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Chapter 1 : Maurice Blanchot and the Literature of Transgression - PDF - John Gregg - Achat ebook | fnac

Maurice Blanchot and the Literature of Transgression Book Description: In this book, the first in English devoted exclusively to Maurice Blanchot, John Gregg examines the problematic interaction between the two forms of discourse, critical and fictional, that comprise this writer's hybrid oeuvre.

He then embarked on a career as a political journalist in Paris. There is no dispute that Blanchot was nevertheless the author of a series of violently polemical articles attacking the government of the day and its confidence in the politics of the League of Nations, and warned persistently against the threat to peace in Europe posed by Nazi Germany. In December , he met Georges Bataille , who had written strong anti-fascist articles in the thirties, and who would remain a close friend until his death in . Blanchot worked in Paris during the Nazi occupation. In these reviews he laid the foundations for later French critical thinking, by examining the ambiguous rhetorical nature of language, and the irreducibility of the written word to notions of truth or falsity. He remained a bitter opponent of the fascist, anti-semitic novelist and journalist Robert Brasillach , who was the principal leader of the pro-Nazi collaborationist movement, and was active in the Resistance. Post[edit] After the war, Blanchot began working only as a novelist and literary critic. Like Sartre and other French intellectuals of the era, Blanchot avoided the academy as a means of livelihood, instead relying on his pen. At the same time, he began a lifestyle of relative isolation, often not seeing close friends like Levinas for years, while continuing to write lengthy letters to them. Part of the reason for his self-imposed isolation and only part of it – his isolation was closely connected to his writing and is often featured among his characters was the fact that, for most of his life, Blanchot suffered from poor health. The manifesto was crucial to the intellectual response to the war. In May , Blanchot once again emerged from personal obscurity, in support of the student protests. It was his sole public appearance after the war. Yet for fifty years he remained a consistent champion of modern literature and its tradition in French letters. Blanchot wrote more than thirty works of fiction, literary criticism, and philosophy. Up to the s, he worked continually in his writing to break the barriers between what are generally perceived as different "genres" or "tendencies", and much of his later work moves freely between narration and philosophical investigation. No doubt it is possible to read literature in this way, but literature is more than this everyday use of language. This independence, which is passed over in the everyday use of language, is the negativity at the heart of language. The word means something because it negates the physical reality of the thing. Only in this way can the idea arise. The absence of the thing is made good by the presence of the idea. What the everyday use of language steps over to make use of the idea, and what literature remains fascinated by, is the absence of the physical materiality of thing, annihilated from its existence. Literary language, therefore, is a double negation, both of the thing and the idea. It is in this space that literature becomes possible where words take on a strange and mysterious reality of their own, and where also meaning and reference remain allusive and ambiguous[citation needed]. The main intellectual biography of Blanchot is by Christophe Bident: *Maurice Blanchot, partenaire invisible*. Stuart Kendell and Michelle Kendell. Stanford University Press , Retrieved 1 August

Chapter 2 : Maurice Blanchot and the Literature of Transgression by John Gregg

In this book, the first in English devoted exclusively to Maurice Blanchot, John Gregg examines the problematic interaction between the two forms of discourse, critical and fictional, that comprise this writer's hybrid oeuvre. The result is a lucid introduction to the thought of one of the most.

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Chapter 5 : Maurice Blanchot and the Literature of Transgression

In this book, the first in English devoted exclusively to Maurice Blanchot, John Gregg examines the problematic interaction between the two forms of discourse, critical and fictional, that comprise this writer's hybrid oeuvre.

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