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NatureAquinas, Bonaventure, and the Scholastic
Culture of Medieval ParisBiblical Commentary and
Translation in Later Medieval EnglandCitation and
Authority in Medieval and Renaissance Musical
Culture

Medieval Theory of Authorship

Reader's Guide Literature in English provides expert guidance to, and critical analysis of, the vast number of books available within the subject of English literature, from Anglo-Saxon times to the current American, British and Commonwealth scene. It is designed to help students, teachers and librarians choose the most appropriate books for research and study.

A Companion to Media Authorship

Aquinas as Authority

Robert R. Edward's *Invention and Authorship in Medieval England* examines the ways in which writers established themselves as authors in medieval England. It offers a critical appraisal of authorship in literary culture and shows how the conventions of authorship are used aesthetically by major writers of the period.

Authorising History

By focusing attention on the importance of preaching, this book should spur a fundamental reconsideration of 'scholastic' culture and education.

The Peterborough Version of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle

Professor Minnis argues that the paganism in *Troilus and Criseyde* and *The Knight's Tale* is not simply a backdrop but must be central to our understanding of the texts. Chaucer's two great pagan poems, *Troilus and Criseyde* and *The Knight's Tale*, belong to the literary genre known as the 'romance of antiquity' (which first appeared in the mid 12th century), in which the ancient pagan world is shown on its own terms, without the blatant Christian bias against paganism characteristic of works like the *Chanson de Roland*, where the writer is concerned with present-day rather than classical forms of paganism. Chaucer's attitudes to antiquity were influenced, but not determined, by those found in the compilations, commentaries, mythographies and history books which we know that he knew. These sources illuminate the manner in which he transformed Boccaccio. Much modern criticism has concentrated on the medieval veneer of manners and fashions which are ascribed to the heathen protagonists of *Troilus* and *The Knight's Tale*; Dr Minnis examines the other side of the coin, Chaucer's historical interest in cultures very different from his own. The paganism in these poems is not mere background and setting, but an essential part of their overall meaning.

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Margins and Marginality

Can an outrageously immoral man or a scandalous woman teach morality or lead people to virtue? Does personal fallibility devalue one's words and deeds? Is it possible to separate the private from the public, to segregate individual failing from official function? Chaucer addressed these perennial issues through two problematic authority figures, the Pardoner and the Wife of Bath. The Pardoner dares to assume official roles to which he has no legal claim and for which he is quite unsuited. We are faced with the shocking consequences of the belief, standard for the time, that immorality is not necessarily a bar to effective ministry. Even more subversively, the Wife of Bath, who represents one of the most despised stereotypes in medieval literature, the sexually rapacious widow, dispenses wisdom of the highest order. This innovative book places these "fallible authors" within the full intellectual context that gave them meaning. Alastair Minnis magisterially examines the impact of Aristotelian thought on preaching theory, the controversial practice of granting indulgences, religious and medical categorizations of deviant bodies, theological attempts to rationalize sex within marriage, Wycliffite doctrine that made authority dependent on individual grace and raised the specter of Donatism, and heretical speculation concerning the possibility of female teachers. Chaucer's Pardoner and Wife of Bath are revealed as interconnected aspects of a single radical experiment wherein the relationship between objective authority and subjective fallibility is confronted as never before.

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Prophets Abroad

"Why write together?" the authors ask. They answer that question here, in the first book to combine theoretical and historical explorations with actual research on collaborative and group writing. Lisa Ede and Andrea Lunsford challenge the assumption that writing is a solitary act. That challenge is grounded in their own personal experience as long-term collaborators and in their extensive research, including a three-stage study of collaborative writing supported by the Fund for the Improvement of Post-Secondary Education. The authors urge a fundamental change in our institutions to accommodate collaboration by radically resituating power in the classroom and by instituting rewards for collaborative work that equal rewards for single-authored work. They conclude with the injunction: "Today and in the twenty-first century, our data suggest, writers must be able to work together. They must, in short, be able to collaborate."

