




STRUCTURALISM

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- 
- Definition
 - Historical Development
 - The Structure of Language
 - Assumptions
 - methodologies

1-Structuralism

- Flourishing in the 1960s, structuralism is an approach to literary analysis grounded in structural linguistics, the science of language. By utilizing the techniques, methods and vocabulary of linguistics, **structuralism offers a scientific view of how we achieve meaning not only in literary works but also in every form of communication and social behavior.**

The slide features a black background with decorative elements. In the top right corner, there is a pattern of white, swirling scrollwork. In the bottom left corner, there is a pattern of white scrollwork and several small, yellow, six-petaled flowers. The text 'Ferdinand de Saussure' is centered in a large, white, sans-serif font.

Ferdinand de Saussure

2-Historical Development

Pre-Saussurean Linguistics

philology, not linguistics, was the science of language.

Diachronic

Symbol (word) = Thing

Saussure's Linguistic Revolution

Saussure re-examined philology's definition of a word. Saussure proposed that words are signs made up of two parts

Synchronic

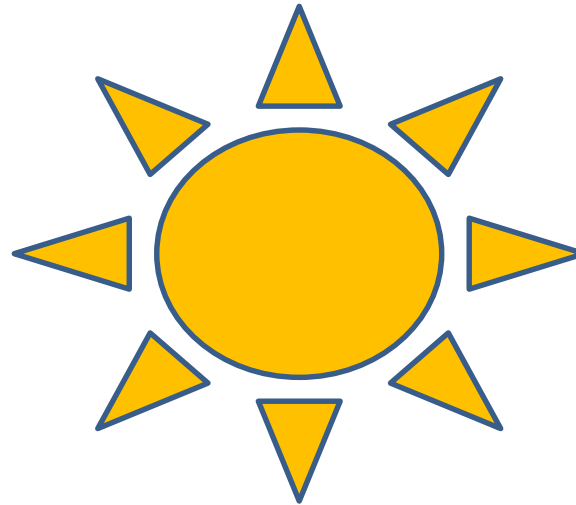
Sign (Word) = **Signifier + Signified**

Saussure's Redefinition of a word

written or spoken mark

sun

a concept



3-The Structure of Language

According to Saussure, all the languages are governed by their own internal rules that do not mirrored or imitate the structure of the world.



Title

- **Phoneme**

Speech sound that distinguishes one word from another

PIN

- **Grapheme**

The written symbol that represents the phoneme's sound

/pɪn/

- **Phonology**

The study of the rules governing the meaningful units of sounds in a linguistic system

- LAMB



In Middle English (1100-1500)

LAMB

/m/and /b/ were both pronounced

Modern American English (1775-present)

LAMB

no English word can end with the two
phonemes /m/ and /~~x~~/

Morphology

Is the study of how the various lexical and grammatical morphemes combine to form words.

Syntax

Is the actual arrangement of words in a sentence

Example

, “Jhon threw the ball into the air”

“Threw the air into the ball Jhon”



Jhon washed the dishes

The dishes were washed by Jhon

Semantic

study of the vocabulary of a language within a social life, its interpretation and its laws.

Semantics is the study of meaning, but what do we mean by 'meaning'?






Connotation

Meaning simply the set of associations that a word evokes.

Denotation?

It has also been suggested that the meaning of a word is simply the entity in the World which that word refers to



Dear John,

*I want a man who knows what love is
all about. You are generous, kind,
thoughtful. People who are not like
you admit to being useless and
inferior. You have ruined me for other
men. I yearn for you. I have no feelings
whatsoever when we're apart. I can be
forever happy - will you let me be
yours?*



Gloria



Dear John,

I want a man who knows what love is.

All about you are generous, kind,

thoughtful people, who are not like

you. Admit to being useless and

inferior. You have ruined me. For other

men, I yearn. For you, I have no

feelings whatsoever. When we're


apart, I can be forever happy. Will you

let me be?

Yours,



Gloria

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- **Langue:** The structure of the language that is mastered and shared by all its speakers. It refers about all the rules of the language (grammar, syntax...)
 - **Parole:** It is the individual's actual speech utterances and writing. It refers about colloquial (popular) language.



ASSUMPTIONS

Structuralists believe that codes, signs and rules govern all human social and cultural practices, including communication. That communication can refer about sports, education, fashion, friendship and others, each is a systematized combinations of codes (signs) governed by rules.

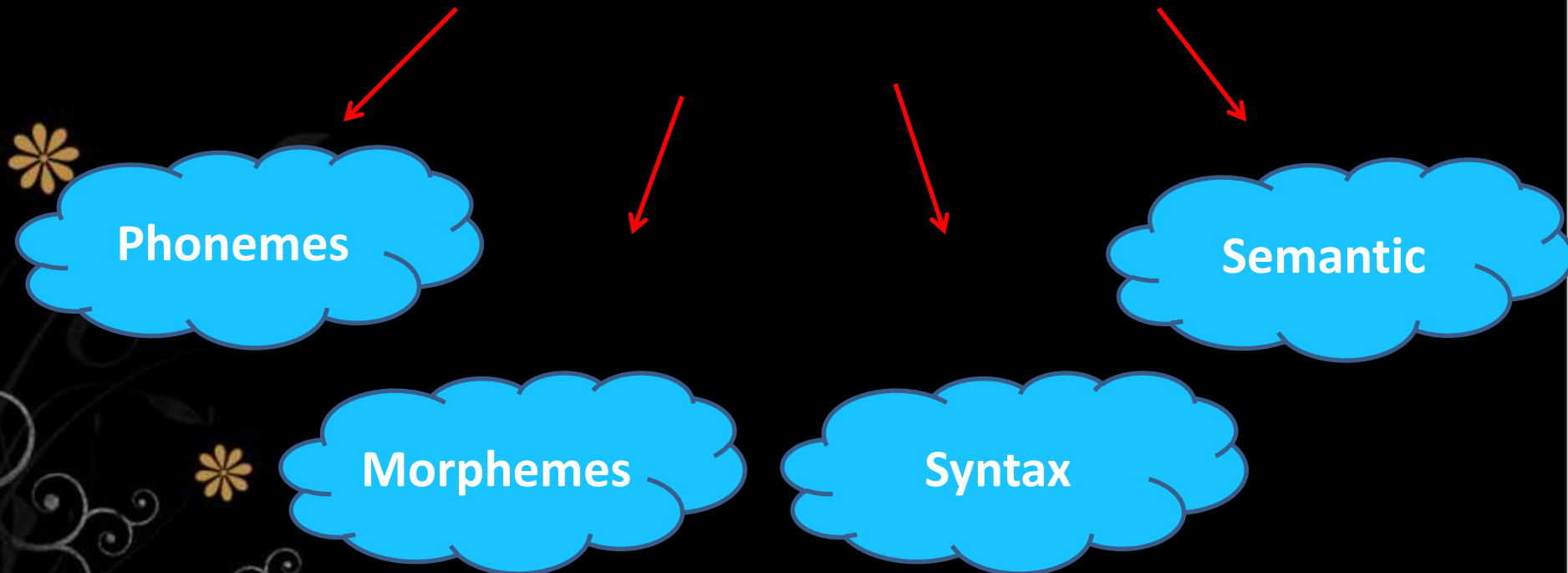
METHODOLOGIES

- **Valdimir Propp:** Illustrate how a story's meaning develops from its overall structure given logical and proper sequence
- **Gerad Genette:** developed methods of analyzing a story's structure to uncover its meaning (figure of speech).

SUMMARY

(STRUCTURE)

Basic building block of a sentence





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