext, or places the mouse over it, a dictionary definition appears, a web page appears with information related to the topic, plays a video, or launches an application. (Hypertext, Wikipedia, 2023).

So, hypertext - or what some call super text, because it branches into other texts and applications, is text like regular text, except that it was born in an electronic environment, and was born from a computer environment, not paper. Hypertext is "text displayed on a computer with links to other text, enabling the reader to access it immediately, usually by a mouse click, or a series of key presses. Apart from running the text, hypertext may contain tables, images, and other display devices" (Hypertext, Wikipedia, 2023).

By poetic, we mean that this text has a literary nature that indicates its aesthetics and poetry. Here we do not target ordinary texts of an informative nature. Rather, we are looking for what we can glimpse of the poetic color and aesthetic effect in these electronic texts, especially since literaryness is not limited to texts of a paper nature and is devoid of texts of an electronic nature. But we may find it here and there. This does not mean that electronic texts are iconic texts that do not contain within them a poetic aspect or a literary aspect.

Literary is not concerned with real literature, but with possible literature. In other words: Literaryism is concerned with "those abstract characteristics that make the literary event unique, i.e. literariness" (Tadorov, 1990, p. 23). That is why we are trying to investigate what hypertexts can contain of those characteristics that carry the literary nature of the text.

The Presence of Narrative in Hypertexts

Narrative is an art on which a wide field of discourse relies, especially literary discourse. Narrative was defined by contemporaries as: "Anything that tells or presents a story, whether it is a text, an image, a performance, or a mixture of that" (Manfred, 2011, p. 51).

We clearly saw aspects of the narrative on the two official websites. On the official website of the Saudi Arabia Ministry of Culture, hypertext is characterized by a high narrative, as we see it in more than one place. When talking about the Ministry's vision, directions, and goals, this narrative text appears to us: "These goals are precisely in line with the strategic axes of the Kingdom's Vision 2030, which is to build a vibrant society, a prosperous economy, and an ambitious nation" (Ministry of Culture, 2023).

When we look at the four main principles on which the ministry's vision and directions are based, these principles alternate in their appearance on the screen in a remarkable manner, namely: (care - support - development - leadership), and they appear from the bottom successively for five seconds, then they move to

the left. Under "Care" we see this narrative text: "The Ministry gives the necessary appreciation and care to all Saudi cultural aspects, in all its activities and work" (Ministry of Culture, 2023).

In such narrative hypertexts, we find that the text is "a linguistic manifestation of the narrative. At this level, importance is not given to the events, but rather to the quality in which they are presented" (Habila, 2011, p. 14), which is what we have seen in many of the narrative texts provided by the hypertext. On the official website, perhaps an example of this is what came under the phrase "Media Center". When we clicked on it, texts appeared that were characterized by narration, and within those texts were other texts that were also covered by narration. We noticed this in other than super text, such as: The Ministry of Culture launches a competition "The Voice of the Poem" to focus on poetic recitation skills - The Ministry of Culture obtains the international "ISO" certificate in facilities management - The Ministry of Culture issues the fourth edition of the cultural status report "Investing in the Cultural Sector" - The Ministry of Culture wins three awards at the 11th Annual Summit for Government Human Resources for the Gulf Cooperation Council countries 2023 and others" (Ministry of Culture, 2023).

Also, among the narration on the site is what we found under the phrase "community participation". When we click on it, some hypertexts of a narrative nature appear to us, such as the speech in the first person in this text: "A poetry competition, color my life" (Ministry of Culture, 2023). Such a first-person narration is seen in the text "The Legacy of Our Kitchen" (Ministry of Culture, 2023). Within the "Cultural Scholarship Initiative" we find this text: "Our ambition is to build a more prosperous homeland in which every citizen finds what he desires. For the future of our homeland that we build together, we will only accept to put it at the forefront of countries in the world" (Ministry of Culture, 2023).

