Introduction to Modern Literary Theory

Literary Trends and Influences*

*Disclaimer: When theories are explained briefly, a necessary reduction in their complexity and richness occurs. The information below is meant merely as a guide or introduction to modern literary theories and trends. Please note: Site is in the process of being updated and expanded - January 2006.

Links to Critical/Theoretical Approaches:
- New Criticism
- Archetypal/Myth Criticism
- Psychoanalytic Criticism
- Marxism
- Postcolonialism
- Existentialism
- Phenomenology, and Hermeneutics
- Russian Formalism/Prague Linguistic Circle/Linguistic Criticism/Dialogism
- Avant-Garde/Surrealism/Dadaism
- Structuralism and Semiotics
- Post-Structuralism and Deconstruction
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- Feminism
- Genre Criticism
- Autobiographical Theory
- Travel Theory
- Links to Other General Literary Theory Websites
- General Resources - Bibliography of Critical Theory Texts

New Criticism

A literary movement that started in the late 1920s and 1930s and originated in reaction to traditional criticism that new critics saw as largely concerned with matters extraneous to the text, e.g., with the biography or psychology of the author or the work's relationship to literary history. New Criticism proposed that a work of literary art should be regarded as autonomous, and so should not be judged by reference to considerations beyond itself. A poem consists less of a series of referential and verifiable statements about the 'real' world beyond it, than of the presentation and sophisticated organization of a set of complex experiences in a verbal form (Hawkes, pp. 150-151). Major figures of New Criticism include I. A. Richards, T. S. Eliot, Cleanth Brooks, David Daiches, William Empson, Murray Krieger, John Crowe Ransom, Allen Tate, F. R. Leavis, Robert Penn Warren, W. K. Wimsatt, R. P. Blackmur, Rene Wellek, Austin Warren, and Ivor Winters.

Key Terms:

Intentional Fallacy - equating the meaning of a poem with the author's intentions.

Affective Fallacy - confusing the meaning of a text with how it makes the reader feel. A reader's emotional response to a text generally does not produce a reliable interpretation.

Heresy of Paraphrase - assuming that an interpretation of a literary work could consist of a detailed summary or paraphrase.

Close reading (from Bressler - see General Resources below) - "a close and detailed analysis of the text itself to arrive at an interpretation without referring to historical, authorial, or cultural concerns" (263).

Further references:
- Lentriccia, Frank. After the New Criticism. See above &
Archetypal/Myth Criticism

A form of criticism based largely on the works of C. G. Jung (YOONG) and Joseph Campbell (and myth itself). Some of the school's major figures include Robert Graves, Francis Fergusson, Philip Wheelwright, Leslie Fiedler, Northrop Frye, Maud Bodkin, and G. Wilson Knight. These critics view the genres and individual plot patterns of literature, including highly sophisticated and realistic works, as recurrences of certain archetypes and essential mythic formulae. Archetypes, according to Jung, are "primordial images"; the "psychic residue" of repeated types of experience in the lives of very ancient ancestors which are inherited in the "collective unconscious" of the human race and are expressed in myths, religion, dreams, and private fantasies, as well as in the works of literature (Abrams, p. 10, 112). Some common examples of archetypes include water, sun, moon, colors, circles, the Great Mother, Wise Old Man, etc. In terms of archetypal criticism, the color "white" might be associated with innocence or could signify death or the supernatural.

Key Terms:
- Anima - feminine aspect - the inner feminine part of the male personality or a man's image of a woman.
- Animus - male aspect - an inner masculine part of the female personality or a woman's image of a man.
- Archetype - (from Makaryk - see General Resources below) - "a typical or recurring image, character, narrative design, theme, or other literary phenomenon that has been in literature from the beginning and regularly reappears" (508). Note: Frye sees archetypes as recurring patterns in literature; in contrast, Jung views archetypes as primal, ancient images/experience that we have inherited.
- Collective Unconscious - "a set of primal memories common to the human race, existing below each person's conscious mind" (Jung)
- Persona - the image we present to the world
- Shadow - darker, sometimes hidden (deliberately or unconsciously), elements of a person's psyche

Further references:
- Frazer, J. G. The Golden Bough.
- Graves, Robert. Greek Myths and The White Goddess.
- Jung, Carl Gustav. Spirit in Man, Art, and Literature and various other works
- Lentriccia, Frank. After the New Criticism. See chapter 1.
- See also the works of Derek Brewer, Shirley Lowry, June Singer, and Laurens Van der Post

Suggested Websites:
- "Archetypal Criticism" from the Literary Encyclopedia
- "Mythological and Archetypal Approaches" (from Guerin et al - see General Resources below)
- Johns Hopkins' Guide to Literary Theory and Criticism: Archetypal Theory and Criticism
- "Carl Jung" - Wikipedia
- "Handout on Carl Gustav Jung" - Dr. Victor Daniels (Psychology Dept. - Sonoma University)

Psychoanalytic Criticism

The application of specific psychological principles (particularly those of Sigmund Freud and Jacques Lacan (jlawk KAWN)) to the study of literature. Psychoanalytic criticism may focus on the writer's psyche, the study of the creative process, the study of psychological types and principles present within works of literature, or the effects of literature upon its readers (Wellek and Warren, p. 81). In addition to Freud and Lacan, major figures include Shoshona Felman, Jane Gallop, Norman Holland, George Klein, Elizabeth Wright, Frederick Hoffman, and, Simon Lesser.

Key Terms:
- Unconscious - the irrational part of the psyche unavailable to a person's consciousness except through dissociated acts or dreams.

Freud's model of the psyche:
- Id - completely unconscious part of the psyche that serves as a storehouse of our desires, wishes, and fears. The id houses the libido, the source of psychosexual energy.
- Ego - mostly to partially (~a point of debate) conscious part of the psyche that processes experiences and operates as a referee or mediator between the id and superego.
- Superego - often thought of as one's "conscience": the superego operates "like an internal censor [encouraging] moral judgments in light of social pressures" (123, Bressler - see General Resources below).

Lacan's model of the psyche:
● Imaginary - a preverbal/verbal stage in which a child (around 6-18 months of age) begins to develop a sense of separateness from her mother as well as other people and objects; however, the child's sense of self is still incomplete.

● Symbolic - the stage marking a child's entrance into language (the ability to understand and generate symbols); in contrast to the imaginary stage, largely focused on the mother, the symbolic stage shifts attention to the father who, in Lacanian theory, represents cultural norms, laws, language, and power (the symbol of power is the phallus—an arguably "gender-neutral" term).

