

- (Captive Greece took its wild conqueror captive) written by = Roman poet (Horace).
- Letter to Augustus= written by = Horace.
- Horace's famous treatise on poetry and rhetoric is titled = (Ars Poetica).

- (What is an Author) written by Michel Foucault.

- Quintilian's famous treatise on poetry and rhetoric is it = (Institutio Oratoria)

- Republic dialogue by = Plato

- (And narration may either simple narration, or imitation, or a union of the two) = Said by Plato
- Rhythm, harmony and Measures = (The colors of poetry) according to Plato.

- (No past life has been lived to lend us glory, and that which has existed before us is not ours)

- (man who follows another not only finds nothing; he is not even looking)

} said by Seneca.

- advised his contemporaries not to be ashamed to write in their native language in imitation of the ancients = Du Bellay. French

- Aristotle said = Every Tragedy, therefore, must have six parts, which parts determine its quality—namely, Plot, Characters, Diction, Thought, Spectacle, Melody.

- Aristotle said The plot must be “a whole,” with beginning (incentive moment), middle, and end.

- Aristotle analyze tragedy in his famous book (Poetics).

- Aristotle defined tragedy as (an imitation of an action).

- a slight variation of expression and meaning “is necessary to make one a poet.” This saying belong = (Hieronimo Muzi).

- Roland Barthes calls for the “Death of the Author” because He wants to create competition between the author and the critic.

- A. J. Greimas said = An actant is an extrapolation of the syntactic structure of a narrative.

- A. J. Greimas proposed the actantial model based on the theories of Vladimir Propp.

- Jacques Derrida from (Post-Structuralism) = There is no pre-discursive reality. Every reality is shaped and accessed by a discourse. “there is nothing outside of the text.

- **Quintilian** = he was the leading teacher of **rhetoric** in Rome.

- **Georg Lukács** was perhaps the first Western **Marxist**.

- **Petrarch** was the champion of Latin imitation.

- **Quintilian** is = Institutio Oratoria

- the most important ideas of **karl Marx** = **ideology or consciousness** or **Base and superstructure**

- Western literature is based on **Greek** literature,

- **Drama** with characters is usually a **mimesis**
stories in the third person are usually a **diegesis**

- in the first person = an imitation (**mimesis**).

Like (Drama)

in the third person = a narration (**diegesis**).

Like (stories)

- **Tying Up** = Complication

Unraveling = Denouement

- **Mimesis** and **Diagesis** = **imitation** and **narration** = **showing** and **telling**.

- (**art**) or (**ars**) or (**fine art**) refer to = **Crafts** and **sciences**.

- Oral poetry is = a communal experience.

literature is = An interaction between a reader and book.

- (**Zero focalization**) = The narrator knows **more** than the characters.

- (**Internal focalization**) = The narrator knows **as much as** the focal character.

- (**External focalization**) = The narrator knows **less** than the characters.

- **Mood** (perspective) (focalization) = (the question who sees?)

Voice = (the question who speaks?)

- **Subject** – **Object** = **The axis of desire**.

- **Helper** – **Opponent** = **The axis of power**.

- **Sender** – **Receiver** = **The axis of transmission**.

- **Dante**, language was = divinely instituted.

Lorenzo Valla language was = men\ human instituted.

-Living Culture” (in Greece).

Monument culture” (in Rome).

- Greek culture (books) = elegance

popular culture of his own time = venom

- **Poststructuralism** was = rebellion against' **structuralism**.

- Roman **Jackobson** said = **literariness**.

- **Formalism** rejected the distinction between = **Form** and **content**

- **The time of the story** = The time in which the story **happens**.

- **The time of the narrative** = The time in which the story is **told**/narrated.

- **Narrative Order** = is the relation between the sequencing of events in the story and their arrangement in the narrative.

- **Time Zeros** = is the point in time in which the narrator is telling his/her story. Or is the time of the narration

- **Analepsis** = happen whenever A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information or the **past** of time zero. Or

When the narrative stops to pick up some information from the **past**. Or happens when The narrator recounts **after the fact** an event that took place earlier than the moment in which the narrative is stopped.

- **Prolepses** = happen whenever A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from the **future** of the time zero. Or

When the narrative stops to pick up some information from the **future**. Or happens when The narrator anticipates events that will occur **after the point in time** in which the story has stops.

- **Anachronies** = happen whenever a narrative stops the chronological order in order to bring events or information from the past (of the time zero) **or** from the future (of the time zero) or

When there is a time **gap** in the narrative. Or **irregularities**.

- The discipline that we call today Literature is an **18th** century European invention.

- **16th** to **20th** = Greece & Rome were perfect civilization.

- Russian **Formalist** Movement emerge = **20th**.

- From the **Renaissance** to the **20th** century = European writers called for the "imitation of the classics."

- From the 16th to the 20th centuries = Western cultures considered Greece and Rome the most perfect civilizations.

- (The Bolshevik Revolution) in Russia = 1917.

- Karl Marx born 1818 in Rhineland and died in 1883.

- Roland Barthes 1915-1980.

- Structuralism in literature appeared in France in the 1960s.

- Viktor Shklovsky Yuri Tynianov Vladimir Propp Boris
Eichenbaum Roman Jakobson Boris Tomashevsky Grigory Gukovsky
establishing the specificity and autonomy of poetic language and literature between 1914 and the 1930s.

- In his study of fairy tales, Vladimir Propp established = 7 character types
= 31 events Functions. } apply them on Folktales

- A. J. Greimas proposed the actantial model = six components, called actants.

- Walpole mentions Aristotle five times in his letters

- Structuralist criticism continues the work of Formalism or structuralism in the mid-1920s became Formalism in the 1960s.

- Shklovsky's key terms, "making strange," & "dis-automatization," received wide currency in the writings of the Russian Formalists.

- The concept of "self" as a singular and coherent entity, for Poststructuralism, is = a fictional construct, an illusion.

- The concept "Logocentrism" was developed by = Post-structuralists.

- The concept "Defamiliarization" was developed by = Russian Formalism.

- The formalist perspective encouraged the study of literature from an objective and scientific lens.

- Structuralism names: (Roland Barthes, Tzvetan Todorov, Gerard Genette, and A.J. Greimas).

- Jacques Derrida from = Post-Structuralism.

- Karl Marx & Friedrich Engels were = Political philosophers. And they work on (Classical Marxism)

- Vladimir Propp = interest in (Folktale)

- Sophocles & Euripides = tragedian

- Homer = (comedian) & (epic poet).

- **Cicero & Quintilian** = **rhetoical works**

- *To understand a text, Poststructuralism studies:*

1- *The text itself*

2- *the systems of knowledge which interacted and came into play to produce the tex*

- **Humanist** theories of imitation Continued Roman theories of imitation.

- *In Literary Studies: **Structuralism** is interested in the conventions and the structures of the literary work.*
