

The Lais Of Marie De France The Lais Of Marie De France By Burgess Glyn S Author Jun 01 1999 Paperback

Esopische fabels van de 12e eeuwse Bretonse dichteres.

The leading edition of the work of the earliest known French woman poet—the subject of Lauren Groff’s bestselling novel Matrix Marie de France (fl. late twelfth century) is the earliest known French woman poet and her lais—stories in verse based on Breton tales of chivalry and romance—are among the finest of the genre. Recounting the trials and tribulations of lovers, the lais inhabit a powerfully realized world where very real human protagonists act out their lives against fairy-tale elements of magical beings, potions and beasts. De France takes a subtle and complex view of courtly love, whether telling the story of the knight who betrays his fairy mistress or describing the noblewoman who embroiders her sad tale on the shroud for a nightingale killed by a jealous and suspicious husband. For more than seventy years, Penguin has been the leading publisher of classic literature in the English-speaking world. With more than 1,700 titles, Penguin Classics represents a global bookshelf of the best works throughout history and across genres and disciplines. Readers trust the series to provide authoritative texts enhanced by introductions and notes by distinguished scholars and contemporary authors, as well as up-to-date translations by award-winning translators.

Marie de France
Lais of Marie De France
Architectural Structure in the Lais of Marie de France
An English Translation
French Mediaeval Romances

Composed in French in twelfth-century England, these twelve brief verse narratives center on the joys, sorrows, and complications of love affairs in a context that blends the courtly culture of tournaments and hunting and otherworldly elements such as self-steering boats, shape-shifting lovers, and talking animals. Popular with readers across countries and languages since their composition, the Lais have made their author, Marie, one of the most famous women writers of the Middle Ages, renowned for her brilliant use of language and cultural allusion as well as her keen eye for human behavior. This new edition provides a complete facing-page edition with the original text alongside a new modern English translation. A single manuscript, Harley 978, is used as the copy text. Appendices include contemporary literature on love, animals, and courtly life, as well as a list of textual variants in other manuscripts.

This study will analyze the lais of Yonec, Lanval, and Guigemar of Marie de France to demonstrate how she creates an Otherworld for the benefit of women. This Otherworld serves as a mental escape for women, but also as a means for Marie to express to her audience her ideals of individual and social relationships relevant to the twelfth-century aristocracy of Europe. In her Otherworld, Marie de France uses magic only when the ideals she wishes to express conflict with the aristocratic, feudal society’s social conventions.

The Implied Author in the Lais of Marie de France

In Quest of Marie de France, a Twelfth-century Poet

A Text by Marie de France

The Anonymous Marie de France

Themes and Variations

These essays treat a variety of aspects of Marie's production; the poet's voice, the moods of her original audience, the beauty and significance of the works' intellectual or emotional appeal, and their sexual and textual politics.

The twelfth-century lays of Marie de France are among the most popular of all medieval works and are a primary source of Arthurian material. For the first time, this analysis treats these poems as an architectural unit. The structure of these lays, written by the first poetess of the Anglo-French tradition, is linked through its thematic construction to the Church Fathers and the architects of the Gothic Cathedrals. Working from the British Museum's Harley Manuscript 978, this study preserves the integrity of the original manuscript as well as its authorial purpose.

Memory and Memorials in Ovid and Marie de France

The Otherworld in the Lais of Marie de France for the Benefit of Women

Edited by A.J. Bliss

The Lais of Marie de France

The Grammar of the Lais of Marie de France

This study examines tales from The Metamorphoses by the Roman poet Ovid (43 BC-18 AD) and from The Lais by the French poet Marie de France (fl. mid-to late twelfth century) to explore a paradox: how can a vibrant, complex, and timeless vision be conveyed in convention-informed and time-bound language? Marie plays against Ovid's tales to probe the dilemma, thereby echoing Ovid who does the same to the canonical literary monuments of his day. Both poets suggest that poetry can avoid the flattening effect of monumental canonizing not only by the creative use of literary echoes, but also by shifting perspectives on the conventional, which in turn, can encourage readers to see reflections of many stories in any given tale. Ovid and Marie suggest and encourage in this manner by presenting literary love's topoi and traditional lovers from a variety of metaliterary perspectives, thereby eliciting active readerly memory as well as providing the opportunity to see the conventional afresh, activity that allows even canonical texts to become living memorials.