When we go to the official website of the Malaysian Ministry of Tourism When we go to the official website of the Malaysian Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture, we find there super texts with a narrative color. For example, when we click on the "Ministry File" we find under (the Charter) this narrative text: "The Malaysian Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture pledges to provide excellent, high-quality services and is committed to carrying out the following responsibilities..." (Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture, 2023).

When we click on the word "services", we see this text under (Ensuring the quality of tourism in Malaysia): "To improve the service and quality of tourism product facilities in Malaysia. It is a recognition of the products (...) It is an initiative of the Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture (...). It provides an opportunity for industry players to prioritize the quality of services provided" (Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture, 2023)

When we click on the word (agritourism), this hypertext appears that introduces this sector in a narrative manner: "Agritourism is a tourism concept that is growing rapidly because Malaysia offers various activities related to the agriculture and farm sector to tourists. Malaysia, as a country rich in agricultural products, has fertile and diverse land. Among the activities that are very popular in agritourism are visits to fruit orchards and livestock farms, research, homestays, etc. The main agency that develops agritourism is the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Industry while the Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture helps in the promotional aspect. ". (Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture, 2023).

In the previous text, we find something of a flowing narrative that explains and clarifies, interprets, and reasons, enumerates and reviews, compares and balances, and this is a characteristic of the narrative that is full of every topic, and you see it in every field.

The narration in the hypertext may start from a movement sparked by present tense verbs indicating occurrence, renewal, and continuation, and then the narration acquires a dynamism driven by these events. We have seen this in more than one text. When we click on "Open Data" in the Saudi Arabia Ministry of Culture, we see this text: Comprehensive development and innovation: Entities play an effective role in promoting the reuse of open data and providing the necessary supporting resources and expertise. Entities must work in integration between the concerned parties to enable the next generation of innovators in the field of open data, and engaging individuals, institutions, and everyone in general in unlocking open data capabilities. (Ministry of Culture, 2023).

In the Malaysian Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture, we see this text within the phrase (Friendly Malaysia): "The Malaysian Friendly Course is a newly developed module to replace the We Are the Hosts (WATH) module that has been used since 2014. This module was developed with the aim of providing comprehensive training to airline employees. For those who are directly or indirectly involved in the tourism industry, this course is a prerequisite that tour guides must attend before obtaining a license from the Malaysian Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture. (Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture, 2023).

The present tense verbs in the two texts gave them a dynamic dimension, and these verbs foreshadowed various events. This is well observed in these verbs: "You play - you must - you work - you solve - they participate - you prepare - you must".

Dimensions Time in Texts Super Inside Signatories

The topic of time is the most important element in determining the literariness of a text, including the hypertext. The time we mean here is not the time known physically or biologically, that is. It is not the time concerned with seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, years, centuries, eras, and eons. What is meant here is the effect that time has when it is a text or a speech, meaning that it is a time that is in fact related to the time of speech, or the time of writing, and not the actual or immediate time. This is why narrative critics differentiate between them in that "the thing that is shortened has its time, but the act of storytelling itself has its time" (Al-Eid, 2010, p. 109).

The relationship of time with the text results in something similar to merging, and it is a relationship full of many paradoxes, such as retrieval, anticipation, implication, suspension, repetition, singling out, and others. Most structural critics have stopped at it, and they have shown how its impact is on creating the literary content of the text. Todorov, for example, hinted at calling some of these temporal paradoxes "the system". This is because it gives a clear picture of what this law is based on, whether sequence and arrangement, or precedence and delay, or organization and definition, and other paradoxes (Todorov, 1990).

When we view the official website of the Saudi Arabia Ministry of Culture, we find something of the beauty of time in the hypertext. When we click on "Home", a number of texts appear that start from a chronological principle. It is a retrieval that refers to a past time. It was seen in this text: "The Ministry of Culture was established on Ramadan 17, 1439H, corresponding to June 2, 2018, pursuant to Royal Order No. A/217, and the task of leading it was entrusted to His Highness Prince Badr bin Abdullah bin Farhan Al Saud, as its minister. The Ministry is working to contribute to achieving the ambitious transformation program that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is experiencing within Vision 2030" (Ministry of Culture, 2023).