● Real - an unattainable stage representing all that a person is not and does not have. Both Lacan and his critics argue whether the real order represents the period before the imaginary order when a child is completely fulfilled—without need or lack, or if the real order follows the symbolic order and represents our "perennial lack" (because we cannot return to the state of wholeness that existed before language).

Further references:


● Eagleton, Terry. Literary Theory: An Introduction. See chapter 5.


● Freud, Sigmund. The Interpretation of Dreams.


● See also the works of Harold Bloom, Shoshona Felman, Juliet Mitchell, Geoffrey Hartman, and Stuart Schniederman.

Suggested Websites:

● "Definition of Psychoanalytic Criticism" from virtuaLit (Bedford-St.Martin's resource)

● "Freudian, Lacanian and Object Relations Theory" - Timothy R. Quigley

● "Introduction to Psychoanalysis" by Dr. Dino Felluga

● "The Mind and the Book: A Long Look at Psychoanalytic Criticism" by Norman N. Holland

● "Psychoanalysis and Sigmund Freud" by Dr. Mary Klages (University of Colorado at Boulder)

● "Jacques Lacan" by Dr. Mary Klages (University of Colorado at Boulder)

Marxism

A sociological approach to literature that viewed works of literature or art as the products of historical forces that can be analyzed by looking at the material conditions in which they were formed. In Marxist ideology, what we often classify as a world view (such as the Victorian age) is actually the articulations of the dominant class. Marxism generally focuses on the clash between the dominant and repressed classes in any given age and also may encourage art to imitate what is often termed an "objective" reality. Contemporary Marxism is much broader in its focus, and views art as simultaneously reflective and autonomous to the age in which it was produced. The Frankfurt School is also associated with Marxism (Abrams, p. 178, Childers and Hentzi, pp. 175-179). Major figures include Karl Marx, Terry Eagleton, Fredric Jameson, Raymond Williams, Louis Althusser (ALT-whos-sair), Walter Benjamin (ben-yeh-MEEN), Antonio Gramsci (GRAWM-shy), Georg Lukacs (lou-KOTCH), and Friedrich Engels, Theodor Adorno (a-DOR-no), Edward Alten, Gilles Deleuze (DAY-oh-zy) and Felix Guattari (GUAT-eh-re).

Key Terms (note: definitions below taken from Ann B. Dobie's text, Theory into Practice: An Introduction to Literary Criticism - see General Resources below):

Commodification - "the attitude of valuing things not for their utility but for their power to impress others or for their resale possibilities" (92).

Conspicuous consumption - "the obvious acquisition of things only for their sign value and/or exchange value" (92).

Dialectical materialism - "the theory that history develops neither in a random fashion nor in a linear one but instead as struggle between contradictions that ultimately find resolution in a synthesis of the two sides. For example, class conflicts lead to new social systems" (92).

Material circumstances - "the economic conditions underlying the society. To understand social events, one must have a grasp of the material circumstances and the historical situation in which they occur" (92).

Reflectionism - associated with Vulgar Marxism - "a theory that the superstructure of a society mirrors its economic base and, by extension, that a text reflects the society that produced it" (92).

Superstructure - "The social, political, and ideological systems and institutions—for example, the values, art, and legal processes of a society—that are generated by the base" (92).

Further references:


● See also the works of Walter Benjamin, Tony Bennett, Terry Eagleton, John Frow, Georg Lukacs, Pierre Macherey, Michael Ryan, and Ronald Taylor.

Suggested Websites:

● "Definition of Marxist Criticism" - virtuaLit (Bedford-St. Martin's resource)

● "Marxism" - Wikipedia Encyclopedia

● Marxist Theory and Criticism - from the Johns Hopkins Guide to Literary Criticism

● "Marxism and Ideology" by Dr. Mary Klages - University of Colorado at Boulder
Postcolonialism

Literally, postcolonialism refers to the period following the decline of colonialism, e.g., the end or lessening of domination by European empires. Although the term postcolonialism generally refers to the period after colonialism, the distinction is not always made. In its use as a critical approach, postcolonialism refers to "a collection of theoretical and critical strategies used to examine the culture (literature, politics, history, and so forth) of former colonies of the European empires, and their relation to the rest of the world" (Makaryk 155 - see General Resources below). Among the many challenges facing postcolonial writers are the attempt both to resuture their culture and to combat preconceptions about their culture. Edward Said, for example, uses the word Orientalism to describe the discourse about the East constructed by the West. Major figures include Edward Said (sah-EED), Homi Bhabha (bah-bah), Frantz Fanon (fah-NAWN), Gayatri Spivak, Chinua Achebe (ah-CHAY-bay), Wole Soyinka, Salman Rushdie, Jamaica Kincaid, and Buchi Emecheta.

Key Terms:

- **Alither** - "lack of identification with some part of one's personality or one's community, difference, otherwise"
- **Diaspora** (di-ASP-er-ah) - "is used (without capitalization) to refer to any people or ethnic population forced or induced to leave their traditional ethnic homelands, being dispersed throughout other parts of the world, and the ensuing developments in their dispersal and culture" (Wikipedia).
- **Eurocentrism** - "the practice, conscious or otherwise, of placing emphasis on European (and, generally, Western) concerns, culture and values at the expense of those of other cultures. It is an instance of ethnocentrism, perhaps especially relevant because of its alignment with current and past real power structures in the world" (Dictionary.LaborLawTalk.com)
- **Hybridity** - "an important concept in post-colonial theory, referring to the integration (or, miring) of cultural signs and practices from the colonizing and the colonized cultures ("integration") may be too orderly a word to represent the variety of stratagems, desperate or cunning or good-willed, by which people adapt themselves to the necessities and the opportunities of more or less oppressive or invasive cultural impositions, live into alien cultural patterns through their own structures of understanding, thus producing something familiar but new). The assimilation and adaptation of cultural practices, the cross-fertilization of cultures, can be seen as positive, enriching, and dynamic, as well as as oppressive" (from Dr. John Lye - see General Literary Theory Websites below).
- **Imperialism** - "the policy of extending the control or authority over foreign entities as a means of acquisition and/or maintenance of empires, either through direct territorial control or through indirect methods of exerting control on the politics and/or economy of other countries. The term is used by some to describe the policy of a country in maintaining colonies and dominance over distant lands, regardless of whether the country calls itself an empire" (Dictionary.LaborLawTalk.com).

Further references:

- Ashcroft, Bill, Griffiths, and Tiffin, Helen. The Empire Writes Back: Theory and Practice in Post-Colonial Literatures
- Ashcroft, Bill, Gareth Griffiths, and Helen Tiffin, eds. The Post-Colonial Studies Reader.
- Guneratne, Anthony R. The Virtual Spaces of Postcoloniality: Rushdie, Ondaatje, Naipaul, Bakhtin and the Others.

