

# Methodology

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**ABSTRACT:** Effective Methodology is an effective theoretical approach from researcher's point of view. This theoretical approach which defines methodology is also each other's constraints. Typology is a knowledge which from the past three decades has undergone extensive theoretical changes and also undergone wide changes in the field of methodology. In this article we explain the critical approaches of oriented and post oriented structures and then their comparison.

**Keywords:** Methodology.

## INTRODUCTION

There is no doubt that analyst and researchers use theoretical approach for determining methodology which also semantically determines corpus studies. Typology which was basically introduced in the first three decades of the twentieth century by Saussure and Peres and sued via other analyst for thirty years emerged as the context of macro-structural and pragmatic approach. In this study to verify that the text deals with the structural approach we try to get the textual relations which is the basic approach. The second method under discussion was introduced via Anglo-American scholars on the basis of their own assumption and analysis of structural and post structural approach.

### **CONSTRUCTIVIS METHODOLOGY IN TYOILIGY**

There is no doubt that oriented structure is considered as a great change in the study of humanity and is a positive aspect. There is a debate that oriented structure is either reading or methodological for bringing order and systemizing human experience in different fields of studies such as linguistics, anthropology, sociology, psychology and literary (Tyson 1999, page 198). This definition is somewhat true but one must not forget that oriented structure is not a field of study such as linguistics and anthropology, therefore cannot be known as methods only. We described it before that method and approach are essential for each other and each of them forms the other.

Oriented structure has no attraction towards individuals rather interested towards structures. Structuralisms study individual work not for determining bad or good or to evaluate them but to find the structural function behind them which forms scientific expressions. These structural are not physical but are logical contexts which helps us to give order and understand physical contexts. Therefore for the structuralism point of view world is a disorganized place and the order which we see in world is the one which we have created with the help of these structures and especially language.

Therefore we can say from methodological point of view an oriented structural analyze data so that according to the number of accepted data he can create a basic structure, this structure analysis the data being provided and gave them a definite shape. Afterwards the structure analyses the data to prove either they are correct or not thus forming a logical structural foundation.

In the work of Saussure who is also known as the founder of oriented structure linguistics, in the works of anthropologist oriented structure Lois shtros, commandments in the field of narrative science, the works of prop, toderof and grimes and in the works of ferrahi we observe the most important search of oriented structure evolution (take a view of sajjodi 2005, pages 69-79 and 209-220, Tyson 1999, pages 197-240) in all of the above we have mentioned that the structuralism either study a lot or studies those topics which helps them to define the order of that structure.

The action pattern of gremias is reductionist approach in narrative science and is believed that all narrations follow this structure. This pattern consists of six action agents who are organized in pair of three contrastive organized groups; these are sender, receiver, subject, object, and provider, deterrent and grams believe that structural relation between them is of importance as compared to their individual properties. One must not forget that the action agent has the role of command structure and essential and is opposite of active agent of thesis visual and textual expression. Structuralism semioticians that use this method for studies either this are textual or non-textual orientation, use panel structure for interrelating them with each other. Structuralisms have the concern to describe the basic structures in the terms of so called human and the method they use for their studies is in the aim to achieve this goal. Gernas written that, "contexts of practices are constantly changing, different aspects contributes in these changes but from Enounce-Spectacle point of view these are all same." Therefore an explanation of these constant roles guaranties their always present (Gernas 1966, page 173). Gernas talks about action variables contents and different agent involvement. But the basic principle of structuralism attracts him towards constants and their continuous presence. The main structures are so diminished and formulated that idealization, time transition, intercultural relations, impacts of different interrupted culture, textual effects and ties doesn't affect them. Toderof in Cameron theoretical structures adopts cooperative approach. He with further studies of narrations is in the development of narrations and thus has the same properties. Toderof mentioned that, "not only all languages but all symbolic systems are organized on the basis of a single structure. This universal order not only gives shape to all world languages but also corresponds with the Wolds structure (Toderof, 1969, page15)." This toderof quotation proves that he has structural concerns of the main structural codification of world which lacks; subject, object, and provider, deterrent and grams believe that structural relation between them. (For detail quotation please refer to Sajjodi 2005, page209-220). Collectively oriented structure is considered as a great change in the study of humanity, orientation towards study of constants and ever being; texts are being studied on the pure basis of codification and structures that support this theory. Differences such as cultural, periodic, history, ties between textual editions in favor of structural grounds are set aside.

