

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  
بس مو متاكدة من **objective and scientific**  
السؤال وهذا في المحاضرة الشكلية الروسية

not interested وفي نفس الموضوع  
للمؤلف 'biography psychology

وفيه اشياء حليتها من ثقافتى الشخصية ومن تاليفي  
حطيت اول من قسم الممز والدججز ابن رشد

وكيف انتقلت الترجمة الاغريقية الى النهضة عن طريق العرب

: 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**

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,  
history ماتذكر على وين كان الخيار يمكن

+

المحاضره 7 جاب منها أسأله كثيره وانا ماأفنتها أصلاً  
هذي سؤالين 🤔

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

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

أول شي اخترته بعدين يوم راجعت أنضربت على رأسي وغيرتهه 🤔

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 أووف اخترت ٨ 🤔 🤔

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.

هيه جت بس وين الخيار مدري نسيت ٨

+

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

قلت على الاقل اضمن درجه  
طبعاً خفت أخبص وأخترت الفقرتين 31  
انا اعرف في 7 بس لمنو مدري 🤔

ومدري حاجات كثيره كانت من المحاضره 7

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

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

Tragedy: **play**

بالنسبة لافلاطون

the hero should be an **aristocrat**

انا هنا غلطت

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

**The axis of desire** – Subject – Object

Six Actants

A. J. Greimas Actantial Model

irrelevant Author

**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 ؟

افلاطون ؟

صحيح

المشاركة الأصلية كتبت بواسطة مفتاح العلم



في سؤال يقول

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

1باريس

2المانيا

3لانكس

4نصية