Suggested Websites:

- "Post-Colonialism" - Wikipedia Encyclopedia
- "Some Issues in Postcolonial Theory" by Dr. John Lye (Brock University)
- "Introduction to Postcolonial Studies" by Dr. Deepika Bahri (Emory University)
- "Postcolonialism" - handout by Dr. Aaron Kelly - University of Edinburgh

Existentialism

Existentialism is a philosophy (promoted especially by Jean-Paul Sartre and Albert Camus) that views each person as an isolated being who is cast into an alien universe, and conceives the world as possessing no inherent human truth, value, or meaning. A person's life, then, as it moves from the nothingness from which it came toward the nothingness where it must end, defines an existence which is both anguished and absurd (Guerin). In a world without sense, all choices are possible, a situation which Sartre viewed as human beings central dilemma: "Man [woman] is condemned to be free." In contrast to atheist existentialism, Søren Kierkegaard theorized that belief in God (given that we are provided with no proof or assurance) required a conscious choice or "leap of faith." The major figures include Søren Kierkegaard, Friedrich Nietzsche, Martin Heidegger, Jean-Paul Sartre (sart or SAR-treh), Albert Camus (kah-MUE or ka-MOO), Simone de Beauvoir (bohv-WAHR), Martin Buber, Karl Jaspers (YASS-pers), and Maurice Merleau-Ponty (mer-LOH pawn-TEE).

Key Terms:

- **Absurd** - a term used to describe existence--a world without inherent meaning or truth.
- **Authenticity** - to make choices based on an individual code of ethics (commitment) rather than because of societal pressures. A choice made just because "it's what people do" would be considered inauthentic.
- "Leap of faith" - although Kierkegaard acknowledged that religion was inherently unknowable and filled with risks, faith required an act of commitment (the "leap of faith"); the commitment to Christianity would also lessen the despair of an absurd world.

Further references:

- Camus, Albert. The Stranger.
Phenomenology and Hermeneutics

Phenomenology
Phenomenology is a philosophical method, first developed by Edmund Husserl (HUHSS-erl), that proposed "phenomenological reduction" so that everything not "immanent" to consciousness must be excluded; all realities must be treated as pure "phenomena" and this is the only absolute data from which we can begin. Husserl viewed consciousness always as intentional and that the act of consciousness, the thinking subject and the object it "intends," are inseparable. Art is not a means of securing pleasure, but a revelation of being. The work is the phenomenon by which we come to know the world (Eagleton, p. 54; Abrams, p. 133, Guerin, p. 263).

Hermeneutics
Hermeneutics sees interpretation as a circular process whereby valid interpretation can be achieved by a sustained, mutually qualifying interplay between our progressive sense of the whole and our retrospective understanding of its component parts. Two dominant theories that emerged from Wilhelm Dilthey's original premise were that of E. D. Hirsch who, in accord with Dilthey, felt a valid interpretation was possible by uncovering the work's authorial intent (though informed by historical and cultural determinants), and in contrast, that of Martin Heidegger (HIGH-deg-er) who argued that a reader must experience the "inner life" of a text in order to understand it at all. The reader's "being-in-the-world" or Dasein is fraught with difficulties since both the reader and the text exist in a temporal and fluid state. For Heidegger or Hans Georg Gadamer (GAH-de-mer), then, a valid interpretation may become irreversible and will always be relative.

Key Terms:

Dasein - simply, "being there." or "being-in-the-world" - Heidegger argued that "what is distinctive about human existence is its Dasein ('givenness'); our consciousness both projects the things of the world and at the same time is subjected to the world by the very nature of existence in the world" (Selden and Widdowson 52 - see General Resources below).

Intentionality - "is at the heart of knowing. We live in meaning, and we live 'towards,' oriented to experience. Consequently there is an intentional structure in textuality and expression, in self-knowledge and in knowledge of others. This intentionality is also a distance: consciousness is not identical with its objects, but is intended consciousness" (quoted from Dr. John Lye's website - see suggested resources below).

Phenomenological Reduction - a concept most frequently associated with Edmund Husserl; as explained by Terry Eagleton (see General Resources below) "To establish certainty, then, we must first of all ignore, or 'put in brackets,' anything which is beyond our immediate experience: we must reduce the external world to the contents of our consciousness alone...Everything not 'immanent' to consciousness must be rigorously excluded: all realities must be treated as pure 'phenomena,' in terms of their appearances in our mind, and this is the only absolute data from which we can begin" (55).

Further references:

- Blanchot, Maurice. The Space of Literature.
- Ricoeur, Paul. The Conflict of Interpretation: Essays in Hermeneutics.

Suggested Websites:

- "Phenomenology" - Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy
- Phenomenology Online - page developed by Max van Manen
- "Phenomenology" - Wikipedia
- "Phenomenology: Bracketing Experience" - by Garth Kemerling (Philosophy Pages)
- "Some Principles of Phenomenological Hermeneutics" by Dr. John Lye (Brook University)

Russian Formalism/Prague Linguistic Circle/Linguistic Criticism/Dialogic Theory

These linguistic movements began in the 1920s, were supported by the Soviets in the 1930s, moved to Czechoslovakia and were continued by members of the Prague Linguistic Circle (including Roman Jakobson (YAH-keb-sen), Jan Mukarovsky, and René Wellek). The Prague Linguistic Circle viewed literature as a special class of language, and rested on the assumption that there is a fundamental opposition between literary (or poetical) language and ordinary language. Formalism views the primary function of ordinary language as communicating a message, or information, by references to the world.
existing outside of language. In contrast, it views literary language as self-focused; its function is not to make extrinsic references, but to draw attention to its own "formal" features—that is, to interrelationships among the linguistic signs themselves. Literature is held to be subject to critical analysis by the sciences of linguistics but also by a type of linguistics different from that adapted to ordinary discourse, because its laws produce the distinctive features of literariness (Abrams, pp. 165-166). An important contribution made by Victor Schlovsky (of the Leningrad group) was to explain how language—through a period of time—tends to become "smooth, unconscious or transparent." In contrast, the work of literature is to defamiliarize language by a process of "making strange." "Dialogism refers to a theory, initiated by Mikhail Bakhtin, arguing that in a dialogic work of literature—such as in the writings of Dostoevsky—there is a "polyphonic interplay of various characters' voices... where no worldview is given superiority over others; neither is that voice which may be identified with the author's necessarily the most engaging or persuasive of all those in the text" (Childers & Henri, p. 81).

