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Post-Theory: An Overview

The emergence of post-theory leads to the emergence of some remarkable features .In the early 1990s, Frederic Jameson first to publish an obituary for the theory, as the epic eras of the theory seems to have to a finish, referring to the demise of its creators such as Jacques Lacan, Roland Barthes, Herbert Marcuse, and Roman O. Although post-theory indicates a decline in the major narratives of modernity, certain sorts of the original theory still have their own pattern. Post-theory is considered a theoretical alternative to the postmodern pattern .Martin Mcquillan defines post-theory as a case of mind, in which a person discovers oneself in an ever-expanding rational stretch and experiencing an enduring mind. Furthermore, the context of information construction has changed likewise in the post-theoretical era .Special theorists have twists into megastars in educational theater due to the expansion of knowledge, consumption of knowledge, and institutional literary research that is increasing in universities. Present theoretical survey is progressively limited to connections inside the academic field, or to intelligent training in the classroom .Given that research preparation is also an indispensable part of post-theoretical meditation .It is clear that it is imperious for post-theory to disband the problem in order to link theoretical supremacy .Post-theory symbolizes a return to literature, through the concentrate shifting to the major complications, as literature as a figurative social building increasingly loses its visual structures in ideological analyzes. To dig deeper, I will discuss two theories, post-feminism and post-Freudianism.



Post-feminism is a declaration that the feminist movement has reached its main goals besides that around are complete parity for all females and a blurring of the borders between the conventional attributions of gender. Given a short examination of our present community make-up does not backing this view, though we may visualize that a post-feminist situation is a position formulated because of unhappiness with current feminist policies and that it must exist in a completely new region or a set of proposals together. Part of this discontent may be the awareness that even in its height, feminism has not achieved in the second wave its goal of talking to the majority of women. For Brooks, the expression post-feminism is grasping as a valuable conceptual edge of the reference that includes the crossing of the feminist movement with several of further movements. It also declares that the post-feminism utilize in this theoretical setting indicates the ripeness of feminism, as it reflects the meaning of going further than that or separating from it (Brooks,1997:1). The post-feminism theory differs from the original theory in that it discusses the idea of obtaining women's rights and the balance that has been reached between women and men. Post-feminism discusses the assumption of attaining women's goals by the original theory.

Post-Freudianism psychoanalysis has developed in different ways in many countries, often in response to influential analysts who settled there. Freud attracted many followers like Erik Erikson, who modify some of his ideas to create new theories about the character . Mentioned to as neo-Freudianists, these theorists largely concur with Freud that infancy practices are significant, but gender is uncertain, focusing further on the social atmosphere and the influence of culture on character. The post-Freudian theory of Eric Erikson serves as an addition of the steps of childhood growth of Freud that includes the stages of youth, adulthood, and aging. Erikson suggests that contributing to character formation is a psychosocial struggle at each stage .He believes that our ego is a confident force that makes a self-identity, a feel of (I) as the midpoint of our character, whereby the ego assistances us adapt to numerous conflicts, life disasters and stops us from losing our uniqueness to the identical forces of culture. Erikson sharpens the ego as the ability of an individual to unite familiarities and activities in an adaptive way .Despite the important innate capabilities in character progress, the ego arises from and shapes society to a large extent .Erikson's focus on community and historical aspects is often in difference to Freud's biblical view .For Ericsson, potential ego exists at birth, but it necessity arise from inside a cultural atmosphere. Dissimilar societies, through their different practices in raising children, incline to form characters that fit the necessities and standards of their culture .For instance, Erikson found lengthy and tolerant breastfeeding for children of the Sioux nation of up to 4 years or 5 years, which led to what Freud might call 'oral' characters, that is, individuals who get countless enjoyment over oral functions. Erikson claimed that all people and nations historically, plus the United States, ensure establish what he named pseudo-types, that is, a delusion committee by a certain culture that it is one way or another select to be the human race. Such a perception, especially with modern means, could lead to the annihilation of the world, for example, Nazi Germany .Erikson is not deterministic like Freud, but he not firmly believes in free superior, but rather his place somewhere in the central.

Conclusion

Post-theory is considered complementary to the original theory from which it split, but each theory differs from its peers according to the literature. The post-feminist theory discusses the status quo of feminism after reaching the rights that were demanded by feminist theory. As for the post-Freudian theory, it differs from the original theory, on the one hand, Erikson is different from Freud because it was not inevitable, as the focus is more on the social atmosphere and the influence of culture on personality.

References

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