From Eden to Eternity

For thousands of years, people have used nature to justify their political, moral, and social judgments. Such appeals to the moral authority of nature are still very much with us today, as heated debates over genetically modified organisms and human cloning testify. The Moral Authority of Nature offers a wide-ranging account of how people have used nature to think about what counts as good, beautiful, just, or valuable. The eighteen essays cover a diverse array

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of topics, including the connection of cosmic and human orders in ancient Greece, medieval notions of sexual disorder, early modern contexts for categorizing individuals and judging acts as "against nature," race and the origin of humans, ecological economics, and radical feminism. The essays also range widely in time and place, from archaic Greece to early twentieth-century China, medieval Europe to contemporary America. Scholars from a wide variety of fields will welcome *The Moral Authority of Nature*, which provides the first sustained historical survey of its topic. Contributors: Danielle Allen, Joan Cadden, Lorraine Daston, Fa-ti Fan, Eckhardt Fuchs, Valentin Groebner, Abigail J. Lustig, Gregg Mitman, Michelle Murphy, Katharine Park, Matt Price, Robert N. Proctor, Helmut Puff, Robert J. Richards, Londa Schiebinger, Laura Slatkin, Julia Adeney Thomas, Fernando Vidal

Reader's Guide to Literature in English

It has often been held that scholasticism destroyed the literary theory that was emerging during the twelfth-century Renaissance, and hence discussion of late medieval literary works has tended to derive its critical vocabulary from modern, not medieval, theory. In *Medieval Theory of Authorship*, now reissued with a new preface by the author, Alastair Minnis asks, "Is it not better to search again for a conceptual equipment which is at once historically valid and theoretically illuminating?" Minnis has found such writings in the glosses and commentaries on the authoritative Latin writers studied in schools and universities between 1100 and 1400. The prologues

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to these commentaries provide valuable insight into the medieval theory of authorship. Of special significance is scriptural exegesis, for medieval scholars found the Bible the most difficult text to describe appropriately and accurately.

The Making of Textual Culture

An examination of the linguistic and cultural construction of one of the texts of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.

Fallible Authors

The Reformation was a seismic event in history, whose consequences are still working themselves out in Europe and across the world. The protests against the marketing of indulgences staged by the German monk Martin Luther in 1517 belonged to a long-standing pattern of calls for internal reform and renewal in the Christian Church. But they rapidly took a radical and unexpected turn, engulfing first Germany and then Europe as a whole in furious arguments about how God's will was to be 'saved'. However, these debates did not remain confined to a narrow sphere of theology. They came to reshape politics and international relations; social, cultural, and artistic developments; relations between the sexes; and the patterns and performances of everyday life. They were also the stimulus for Christianity's transformation into a truly global religion, as agents of the Roman Catholic Church sought to compensate for losses in Europe with new

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conversions in Asia and the Americas. Covering both Protestant and Catholic reform movements, in Europe and across the wider world, this beautifully illustrated volume tells the story of the Reformation from its immediate, explosive beginnings, through to its profound longer-term consequences and legacy for the modern world. The story is not one of an inevitable triumph of liberty over oppression, enlightenment over ignorance. Rather, it tells how a multitude of rival groups and individuals, with or without the support of political power, strove after visions of 'reform'. And how, in spite of themselves, they laid the foundations for the plural and conflicted world we now inhabit.

Middle English Literature

When first published in 1984, *Medieval Theory of Authorship* was hailed as a milestone in the study of medieval literary criticism. As a reassessment of the significance of the scholastic contribution to hermeneutics, it argues forcefully, to quote one reviewer, 'for a repositioning of our historical perspective on late medieval textual theory'. It has often been held that scholasticism destroyed the literary theory which was emerging during the twelfth-century Renaissance, and hence discussion of late-medieval literary works has tended to derive its critical vocabulary from modern, not medieval, theory. The arts of preaching and poetry offer little about the principles and status of literature. 'Is it not better to search again', asks Dr Minnis, 'for a conceptual equipment which is at once historically

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valid and theoretically illuminating?'He finds such a range of writings in the glosses and commentaries on the authoritative Latin writers or auctores, studied in the schools and universities in the period 1100 to 1400. In particular, the prologues to these commentaries are valuable repositories of medieval theory of authorship, that is, literary theory centred on the crucial concepts of auctor and auctoritas. Of special significance is Scriptural exegesis, for medieval scholars found the Bible the most difficult text to describe accurately and adequately: as a consequence the literary theory in question received its most elaborate and sophisticated expression in the writings of theologians.Scholastic literary discourse had a wide influence, its idioms appearing in European vernacular works as well as in Medieval Latin literature. It influenced the attitudes which major writers - including Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio, Gower and Chaucer - had towards the moral value and stylistic significance of their writings, many aspects of which will have to be reconsidered in the light of this provocative book.

