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| Structuralism |
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| Structuralism, generally described, is a twentieth-century intellectual movement associated with linguistic studies in Europe. However, its principles have been applied by numerous adherents in many fields of study. An initial aim of structural linguistics was to investigate — in greater detail than previously — the way language functions as a network of signification. Structuralism’s goal also typically derives from the question of whether universal truth can be revealed in this signifying network in ways that define the constitution of thought. Structuralism focused on the whole of language, the structure of the totality, over its individual parts or their historical development. The principles of structuralism and its later transformations found widespread application outside of linguistics, particularly in anthropology, sociology, literary studies, semiotics, film, musicology, psychology, and philosophy. |
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| Further reading:  (Dosse) |