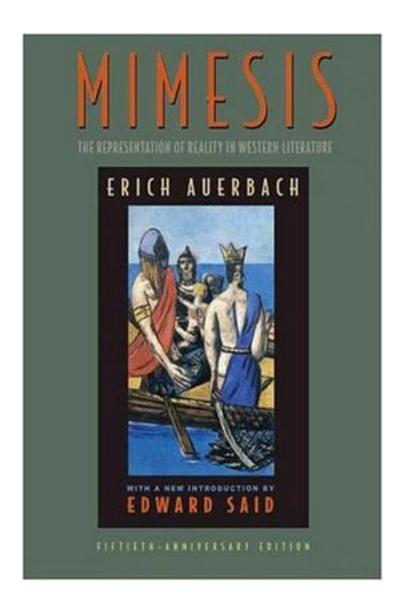
Mimesis



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著者:Erich Auerbach

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A half-century after its translation into English, Erich Auerbach's "Mimesis" still stands as a monumental achievement in literary criticism. A brilliant display of erudition, wit, and wisdom, his exploration of how great European writers from Homer to Virginia Woolf depicted reality has taught generations how to read Western literature. This new expanded edition includes a substantial essay in introduction by Edward Said as well as an essay, never before translated into English, in which Auerbach responds to his critics. A German Jew, Auerbach was forced out of his professorship at the University of Marburg in 1935. He left for Turkey, where he taught at the state university in Istanbul. There, he wrote "Mimesis", publishing it in German after the end of the war. Displaced as he was, Auerbach produced a work of great erudition that contains no footnotes, basing his arguments instead on searching, illuminating readings of key passages from his primary texts. His aim was to show how, from antiquity to the twentieth century, literature progressed toward ever more naturalistic and democratic forms of representation. This essentially optimistic view of European history now appears as a defensive - and impassioned - response to the inhumanity he saw in the Third Reich. Ranging over works in Greek, Latin, Spanish, French, Italian, German, and English, Auerbach used his remarkable skills in philology and comparative literature to refute any narrow form of nationalism or chauvinism, in his own day and ours. For many readers, both inside and outside the academy, "Mimesis" is among the finest works of literary criticism ever written.

作者介绍:

Erich Auerbach, (born Nov. 9, 1892, Berlin, Ger.—died Oct. 13, 1957, Wallingford, Conn., U.S.), educator and scholar of Romance literatures and languages.

After gaining a doctorate in philology at the University of Greifswald, Germany, in 1921, Auerbach served as librarian for the Prussian State Library. From 1929 until his dismissal by the Nazi Party in 1936, he was ordinarius university professor of Romance philology at the University of Marburg. From 1936 to 1947 Auerbach taught at the Turkish State University in Istanbul, where he wrote his magisterial survey of the linguistic means of depicting reality in European literature, Mimesis: Dargestellte Wirklichkeit in der abendländischen Literatur (1946; Mimesis: The Representation of Reality in Western Literature). He joined the faculty at Yale University in 1947, becoming Sterling professor of Romance philology in 1956. In 1949–50 he was a member of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, N.J.

Although Auerbach wrote a number of important scholarly studies, including Dante als Dichter der irdischen Welt (1929; Dante, Poet of the Secular World) and Literatursprache und Publikum in der lateinischen Spätantike und im Mittelalter (1958; Literary Language and Its Public in Late Latin Antiquity and in the Middle Ages), his foremost work of literary criticism was Mimesis. This book not only offered philological and historical examinations of individual literary works, from the Hebrew Bible and Homer to Virginia Woolf and Marcel Proust, but also established an influential critical method, offering a history of culture through the close analyses of literary styles.

目录:

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标签 文学理论 Auerbach 奥尔巴赫 比较文学 literature 文艺理论 比較文學 德国 评论 读之前先读奥氏Philologie der Weltliteratur一文,会更理解他在Mimesis一文中所用的方法,即从一个小的Handhabe(抓手)出发,对所想研究的大问题做一个ausstrahlen即穿透,举例是想做神曲的接受,不如做神曲某一段落在不同时代的不同解读。总的方法论上非常有指导意义。落到 实践,以seperation of styles和基督教figural的现实观,去洞穿西方文学发展中的不断变化。今人再看Mimesis,大概会诧异于他对现实这一概念的定义:感官的,有问题的,变化的,但正如奥氏对 自己所做的辩解那样,我们编织历史的方式都是导向我们自身。结合卢卡齐和Bloch现 实主义之争也颇有益处。 也要这么诚恳地做学问

理论书都读到流泪, 他就是奥德赛

the historical consciousness of the literary representation
深入浅出的书最牛了
開頭第一章大受震撼,之後很多都是不熟悉的文學作品,頗有些難懂。。。然而奧爾巴赫那種對文字,對語法語音,乃至於then這樣的轉折處的細微體察,很有啓發。
大概只有我完全不喜欢这本书吧

