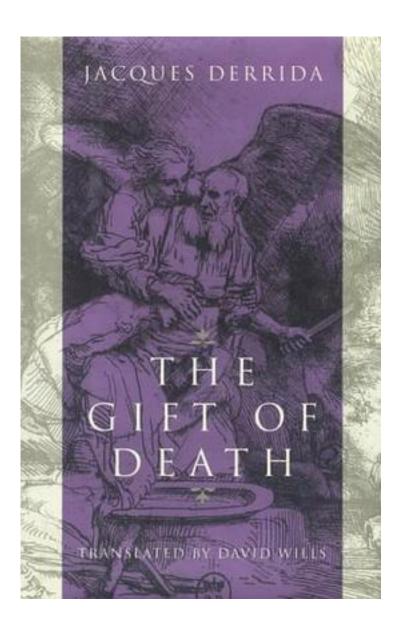
The Gift of Death



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著者:Jacques Derrida

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While continuing to explore questions introduced in "Given Time" such as the possibility, or impossibility, of giving and the economic and anthropological nature of gifts, this work focuses on the notion of responsibility and the ultimate gifts of life and death. Jacques Derrida divides the book into four parts, which deal respectively with: the development of the notion of responsibility in the Platonic and Christian traditions; the relation between sacrifice and mortality; the contemporary meaning of the story of Abraham and Isaac; and the relation between religious ideology and economic rationality. The texts under discussion include the Hebrew Bible and the New Testament, as well as writings from Patocka, Heidegger, Levinas and Kierkegaard. Derrida's main concern is with the meaning of moral and ethical responsibility in Western religion and philosophy. He questions the limits of the rational and the responsible that is reached in granting or accepting death, whether by sacrifice, murder, execution or suicide. Beginning with a discussion of Patocka's "Heretical Essays on the History of Philosophy", Derrida develops Patocka's ideas concerning the sacréd and responsibility through comparisons with the works of Heidegger, Leviñas and Kierkegaard. Derrida's treatment of Kierkegaard makes clear that the two philosophers share some of the same concerns. He then undertakes a reading of Kierkegaard's "Fear and Trembling", comparing and contrasting his own conception of responsibility with that of Kierkegaard, and extending and deepening his recent accounts of the gift and sacrifice. For Derrida, the very possibility of sacrifice, especially the ultimate sacrifice of one's own life for the sake of another, comes into question.

作者介绍:

雅克·德里达(1930—2004),20世纪后半期最重要的法国哲学家之一,曾任教于巴黎高等师范学校、巴黎社会科学高等研究院、加州大学人文学院等,并创建国际哲学学院。他开创了解构的思想方法,成为后结构主义的主要代表,其理论动摇了传统人文科学的基础,也是各种后现代思潮最重要的理论起点之一。20世纪90年代前后,德里达越来越关注当代政治和伦理论题,在研讨班和著作中进行更富有现实意味的解构实践,引起了广泛持久的探讨和争论。

王钦,毕业于美国纽约大学比较文学系,哲学博士,现为北京大学国际批评理论研究中心博士后。译著有《新自由主义简史》、《根本恶》(合译)、《野性唯物主义》(主译)等。

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标签

哲学

评论

德里达的宗教观是一种"没有宗教的宗教",他认为宗教就是通向自由本身的责任。但这句话本身就存在一种悖谬:一方面宗教是一种责任;另一方面与宗教本身紧密联系的是"接受灵感时的迷乱"在起源上这是非责任的。因为类似死、上帝属于异域他者。人们接受这陌生的"你",这就是死亡的赠与。所谓死,是因为你在我身体的生命之外。所谓礼物,是因为"神秘精神"。它是一种非实物的,是精神的奢侈品、是知识和确定性形成之前的精神状态,是具有交换性质的物体死亡之后的剩余、是纯粹不求回报精神的赐品。德里达认为上帝和人的灵魂不是被思考或可以实现的对象,因此他们都是绝对的他者。即:每一个他者都是全然的他者。所以德里达理解的责任,正是对他者的责任:做决定的活动总是在无把握的条件下做出的,与理智的知性无关。这也是他认为的自由。

時隔四年重新閱讀,Derrida讓人感動的是一種敞開,對可見的不可見者審慎又赤誠的開放,無論是在討論"禮物""交換""責任""犧牲""死亡"等意向上對他者已存觀念的態度,還是在接近尾聲的時候對自我所書寫一切胡言亂語、言不及義的謙卑。死亡恰恰是唯一真正能夠中斷一切價值交換之禮。

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书评

草草扫过《给与死亡》,早上把书还了。这是第一次读德里达的书。以前就看过他写的片段,知道应该和其他法国人差不多,都不怎么好懂,但实际比预期要好多了,至少比福柯好读一些。最近发现,原著有时候要比道听途说清晰明了,以前像黑云压城般令人望而生畏的名字,拿在手上却宛...

^{1.} 德里达本人是在阿尔及利亚长大的犹太裔人,青年时期给自己法国化。abrahamic religions三种都沾边,哪种都不算是真的信。 2. 一部分是纪念patocka的自杀—where the motif of "gift of death" is coming from。Wallace: having sth in your life that you can give your l...

第一本Derrida,觉得自己没有选错书,一是因为具体内容没有触及盲区,容易上手,二来这个翻译总能让我误以为自己可以读懂。一、秘密"秘密"是Derrida理论当中极为重要的一个概念,本书从一种秘密的系谱学开始,按照帕托丘卡的看法,将基督教的"秘密"、柏拉图主义的"秘密…

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