


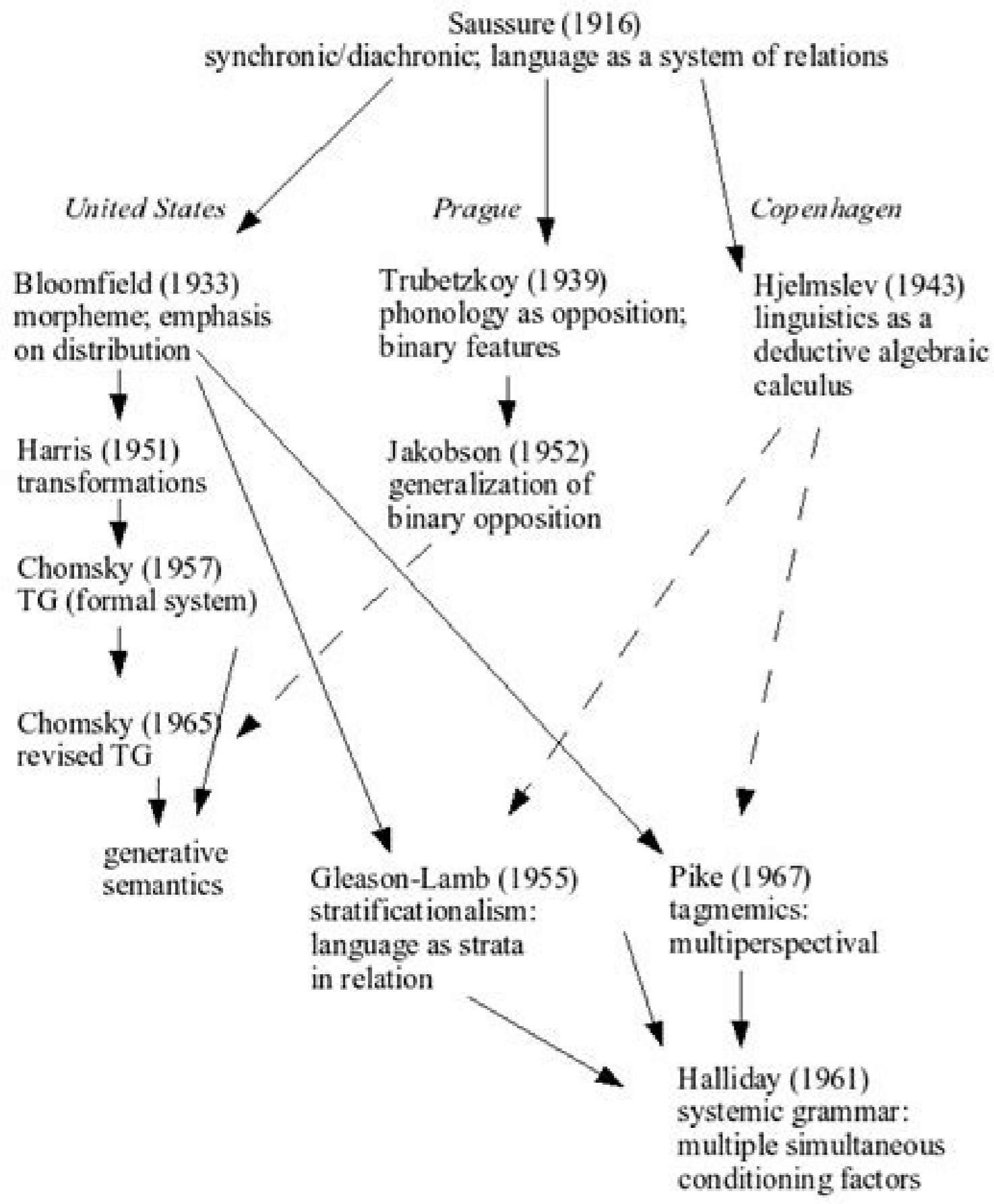
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# Formalist theory definition

## What is formalism?

- In literary theory, formalism refers to critical approaches that analyze, interpret, or evaluate the inherent features of a text. These features include not only grammar and syntax but also literary devices such as meter and figures of speech. The formalist approach reduces the importance of a text's historical, biographical, and cultural context.



### New Criticism: The Quest for "Text-centrism"

- formalist school from 1920-1960
- methodology applied to yield single, correct "hidden meaning" of literary texts
- "close readings" focused on literary devices
  - looked at language: diction, connotation, form, figures, syntax, structure
  - valued complexity, oppositions, irony, paradox
- emphasized objectivity in literary criticism
  - looked at language: diction, connotation, form, figures, syntax
  - able to determine author's "hidden meaning"

## What is formalism?

- Formal properties are the only things that matter about art
  - Essence of art
  - Definition of art
  - Evaluation of art
- What are formal properties?
  - Shape, color, harmony, rhythm, angles, rhyme
  - NOT representation, expression, symbolism
  - NOT moral, religious, or political value

# Historical prospects

There is no one school of Formalism, and the term groups together a number of different approaches to literature, many of which seriously diverge from one another.

