Dear Professor Saluddhin,

Thank you for this second proposal; unfortunately we can only accommodate the first article proposed, which we have accepted.

Sincerely,

Editorial Staff

On Sun, Jun 19, 2011 at 1:55 AM, M. Azhar <xtre_zar@yahoo.com> wrote:

----- Forwarded Message -----
From: M. Azhar <xtre_zar@yahoo.com>
To: "sites@uconn.edu" <sites@uconn.edu>; "sites.uconn@gmail.com" <sites.uconn@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, June 17, 2011 1:37 AM
Subject: Re: SITES

Dear Editorial Assistants, Jessica & Marine,

Good day to you...

With reference to your guide in the previous email, attached is the article entitled: Contemporary Trends in "Comparative Literature" and "World Literature".

Soon, I will also send to you the next article which is related to this subject, entitled: "Essential Differences between French School and American Theories in Comparative Literature".

Looking forward to hear from you soon, thank you.

Best regards,
Prof. Dr. Salahuddin Mohammad Shamsuddin
Department of Arabic and Middle Eastern Languages,
Faculty of Languages and Linguistics,
University of Malaya,
50603 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
E-mail: xtre_zar@yahoo.com
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Contemporary Trends in "Comparative Literature" and "World Literature"
Salahuddin Mohd. Shamsuddin, H. Mohammad bin Seman

Abstract
Comparative Literature is a study of National literature in its historical relations with other foreign literatures on the scope of the languages, which are drafted for the literatures. This concept of Comparative Literature was prevalent in the literary circles since its inception. Comparative Literature is characterized by other branches of literary knowledge, particularly by history of National Literature, General Literature, World Literature, Theory of literature and Literary Criticism. Another term, which has been appeared in the modern age entitled: "History of the international literary relations". There are several terms to explain the key concepts of Comparative Literature.


Introduction
Comparative Literature consists of two words: (Literature) and (Comparative). The literature is called "the ideas" and its "technical forms" or "the material" and "the formula". These two elements reside in all forms of literary productions. Whatever the disagreement between researchers in the definition of the literature, it does not matter how long their argument was in definition of the literature, but two elements, the article and the wording, are component parts of the literature, namely as the body and soul of mankind, whether we have one over the other or both of which we thought alike. The word: "Comparative" not means here the comparison in linguistic sense, but it must note the historical meaning. Thus, comparative literature is the study of national literature in the historical relations with other foreign literatures on the scope of the languages which are used for the writing of literature. This is the concept of comparative literature, which was prevalent in the literary circles since its inception, but as the concepts are renewed according to the requirements of the time, the concept of Comparative Literature is also renewed.

A. Problem of conflicting terms for Comparative Literature
Problem of meaning is a problem of the term originally, because the inconsistencies in the use of terms are not only a reflection of the differences in the conceptual trends. There are great differences in the use of the terms, "comparative literature", because -by consensus- it