In this text we find a recall of some events (founded - entrusted...), which are actions that indicate a past time, that is, before a certain period. This type of retrieval is what Jinet described as: "every subsequent remembrance of a previous event" (Jinet, 1997, p. 51).

On the website of the Malaysian Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture, we find this excellent retrospective text: "The Tourism Department was first established under the supervision of the Malaysian Ministry of Commerce in 1959. The participation of the tourism sector in the Second Malaysia Plan 1971-1975 emphasized the important role played by the tourism industry in the national economy (Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture, 2023).

The text takes us back to a period of time in which the Ministry arose, and what its first nucleus was. There is more than one flashback in the text: a flashback to the time of the late fifties and early sixties, and there be another flashback, which is the time of the seventies. Critics have summarized this temporal system as: "going backwards" (Todorov, 1990, p. 48).

We may also see in the hypertexts within the two sites a temporal system that is anti-retrieval, which is anticipation, which is in its clearest form and definition: "presenting future events before their correct date" (Manfred, 2011, p. 17). On the website of the Saudi Arabia Ministry of Culture, we see some proactive texts, especially those that talk about the ministry's vision and future plans. We saw this in the "Vision and Mission",

similar to what was stated, for example, in this text: "That the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will flourish in various forms of culture, to enrich the individual's lifestyle, contribute to strengthening national identity, and encourage cultural dialogue with the world" (Ministry of Culture, 2023).

In the "Ministry's Message" appears this text that consults the future and looks to the present and the future: "To enable and encourage the Saudi cultural sector in a way that reflects the truth of our ancient past and contributes to our endeavor towards building a future that cherishes heritage and opens to the world new and different outlets for creativity and cultural expression" (Ministry of Culture, 2023).

When we search for pre-emptive hypertext on the website of the Malaysian Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture, we see it in more than one place. For example, this text under the two hypertext (International Cultural Relations Section - Parts and Units): "To be the point of contact at the Ministry level regarding all matters related to inputs, programs, activities and bilateral negotiations between ASEAN and the countries Dialogue partners (Australia, New Zealand, India, Russia, Canada, Korea, the People's Republic of China, Japan and the European Union) (Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture, 2023).

This text anticipates what may come and looks forward to what will be achieved according to the planned time. It is a text that prepares the ministry to achieve this goal and meet that ambition. This is what the anticipatory tense does in speech, as it uses "preliminary events that prepare for what is to come and suggest to the reader to predict and anticipate what might happen" (Al-Qasrawi, 2004, p. 211).

One of the temporal paradoxes observed in the hypertexts distributed on the two official sites is that we may find a temporal implication that reduces a long period. This temporal principle is what is known to structuralisms as duration. Those interested in poetics state that part of the poetics of the text is to determine "the relationship between a temporal measurement and a spatial measurement" (Jinet, 1997, p. 81). The poetics of rhetorical time is revealed through "the speed of the story in the relationship between duration - which is the duration of the story measured in seconds, minutes, hours, days, months, and years - and length, which is the length of the text measured in lines and pages" (Jinet, 1997, p. 102). This poeticism is determined by looking at components including: the outline, the pause, the deletion, and the scene. We will focus on one of them, which is the outline.

If we look at the official website of the Saudi Arabia Ministry of Culture, we will see the temporal implication clearly. It is what poets call "the outline". That is the total duration of time compared to the size of the speech. Under the "Community Participation" icon we find this text: "From the land of mu'allaqat, and in the year of Arab Poetry, the Ministry of Culture launches the largest annual poetry competition broadcast on the Cultural Channel, where it celebrates the elite of Arab poets in a creative television competition that extends for more than a month" (Ministry of Culture, 2023). In the text there is a summary of long and successive periods, and the speech summarized them in a few lines (year - month - year).