**Key Terms:**

- **Carnival**: "For Bakhtin, carnival reflected the 'lived life' of medieval and early modern peoples. In carnival, official authority and high culture were justified from below by elements of satire, parody, irony, mimicry, bodily humor, and grotesque display. This jesting from below served to keep society open, to liberate it from deadening..." (Bressler 276 - see General Resources below).
- **Heteroglossia**: "refers, first, to the way in which every instance of language use - every utterance - is embedded in a specific set of social circumstances, and second, to the way the meaning of each particular utterance is shaped and influenced by the many-layered context in which it occurs" (Sarah Wilen, "Dialogism and Heteroglossia").
- **Monologism**: "having one single voice, or representing one single ideological stance or perspective, often used in opposition to the Bakhtinian dialogical. In a monological form, all the characters' voices are subordinated to the voice of the author" (Malcolm Hayward).
- **Polyphony**: "a term used by Mikhail Bakhtin to describe a dialogical text which, unlike a monological text, does not depend on the centrality of a single authoritative voice. Such a text incorporates a rich plurality and multiplicity of voices, styles, and points of view. It comprises, in Bakhtin's phrase, "a plurality of independent and unmerged voices and consciousnesses, a genuine polyphony of fully valid voices" (Henderson and Brown - Glossary of Literary Theory).

**Further references:**

- Bakhtin, Mikhail. The Dialogic Imagination: Four Essays and Problems of Dostoevsky's Poetics.
- Thompson, E.M. Russian Formalism: History, Doctrine.
- Wellek, René. The Literary Theory and Aesthetics of the Prague School.

**Suggested Websites:**

- Prague Linguistic Circle - Dr. John Gohol
- "Mikhail Bakhtin" by Dr. Mary Klages - University of Colorado at Boulder
- "Russian Formalism" - Johns Hopkins Guide to Literary Theory & Criticism
- The Bakhtin Circle - by Dr. Craig Brandist - The Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy
- Russian Formalism - Dr. John Gohol
- Dialogism: An International Journal of Bakhtin Studies - The Bakhtin Centre - University of Sheffield

**Avant-Garde/Surrealism/Dadaism**

Avant-Garde literally meant the "most forwardly placed troops." The movement sought to eliminate or at least blur the distinction between art and life often by introducing elements of mass culture. These artists aimed to "make it new" and often represented themselves as alienated from the established order. Avant-garde literature and art challenged societal norms to "shock" the sensibilities of its audience (Childers & Henri, p.26 and Abrams, p.110).

Surrealism (also associated with the avant-garde and dadaism) was initiated in particular by André Breton, whose 1924 "Manifesto of Surrealism" defined the movement's "adhherence to the imagination, dreams, the fantastic, and the irrational." Dada is a nonsense word and the movement, in many ways similar to the trends of avant-garde and surrealism, "emphasized absurdity, reflected a spirit of nihilism, and celebrated the function of chance" (Childers & Henri, p. 69). Major figures include André Breton (breh-TAWN), Georges Bataille (buh-TYE), Tristan Tzara, Jean Arp, Richard Huelsenbeck, Francis Picabia, Marcel Duchamp (dew-SHAHN), Man Ray, Raoul Hausmann, Max Ernst and Kurt Schwitters.

**Further references:**

- Bürger, Peter. Theory of the Avant-Garde.
- Matthews, J. H. Toward the Poetics of Surrealism.
- Short, Robert. Dada and Surrealism.

**Suggested Websites:**

- Avant-Garde and Kitsch - Clement Greenberg (1939 article from Partisan Review)
- Surrealism - Wikipedia
- Dada - Wikipedia
- Surrealism - Dr. David Cunningham, The Literary Encyclopedia

**Structuralism and Semiotics**
Structuralism

Structuralism is a way of thinking about the world which is predominantly concerned with the perceptions and description of structures. At its simplest, structuralism claims that the nature of every element in any given situation has no significance by itself, and in fact is determined by all the other elements involved in that situation. The full significance of any entity cannot be perceived unless and until it is integrated into the structure of which it forms a part (Hawkes, p. 11). Structuralists believe that all human activity is constructed, not natural or "essential." Consequently, it is the systems of organization that are important (what we do is always a matter of selection within a given construct). By this formulation, "any activity, from the actions of a narrative to not eating one's peas with a knife, takes place within a system of differences and has meaning only in its relation to other possible activities within that system, not to some meaning that emanates from nature or the divine" (Childers & Hentzi, p. 286.). Major figures include Claude Lévi-Strauss (LAY-vee-strouhs), A. J. Greimas (GREE-mahs), Jonathan Culler, Roland Barthes (bart), Ferdinand de Saussure (soh-SURR or soh-ZHOR), Roman Jakobson (YAH-keb-sen), Vladimir Propp, and Terence Hawkes.

Semiotics

Semiotics, simply put, is the science of signs. Semiology proposes that a great diversity of our human action and productions--our bodily postures and gestures, the social rituals we perform, the clothes we wear, the meals we serve, the buildings we inhabit--all convey "shared" meanings to members of a particular culture, and so can be analyzed as signs which function in diverse kinds of signifying systems. Linguistics (the study of verbal signs and structures) is only one branch of semiotics but supplies the basic methods and terms which are used in the study of all other social sign systems (Abrams, p. 170). Major figures include Charles Peirce, Ferdinand de Saussure, Michel Foucault (fou-KOH), Umberto Eco, Gérard Genette, and Roland Barthes (bart).

Key Terms (much of this is adapted from Charles Bressler's Literary Criticism: An Introduction to Theory and Practice - see General Resources below):

- **Binary Opposition** - "pairs of mutually-exclusive signifiers in a paradigm set representing categories which are logically opposed and which together define a complete universe of discourse (relevant ontological domain), e.g. alive/not-alive. In such oppositions each term necessarily implies its opposite and there is no middle term" (Daniel Chandler).
- **Mythemes** - a term developed by Claude Lévi-Strauss--mythemes are the smallest component parts of a myth. By breaking up myths into mythemes, those structures (mythemes) may be studied chronologically (~ diachronically) or synchronically/relationally.
- **Sign vs. Symbol** - According to Saussure, "words are not symbols which correspond to referents, but rather are 'signs' which are made up of two parts (like two sides of a sheet of paper): a mark, either written or spoken, called a 'signifier,' and a concept (what is 'thought' when the mark is made), called a 'signified'" (Selden and Widdowson 104 - see General Resources below). The distinction is important because Saussure contended that the relationship between signifier and signified is arbitrary; the only way we can distinguish meaning is by difference (one sign or word differs from another).