This book by one of our most admired and influential medievalists offers a fundamental reconception of the person generally assumed to be the first woman writer in French, the author known as Marie de France. The Anonymous Marie de France is the first work to consider all of the writing ascribed to Marie, including her famous Lais, her 103 animal fables, and the earliest vernacular Saint Patrick's Purgatory. Evidence about Marie de France's life is so meager that we know next to nothing about her-not where she was born and to what rank, who her parents were, whether she was married or single, where she lived and might have traveled, whether she dwelled in cloister or at court, nor whether in England or France. In the face of this great writer's near anonymity, scholars have assumed her to be a simple, naive, and modest Christian figure. Bloch's claim, in contrast, is that Marie is among the most self-conscious, sophisticated, complicated, and disturbing figures of her time-the Joyce of the twelfth century. At a moment of great historical turning, the so-called Renaissance of the twelfth century, Marie was both a disrupter of prevailing cultural values and a founder of new ones. Her works, Bloch argues, reveal an author obsessed by writing, by memory, and by translation, and acutely aware not only of her role in the preservation of cultural memory, but of the transforming psychological, social, and political effects of writing within an oral tradition. Marie's intervention lies in her obsession with the performative capacities of literature and in her acute awareness of the role of the subject in interpreting his or her own world. According to Bloch, Marie develops a theology of language in the Lais, which emphasize the impossibility of living in the flesh along with a social vision of feudalism in decline. She elaborates an ethics of language in the Fables, which, within the context of the court of Henry II, frame and form the urban values and legal institutions of the Anglo-Norman world. And in her Espurgatoire, she produces a startling examination of the afterlife which Bloch links to the English conquest and occupation of medieval Ireland. With a penetrating glimpse into works such as these, The Anonymous Marie de France recovers the central achievements of one of the most pivotal figures in French literature. It is a study that will be of enormous value to medievalists, literary scholars, historians of France, and anyone interested in the advent of female authorship.

The Lais of Marie de France (annotated)

Love and Locations in the Lais of Marie de France

Love and Wholeness in the Lais of Marie de France

CLASSICS The Lais of Marie de France

The Lais of Marie De France

The Lais of Marie de FrancePenguin

This is a medieval one-piece design of 16 ballads and prologue.Among them, a fantastic story with fabulous accessories (talking deer, a self-propelled ship, a conspiratorial shirt), close to the history of Tristan and Isolde. There is also something like a farce with formidable humor, a classic story about twins and a story about the double life of one character. Werewolves and garu, kings and knights act in this works.

An Analytical Bibliography. Supplement

Reality and convention in the "Lais" of Marie de France

Synonymy in the Lais of Marie de France

French Mediaeval Romances from the Lays of Marie de France

Echoes and Reflections

In her 12th-century Lais, Marie de France returns over and over to representations of marriage, love, and the disjuncts between them that arise at court. The Lais explore quite varied treatments of love: romantic, spiritual, carnal, nearly always extra-marital. It is not always easy, however, to understand why Marie seems to condemn some loves and approves of others. However, a structural analysis of Laustic, Lanval, and Yonec reveals a particular pattern for lovers, one where a character encounters the Otherworld and is forced either to accept or reject it. Those love relationships which do not conform to that pattern (Laustic) are condemned as unproductive or even destructive, while those that do conform (Lanval and Yonec) are shown to result in positive transformation for both the individual and his or her society.

Presenting traditional views alongside new critical approaches, the chapters in this book present fresh perspectives on the poetics of the 12th-century author, Marie de France, the first woman of letters to write in French.

Narrative Technique in the Lais of Marie de France

Text and Translation

The Fables of Marie de France

A Narrative Structure in the Lais of Marie de France

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**** A Christian Classic ** ** Active Table of Contents ****
This book comes complete with a Touch-or-Click Table of Contents, divided by each section. The Lais of Marie de France are a series of twelve short narrative Breton lais by the poet Marie de France. They are written in the Anglo-Norman and were probably composed in the late 12th century. The short, narrative poems generally focus on glorifying the concept of courtly love through the adventures of their main characters. Despite her stature in Anglo-Norman literature and medieval French literature generally, little is known of Marie herself, though it is thought that she was born in France and wrote in England. Marie de France's lais, told in octosyllabic, or eight syllable verse, are notable for their celebration of love, individuality of character, and vividness of description – hallmarks of the emerging literature of the times. Five different manuscripts contain one or more of the lais, but only one, Harley 978, a thirteenth century manuscript housed in the British Library, preserves all twelve. It has been suggested that if the author had indeed arranged the Lais as presented in Harley 978, that she may have chosen this overall structure to contrast the positive and negative actions that can result from love. In this manuscript, the odd lais — "Guigemar," "Le Fresne," etc. — praise the characters who express love for other people. By comparison, the even lais, such as "Equitan," "Bisclavret" and so on, warn that love that is limited to oneself can lead to misfortune. The Harley 978 manuscript also includes a 56-line prologue in which Marie describes the impetus for her composition of the lais. In the prologue, Marie writes that she was inspired by the example of the ancient Greeks and Romans to create something that would be both entertaining and morally instructive. She states her desire to preserve for posterity the tales that she has heard. Two of Marie's lais – "Lanval," a very popular work that was adapted several times over the years (including the Middle English Sir Launfal), and "Chevrefoil" ("The Honeysuckle"), a short composition about Tristan and Iseult – mention King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table. Marie's lais were precursors to later works on the subject, and Marie was probably a contemporary of Chrétien de Troyes, another writer of Arthurian tales. You can buy other wonderful religious books from Wyatt North Publishing! Enjoy.

