



مدونة المناهج السعودية

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الموقع التعليمي لجميع المراحل الدراسية

في المملكة العربية السعودية

✓ 23- When ideology emerges?

from the (habits) and life style

○ 24- How ideology is characterized?

by acceptance of certain ways

○ 25- Define over determined reading.

multiple of many factors

✓ 26- What is repertoire

person's experiences and (knowledge)

✓ 27- Why we read a text?

To get a sense of history
means of sharing of traditions
Common inheritance

✓ 28- What is the old method of reading?

It focuses on the author message

○ 29- Define deconstruction theory.

The world is unknown, language is unstable

○ 30- Define formalist criticism.

The work is a self contained unit

✓ 31- What is the focus of the formalist theory?

(Form)

○ 32- Why biographical criticism is important for critics?

✓ 33- How the literary text is a manifestation of the author's psyche?

It shows what is not mentioned on
the surface, but it is hidden



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- ✓ 1- How language is unstable? Give example
The meaning changes like hat
- ✓ 2- Define deconstruction theory.
The world is unknown, language is unstable
- ✓ 3- How Biography is useful?
we know about the author's life
- ✓ 4- What is the difference between deconstruction and formal theories?
Deconstruction: language is unstable
Formalist: " " " stable
- ✓ 5- How language is unstable in deconstruction theory?
words change their meaning
- ✓ 6- Johnson said: Text has no coherent meaning.
Who said (text is marks on paper)?
Derrida
- ✓ 7- Explain how context and content is separable?
Because of the ^{on} unity
- ✓ 8- Define historical scholarship?
It studies the author within
(a historical context.)
- ✓ 9- What is the base of the Marxist theory?
economy
- ✓ 10- How reading biography is useful?
we know about author's age, friends
and his religion
- ✓ 11- How a writer is shaped by his surrounding?
He is a product of his society



✓ 12- Define new historians?

History is ^{our} ~~my~~ (own version)

✓ 13- What is the difference between explication and analysis?

Explication: unfolding the meaning

✓ 14- Why we read text?

Analysis: examination of the parts
it gives us meaning, increase the emotions

✓ 15- What is the base of the formalist theory?

The (form)

✓ 16- What is historical scholarship?

We read a work of art within the historical context.

✗ 17- Explain how form and content are inseparable?

The form should show the content

✓ 18- How literary work is self contradictory?

if needs more interpretation

✗ 19- What are the main features of strong reading?

Logic, readable, well developed
(supported)

✓ 20- What do mean by matching repertoire?

The repertoire of the reader matches
the (text)

✓ 21- What universal theme?

Big themes known to all people
shared by men and women.

✓ 22- Define ideology.

shared belief among certain people



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34- Define archetypal theory ?

what we do is not our own creation
but inherited from our grandfathers

35- Define historical scholarship.

36- What is new historicism ?

37- What is the difference between explication and analysis in formalist criticism ?

38- What deconstructionist theory ?

39- What Johnson said reading the deconstruction theory ?

Text has no coherent meaning



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