Medieval Theory of Authorship

A Companion to Media Authorship offers 28 groundbreaking chapters which investigate the practices, attributions, and meanings of authorship. Revitalizing the study within media and cultural studies, this diverse and global collection provides the definitive work on the subject. Rethinks cultures of authorship and challenges the concept of auteurism across multiple media forms Moves beyond notions of

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the individual to focus on how authorship is collaborative, contested, and networked, examining cultures of authorship and the practicalities of how it works Draws on the cutting-edge research of scholars and practitioners whose work has produced significant new insights into the field Examines a wide range of media, including television, social media, radio, videogames, transmedia, music, and comic books Offers an impressive global focus, including pieces on Mexican music, amateur film production in Nairobi slums, tele-serial production in Kinshasa, Hong Kong film, and the marketing of Bollywood

The Medieval Manuscript Book

Authorship's Wake examines the aftermath of the 1960s critique of the author, epitomized by Roland Barthes's essay, "The Death of the Author." This critique has given rise to a body of writing that confounds generic distinctions separating the literary and the theoretical. Its archive consists of texts by writers who either directly participated in this critique, as Barthes did, or whose intellectual formation took place in its immediate aftermath. These writers include some who are known primarily as theorists (Judith Butler), others known primarily as novelists (Zadie Smith, David Foster Wallace), and yet others whose texts are difficult to categorize (the autofiction of Chris Kraus, Sheila Heti, and Ben Lerner; the autotheory of Maggie Nelson). These writers share not only a central motivating question – how to move beyond the critique of the author-subject – but also a way of answering it: by writing texts that merge

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theoretical concerns with literary discourse. Authorship's Wake traces the responses their work offers in relation to four themes: communication, intention, agency, and labor.

A. J. Minnis, Medieval theory of authorship. Scholastic literary attitudes in the later Middle Ages, 1984. [Review].

The successful opening volume of The Cambridge History of Literary Criticism is now available for the first time in paperback.

Medieval Writers and Their Work

Did Adam and Eve need to eat in Eden in order to live? If so, did human beings urinate and defecate in paradise? And since people had no need for clothing, transportation or food, what purpose did animals serve? Would carnivores have preyed on other creatures? These were but a few of the questions that plagued medieval scholars from whom the idea of Eden proved an endless source of contemplation. In 'From Eden to Eternity', Alastair Minnis examines the accounts of the origins of the human body and soul to illustrate the ways in which the schoolmen though their way back into Eden to discover fundamental truths about humanity.

Medieval theory of authorship

This book investigates medieval concepts of authorship with reference to German narratives

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written between 1220 and 1290. It combines analyses of literary passages (accompanied by translations) and manuscripts (including illustrations) to shed new light on the ambivalent status of the figure of the author in the Middle Ages.

Authority in Byzantium

Arguably the single most influential literary work of the European Middle Ages, the *Roman de la Rose* of Guillaume de Lorris and Jean de Meun has traditionally posed a number of difficulties to modern critics, who have viewed its many interruptions and philosophical discussions as signs of a lack of formal organization and a characteristically medieval predilection for encyclopedic summation. In *Fortune's Faces*, Daniel Heller-Roazen calls into question these assessments, offering a new and compelling interpretation of the romance as a carefully constructed and far-reaching exploration of the place of fortune, chance, and contingency in literary writing. Situating the *Romance of the Rose* at the intersection of medieval literature and philosophy, Heller-Roazen shows how the thirteenth-century work invokes and radicalizes two classical and medieval traditions of reflection on language and contingency: that of the Provençal, French, and Italian love poets, who sought to compose their "verses of pure nothing" in a language Dante defined as "without grammar," and that of Aristotle's discussion of "future contingents" as it was received and refined in the logic, physics, theology, and epistemology of Boethius, Abelard, Albert the Great, and Thomas Aquinas. Through a

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close analysis of the poetic text and a detailed reconstruction of the logical and metaphysical concept of contingency, Fortune's Faces charts the transformations that literary structures (such as subjectivity, autobiography, prosopopoeia, allegory, and self-reference) undergo in a work that defines itself as radically contingent. Considered in its full poetic and philosophical dimensions, the Romance of the Rose thus acquires an altogether new significance in the history of literature: it appears as a work that incessantly explores its own capacity to be other than it is.

Scholasticism Old and New

Examines commentary written in the margins of the text to show how the pages of the first printed books became the arena for struggled among authors, readers, and cultural authorities. Focuses on four controversies: the printed English Bible, two rivals for court favor, Martin Marprelate's theological pamphlets, and the glossed works of Ben Jonson. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

The Oxford Illustrated History of the Reformation

Essays - collected in honour of Margaret Bent - examining how medieval and Renaissance composers responded to the tradition in which they worked through a process of citation of and commentary on earlier authors.

