

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

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

2-Aristotle defines “plot” as :

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?

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 لمادة النقد الادبي

Structuralism in literature is a continuation of the work of

Renaissance Humanism

Marxist criticism

Russian Formalism

Traditional criticism

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

The spirituality of literature

The consumption of literature

The magic of literature

The structures of literature

Gerard Genette explains that traditional criticism confuses under “Point of View”:

The question of “who sees?” and the question of “who speaks?”

The question of “who writes?” and the question of “who tells?”

The question of “who writes?” and the question of “who reads?”

The question of the author with the question of the narrator

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

He hates the author

He wants to liberate the author

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

He wants to create competition between the author and the critic