On the official website of the Malaysian Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture, we see some hypertexts that include texts with a chronological summary. For example, what we saw under the "Achievements and Appreciations" icon; we found in it this text that summarizes the duration of the day in two words "overnight", "the (Night at the Museum) program was awarded the award for the largest number of overnight participants in an educational program at a museum, by the Malaysian Book of Records: 1,959 participants, 32 museums" (Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture, 2023).

The literariness of the hypertext in the official websites of the Saudi Arabia and Malaysian Ministries of Culture can be monitored more clearly through the temporal principles that the constructionists talked about, and whose aesthetics were questioned by the poets. It appeared to us in some of the texts that we quoted, otherwise the evidence is many, but the place may not allow for reviewing most of them, and what we have indicated is sufficient.

Manifestations of Description in Hypertexts

Description appears within speeches and texts by drawing features, details, and talking about them. It is one of the forms by which the literary text is known. Therefore, the description for those interested in literature is:

"An artistic activity that represents in language things, people, places, and others. It is a style of storytelling that takes linguistic forms, such as the single, the grammatical compound, and the syllable. Whatever its linguistic form, it is subject to a basic structure, consisting of naming and expanding it, including the characteristics of what is described and its elements" (Al-Qadi et al., 2010, p. 472).

When we read the official website of the Saudi Arabia Ministry of Culture, we are faced with dense hypertexts through which pictorial description is evident, as opposed to the poetic image that relies on description through forms of rhetoric (Al-Ksantini, 2007, p. 119). We have seen this in some manifestations. This includes describing characters, whether traditional or contemporary, as in this text describing high-ranking figures under the icon "The Word of His Highness the Minister of Culture": "Culture is an essential part of the ambitious national transformation that our country is embarking on under the leadership of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud, and the faithful Crown Prince, His Royal Highness Prince Mohammed bin Salman bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud, may God protect them" (Ministry of Culture, 2023).

In another text under the "About the Ministry" icon, we see this text that refers to the head of the cultural pyramid, which is the Minister of Culture: "The Ministry of Culture was established on Ramadan 17, 1439H, corresponding to June 2, 2018, in accordance with Royal Order No. A/217, and the task of leading it was entrusted to His Highness Prince Badr bin Abdullah bin Farhan Al-Saud, as its minister. The Ministry is working to contribute to achieving the ambitious transformation program that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is experiencing within Vision 2030" (Ministry of Culture, 2023).

We also saw on the official website of the Malaysian Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture a description of the most prominent people. Under the "Achievements and Recognitions" icon, we found within the phrase "World Championship for Performing Arts" this text: "Nour Shafiqa Najwa Jafri and Ahmed Rudyangeh (Faculty of Dance), won four gold medals, one silver medal, and won World Champion (Senior)" (Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture, 2023). We also found this text in the Kuala Lumpur Center for the Performing Arts statement: "Fahzul Azri Bin Suhaimi and Douglas Philip Labadin (Faculty of Dance) won the Best Glitz and Glamor Award, the Director Award, and the Malaysian Mercedes-Benz Award for Creative Excellence..." (Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture, 2023).

We may find the description directed to the place, and this includes the description of countries, cities, villages, or other types of place, and what may fall within this scope of descriptions of accessories and spatial belongings. For example, specifying the place precisely, as in this text that we found under the "Community Participation" icon in the Saudi Arabia Ministry of Culture: "From the land of mu'allaqat, and in the year of Arab Poetry, the Ministry of Culture launches the largest annual poetry competition broadcast on the Cultural Channel, where it celebrates elite Arabs poets in a creative television competition that extends for more than a month" (Ministry of Culture, 2023).