Medieval Theory of Authorship

English Psalms in the Middle Ages, 1300-1450 explores vernacular translation, adaptation, and paraphrase of the biblical psalms. Focussing on a wide and varied body of texts, it examines translations of the complete psalter as well as renditions of individual psalms and groups of psalms. Exploring who translated the psalms, and how and why they were translated, it also considers who read these texts and how and why they were read. Annie Sutherland foregrounds the centrality of the voice of David in the devotional landscape of the period, suggesting that the psalmist offered the prayerful, penitent Christian a uniquely articulate and emotive model of utterance before God. Examining the evidence of contemporary wills and testaments as well as manuscripts containing the translations, she highlights the popularity of the psalms among lay and religious readers, considering how, when, and by whom the translated psalms were used as well as thinking about who translated them and how and why they were translated. In investigating these and other areas, English Psalms in the Middle Ages, 1300-1450 raises questions about interactions between Latinity and vernacularity in the late Middle Ages and situates the translated psalms in a literary and theoretical context.

Modes of Authorship in the Middle Ages

The Medieval Culture of Disputation

Available again with a new preface, this classic work of medieval literary scholarship argues that discussion of late-medieval literary works has tended to derive its critical vocabulary from modern, not medieval, theory, and offers instead a conceptual equipment which is at once historically valid and theoretically illuminating.

English Psalms in the Middle Ages, 1300-1450

The invisible force of authority bound the diverse groups in the Byzantine state and maintained its existence across many centuries. The present volume brings together an international cast of contributors to explore the many aspects and construction of authority within the state, the church and the family. They examine the authority of knowledge and text, the depiction of authority, and lastly, the legacy of three great scholars of Byzantine studies. Five of the sections are followed by responses from a specialist in the western middle ages bringing a wider European perspective to the subject.

Authorship's Wake

“This book discusses the strategies and rhetorical means by which four authors of Middle English verse historiography seek to authorise their works and themselves. Paying careful attention to the texts, it

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traces the ways in which authors inscribe their fictional selves and seek to give authority to their constructions of history. It further investigates how the authors position themselves in relation to their task of writing history, their sources and their audiences. This study provides new insights into the processes of the appropriation of history around 1300 by social groups whose lack of the relevant languages, before this 'anglicising' of the dominant Latin and French history constructions, prevented their access to the history of the British isles.”
—Wilhelm Busse University of Düsseldorf

The Malleus Maleficarum

This is the first major study of the cultural role of grammatica, the central discipline concerned with literacy, language, and literature in early medieval society. Martin Irvine draws together several aspects of medieval culture--literary theory, the nature of literacy, education, Biblical interpretation, linguistic thought--in order to reveal the more far-reaching social effects of grammatica in medieval culture. The book is based on new and previously neglected sources, many of which have been edited from medieval manuscripts for the first time.

Medieval Music-Making and the Roman de Fauvel

Middle English is a student guide to the most influential critical writing on Middle English literature. A student guide to the most influential critical writing

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on Middle English literature. Brings together extracts from some of the major authorities in the field. Introduces readers to different critical approaches to key Middle English texts. Treats a wide range of Middle English texts, including *The Owl* and the *Nightingale*, *The Canterbury Tales* and *Morte d'Arthur*. Organized around key critical concerns, such as authorship, genre, and textual form. Each critical concern can be used as the basis for one week's work in a semester-long course. Enables readers to forge new connections between different approaches.

From Eden to Eternity

Did Adam and Eve need to eat in Eden in order to live? If so, did human beings urinate and defecate in paradise? And since people had no need for clothing, transportation, or food, what purpose did animals serve? Would carnivorous animals have preyed on other creatures? These were but a few of the questions that plagued medieval scholars for whom the idea of Eden proved an endless source of contemplation. As theologians attempted to reconcile their own experiences with the realities of the prelapsarian paradise, they crafted complex answers that included explanations of God's interaction with creation, the existence of death, and man's dominion over nature. In *From Eden to Eternity*, Alastair Minnis examines accounts of the origins of the human body and soul to illustrate the ways in which the schoolmen thought their way back to Eden to discover fundamental truths about humanity. He demonstrates how theologians sought certainty in matters of

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orthodox Christian thought and also engaged in speculation about matters that, they freely admitted, were not susceptible to firm proof. Moreover, From Eden to Eternity argues that the preoccupation with paradise belonged not only to the schools but to society as a whole, and it traces how lay writers and artists also attempted to interpret the origins of human society. Eden transcended human understanding, yet it afforded an extraordinary amount of creative space to late medieval theologians, painters, and poets as they tried to understand the place that God had deemed worthy of the creature made in His image.