![Sign Diagram]

The relational nature of language implied by Saussure's system rejects the concept that a word/symbol corresponds to an outside object/referent. Instead, meaning--the interpretation of a sign--can exist only in relationship with other signs. Selden and Widdowson use the sign system of traffic lights as an example. The color red, in that system, signifies "stop," even though "there is no natural bond between red and stop" (105). Meaning is derived entirely through difference, "a system of opposites and contrasts," e.g., referring back to the traffic lights' example, red's meaning depends on the fact that it is not green and not amber (105). Structuralist narratology - "a form of structuralism espoused by Vladimir Propp, Tzvetan Todorov, Roland Barthes, and Gerard Genette that illustrates how a story's meaning develops from its overall structure (its langue) rather than from each individual story's isolated theme. To ascertain a text's meaning, narratologists emphasize grammatical elements such as verb tenses and the relationships and configurations of figures of speech within the story" (Bressler 275 - see General Resources below).

Further references:

- ---, *The Pleasure of the Text*.
- Riffaterre, Michael. *Semiotics of Poetry*.
- Silverman, Kaja. *The Subject of Semiotics*.

Suggested Websites:

- "Elements of Structuralism" - Dr. John Lye (Brock University)
- Structuralism - Wikipedia
- Structuralism - John Hopkins Guide to Literary Theory & Criticism
- "Structuralism/Poststructuralism" - Dr. Mary Klages (University of Colorado at Boulder)
- "Definition of Structuralism" - virtuaLit
- "Semiotics for Beginners" - Dr. David Chandler (University of Wales)
- Semiotics - Wikipedia
- Semiotics - Johns Hopkins Guide to Literary Theory & Criticism
On this question (the tendency of critics to read deconstruction "as a species of all-licensing sophistical 'freplay'"), as on so many others, the issue has been obscured by a failure to grasp Derrida's point when he identifies those problematic factors in language (catchareses, slippages between 'literal' and 'figural' sense, subliminal metaphors mistaken for determinate concepts) whose effect—as in Husserl—is to complicate the passage from what the text manifestly means to say to what it actually says when read with an eye to its latent or covert signifying structures. This 'free-play' has nothing whatsoever to do with that notion of an out-and-out hermeneutic license which would finally come down to a series of slogans like "all reading is misreading, "all interpretation is misinterpretation," etc. If Derrida's texts have been read that way—most often by literary critics in quest of more adventurous hermeneutic models—this is just one sign of the widespread deformation professionalism that has attended the advent of deconstruction as a new arrival on the US academic scene. (151)

In addition to Jacques Derrida, key poststructuralist and deconstructive figures include Michel Foucault (fou-KOH), Roland Barthes (bar), Jean Baudrillard (zhon boh-dree-YAHHR), Helene Cixous (seek-sou), Paul de Man (de-MAHN) and Jacques Lacan (lawn-KAWN), and Barbara Johnson.

**Key Terms:**

- Aporia (ah-por-EE-ah) - a moment of undecidability; the inherent contradictions found in any text. Derrida, for example, cites the inherent contradictions at work in Jean-Jacques Rousseau's use of the words culture and nature by demonstrating that Rousseau's sense of the self's innocence (in nature) is already corrupted by the concept of culture (and existence) vice-versa.

- Difference - a combination of the meanings in the word 'difference.' The concept means 1) differ from or to differ, 2) difference which means to delay or postpone (defer), and 3) the idea of difference itself. To oversimplify, words are always at a distance from what they signify and, to make matters worse, must be described by using other words.

- Erasure (sous nature) - to highlight suspect ideologies, notions related to the metaphysics of presence, Derrida put them under "erasure," metaphorically pointing out the absence of any definitive meaning. By using erasure, however, Derrida realized that a "trace" will always remain but that these traces do not indicate the marks themselves but rather the absence of the marks (which emphasize the absence of "univocal meaning, truth, or origin"). In contrast, when Heidegger similarly "crossed out" words, he assumed that meaning would be (eventually) recoverable.

- Logocentrism - term associated with Derrida that "refers to the nature of western thought, language and culture since Plato's era. The Greek signifier for "word," "speech," and "reason," logos possesses connotations in western culture for law and truth. Hence, logocentrism refers to a culture that revolves around a central set of supposedly universal principles or beliefs" (Wolffreys 302 - see General Resources below).

- Metaphysics of Presence - "beliefs including binary oppositions, logocentrism, and phonocentrism that have been the basis of Western philosophy since Plato" (Dobie 155, see General Resources below).

- Supplement - "According to Derrida, Western thinking is characterized by the 'logic of supplementation', which is actually two apparently contradictory ideas. From one perspective, a supplement serves to enhance the presence of something which is already complete and sufficient. Thus, writing is the supplement of speech, Eve was the supplement of Adam, and masturbation is the supplement of 'natural sex'... But simultaneously, according to Derrida, the Western idea of the supplement has within it the idea that a thing that has a supplement cannot be truly 'complete in itself'. If it were complete without the supplement, it shouldn't need, or long-for, the supplement. The fact that a thing can be added-to to make it even more 'present' or 'whole' means that there is a hole (which Derrida called an originary lack) and the supplement can fill that hole. The metaphysical opening of this "hole" Derrida called invagination. From this perspective, the supplement does not enhance something's presence, but rather underscores its absence" (from Wikipedia - definition of supplement).

- Trace - from Lois Tyson (see General Resources below): "Meaning seems to reside in words (or things) only when we distinguish their difference from other words (or things). For example, if we believed that all objects were the same color, we wouldn't need the word red is red only because we believe it to be different from blue and green (because we believe color to be different from shape). So the word red carries with it the trace of all the signifiers it is not (for it is in contrast to other signifiers that we define it)" (245). Tyson's explanation helps explain what Derrida means when he states "the trace itself does not exist.

- Transcendental Signifier - from Charles Bressler (see General Resources below): a term introduced by Derrida who "asserts that from the time of Plato to the present, Western culture has been founded on a classic, fundamental error: the searching for a transcendental signified, an external point of reference on which one may build a concept or philosophy. Once found, this transcendental signified would provide ultimate meaning. It would guarantee a 'center' of meaning..." (287).

**Further references:**

- De Man, Paul. Allegories of Reading: Figural Language in Rousseau, Nietzsche, Rilke, and Proust and Blindness and Insight.
In contrast, New Historicism views history skeptically (historical
viewed as stable, linear, and recoverable--a narrative of fact.

Further, history was produced. Further, history was
advent of New Criticism. In the earlier historical-biographical

discourses at work in any given

In its simplest terms, postmodernism consists of the period following high modernism and includes the many theories that date from that time, e.g.,
structuralism, semiotics, post-structuralism, deconstruction, and so forth. For Jean Baudrillard, postmodernism marks a culture composed "of disparate
fragmentary experiences and images that constantly bombard the individual in music, video, television, advertising and other forms of electronic media. The
speed and ease of reproduction of these images mean that they exist only as image, devoid of depth, coherence, or originality" (Childers and Hentzi 235).