Sir Launfal

From the Lays of Marie de France

The lais of Marie de France [Les Lais, engl.] Transl., with an intord and notes, by Robert (W.) Hanning & Joan (M.) Ferrante

Gale Researcher Guide for: The Lais and Fables of Marie de France

Monologue in the Lais of Marie de France

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Gale Researcher Guide for: The Lais and Fables of Marie de France is selected from Gale's academic platform Gale Researcher. These study guides provide peer-reviewed articles that allow students early success in finding scholarly materials and to gain the confidence and vocabulary needed to pursue deeper research.

With Two Further Lais in the Original Old French

From Symbol to Self

Marie de France: Poetry (International Student Edition) (Norton Critical Editions)

A Companion to Marie de France

The "Lais" of Marie de France

Marie de France's beautiful poems of courtly love, enchantment, and mystery are now available in a Norton Critical Edition. Marie de France was a medieval poet who was probably born in France and who lived in England during the twelfth century. Prominent among the earliest poets writing in the French vernacular, Marie de France helped shape the style and genres of later medieval poetry. This Norton Critical Edition includes all of Marie's lais (short narrative verse poems); selected fables; and a generous excerpt from Saint Patrick's Purgatory, a long poem based on a well-known medieval legend. Each text is accompanied by detailed explanatory annotations. For comparative reading, two lais, "Bisclavret" and "Yonec," are accompanied by Marie's facing-page originals. "Backgrounds and Contexts" is thematically organized to provide readers with a clear sense of Marie's inspirations. Topics include "The Supernatural," "Love and Romance," "Medical Traditions," "Fable Sources and Analogues: Similar Themes," and "Purgatory and the Afterlife." Ovid, Chaucer, Andreas Capellanus, Boccaccio, Aristotle, and Bede are among the authors included. From the wealth of scholarly work published on Marie de France, Dorothy Gilbert has chosen excerpts from nine pieces that address issues of history and authorship as well as major themes in the lais, fables, and Saint Patrick's Purgatory. The contributors are Thomas Warton, Abbé Gervais de la Rue, Joseph Bedier, Leo Spitzer, R. Howard Bloch, E. A. Francis, Jill Mann, and Jacques Le Goff. A selected bibliography is also included.

Preserved in a single manuscript in the British library, the Life of Saint Audrey or Vie Seinte Audree is the story of an Anglo-Saxon princess, who, though twice married, remains a virgin until her death. Her tale reveals that spiritual marriage was not an easy path to sainthood, particularly with an unwilling husband. The text is a fine example of what some critics have called a hagiographical romance--a saint's life that borrows many characteristics from secular romance. Recent scholarship, thoroughly discussed in this book's introduction, suggests that the Vie Seinte Audree is a fourth text by Marie de France, to whom the Fables, the Lais, and the Espurgatoire Seint Patriz have been attributed. Written in the late twelfth or early thirteenth century, the Vie Seinte Audree is published here for the first time in English, along with the Old French text. The editors of this new edition provide helpful material on the life of the historical Saint Etheldreda (as St. Audrey is called in Latin) and her Anglo-Saxon world. They also discuss women's writing in Anglo-Norman England as well as the subject of spiritual marriage. In addition, they examine secondary sources that have focused on the Vie Seinte Audree. A map of seventh-century England, a table of proper names and a genealogical chart of the Royal Lineage of Saint Audrey are all included.

Structure and Love in the Lais of Marie de France

A metrical study of five 'lais' of Marie de France

Text and Context

Irony in the Lais of Marie de France

The Life of Saint Audrey

Marie de France (fl. late twelfth century) is the earliest known French woman poet and her lais - stories in verse based on Breton tales of chivalry and romance - are among the finest of the genre. Recounting the trials and tribulations of lovers, the lais inhabit a powerfully realized world where very real human protagonists act out their lives against fairy-tale elements of magical beings, potions and beasts. De France takes a subtle and complex view of courtly love, whether telling the story of the knight who betrays his fairy mistress or describing the noblewoman who embroiders her sad tale on the shroud for a nightingale killed by a jealous and suspicious husband.