

27/3/2018



**DOON UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN**  
**School of Languages**  
**Department of Spanish Studies**  
**Mid Term Semester Examination, 2018**  
**M.A. integrated Semester VIII**  
**Course: SLS-408 Introduction to Theories of Literature**

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*Time Allowed: 2 hours*

*Maximum Marks: 30*

**SECTION A**

**1. Match the concepts with the right definition (5x1=5 marks)**

1. Mimesis
  2. Catarsis
  3. Semiótica
  4. Análisis diacrónico de la lengua
  5. Análisis sincrónico de la lengua
- a. Estudio de las relaciones de los elementos de la lengua en un determinado momento histórico
  - b. Concepto que se basa en la imitación de la naturaleza como objetivo esencial y final del arte.
  - c. Teoría que tiene como objeto de interés a los signos y se encarga de analizar la presencia de éstos en la sociedad.
  - d. Capacidad del arte, en particular de las tragedias griegas antiguas de purificar al espectador proyectando sus propias pasiones en la obra de arte.
  - e. Estudio de la lengua durante el curso de la historia

**2. Elaborate the following in no more than 50 (fifty) words (3x2= 6 marks)**

- i. *Deconstruction*
- ii. *Langue*
- iii. *Literariness*

## SECTION B

1. Taking into account the concept of *estructuralismo lingüístico*, answer the following questions referred to the texts below. No more than 50 (fifty) words. (3x2= 6 marks)

- a. In which sense it could be said that "language could only have been born suddenly"?
- b. What does it mean that with language we don't simply name but we classify?
- c. What does it mean the expression "system of differences"?

Whatever might have been the moment and the circumstances of its appearance on the scale of animal life, language could only have been born suddenly. Things could not have begun to signify progressively. Following a transformation whose study does not belong to the social sciences, but to biology and psychology, a passage was effected from a stage where nothing had sense to another where everything did. (Lévi-Strauss; cit Derrida, *Of Grammatology*)

"one . . . never names : one classes someone else . . . [or] one classes oneself." (Lévi-Strauss; cit Derrida, *Of Grammatology*)

"the proper name has never been, as the unique appellation reserved for the presence of a unique being, anything but the original myth of a transparent legibility present ... it is because the proper name was never possible except through its functioning within a classification and therefore within a system of differences, within a writing retaining the traces of difference that the interdict<sup>1</sup> was possible, could come in to play, and, when the time came, as we shall see, could be transgressed." (Derrida, *Of Grammatology*)

## SECTION C

1. Elaborate two of the following (2 x 6,5 = 13 marks)

a. Haz un análisis crítico de algunas de las ideas que Terry Eagleton adelanta en su discusión del concepto de la literatura

O

b. Comparte tu opinión respecto a las propuestas estructuralistas que han sido utilizadas por los formalistas para proponer definición y uso del concepto de la literatura

O

c. Comparte tu opinión respecto a las conexiones y desconexiones filosóficas entre las propuestas de estructuralismo y post-estructuralismo