Invention and Authorship in Medieval England

Publisher Description

Fortune's Faces

"A handbook for hunting and punishing witches to assist the Inquisition and Church in exterminating undesirables. Mostly a compilation of superstition and folklore, the book was taken very seriously at the time it was written in the 15th century and became a kind of spiritual law book used by judges to determine the guilt of the accused"--From publisher description.

Singular Texts/plural Authors

There is no doubt that Thomas Aquinas, together with Augustine, is among the most influential authorities in

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the history of Western Christian theology. Through the centuries, theologians and philosophers have interpreted Aquinas and (re-)constructed his thought in various ways. As a result of this, a very rich variety of theological and philosophical positions have appeared that claim to be inspired by the thought of Thomas Aquinas. Positions like these are often labelled as a form of 'Thomism'. Although this can be helpful in bringing some order into the history of thought, there is also a deceptive side to it. Any classification runs the risk of obscuring the multiplicity of interests that have inspired the use of Aquinas as authority. On closer investigation many questions arise. What aims did Aquinas' recipients have in mind and how did an appeal to Aquinas function in their attempts to reach these aims? To what extent has their adoption of Aquinas' ideas and approaches been successful or unsuccessful in answering new questions, and in meeting the problems of their times? And, finally, what can we learn from these divergent forms of 'Thomism'? To these questions the Thomas Institute at Utrecht devoted its second conference, which was held from Thursday December 14 to Saturday December 16, 2000. This book collects a selection of the studies that were presented.

Chaucer and Pagan Antiquity

Situates the medieval manuscript within its cultural contexts, with chapters by experts in bibliographical and theoretical approaches to manuscript study.

The Presentation of Authorship in

Medieval German Narrative Literature 1220-1290

An innovative overview of the influence of the Apocalypse on the shaping of the Christian culture of the Middle Ages.

The Cambridge History of Literary Criticism: Volume 1, Classical Criticism

A new history of the origins of the English Bible, revealing the complex continuities between Latin commentaries and English translations.

Structure and Meaning in Medieval Arabic and Persian Lyric Poetry

An introduction to Middle English literature that aims not so much to teach the reader how to understand it, nor provide a history of the literature or survey of its works, but to enthuse the reader and show why they might want to read more. Chapters look at writers and audiences, at the major genres and how these differ from their modern counterparts, at how meaning is conveyed in Middle English literature, particularly through the use of allegory, and finally at the reception of medieval works down to the modern age. The second edition has been revised and rewritten with an up to date bibliography. The bargain version is the old edition

The Moral Authority of Nature

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Through hundreds of published and unpublished sources, Alex J. Novikoff traces the evolution of disputation from its ancient origins to its broader influence in the scholastic culture and public sphere of the High Middle Ages.

Aquinas, Bonaventure, and the Scholastic Culture of Medieval Paris

A collection of articles that build on papers originally presented at the conference "Tradition and the Individual Talent: Modes of Authorship in the Middle Ages" organized by the University of Bergen, Centre for Medieval Studies, Nov. 17-19, 2008.

Biblical Commentary and Translation in Later Medieval England

Essays on the influence of continental holy women on their English counterparts.

Citation and Authority in Medieval and Renaissance Musical Culture

This is the first comprehensive and comparative study of compositional and stylistic techniques in medieval Arabic and Persian lyric poetry. Ranging over some seven countries, it deals with works by over thirty poets in the Islamic world from Spain to present-day Afghanistan, and examines how this rich poetic traditions exhibits both continuity and development in the use of a wide variety of compositional strategies. Discussing such topics as principles of structural

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organisation, the use of rhetorical figures, metaphor and images, and providing detailed analyses of a large number of poetic texts, it shows how structural and semantic features interacted to bring coherence and meaning to the individual poem. It also examines works by the indigenous critics of poetry in both Arabic and Persian, and demonstrates the critics' awareness of, and interest in, the techniques which poets employed to construct poems which were both eloquent and meaningful. Comparisons are also made with classical and medieval poetics in the west. The book will be of interest not merely to specialists in the relevant fields, but also to all those interested in pre-modern poetry and poetics.

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