



图书基本信息

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前言

This book is an attempt to make modern literary theory intelligible andattractive to as wide a readership as possible. Since it first appeared in 1983, I am gratified to report that it has been studied by lawyers as well as literarycritics, anthropologists as well as cultural theorists. In one sense, perhaps, this isn't all that surprising. As the book itself tries to demonstrate, there is in fact no 'literary theory', in the sense of a body of theory which springsfrom, or is applicable to, literature alone. None of the approaches outlined inthis book, from phenomenology and semiotics to structuralism and psychoanalysis, is simply concerned with 'literary' writing. On the contrary, they allemerged from other areas of the humanities, and have implications wellbeyond literature itself. This, I imagine, has been one reason for the book'spopularity, and one reason which makes a new edition of it worthwhile. ButI have also been struck by the number of non-academic readers it hasattracted. Unlike most such works, it has managed to reach a readershipbeyond academia, and this is especially interesting in the light of literarytheory's so-called elitism. If it is a difficult, even esoteric language, then itseems to be one which interests people who have never seen the inside of auniversity; and if this is so, then some of those inside universities whodismiss it for its esotericism ought to think again. It is encouraging, anyway, that in a postmodern age in which meaning, like everything else, is expected to be instantly consumable, there are those who have found the labour ofacquiring new ways of speaking of literature to be worthwhile.



内容概要

《文学理论导论》(第2版)是西方马克思主义文学批评最重要的代表人物之一特里·伊格尔顿的代 表作,系统介绍了自20世纪初以来西方文学批评理论发展演变的脉络,在全世界有着广泛影响,并成 为当代欧美许多大学文学专业的教科书,即使与伊格尔顿持不同观点的教授也不得不承认:"我没有 更合适的教科书可用了。



书籍目录

Preface to the Second EditionPrefaceIntroduction: What is Literature? 1 The Rise of English 2

- Phenomenology, Hermeneutics, Reception Theory 3 Structuralism and Semiotics 4 Post-Structuralism
- 5 PsychoanalysisConclusion: Political CriticismAfterwordNotesBibliographyIndex



章节摘录

The Rise of English In eighteenth-century England, the concept of literature was not confined asit sometimes is today to 'creative' or 'imaginative' writing. It meant thewhole body Of valued writing in society: philosophy, history, essays and letters as well'as poems. What made a text 'literary' was not whether it was fictional - the eighteenth century was in grave doubt about whether the newupstart form of the novel was literature at all - but whether it conformed tocertain standards of 'polite letters'. The criteria of what counted as litera-ture, in other words, were frankly ideological: writing which embodied thevalues and 'tastes' of a particular social class gualified as literature, whereas street ballad, a popular romance and perhaps even the drama did not. Atthis historical point, then, the 'value-ladenness' of the concept of literaturewas reasonably self-evident. In the eighteenth century, however, literature did more than 'embody'certain social values: it was a vital instrument for their deeper entrenchmentand wider dissemination. Eighteenth-century England had emerged, battered but intact, from a bloody civil war in the previous century which hadset the social classes at each other's throats; and in the drive to reconsolidatea shaken social order, the neo-classical notions of Reason, Nature, order and propriety, epitomized in art, were key concepts. With the need to incorpor-ate the increasingly powerful but spiritually rather raw middle classes intounity with the ruling aristocracy, to diffuse polite social manners, habits of correct' taste and common cultural standards, literature gained a newimportance. It included a whole set of ideological institutions: periodicals, coffee houses, social and aesthetic treatises, sermons, classical translations, guidebooks to manners and morals. Literature was not a matter of 'feltexperience', 'personal response' or 'imaginative uniqueness':such terms, indissociable for us today from the whole idea of the 'literary', would nothave counted for much with Henry Fielding.





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