Further references:

- Baudrillard, Jean. Simulacra and Simulation and Cool Memories.
- Doherty, Thomas, ed. Postmodernism: A Reader.
- Foster, Hal. The Anti-Aesthetic: Essays on Postmodern Culture
- Hassan, Ihab. The Dismemberment of Orpheus: Toward a Postmodern Literature, Paracriticisms: Seven Speculations of the Time, The
- Right Promethean Fire: Imagination, Science, and Cultural Change
- Hutcheon, Linda. A Poetics of Postmodernism.
- Jameson, Fredric. Postmodernism, or the Cultural Logic of Late Capitalism.
- McHale, Brian. Postmodern Fiction.

Suggested Websites:

- "Postmodernism" - Dr. Mary Klages (University of Colorado at Boulder)
- "Postmodernism is Fiction" - Pomona College
- Postmodernism - Georgetown University
- Postmodernism - Johns Hopkins Guide to Literary Theory & Criticism
- Postmodern Thought - Dr. Martin Ryder - University of Colorado at Denver
- Postmodernism - Paul Newall, Galilean Library

New Historicism

New Historicism (sometimes referred to as Cultural Poetics) emerged in the 1970s and 1980s, largely in reaction to the lingering effects of New Criticism
and its ahistorical approach. "New" Historicism’s adjectival emphasis highlights its opposition to the old historical-biographical criticism prevalent before the
advent of New Criticism. In the earlier historical-biographical criticism, literature was seen as a (mimetic) reflection of the historical world in which it was
produced. Further, history was viewed as stable, linear, and recoverable—a narrative of fact. In contrast, New Historicism views history skeptically (historical
narrative is inherently subjective), but also more broadly; history includes all of the cultural, social, political, anthropological discourses at work in any given
age, and these various "texts" are unraveled—any text may yield information valuable in understanding a particular milieu. Rather than forming a backdrop,
the many discourses at work at any given time affect both an author and his/her text; both are inescapably part of a social construct. Stephen Greenblatt
was an early important figure, and Michel Foucault’s (fou-KOH) intertextual methods focusing especially on issues such as power and knowledge proved
very influential. Other major figures include Clifford Geertz, Louis Montrose, Catherine Gallagher, Jonathan Dollimore, and Jerome McCann.

Postmodernism

Though often used interchangeably with post-structuralism, postmodernism is a much broader term and encompasses theories of art, literature, culture,
architecture, and so forth. In relation to literary study, the term postmodernism has been articulately defined by Ihab Hassan. In Hassan’s formulation
postmodernism differs from modernism in several ways:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modernism</th>
<th>Post-Modernism</th>
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<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>Play</td>
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<td>Design</td>
<td>Chance</td>
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<td>Hierarchy</td>
<td>Anarchy</td>
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<td>Hypotactic</td>
<td>Paratactic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Totalization</td>
<td>Deconstruction</td>
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<tr>
<td>Presence</td>
<td>Absence</td>
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<td>Root/Depth</td>
<td>Rhizome/Surface</td>
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<td>Synthesis</td>
<td>Antithesis</td>
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<td>Urbanism</td>
<td>Anarchy and fragmentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellips</td>
<td>Anti-authoritarianism</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Suggested Websites:

- Deconstruction - Wikipedia
- Deconstruction: Some Assumptions - Dr. John Lye, Brock University
- Deconstruction - Stanford University
- Deconstruction - Johns Hopkins Guide to Literary Theory & Criticism
- Poststructuralism - Wikipedia
- Structuralism/Poststructuralism - Dr. Mary Klages, University of Colorado at Boulder

References:

- Heidegger, Martin. Basic Writings.
- Kamuf, Peggy, ed. A Derrida Reader: Between the Blinds.
- Norris, Christopher. Deconstruction: Theory and Practice.
- Young, Robert, ed. Untying the Text: A Post-Structuralist Reader.

Websites:

- Thought - Dr. Martin Ryder - University of Colorado at Denver
- The Dismemberment of Orpheus: Toward a Postmodern Literature - Pomono College
- The Anti-Aesthetic: Essays on Postmodern Culture - Dr. Mary Klages (University of Colorado at Boulder)
- Deconstruction - Stanford University
- Wikipedia
- Johns Hopkins Guide to Literary Theory & Criticism
Aesthetic readings and thus prohibit outlandish text based the reader's ability to understand a text is also though difficult a Page Reception Terms:

Christopher Brown - Glossary of Literary Theory

roots firmly planted in the structure of the text; he is a construct predispositions on the reader's past experience of literature

Further References:


Suggested Websites:

- General Introduction to New Historicism - Dr. Dino Felluga
- The New Historicism in Literary Study - D. G. Myers
- New Historicism - Wikipedia
- Definition of New Historicism - Bedford-St. Martin's Press
- New Historicism - Dr. Barbara McManus
- New Historicism (long .pdf file) - Martin Windisch - University of Stuttgart

Reception and Reader-Response Theory

Reader-response theory may be traced initially to theorists such as I. A. Richards (The Principles of Literary Criticism, Practical Criticism and How to Read a Page) or Louise Rosenblatt (Literature as Exploration or The Reader, the Text, the Poem). For Rosenblatt and Richards the idea of a "correct" reading—though difficult to attain—was always the goal of the "educated" reader (armed, of course, with appropriate aesthetic apparatus). For Stanley Fish (Is There a Text in this Class?, Surprised by Sin: The Reader in "Paradise Lost" and Self-Consuming Artifacts: The Experience of the Seventeenth-Century Reader), the reader's ability to understand a text is also subject a reader's particular "interpretive community." To simplify, a reader brings certain assumptions to a text based on the interpretive strategies he/she has learned in a particular interpretive community. For Fish, the interpretive community serves somewhat to "police" readings and thus prohibit outlandish interpretations. In contrast Wolfgang Iser argued that the reading process is always subjective. In The Implied Reader, Iser sees reading as a dialectical process between the reader and text. For Hans-Robert Jauss, however (Toward an Aesthetic of Reception, and Aesthetic Experience and Literary Hermeneutics), a reader's aesthetic experience is always bound by time and historical determinants.

