Ethics in the world of philosophy that deals with morality and how it shapes behavior. Differences between the study of ethics and of moral issues are often seen as dividing the two. In ethics, the term "moral" is used to describe behavior that is considered right or wrong. In philosophy, the term "ethics" is used to describe the study of moral values and principles. Both ethics and philosophy are concerned with determining right from wrong, and both are interested in the nature of moral values and principles. However, ethics is a branch of philosophy that is specifically concerned with moral values and principles, whereas philosophy in general is concerned with a wide range of topics, including the nature of reality, the existence of God, the nature of knowledge, and the nature of the mind.

The theories of literature in the twentieth century structuralism, Marxism, aesthetics of reception, and semiotics are all important elements in the study of literature. Structuralism is a school of thought that has been influential in the study of literature in the twentieth century. It is based on the idea that meaning and interpretation are determined by the structure of a text, rather than by the author's intentions or the reader's interpretation. Marxism is a political and economic theory that was developed by Karl Marx, and it is based on the idea that history is determined by the class struggle between the rulers and the ruled. Aesthetics of reception is the study of how readers interact with texts, and it is based on the idea that meaning is constructed by the reader, rather than being imposed by the text. Semiotics is the study of signs and symbols, and it is based on the idea that meaning is always the result of a process of interpretation. These theories have been influential in the study of literature, and they have helped to shape our understanding of the relationships between authors, texts, and readers.