

<<文学理论>>

图书基本信息

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### 内容概要

“外教社原版文学入门丛书”以介绍文学理论和小说类型及相应的社会文化背景为主，勾勒出英美文学发展的概貌。

本丛书文字简练、语言生动，对我国的外国文学及理论研究者、在校学生以及广大文学爱好者都有很高的参考价值。

《文学理论》为该丛书中的一本。

全书以历史进程为顺序，以流派转换为框架，以文学理论及其代表人物为核心，简明扼要地向初学者介绍了西方文学批评的历史、主要流派和人物代表。

《文学理论》内容丰富，难度适中，使人一卷在手，西方文学理论尽收眼底。

<<文学理论>>

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## 书籍目录

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## 章节摘录

Structuralism is a way of thinking that works to find the fundamental basic units or elements of which anything is made. Structuralism takes its impetus from Aristotelian science, and more specifically from the developments in chemistry and physics in the nineteenth century that established that all matter was made of molecules, and that all molecules were made of atoms. While we now know that atoms themselves consist of many different kinds of subatomic particles, the atom is still thought of as the basic building block common to all forms of matter - everything in the universe is made of atoms. A structuralist analysis of a pencil, for instance, might look at how certain kinds of atoms combine in certain patterns according to certain rules to make the wood and graphite cylinder we write with. Structuralism appears in a variety of disciplines or fields, including anthropology, linguistics, mathematics, and literary and cultural criticism. In any field, a structuralist is interested in finding the basic elements - the units - that make up any system, and in discovering the rules that govern how those units can be combined. And that's all. A structuralist analysis is not concerned with anything beyond the interrelationship of units and rules. How does this work for literature ?

A structuralist view of a literary text would start by asking what are the most basic units, the 'atoms,' of a text. Well, a literary text, like any other kind of written text, is made of language, so a structuralist analysis of literature would start with a structural examination of language itself.

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### 编辑推荐

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