Key Terms:

- Horizons of expectations - a term developed by Hans Robert Jauss to explain how a reader's "expectations" or frame of reference is based on the reader's past experience of literature and what preconceived notions about literature the reader possesses (i.e., a reader's aesthetic experience is bound by time and historical determinants). Jauss also contended that for a work to be considered a classic it needed to exceed a reader's horizons of expectations.
- Implied reader - a term developed by Wolfgang Iser; the implied reader [somewhat akin to an "ideal reader"] is "a hypothetical reader of a text. The implied reader [according to Iser] "embodies all those predispositions necessary for a literary work to exercise its effect -- predispositions laid down, not by an empirical outside reality, but by the text itself. Consequently, the implied reader as a concept has his roots firmly planted in the structure of the text; he is a construct and in no way to be identified with any real reader" (Greig E. Henderson and Christopher Brown - Glossary of Literary Theory).
**Interpretive communities** - a concept, articulated by Stanley Fish, that readers within an "interpretive community" share reading strategies, values and interpretive assumptions (Barbara McManus).

**Transactional analysis** - a concept developed by Louise Rosenblatt asserting that meaning is produced in a transaction of a reader with a text. As an approach, then, the critic would consider "how the reader interprets the text as well as how the text produces a response in her" (Dobie 132 - see General Resources below).

**Further References:**

- Austin, J. L. *How to Do Things with Words*. 1962
- Fish, Stanley. *Is There a Text in This Class? The Authority of Interpretive Communities*. Cambridge: Harvard UP, 1980.
- Mailoux, Steven. *Interpretive Conventions: The Reader in the Study of American Fiction*. 1982
- Richards, I.A. *How to Read a Page*. 1942.

**Suggested Websites:**

- "Reader Response: Various Positions" - Dr. John Lye - Brock University
- Reader Response Theory and Criticism - Johns Hopkins Guide to Literary Theory & Criticism
- Reader-Response Criticism - Wikipedia
- "The Author, the Text, and the Reader" - Clarissa Lee Ai Ling, The London School of Journalism
- Definition of Reader-Response Criticism - virtualLit
- "Reader-Response Theory of Stanley Fish" by Chris Lang
- Wolfgang Iser (and reader-response theory) by David Albertson - Stanford Presidential Lectures in the Humanities and Arts

**Feminism**

To speak of "Feminism" as a theory is already a reduction. However, in terms of its theory (rather than as its reality as a historical movement in effect for some centuries) feminism might be categorized into three general groups:

1. theories having an essentialist focus (including psychoanalytic and French feminism);
2. theories aimed at defining or establishing a feminist literary canon or theories seeking to re-interpret and re-vision literature (and culture and history and so forth) from a less patriarchal slant (including gynocriticism, liberal feminism); and
3. theories focusing on sexual difference and sexual politics (including gender studies, lesbian studies, cultural feminism, radical feminism, and socialist/materialist feminism).

Further, women (and men) needed to consider what it meant to be a woman, to consider how much of what society has often deemed inherently female traits, are culturally and socially constructed. Simone de Beauvoir's study, *The Second Sex*, though perhaps flawed by Beauvoir's own body politics, nevertheless served as a groundbreaking book of feminism, that questioned the "othering" of women by western philosophy. Early projects in feminist theory included resurrecting women's literature that in many cases had never been considered seriously or had been erased over time (e.g., Charlotte Perkins Gilman was quite prominent in the early 20th century but was virtually unknown until her work was "re-discovered" later in the century). Since the 1960s the writings of many women have been rediscovered, reconsidered, and collected in large anthologies such as *The Norton Anthology of Literature by Women*. However, merely unearthing women's literature did not ensure its prominence; in order to assess women's writings the number of preconceptions inherent in a literary canon dominated by male beliefs and male writers needed to be re-evaluated. Betty Friedan's *The Feminist Mystique* (1963), Kate Millet's *Sexual Politics* (1970), Teresa de Lauretis's *Alice Doesn't: Feminism, Semiotics, Cinema* (1984), Annette Kohn's *The Lay of the Land* (1975), Judith Fetterley's *The Resisting Reader* (1978), Elaine Showalter's *A Literature of Their Own* (1977), or Sandra Gilbert and Susan Gubar's *The Madwoman in the Attic* (1979) are just a handful of the many critiques that questioned cultural, sexual, intellectual, and/or psychological stereotypes about women.

**Key Terms** (this list is woefully inadequate; suggestions for additional terms would be appreciated):

- **Androgyny** - taken from *Women Studies page of Drew University* - "...suggests a world in which sex-roles are not rigidly defined, a state in which 'the man in every woman' and the 'woman in every man' could be integrated and freely expressed" (Tuttle 19). Used more frequently in the 1970's, this term was used to describe a blurring, or combination of gender roles so that neither masculinity or femininity is dominant."

- **Backlash** - a term, which may have originated with Susan Faludi, referring to a movement ( ca. 1980s) away from or against feminism.

- **Écriture féminine** - Écriture féminine, literally women's writing, is a philosophy that promotes women's experiences and feelings to the point that it strengthens the work. Hélène Cixous first uses this term in her essay, "The Laugh of the Medusa," in which she asserts, "Woman must write her self: must write about women and bring women to writing, from which they have been driven away as violently as from their bodies. Écriture féminine places experience before language, and privileges the anti-linear, cyclical writing so often frowned upon by patriarchal society." (Wikipedia).

- **Essentialism** - taken from *Women Studies page of Drew University* - "The belief in a uniquely feminine essence, existing above and beyond cultural conditioning...the mirror image of biology which for centuries justified the oppression of women by proclaiming the natural superiority of men (Tuttle 90)." Tong's use of the term is relative to the explanation of the division of radical feminism into radical-cultural and radical libertarian.
Further References on Psychoanalytic and French Feminism:


Further References on Gynocriticism and Liberal Feminism:

- Wollstonecraft, Mary A. A Vindication of the Rights of Women.

Further References on Gender Studies, G/L Studies, Cultural, Radical, and Socialist/Materialist Feminism:

- Daly, Mary. Quintessence ... Realizing the Archaic Future: A Radical Elemental Feminist Manifesto, 1999.

