**Reader Centred approached to Reading: Theorists and Theories**

Initialise the theorists, theories and terms you intend to refer to in Task 1. Any in bold must be discussed.

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| **Position 1 (power of text>reader)** | **Position 2 (reader+text = meaning)** | **Position 3 (power of text<reader)** |
| **Structuralism** | **Louise Rosenblatt:** efferent and aesthetic modes of reading, transaction/reception theory | Psychological and social approaches |
| Saussare – binary oppositions, semiotics | Iser: determinant and indeterminate meaning; ‘gaps’, implied reader (also Booth) | Holland: identity theory or identity theme |
| Beach: knowledge of textual conventions: predict ending, literary devices, generic structure, intertextuality, implied author, role of narrator/point of view, implied or ideal reader (Booklet 3 p3) | **Hans Robert Jauss: horizon of expectations** | Bleich: subjective criticism |
| Roland Barthes ‘death of author’ | Phenomenology, hermeneutics | **Fish: interpretive communities** |
| Roman Jacobson | George Poulet | Beach: psychological perspectives (Booklet3 p4) |
| narratology – theories of narrative structure  | Umberto Eco | Beach: **cultural identities**, ideal reader |
|  | open and closed texts | Feminism: ‘reading like a woman’ |
|  | Beach: modes of experience |  |
|  | Beach: Social context |  |
|  | Ricoeur: hermeneutics of suspicion |  |
|  | Barthes: death of the author |  |
|  | Jack Thomson: developmental model, kinds of satisfaction, implied author, implied reader, reflexiveness |  |
|  | Kristeva: Intertextuality – past experiences of literature |  |

Google Beware of the Fallout: Umberto Eco and the Making of the Model Reader