There is another point which must be put under discussion but this research cannot overcome the material and requires lots of time. Although Saussure continuation as leader of the main theorist community based oriented structure scholars like shtros (studies of structure oriented), toderof and others are impressed from him. The point under discussion is that emphasis about reading the compete book in the period of linguistics as long is the main social core (Saussure, 1999, page21) and main relation inside society (page22) along with iconic boundaries, patterns of courtesy and respect are analogous (page 24) and in the definition of typology it is considered as knowledge that analyze life patterns in society (page 24). It's obvious that when Saussure talks about society on behalf of comparing long with courtesy and respect difference between long is observed as difference between societies. Hence we can assume that Saussure from the beginning comprised of semiotic interpretation. But among structuralisms of France it is very deep and abstract to the point that its social aspects are being ignored and is over taken by the aspects of humanity. The main defect in the structure-oriented methodology starts from the point of global and human aspects. On the following basis we believe that French Structuralism are not in search of describing long for different societies but are in search of the basic structures of these long on the basis of humanity and society. I want to draw you attention once more at what toderof said: "not only all languages but all symbolic systems are coincident on the basis of a particular rule. This is a universal order not from the view that it shapes all global languages but from the point that it had resemblance with the worlds structure itself (Toderof 1969, page 15)".

If we are familiar with Structuralism thought (knowing that Structuralism has work protective and non-historic approach) a question must arise that how did people such as Altoser provided the link between Structuralism and Marxism? According to yen crab; if we are distinctive to be Structuralism and we handle the superstructure components as Structuralism, then how can we claim to change the structures? Altoser rejects the influence of French Structuralism and also do not consider himself as reformer of Marx's theories. He believes that by even adding or reducing to Marxism, he has recovered its original form and that his view are none the less as same as marcs itself. But even his struggle couldn't resolve marcs issues and this Marxism is still in the theoretical crisis.

Structuralism approach with its all impact and importance towards structures and systems depth, it's impossible to ignore important event took place in super structure systems and may cause the reason of disbelief, illusion oriented understanding of fact. Reductionism and illusion that marcs faced was due to lot of concentration on infrastructure and the events occurred at ideological structured systems of society.

Although structuralism in its extreme state causes the death of subject and shows that human is nothing but a night puppet master and submitted to the fundamental structures of thought. These issues that arises in the combined effect with all other thoughts causes the formation of post oriented structures and sidelining of oriented structures. But the roots of structuralism are so deep that despite all that happened to it, it's still present in the field of methods.

### **STRUCTURALISMS APPROACH**

This gives us a chance to categorize the unlimited realities surrounding us and thus creating thousands of films in one format of western. In Gestalt psychology it's also mentioned that human perceptions cannot be run via diverse and distinct thoughts but mind for perceiving its surrounding is constantly categorizing the facts.

### **POST STRUCTURALISMS**

Post structuralism is not a body of thoughts or a particular theory that we can easily define. It is a phenomenon that is popular in the fields such as sociology, linguistics, criticism and philosophy etc. hence making it difficult to be categorized. That's why we try to obtain some default features along with some common and distinct properties with known ideas of structuralism; afterwards we focus on couple of famous structuralisms thoughts in the field sociology in order of better understanding the phenomenon of structuralism.

Towards our discussion we suggest that deconstruction isn't a method, Dreda writes that deconstruction is not a method and it's not possible for it to become a method. In reality in some cultural and educational circles of universities specially in United States technical metaphor and methodology that seems to be attached to deconstruction are seductive and illusory and all discussion in such circles are here origin. Can deconstruction be converted into a method? Can universities make deconstruction local with matching conditions.