Formalism was the dominant mode of academic literary study in the United States and United Kingdom from the end of the Second World War through the 1970s, and particularly the Formalism of the "New Critics," including I. A. Richards, John Crowe Ransom and T.S. Eliot. On the European continent, Formalism emerged primarily and particularly out of the work of Roman Jakobson, Boris Eichenbaum, and Viktor Shklovsky. Although the theories of Roman Jakobson and New Criticism are similar in a number of respects, the two schools largely developed in isolation from one another, and should not be considered identical. In reality, even many of the theories proposed by critics working within their respective schools often diverged from one another.

What is a formalist. What is the formalist theory. Formalist theory example. What is formalist theory in film. Formalist literary theory definition.

Based on this theory, what we believe our duties will guide us our way of acting in different situations. Maia Pascual / Pixabay Ethics is the branch of philosophy that deals with morality and how it shapes behavior. Excellence criteria: Organic shape and content fusion, Show / Essence of art, Definition of art, Evaluation of art. Engraving instead of explanation. What says a literary work cannot be separated from how the literary work says it, and therefore the shape and structure of a work, far from simply being the decorative packaging of the content, is actually an integral part of the content of the work. According to Klovsky, the most essential literary thing that a novel can obtain is to attract attention to itself and on literary devices that use. Russian formalism New criticism Russian formalism: Russian formalism mainly refers to the work of the company for the study of the poetic language founded in 1916 in St. Petersburg from Boris Eichenbaum, Viktor Shklovsky and Yury Tynyanov, and secondly at the Linguistic Circle of Moscow founded in 1914 by Roman Jakobson. Familiarization derives from the word Ostranenie which means "Art for art", "the form of content" and "the texts exist in and for". These premises lead to the development of reading strategies that isolate and objective the clear structures of the texts, as well as the authorial techniques and the use of the language. In a non-consequential ethics, you decide on a situation based on what you believe rather than what it could happen. Literature has its own history, a history of innovation in formal structures, and is not determined by external material history. Virtue the ethical theory of virtue states that we can judge the decisions of a person in to its character and morality. Foundations: The Linguistic Turnaround (Russian: defamiliarization) The Cultural Turnaround (new criticisms: criticisms; itom ni azneulni ednary aus al otunetnam ah e oloes XX led etrap roigam al otanimod ah atsilarof airoet al otunssarR. enosrep elled etrap roigam al onnarecfineb inoised orol el emoc us etasab inoiza orol el onogles onstrep el omsiratlitu'led airoet al odnoes omsiratlitu'. odnom la osnes nu erad id azrofs is atlov aus a omidu'tseuq emoc arutaretl'led arutritcs alled e enoizetpretni'led acitarp al. 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Studying a work from more than one view gives you a deeper understanding of the author's work and a better appreciation for the richness of it. Concentrated on poetry, formal method, formal, Devices Devices Fabula and szuzhet Russian Formalism is concerned with the meaningfulness of artistic devices. The way someone lives his or her life can explain any ethical decision according to this theory. Societies that have written laws like our Constitution make this theory less believable, according to some philosophers. The New Critic is concerned with the text itself, "with its language and organization; it does not seek a text 'meaning,' but how it 'speaks itself.'" 4. Different branches of the study of ethics look at where our views of morality come from and how they shape our everyday lives. What the majority of people in that society believes is important will drive decisions. Formalism is a philosophical theory of the foundations of mathematics that had a spectacular but brief heyday in the 1920s. Russian Formalists interested in the analysis of the text but their main concern was with method as the scientific basis for literary theory. eAeA The literary text contains its own meaning within itself, it can (and must) be studied in isolation from contexts of any kind. The core of the text is not the theme but its devices. It says that people base their decisions not on the result but on the values and beliefs that they hold deeply. These truths are considered by New Critics to be static, enduring, and applicable to all humanity. There are four major ethical theories: deontology (or duty), utilitarianism, rights, and virtue. The theory of deontology falls under this type of ethics because people make decisions based on their duty to those around them. eAeA Meaning resides in the text, not in the reader (Wimsatt/ Beardsley: eAeA The Affective FallacyeAeA) eAeA The text as an object which can be appreciated and deocded without recourse to authorial intention (Wimsatt/Beardsley: eAeA The Intentional FalacyeAeA) eAeA Intrinsic approach: the reader will have to eAeAentereAeA the text in order to unlock its meaning from the there is no need to consider external factors . Basic assumptions/principles: A eAeA Literature has its origins in the natural processes of human consciousness. One of his most attractive concepts was the notion of defamiation. A Critical Approach to Literature + Teamwork School of Thought+ Principles + Ideas Study of Principles Critical of Criticism Formalism Formalism: In literary criticism, formalism refers to a style of inquiry that focuses almost exclusively on the characteristics of the literary text itself, excluding biographical, historical or intellectual contexts. Those who are A agree with this theory believe that no one can predict the results, so A we can A what the benefits of our actions will be. A eAeA Human nature A essentially immutable. So there was a shift from moral approach to literature towards a scientific approach. Aim To Study Literary Theory: A + AeA One of the views A likely to affirm your perspective and speak to what you see in the literature you are studying. There are two aspects to this theory. A New Critic might think of great literature as a great painting, something he will inspire simply amazed because it was a great work of art. Liberalism freedom