

Post-Structuralism Deconstruction (The Beginning was in France) Beginning: Poststructuralism designates a broad variety of critical perspectives and procedures that in the 1970s displaced structuralism from its prominence as the radically innovative way of dealing with language and other signifying systems. It refers to the unstable environment that the colonized is forced to either adapt to or work really hard to reject the colonizers' power. Psychoanalysis It refers to the human psyche consists of unconscious and conscious spheres, with most of its contents lodged out of sight in the unconscious and covered over by a relatively smaller and less dense consciousness. Freud: *The Interpretation of Dreams* (1899) ? Ronald Barthes "The Death of the Author" (1968) and *S/Z* (1970) ? Michel Foucault's *Discipline and Punish: The Birth of the Prison* Characteristics: ? According to Derrida, writing is more significant than reading because we reach the core of meaning through writing. Key Concepts: Derrida's concepts: ? Logocentrism ? The text as the prison house of meaning, there is nothing outside the text ? Differance and deferment ? Signified and signifier ? Binary opposition Roland Barthes' concepts: ? Death of the author: As soon as the author starts writing he is dead because when he writes he has no control over the text, rather, it depends on the interpretation of readers. Text is fabric of quotations from thousands of cultural sources. Author uses language to put text in infinite meanings and allows the reader to interpret it. ? Readerly Text (lisible): a text that turns the reader into a consumer. ? Writerly Text (scriptible): a text that encourages the reader to produce the meaning. Michel Foucault's concept: ? Panopticism: the modern function of disciplinary punishment. Feminism Feminist theory is part of the broader feminist political movement that seeks to rectify sexist discrimination and inequalities. It refers to the fact that women have a literature of their own, possessing its own images, themes, characters, forms; styles, and canons. The oppression of women is a historical fact and literary texts mirror gender and social attitudes about gender. ? A feminist: a person who advocates equal rights for women ? Misogyny: see the book ? Misandry: see the book ? Patriarchy: see the book ? Androcentrism: see the book ? *Écriture féminine*: women writing. It promotes women's experience and feelings to the point that it strengthens the work. Furthermore, "it places experience before language, and privileges the anti-linear, cyclical writing so often frowned upon by patriarchal society." Cixous *The four waves*: see only the focus mentioned in the book Julia Kristeva *Powers of Horror: An Essay on Abjection* (1980) Abjection: the rejection of male-mainstream Elaine Showalter She developed the concept of gynocriticism, which focuses on women as writers. Showalter divides her female model into two types: 1. The symbolic order: see the book Shoshana Felman *The Juridical Unconscious: Trials and Traumas in the Twentieth Century* (2002) Re-traumatization: it is the drama of unintentional re-traumatization, triggered by a legal repetition of the trauma that it puts on trial. Feminism Feminist theory is part of the broader feminist political movement that seeks to rectify sexist discrimination and inequalities. Deconstruction, as applied in the study of literature, designates a theory and practice of reading which questions and claims to "subvert" or "undermine" the assumption that the system of language provides grounds that are adequate to establish the boundaries, the coherence or unity, and the determinate meanings of a literary text. Notable theorists and their works: ? Broadly speaking, it aims to describe the mechanisms of colonial power, to recover excluded or marginalized "subaltern" voices, and to theorize the complexities of colonial and postcolonial identity, national belonging, and globalization. Key theorists and Concepts Edward W. Said: *Culture and*

Imperialism (1993) and Orientalism (1978) Said begins Orientalism (1978) by explaining how Orientalism is defined within three different contexts. Ambivalence: the colonized people perceive the oppressors as rude, negative and exploitive, but it is advanced.??