Literary theory and criticism are steadily evolving disciplines devoted to the interpretation of literary works. They offer unique ways to analyze texts through specific perspectives or sets of principles. There are many literary theories, or frameworks, available to address and analyze a given text. These approaches range from Marxist to psychoanalytic to feminist and beyond. Queer theory, a recent addition to the field, looks at literature through the prism of sex, gender, and identity. Busy students will appreciate this book from Jonathan Culler, which covers the history of literary theory in fewer than 150 pages. Literary critic Frank Kermode says that “it is impossible to imagine a clearer treatment of the subject or one that is, within the given limits of length, more comprehensive.” Of 10. Audio-literature and the lyrics of songs display the acoustic features of literary phenomena. The visual in literary texts, as well as the oral dimension, has been pushed into the background in the course of history. In terms of content, secondary literature tries to uphold those standards of scholarly practice which have, over time, been established for scientific discourse, including objectivity, documentation of sources and general validity. It is vital for any reader to be able to check and follow the arguments, results and statements of literary criticism. As the interpretation of texts always contains subjective traits, objective criteria or the general validity of the thesis can only be applied or maintained to a certain degree. Hence, literary interpretation, like the interpretation of ordinary, face-to-face exchanges, involves an essential element of mindreading, and the relevance-theoretic comprehension heuristic (Follow a path of least effort in looking for implications; test. interpretations in order of accessibility, and stop when your expectations of relevance are satisfied) should help to explain how audiences infer the communicator’s informative and communicative intentions in both types of case. Relevance theory and authorial intentions. Interpreting the text from various points of view undoubtedly helps a student, and any person in general, understand it deeper and more clearly. Interpretation as a subject of the program approaches this from another point: what should a student able to present, to prove to the listeners. In the opinion of more practically oriented teachers it is the following: 1) ability to use the language one has studied for 4 or 5 years in a more difficult situation than conversation, that is, not for reproducing once. This message, effect should be stated and discussed. Stylistics (stylistic devices) does play its role but any interpretation of the text is not an exercise of discovering and simple mentioning, enumerating stylistic devices. Any lucky discovery of a stylistic device should â€” in the 14.