

man who follows another not only finds nothing; he is not even looking.”

Seneca,

. As soon as Greece was captive, however, it held its conqueror captive, charming him with her nicely preserved culture

Horace

Horace equates the preserved Greek culture (books) with “elegance” and he equates the popular culture of his own time with “venom

The central tactic in the attack :grammar books

Formalist Movement: religious perspective

فيه سؤال اخترت اجابته
objective and scientific بس مو متاكدة من السؤال وهذا في المحاضرة الشكلية الروسية

not interested وفي نفس الموضوع

psychology ‘biography للمؤلف

وكيف انتقلت الترجمة الاغريقية الى النهضة

فيه سؤال عن زمن قيام احد الحركات والجواب:

Twentieth-century

Michel Foucault: “What is an Author?”

Roland Barthes: “The Death of the Author” Structuralism

هنا جاب لنا سؤالين

folklore Vladimir Propp's

وخيار اجابته:

specificity and autonomy وهو اصلا متعلق بالشكلية الروسية في المحاضرة

كتاب افلاطون Republic

كتاب ارسطو poetics :

For Dante, language was divinely

Lorenzo Valla : men

“Living Culture” (in Greece) and

“Monument culture” (in Rome).

The European imitation was **duplicate** a **replica** of the Latin

By the 1440s, Italian humanists established the fact that meaning in language is created by humans and shaped by history,

ماتذكر على وين كان الخيار يمكن history

+

المحاضرة ٧ جاب منها أسأله كثيره

هذي سؤالين

A school of literary scholarship that originated and flourished in **Russia** in the second decade of the **20th** century,

Their project was stated in

Poetics: Studies in the Theory of Poetic Language (1919), and in *Modern Russian Poetry* (1921) by **Roman Jakobson**

Formalists are not interested in:

The psychology and biography of the author.

+

the Formalists rejected **traditional definitions** of literature.

+

"The subject of literary scholarship is not literature in its totality but **literariness**

Literature **“makes strange”** ordinary perception and ordinary language and invites the reader to explore new forms of perceptions and sensations, and new ways of relating to language.

+

Propp (cont): The **31 Functions** + **7** broad character types

The plot must be “a whole,” with a **beginning, middle, and end**

We no longer talk about **works but texts**.

Tragedy: **play**

the hero should be an **aristocrat**

ارسطو كتب تراجيديا ولا ديالوج واعمال فلسفية

The axis of desire - Subject – Object

Six Actants

A. J. Greimas Actantial Model

irrelevant Author

Formalism wanted to **solve the** methodological confusion which prevailed in traditional literary studies, and establish literary scholarship as a distinct **and autonomous field of study**.

Shklovsky's key terms, "making strange,"

The axis of power – Helper – Opponent:

The axis of transmission – Sender – Receiver

Focalization: Who Sees

⊞ Analepses often take on an explanatory role, developing a character's psychology by relating events from his **past**

⊞ prolepses can arouse the reader's curiosity by partially revealing facts that will surface **later**.

Latin authors used poetry and literature for two things only:

- - **To improve eloquence**

- - **To sing the national glories of Rome and show off its culture**

The poet that Plato describes in the *Republic*, as Eric Havelock shows, is a poet, a performer and an **educator**

ارسطوا من طلاب من ؟

time zero??

في سؤال يقول

المصادر الرسمية تقول ان عصر النهضة بدء في ايطاليا
لكن المؤرخون يقولون لا والى لا هي بدأت في.....

1باريس

2المانيا

3الاندلس

4نسيته

طيب فيه سؤال عن الظاهر اسمه ((فولك تيلز *falktales*)) (وش نوعها انا كتبت فيري تيلز
لانه فيه سؤال تحت يدعم خيارى بس مش متأكد ...صح على والا؟؟

CRITICISM

1/ "[A] man who follows another not only finds nothing; he is not even looking." .. who is say it :

a-Horace

b-Quintilian

c-Seneca

2/ "Captive Greece took its wild conqueror captive" ..who is say it:

a-Horace

b-Quintilian

c-Seneca

3/what is famous dialogue by Plato:

a-the *Republic*

b-Poetics

c-Political

4/Who makes the very important distinction :between *Mimesis* and *Diagesis*

a-Napoleon

b-Aristotle

c-Plato

5/What does mean the “fine arts” in the modern sense:

a-human activities painting, architecture, sculpture, music and poetry

b-human activities painting and poetry

c-literature

6/what kind of poetry did the Greeks have:

a-“literature” or “art

b-Art

c-uses the word “poetry

7/which interest Books of the *Republic*

a-Book III and Book X

b-Book VI

c-Book IIV

8/Structuralism in literature is a continuation of the work of

a-Renaissance Humanism

b-Marxist criticism

c-Russian Formalism

9/Structuralism is not interested in the interpretation of literature, it is interested in

a-The consumption of literature

b-The magic of literature

c-The structures of literature

10/Why did plato ban poetry and poet from the city:

a-Poetry Cripples the Mind

b-wanted the philosopher to rule

c-Poetry doesn't help citizens

11/what is famous book by Aristotle:

a-Poetics

b-Political

c-Republic

12/Aristotle defines plot as:

a-a cause-effect sequence of events

b-the story of tragedy

c-the events that lead to climax

13/Qualities of Good plots are :

a-Neither end nor middle

b-Beginning

c-a whole," with a beginning, middle, and end.