Similar to this is the description of cities and countries in the Saudi Arabia Ministry of Culture, as in this text within the "Darb al-Fingal Competition" icon: "The Ministry of Culture launched the Darb al-Fingal Competition to qualify young talents and introduce them to the various methods of preparing Saudi coffee within the activities of the Saudi Coffee Festival held in: Riyadh, Jeddah, and Dhahran. This competition is part of the Ministry's initiatives to celebrate the Year of Saudi Coffee 2022, out of belief in the importance and role of Saudi coffee in the Kingdom's ancient heritage. (Ministry of Culture, 2023).

Such is the precise description of the place and what is connected to it, as in this text that we see in the Saudi Arabia Ministry of Culture, within the "Inside" icon: "This initiative is the second edition of the "Inside exhibition", which was previously held by the Ministry of Culture in December 2019. In the Jazan industrial zone, in Diriyah (Ministry of Culture, 2023).

It is similar to this to find a deeper description that addresses buildings and homes, as in this text that we glimpsed in the "Art Residency" icon on the Saudi Arabia Ministry of Culture website: "Based on the importance of promoting dialogue and cultural and artistic exchange, the "Al-Balad Artistic Residency Program" comes to provide empowerment, ways of cooperation and a work environment that supports art and

artists. This is in the Ribat Al-Khunji Building, one of the most ancient heritage buildings in the historic city of Jeddah" (Ministry of Culture, 2023).

When we look at the official website of the Malaysian Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture, we find something similar to this spatial description, including what was stated under the icon "Ministry Programs - Agricultural Tourism", where we saw this text: "Agritourism is a tourism concept that is rapidly gaining popularity in Malaysia because it offers tourists a variety of activities related to the agriculture sector" (Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture, 2023).

Then we find a description of the country, the city, and the agricultural and industrial nature of the place, in such a text: "Malaysia is a country rich in agricultural resources, and among the agricultural tourism activities that are well received are visits to orchards, animal farms, research centers, and places of residence" (Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture, 2023).

We also find a precise definition of the place, by talking about its nature and function, in such text within the icon itself: "The main agency responsible for the development of agricultural tourism is the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Industry, while the Malaysian Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture assists in the field of promotion" (Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture, 2023).

The description that we saw in the hypertexts on the official websites of the Saudi Arabia and Malaysian Ministries of Culture reveals the keenness that the description performs on definition, presentation, interpretation, and organization, which are descriptive components that are consistent with what theorists of description say when they talk about the importance of the functions of description. This is what narrative scholars and those interested in the poetics of description realized when they stopped at: organization, sequence, and clarification (Al-'Umami, 2010, p. 174).

CONCLUSION

The study tried to explore two official websites: the website of the Saudi Arabia Ministry of Culture, and the website of the Malaysian Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture. It first introduced them, then introduced the hypertext, which is an important pillar in the clarity of cultural texts. It was important to introduce the poetics of the hypertext as a basic subject for study. Then the study delved into revealing the presence of narrative in the hypertexts in the two sites, then it addressed the dimensions of time in the hypertexts within the two sites, then it monitored some manifestations of description performed by the hypertext in the two sites. The study achieved several results, the most important of which can be mentioned as follows: it stimulated interest in the literature of hypertexts, as they are not electronic links or advertising posters, but rather they are texts that carry in their structure some aesthetics. Revealing the narrative dimensions of an aesthetic nature that hypertext has on official sites related to cultural matters, monitoring the temporal and descriptive paradoxes that hypertext has on official sites related to cultural specialization, and the resulting literary aspects.The study recommends some ideas that encourage researchers to delve into them, and perhaps the most important of them, for example is moving from studying the paper text to studying the iconic text, whether on official culturally relevant sites, or on other official sites and researching the aesthetics of the hypertext from angles other than the poetics literary angle, such as studying it for example, is cultural, semiotic, pragmatic, or the like. As well as monitoring the intersections between literature and other arts through official cultural websites, whether in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, or elsewhere.

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