

للانضمام لـ قروب : مجرد عآبر .. عالتلجرام .. اضفط هنا ..

1- The period is called the Renaissance because across Europe people wanted to..... the ancient learning of Rome and Greece

- revive

2- Plato's most important contributions to criticism appear in his famous dialogue the

- Republic

3- Plato makes the very important distinction between

- Mimesis and Diagesis

4- Drama is usually a

- Mimesis

5- stories in the third person are usually a

- diegesis

6- Tragedy, is an imitation of an action that is

- serious complete, and of a certain magnitude

7- Horace tells writers that a play should not be shorter or longer than

- five acts

8- Prior to 1917, Russia literature and viewed literature from a religious perspective

- Romanticized

7- After 1917, literature began to be

- observed and analyzed

8- Ordinary language aims at communicating a message by reference

- outside the message

9- Literature was a specialized mode of language. It does not aim at and its reference is not to the world but to itself

- communicating a message

10- proposed the actantial model

- A.J Greimas

11- Subject – Object

- The axis of desire

12- – Helper – Opponent

- The axis of power

13- European states written and 'civilized' languages comparable to those of

- Rome and Greece

14- establish literary scholarship as a distinct and autonomous field of study.

- formalism

15- Rome's relationship to Greece

- ambivalent

16- As long as imitation produced “textual monuments” in the form of books, poems and plays, European writers were with it

- happy

17- Greek culture was a Culture.

- living

18- Aristotle has, for centuries, been considered in Western cultures as the unchallenged authority on

- poetry and literature

19- arousing pity and fear, wherewith to of such emotions

- accomplish its catharsis

20- Barthes proposes that literature and criticism of the the author

- dispose

21- Literary criticism, as a result, and literature in general are to the author.

- enslaved

22- Europeans found a ready-made model to follow:

- the Romans

23- A school of literary scholarship that originated and flourished in Russia in the second decade of the 20th century, flourished in the .1920's and was suppressed in the 30s

- Formalism

24- calls all irregularities in the time of narration

- Genette

25- The time of the story is, by definition,

- always chronological

26- Horace tells writers of play that a comic subject should not be written in a

- tragic tone

27- Horace advice writers not to present anything excessively On stage.

- violent or monstrous

28- morphological from

- formalism

29- It is not easy to distinguish Structuralism from

- Semiotics

30- Horace, though, was not a philosopher-critic like Plato or Aristotle. He was a writing advice in the form of poems with the hope of improving the artistic

- poet

31- Only in the 20th century that some scholars finally showed that the poetry that Plato talks about and bans is different from the poetry and art that Europe and the West have.

- Oral society

32- proposed the actantial model

- A. J. Greimas

33- the actantial model, an action may be broken down into
'components

- Six

34- Narrative of events: always a diegesis, that is

- transcription of the non-verbal into the verbal

35- Barthes reminds the reader in this essay that the idea of the
"author" is a

- modern invention

36- the subject of literary scholarship is not literature literainess.

- Roman Jakobson

37- Medieval and Renaissance authors like Dante considered
language to be

- a divine creation

38- Lorenzo Valla considered language to be

- created by men

39- Vladimir prop was a Russian formalist who studies

- fairy tale

40- what type of literature the actantial model apply on

- all literature

41- Viladimir Propp develops his 31 function in order to apply them on

- Folktales

42- European writers and artists, thought that were imitating the classical culture of Greek and Roman, in reality they imitated

- mostly the Roman

43- During the Renaissance, Europe was far less sophisticated than Rome and Greece were. The only written language was

- Latin

44- Structuralism is interested in the

- Convention and the structures of the literary work

45- From the 16th to the 20th centuries, Western cultures considered Greece and Rome

- the most perfect civilizations