

# 淡江大學八十七學年度博士班入學考試試題

系別：西洋語文研究所 科目：文學理論

本試題共 1 頁

A. Explain a literary theory or a school of literary theories you are interested in or familiar with. You must refer to specific critic(s) and texts to discuss. Or you are against the over-emphasis upon the theoretical approach to literature study. You can also discuss your objection or reservations. (40%)

B. Answer any TWO of the following questions: 60%

1. As postmodernism is argued to allow what were respectable sociological issues to reappear on the intellectual agenda, it implicitly challenges the narrowness of structuralist vision by calling into question the distinction between the 'high' arts and the 'low' popular culture. Discuss how postmodernism helps contribute to the rise and interest in the study of popular culture and culture studies.

2. It has been pointed out that the postcolonial writing aims to "write back into history." The issue of history, myth making, the establishment and construction of subjectivity and the problem of the other are of great concern to the postcolonial discourse and imply also its link to postmodernism. It is said that the postcolonial is the "colonization" of the postmodernism. Discuss the similarities and differences between them by referring to critics like Said, Spivak and Bhabha. Do you think that the postcolonial studies, like cultural studies, with its stress on decanonization, interdisciplinary studies and borders crossing, will "discipline the disciplines"?

3. The relationship of subjectivity and body is emphasized and employed by the French feminists such as Cixous, Irigaray and Kristeva as the site to establish subjectivity or speaking subject for women. Discuss how each of them deals with this problem and will it become a new essentialism? In the 1990s, feminism has entered the phase of so-called "post-feminism" by trying to connect with postmodernism and even the post-colonial discourse. Discuss the benefits or crisis of such a connection.