Suggested Websites:

- Approaches to Feminism - Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy
- "What is Feminism and Why Do We Have to Talk About It So Much?" by Dr. Mary Klages - University of Colorado at Boulder
- Feminism and Women's Studies - Carnegie Mellon U
- Women's Studies Online Resources (Dr. Joan Korenen -Univ. of Maryland, Baltimore County)
- Feminist Theory Website by Kristin Switala (Virginia Tech University)
- Women's Studies Website - Karia Tonella, University of Iowa
- Feminist Theory: An Overview - Elizabeh Lee - The Victorian Web
- Feminist Majority Foundation
- Feminist Theory - Wikipedia
- Feminist Theory Resources
Further Resources - Fiction:

- Ecker, Michael J.C. The Conditioned Imagination from Shakespeare to Conrad. New York: Holmes and Meier, 1977 (argues that in approaching a work of literature that involves an "exocultural" character or theme we must take into account the "culturally conditioned imagination" on the creation of a work of art) PR 408. S64 E25
- Fowler, Alistair. Kinds of Literature: An Introduction to the Theory of Genres and Modes. Cambridge: Harvard UP, 1982 - (on the nature of literary genres and how they are formed) PN 45. 5 F6
- Smith, Barbara Herrnstein. On the Margins of Discourse: The Relation of Literature to Language. Chicago: U of Chicago P, 1979 - argues that novels are usually imitations of nonfictional writing acts, such as the production of histories or biographies (PN 54. SE)
- Suleiman, Susan R. Authoritarian Fictions: The Ideological Novel as a Literary Genre. New York: Columbia UP, 1983 - constructs a viable model of the roman a these as a genre (PO 671. S94)

Further Resources - Poetry:

- Forrest-Thomson, Veronica. Poetic Edifice: A Theory of 20th Century Poetry. Manchester UP, 1978 - argues that poetry "is resolutely artificial, even when it tries to imitate the diction and cadences of ordinary speech"
- Nemorov, Howard. Figures of Thought: Speculations on the Meaning of poetry and other Essays. Boston: David R. Godine, - lively collection of essays on poetry; what poetry is, the language of poetry, etc. (PN 1031. N44)
- Thompson, Denys. The Uses of Poetry. Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 1978 - aims at describing part played by poetry from the earliest times to present day (PN 1111. T5)

Further References - Drama:

Autobiographical Theory

As the critical attention to biography waned in the mid-twentieth century, interest in autobiography increased. Autobiography paired well with theories such as structuralism and poststructuralism because autobiography was fertile ground for considering the divide between fact and fiction, challenging the possibility of presenting a life objectively, and examining how the shaping force of language prohibited any simple attempts at truth and reference. Classic autobiographies focused on public figures, were, largely, written by men, and works theorizing autobiography primarily treated men's life writing. Until the mid-1970s, little work was done on theorizing women's autobiographies. Major theorists include (and this list, I'm sure, excludes several important writers) Bella Brodski, Paul de Man (de-MAHN), Jacques Derrida (dair-ree-DAH), among others.

Further References:


Morgan, Susan. Place Matters-New Brunswick: Rutgers UP, 1996.


Suggested Websites:
(Note: many of these websites were suggested in Dr. Donald Ross’s ‘Snapshot Traveller’)

- International Society for Travel Writing (ISTW) - Dr. Donald Ross, of the University of Minnesota, also hosts a listserv and writes the Snapshot Traveller - website
- Studies in Travel Writing - edited by Tim Youngs (Nottingham Trent University)
- The Journal of African Travel Writing
- Literary Traveler (Nomad Group)
- Association for the Study of Travel in Egypt and the Near East (ASTENE)
- Centre de Recherché sur la Littérature des Voyages (CRLV)

Other General Literary Theory Websites:

- ACRL - Association of College and Research Libraries - Literary theory resources
- Introductory Guide to Critical Theory by Dino F. Felluga of Purdue University
- Literary Resources - Theory by Dr. Jack Lynch - Rutgers University
- Contemporary Literary Theory - Dr. John Lye (Brock University)
- Voice of the Shuttle Literary Theory Page by Dr. Alan Liu - USCB
- The Johns Hopkins Guide to Literary Theory & Criticism
- Glossary of Literary Theory - University of Toronto
- Wikipedia, the Free Encyclopedia (extensive range of articles on critical theory)
- Swirl - Theory Resources at Southern Oregon University by Warren Hedges
- Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy

General Resources - Bibliography of Critical Theory Texts

However, the modern sense of "literary theory" only dates to approximately the 1950s when the structuralist linguistics of Ferdinand de Saussure began to strongly influence English language literary criticism. The New Critics and various European-influenced formalists (particularly the Russian Formalists) had described some of their more abstract efforts as "theoretical" as well. But it was not until the broad impact of structuralism began to be felt in the English-speaking academic world that "literary theory" was thought of as ... Beginning Theory: An Introduction to Literary and Cultural Theory. ISBN 0-7190-6268-3. Jonathan Culler. (1997) Literary Theory: A Very Short Introduction. Literary Theory and Classics Objections Raised against Literary Theory How to Use This Book Introductions to Literary Theory. 1 Russian Formalism The Question of Literariness Roman Jakobsonâ€™s Model of Linguistic Communication Poetic Language as Defamiliarization Further Reading. 2 Structuralism The Founder of Structuralism: Ferdinand de Saussure Saussureâ€™s Definition of the Linguistic Sign The Meaning of Differences Structuralism and Subject Structural Anthropology Is Structuralist Interpretation Possible? Literary Theory. For. Charles Swann. and. Raymond Williams. Literary Theory. An Introduction Second Edition. Terry Eagleton. MI. This book is an attempt to make modern literary theory intelligible and attractive to as wide a readership as possible. Since it first appeared in 1983, I am gratified to report that it has been studied by lawyers as well as literary critics, anthropologists as well as cultural theorists. In one sense, perhaps, this isn't all that surprising. As the book itself tries to demonstrate, there is in fact no 'literary theory', in the sense of a body of theory which springs from, or is applicable to, literature alone. None of the approaches outlined in this book, from phenomenology and Modern Literary Theory : A Comparative Introduction. See chapter 6. â€¢ William s, Raym ond. Marxism and Literature. Oxford: OUP, 1977. â€¢ See also the works of Walter Benjam in, Tony Bennett, Terry Eagleton, J ohn Frow, Georg Lukacs, Pierre Macherey, Michael Ryan, and Ronald Taylor.Â The Form al Method in Literary Scholarship: A Critical Introduction to Sociological Poetics. â€¢ Mukarovsky, J an. Aesthetic Function, Norm and Value as Social Facts. Trans. M. E. Suino. Ann Arbor: Michigan State UP, 1979. â€¢ Thom pson, E.M. Russian Form alism and Anglo-Am erican New Criticism . â€¢ Wellek, RenÃ©. Many introductions to literary theory describe a series of â€œschoolsâ€™ of criticism. Theory is treated as a series of competing â€œapproachesâ€™, each with its theoretical positions and commitments. But the theoretical movements that introductions identify â€œ such as structuralism, deconstruction, feminism, psychoanalysis, Marxism, and new historicism â€œ have a lot in common.Â Moderns have largely accepted this picture and accused these discourses and social practices of trying to control and repress the sex they are in fact constructing. Reversing this process, Foucaultâ€™s analysis treats sex as an effect rather than a cause, the product of discourses which attempt to analyse, describe, and regulate the activities of human beings.