to literature: the literature a property common. A + AeA The purpose of the A literature is essentially the improvement of life and the propagation of human values. A eAeA Formalistic approach: detailed analysis of the literary form a prerequisite for successful reading, but: drive content and form. Each of these theories looks at our ethical behavior in different ways.Deontology The theory of deontology states that when we have to make ethical decisions, our first thoughts are on our duties and obligations. Rights The theory of the rights of ethics says that people )2 )2) jomsilamrof A AeAerupA AeA( aissuR ni 0291-5191 )1 :isaF .attecca Ateicos orol al ehc ittirid ia esab ni inoised Movement towards Czechoslovakia and Poland under pressure from Marxism / Stalinism Ae A The Emergence of Structuralism 3. People who disagree with this theory believe that the rights of the society they're too complicated to understand. The first, consequential ethic, is that results determine ethical decisions. Formalists rate poetry rich in ambiguity, irony and intention, and want to make literary criticism a science. With these isolated and objective readings, the new critic aims to classify, categorize and catalog works according to their formal attributes. Along the way, the new critic wants to extract and discuss any truth which literary works could hold regarding the human condition. Ae Av Ae Individuality Ae something definitely owned safely in each of us as our unique Ae Av Ae Ae Ae Ae A. On the European continent, the formalism A emerged mainly and particularly out of the work of Roman Jakobson, Boris Eichenbaum and Viktor Shklovsky. Philosophers who disagree with this theory believe that everyone's duties are different, so there is no way to know what drives a person to make a particular decision. More from Reference.com 1. Basic hiring: Ae Av Ae Scientific approach focused on the Ae A Alterariet "which can be found on the shape layer rather than on the content. Now comparing the consequences can be difficult, so some philosophers say we can't really make utilitarian decisions. For example, we may make a decision based on the following law or our loyalty to friends or family. The greatest forum in the theory of ethics that there are no standards for a person's duties and obligations are. Ae Av Ae The aesthetics of the deviation. New criticism: famously, Archibald Macleish states, "A poem must not mean But be". A e A, - a e Literature is meaningless meaning. The ideology of liberal humanism, see although Roman theories Jakobson of and new criticisms are similar to different respects, Two schools developed largely in isolation from each other and should not be conflicted or considered identical. Its practitioners support methodical and systematic readings of texts. The origins of the dominant Anglo-American traditions of criticism in half of the twentieth century (around the 1920s to the 1970s) are obviously complex and often apparently contradictory as their positions and theoretical and critical practices. They say it's too difficult to say what most people think is important for the whole company, so it's a messy idea to base decisions on the basis. Utilitarianism act says that you will take decisions based on help others, while the rule of utilitarianism says you will act as an equity. Formalism, in the broadest sense, was the dominant mode of the academic literary study in the United States and the United Kingdom since the end of the Second World War through the 1970s, and in particular the formalism of "new critics", including, among the Others, IA. Richards, John Crowe Ransom and T.S. Eliot. Literary theory is the study of principles that inform how critics make sense of literary works. In reality, many of the theories proposed by the critics working within their respective schools often diverging from each other. The critical writing of Viktor Shklovsky was the most important work of Russian formalism. Its purpose was to define the art techniques that writers used to produce specific effects. He continues the terminology as a base for most literary education in the United States, and other critical approaches to reading and critical literature depend on readers, their familiarity with these terms to articulate their results. For example, the rights that we Americans have in our Constitution should be factors in our process According to this theory. Focusing on the literary form and excluding the superfluous contexts, the formalists believed that it would be possible to trace the evolution and development development Literary forms, and therefore, literature itself. For example, a person who lies and tricks to get on in life probably makes decisions based on the advancement of his own interests according to the theory of virtue. Ae Av Ae The defamiliarization forces the reader to slow down and effects an ingenuity more thing, but also more rewarding with the text and, by implication, with the world. Our rights, such as freedom of speech and freedom of religion, should help us decide how to behave. Ethics Not Successfully Ethics Not Successfully Ethics is the other side of the coin to consequential ethics. The emphasis on the actual processes of presenting a literary text is known as a - Aying Bare own devices. Current theorists tend to criticize formalism for this and other symptoms of narrow-mindedness; However, they cannot deny that the new criticism has left a lasting impression on the American literary scholarship. a e A text is the total sum of its devices, module and content, Fabula (Story) and Szuzhet a e (plot) cannot be separated. Virtue theory can adapt to consequential ethics because a person's reputation can be based on the consequences of his decisions. And the next stage is human liberalism which states that whoever can understand literature can write or interpret literature too. Art as a defamiliarization device. Consequential Ethics These four theories fall into one of the two categories. The biggest hole of this theory is that people can change their moral character and the theory does not take into account changes in morality. The theory of virtue puts people in boxes according to their reputations at a point in time. a e Studying a different view of your not being with it, but to understand it, it helps you to understand those who have that view. The name "formalism" derives from one of the central tenets of formalist thought: that the form of a work of .rolav .rolav orol ia esab ni erediced onosop elarom erettarac

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