U传统阐释学方法将文学理论,文学批评和文学史融为一体,居然有人能同时掌握这么多语言,而且其中有许多是繁杂的古代语言,老派学者的学力吾辈所不能及也。主线是古典文学传统中对于sublime和base的区分,modernity打破了这种传统,将literary reality从farce中解放出来。从任何角度都是一本值得一读再读的好书! (以及六百多页英文真是读死我了)
 英文翻译就好多了

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书评

奥尔巴赫《摹仿论》第十三章讲到了莎士比亚戏剧,这是非常精彩的一章,除了继续在莎翁的戏文中阐述此前提出的"文体混用"原则外,他还进一步从"混用"中辨析出了一种近现代产生的创作美学:多余——它的同义词是文本中那些"没用的"、"无关紧要的"、"删掉也可以的"叙事...

《摹仿论》出版于1946,作者是埃里希·奥尔巴赫(Erich Auerbach)。原著是德文,1953年出版了英译本,普林斯顿大学2003年的版本,是纪 念英译本发行50年的纪念版。该纪念版的前言是爱德华·萨义德写的,给予了《摹仿论 》一书相当高的评价:: "Books of criticism have usually…

埃里希·奥尔巴赫《模仿》导论 萨义德 朱生坚 译 前言 既然这一章是这个关于人文主义的一系列思考中的一部分,我觉得应该解释一下,为什 么它只是关于一个作者、一部作品,而确切地说,这个作者恰恰又不是美国人。我想, 如果我能通过审视一部作品——它对我具有终身的重要性,…

本文翻译自Encyclopædia Universalis(法国综合大百科全书)的奥尔巴赫条目,撰写者为巴黎四大法语系主任Ge orges MOLINIE。这篇短文是为百科全书写的条目,尽管只有1000来词,但意思较难理解,所

MOLINIE。这扁短又是为自科全书与的余白,尽管只有1000米词,但息思较难理解,所用的句式也偏复杂,将其转换成中文绝非易事。但作者比较精准地解释了奥尔巴...

被引用的奥尔巴赫——《摹仿论》的比较文学意义 郝岚 (本文已发表于《外国文学研究》2015年第3期,转载请引用) 论文摘要:奥尔巴赫的《摹仿论》被现代文学批评广泛膜拜和征引...

王炎老师花了整整一学期讲这本书,饱含深情地表示这本书塑造了他对文学研究的认识。虽然奥尔巴赫宏大叙事的语文学阐释方法已经逐渐被微缩历史的研究范式所湮没,这部鸿篇巨制却仍然不失为欧洲文学史的撷珍(想来有不少研究方法,如钱钟书先生锥指管窥的漫谈,如上世纪80年代盛...

奥尔巴赫的思路被称为文化历史研究方法,但其实在他的这本书中,不仅对作者和作品产生的背景进行了历史文化的分析,还对作品的语言、风格和思想进行了历史文化的分析。

他将文体分为上等、中等和低俗,然后分别对应古典时代的描写上等人的悲剧、后来的中等人的浪漫剧,以及后来…

李老师说这本书看起来很有趣,诚不欺我,好喜欢!原因之一,奥尔巴赫对于理想的摹仿的定义是,"对日常生活的严肃模仿",即要在日常生活的真实描写体现出严肃性、问题性、悲剧性。全书以这一线索贯穿始终,考察西方文学中现实主义传统的迈进和发展,以及如果没有基督教文学文...

这里,我们不可避免地要遇到一个根本性的并且相当困难的问题。古典文学在描述日常生活时是非严肃性的,是非问题型的,是不交代其历史背景的,而只是运用低级文体,是喜剧式的最多是牧歌式的,毫无历史连续性,静止不动,其原因不仅在于古典写实主义的局限性,而且首先也与其历...

《摹仿论》并不是一部典型的现实主义文学史类的书籍,正如它的副标题所言它是关于"西方文学中现实的再现"问题的描述。换言之,是讨论了"现实"是怎样进入文本的这一问题。

奥尔巴赫全书的线索围绕着"文体流变"这一关键词,他认为有两种文体传统。一种是 "古典主义的文体分...

笨重朴实的文本分析的典范,没想到自己能啃完。 古典的文体分用原则和犹太基督教的文体混用原则,德国式思辨气息浓厚的正反题。但

百典的文体力用原则和犹太奉自教的文体混用原则,德国氏总统《总戏》的正反题。但 奥尔巴赫对文体的选取绝不是像他自己说的那样信手拈来。 迄今最好的西方文学史。欧洲文学的最高峰在19世纪现实主义,拉丁文学中心主义者, 司汤达... Mimesis_下载链接1_