Although Anglo-Saxon universities shows a different picture as compared to Dreda about deconstruction. In the process of deconstruction along with American universities specially Paul de Man and in deconstruction school has converted into a critical method in literary studies and has named as deconstructive literary theory.

As far as Dreda is concerned deconstruction is not a method and cannot be converted into method for criticism and interpretation. Dreda rejects the presence of an epicenter towards which all structures are attracted. It seems that structuralism while dealing with text and implications are falling apart from the other end. Dreda believes that every centrifugal word in end in all other sentences is published in language. We now discuss the attractiveness of this topic in theoretical field that practice and continuous communication in the frame of implication monitors the communicative actions.

Text is widely considered as the center of meaning thus providing different reading opportunities. These abundant resources in the view of structuralism in language are considered as Rhetorical techniques. We should not forget that according to structuralism reality outside boundary of language does not exist and makes a language changed and dynamic. Hence the meaning is attached to the flux and is postponed (Dreda 2001, page 195). In the article under the name of "letter to a Japanese friend" he tries to write about important aspects of the process of deconstruction to Dr. Ezotsoi. Dreda insists that neither deconstruction is a method nor there should be any criticism involved in its translation. Deconstruction is not analysis specially when implementing a structure, returning to a single element or minimum origin or unsolved. If we consider review as a source of definition and a source to deliver the real meaning to our listeners without any doubt deconstruction cannot be considered as review. As previously Dreda said that deconstruction is not motion towards reverse production of text and converting it into simpler form of meaning.

### **Poststructuralist assumptions**

#### **A- Rejection and negation the concepts of holistic, essentialists and realistic.**

- 1-Holistic: a single concept of holistic can influence the entire phenomenon. Like the will of God.
- 2-Essentialist: one concept of essentialist claim that there is real nature that is from ideology or language.
- 3-Fundamentalist: one concept of fundamentalist claims that meaning based systems is constant.

#### **B- Rejecting human as a positive ideology of philosophy and presenting humans as a subject with a different meaning.**

- 4-Objects are created: subjects are originated from culture purposes and are means of different cultural meaning opportunities.
- 5-Subjects are material and present in our physical world
- 6- Subject is completely social. Subject considers themselves common in the basis of their meaning, value, identity of their group, progress in society, personal communication.

#### **C- Structuralism view reality as ripped and diluted with cultural properties such as**

- 1-most of the attention of structuralism is towards subject's specific time, specifications and contents.
- 2-emphasizes more on putting humans in the scenes of time and history.

3- More attention towards cultural coordinates, time space of cultural activities.

4-more attention towards the role of language in textual construction of reality of our identity

With these values Structuralisms makes reviews for ancient thinkers which in some cases has resembles with Structuralism. Some of these reviews are as follows:

- 1- Historicity Reviews: oriented structures and post oriented structures sometimes believe that there exists a universal template.
- 2- Subject Criticism: sometime post oriented structures believe that humans are free and wise agents and their thoughts arise from historical and cultural circumstances.
- 3- Meaning of Critique: they believe that the relation between signifier and signified is on contract bases and critique is obtained from relation between one signifier with the other one.

#### ***DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ORIENTED STRUCTURES AND POST ORIENTED STRUCTURES***

- 1- ORIENTED STRUCTURES search for reality inside the text but post oriented structures stresses upon the relation between the text and the reader. In other words reading via passive is converted into action
- 2- Review of Saussure's fixed signs: in post oriented structures referent is reduced and referred gains higher position. Meaning is always obtained via comparing to subjects.

#### ***RESULTS***

IN THIS RESEARCH FIRST that method without any doubt is an effective theoretical procedure which is produced under required conditions. Afterwards Theory-oriented structure and its Methodological implications were studied and we show that Structuralism used text in order to reach structures or to understand the meaning behind it. According to their point of view these structures are somewhat human. Structuralism neglect relation between cultural, locality and the subject of time, cultural change and in result texts that are obtained from these changes. Therefore we studied Structuralism approach and Methodological implications and prove that deconstruction is not a method and Anglo-American have developed an analytical method from deconstruction.

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