

- (*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*)

} said by **Seneca**.

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

- 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."

- **Cicero & Quintilian** = *rhetorical 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 text*

- **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.*