14/The end of the tragedy is

a-katharsis

b-nothing

c-pleasure

15/Quintilian is :

a-Poet

b-Institutio Oratoria.

c-Dramatic

16/When is the Formalist Movement emerge :

a-20th

b-19th

c-16th

17/What's Time Zero :

a-The time of the story

b-The story

c-Narration

18/The Death of the Author .. who wrote it :

a-Roland Barthes

b-Michel Foucault

c-Gerard Genette

18/Michel Foucault .. wrote :

a-What is an Author?

b-Poetics

c-The Death of the Author

19/Subject – Object .. what's mean :

a-The axis of desire

b-The axis of power

c-The axis of transmission

20/Helper – Opponent .. what's mean:

a-The axis of desire

b-The axis of power

c-The axis of transmission

21/Sender – Receiver .. what's mean:

a-The axis of desire

b-The axis of power

c-The axis of transmission

22/How many components in Greimas: The Actantial Model Origins :

a-Six

b-Eight

c-Five

23/: The Actantial Model Origins bases on theory of

a-Vladimir Propp

b-Michel Foucault

c-Quintilian

24/Poststructuralism was:

a-They wanted to create a new market

b-rebellion against' structuralism

c-Traditional school

25/How many functions did Vladimir Propp establish in the Morphology of the Folktale, and how many type

a-31 functions and 7 types

b-20 functions and 20 types

c-10 functions and 10 types

قد سأل ع ما أذكر عن بعض الأسماء منها جاكوبسون و vladimir و gennette هادي اللي اتذكرهم و اذكر هالمصطلحين

Analepsis , prolepses و أحس أنو كثر علينا من **formalism**

هذه ما هي إلا مقتطفات للتنويه ع بعض النقاط التي جاءت في الاختبار ولا تغني عن المحتوى .. أتمنى لكم الفائدة

موفقين

تجميع و عمل : كومي ☺

ألواجب الأول :

1\ Why did Plato ban poetry and the poet from the city?

1-Because poetry distracts the citizens from their duties and responsibilities

2-Because poetry does not help citizens become good warriors

3-Because Poetry cripples the mind and make citizens imitate ideas without understanding them

4-Because Plato wanted the philosopher to rule

2\ Aristotle defines “plot” as:

1- The story of a tragedy

2- The events that lead to the climax

3- The resolution of the conflict in tragedy

4- The cause-effect sequence in which the events of a tragedy are presented to the audience

3\ Which Roman author compared the process of writing good plays and poems to the process that bees go through in the production of honey?

1- Seneca

2- Cicero

3- Quintilian

4- Horace

الواجب الثاني :

1\ The Formalist school was not interested in the psychology and biography of the author, or in the politics of literature or the readers' reactions because:

1- They wanted establish literary scholarship as a distinct and autonomous field of study

- 2- They wanted to separate psychology from literature
- 3- They wanted to create a new market
- 4- The psychology and biography of the author was becoming boring

2/ Who said: "The subject of literary scholarship is not literature in its totality but literariness (literaturnost'), i.e., that which makes of a given work a work of literature."

- 1- Vladimir Propp
- 2- Roman Jakobson
- 3- Viktor Shklovsky
- 4- Boris Eichenbaum

3\ How many functions did Vladimir Propp establish in the Morphology of the Folktale, and how many types?

- 1- 7 functions and 31 types
- 2- functions and 7 types 31
- 3- functions and 20 types 20
- 4- functions and 10 types 10

الواجب الثالث :

1\ Structuralism in literature is a continuation of the work of

- 1- Renaissance Humanism
- 2- Marxist criticism
- 3- Russian Formalism
- 4- Traditional criticism

2\ Structuralism is not interested in the interpretation of literature, it is interested in

- 1- The spirituality of literature
- 2- The consumption of literature
- 3- The magic of literature
- 4- The structures of literature

3\ Gerard Genette explains that traditional criticism confuses under "Point of View":

- 1- The question of "who sees?" and the question of "who speaks?"
- 2- The question of "who writes?" and the question of "who tells?"
- 3- The question of "who writes?" and the question of "who reads?"
- 4- The question of the author with the question of the narrator

4\ Roland Barthes calls for the “Death of the Author” because:

1- He hates the author

2- He wants to liberate the author

3- He wants the reader to have more freedom to interpret the text

4- He wants to create competition between the author and the critic

بَ التوفيقَ لَكُمْ .. Susan