Northrop Frye The Archetypes Of Literature

Anatomy of Criticism-Northrop Frye 1957

A Companion to Literary Theory-David H. Richter 2018-02-16 Introduces readers to the modes of literary and cultural study of the previous half century. A Companion to Literary Theory is a collection of 36 original essays, all by noted scholars in their field, designed to introduce the modes and ideas of contemporary literary and cultural theory. Arranged by topic rather than chronology, in order to highlight the relationships between earlier and most recent theoretical developments, the book groups its chapters into seven convenient sections: I. Literary Form: Narrative and Poetry; II. The Task of Reading; III. Literary Locations and Cultural Studies; IV. The Politics of Literature; V. Identities; VI. Bodies and Their Minds; and VII. Scientific Inflections. Allowing proper space to all areas of theory most relevant today, this comprehensive volume features three dozen masterfully written chapters covering such subjects as: Anglo-American New Criticism; Chicago Formalism; Russian Formalism; Derrida and Deconstruction; Empathy/Affect Studies; Foucault and Poststructuralism; Marx and Marxist Literary Theory; Postcolonial Studies; Ethnic Studies; Gender Theory; Freudian Psychoanalytic Criticism; Cognitive Literary Theory; Evolutionary Literary Theory; Cybernetics and Posthumanism; and much more. Features 36 essays by noted scholars in the field Fills a growing need for companion books that can guide readers through the thicket of ideas, systems, and terminologies Presents important contemporary literary theory while examining those of the past. The Wiley-Blackwell Companion to Literary Theory will be welcomed by college and university students seeking an accessible and authoritative guide to the complex and often intimidating modes of literary and cultural study of the previous half century.


Fables of Identity-Northrop Frye 1963 In this outstanding collection of sixteen essays, the world-renowned critic and scholar discusses various works in the central tradition of English mythopoeic poetry, paying particular attention to the centrality of Romanticism.

Anatomy of Criticism-Northrop Frye 2020-05-19 A landmark work of literary criticism. Northrop Frye’s Anatomy of Criticism is the magnum opus of one of the most important and influential literary theorists of the twentieth century. Breaking with the practice of close reading of individual texts, Frye seeks to describe a common basis for understanding the full range of literary forms by examining archetypes, genres, poetic language, and the relations among the text, the reader, and society. Using a dazzling array of examples, he argues that understanding “the structure of literature as a total form” also allows us to see the profoundly liberating effect literature can have.

The Educated Imagination-Northrop Frye 1964 Explores the value and uses of literature in our time. Dr. Frye offers ideas for the teaching of literature at lower school levels, designed both to promote an early interest and to lead the student to the knowledge and experience found in the study of literature.

Universal Spirit-Don Collett 2019-03-01 To a church that increasingly addresses itself to biblically illiterate people, to people who may have little or no church experience, and to those who simply call themselves spiritual-but-not-religious, Don Collett’s look at the Christian year inspired by the work of the great Canadian scholar Northrop Frye offers a priceless gift. “Frye conceived of a world beyond the normal confines of Christian doctrine and theology,” writes Collett, “and then found a place for Christian doctrine and theology to provide the hope this world needs.” This movement, says Collett, allows us to “begin conversations that seem wholly secular” - conversation that happen in “language” most familiar to people today, both inside and outside the church - “and arrive at the vocabulary of the spiritual life.” While the seasons of the Christian year - Advent, Christmas, Epiphany, Lent, Easter, and Pentecost - may seem arcane to many, Collett uses this method of structuring the year as a way to draw forth insights into what he calls the Universal Spirit, spiritual truths which may be applied in the course of a person’s everyday life. Says Collett, “These pieces will appeal to the person who desires to make sense of spiritual concepts and topics, and to the way both intersect with the challenging events of our times.”

Northrop Frye on Shakespeare-Northrop Frye 1988-09-10 Offers fresh insights into ten of Shakespeare’s most popular plays, relating each of these works to others and discussing many of the central elements of Shakespearean drama.


that it is best assessed in relation to his biographical circumstances. In context and in specific details, Dubois' book seeks to illuminate

Northrop Frye in Context

Northrop Frye and Critical Method

Man the Myth-maker

Anatomy of Criticism

Myth and Literature

Northrop Frye in Context
Frye’s œuvre as a personal, lifelong project. This volume successfully situates Frye’s work within the social, political, religious and philosophical conditions of the time and place of conception and writing. Dubois ranges from Frye’s critical utopia and views on criticism and education through the university, church and William Blake to politics and the Canadian and academic milieu. This book, which is particularly good at tracing Frye’s academic influences and his roots in Methodism and Canada, will have a strong appeal to an international audience of general readers, students, teachers and specialists. Frye is a key figure in the cultural and literary theory of the twentieth century, and Dubois’ accomplished discussion helps us to see his work anew.” - Jonathan Hart, author of Northrop Frye: The Theoretical Imagination (1994), Interpreting Cultures (2006), Empires and Colonies (2008) and Literature, Theory, History (2011)

Archetypal Patterns in Poetry-Maud Bodkin 1978

The Secular Scripture-Northrop Frye 1976 Reassesses the tradition and individual works of Western romance, from ancient Greece to the present, as constituting an imaginative universe in which man, moving between the idyllic and demonic, functions as a scriptural hero.

Northrop Frye on Literature and Society, 1936-1989-Northrop Frye 2002-01-01 “This volume of essays, talks, reviews and papers span some fifty years of his long writing career.” (Midwest)

Peppermints in the Parlor-Barbara Brooks Wallace 2011-11-15 Emily Luccock is looking forward to living at Sugar Hill Hall....She remembers her aunt and uncle's grand old mansion well, with its enormous, elegant parlor, marble fireplace, and white china cups filled with hot chocolate. But this time things are different. Her aunt's once bright and lively home is now dead with silence. Evil lurks in every corner, and the dark, shadowed walls watch and whisper late at night. And no one ever speaks. Everything's changed at Sugar Hill Hall, and Emily knows something awful is happening there. What's become of Uncle Twice? Why is Aunt Twice a prisoner in her own home? Emily is desperate to uncover the truth. Time is running out, and she must find a way to save the people and home she cares so much about.

A Natural Perspective-Northrop Frye 1969

Northrop Frye's Notebooks for Anatomy of Criticism-Northrop Frye 2007 " Northrop Fryes Anatomy of Criticism (1957) is widely regarded as a masterpiece of literary theory. The product of years of reading and reflection, the books value extends far beyond its impact on criticism as a whole; ultimately, it must be viewed as a synoptic defense of liberal learning by one of the twentieth centuries most distinguished critics. In this, the twenty-third volume of the Collected Works, editor Robert D. Denham presents the notebooks to the Anatomy, blue-prints, as it were, for Fryes comprehensive account of literary conventions. Composed from the late 1940s to 1956, the notebooks document the struggle Frye underwent to provide a structure for his work. This involved incorporating previously published essays and developing new material that would maintain the continuity of his argument. This fully annotated volume contains seventeen holograph notebooks, each illuminating some aspect of the grand structure that eventually emerged. Altogether, the notebooks offer an intimate picture of Fryes working process and a renewed appreciation for his magisterial accomplishment. "

Marshall McLuhan and Northrop Frye-B.W. Powe 2014 Marshall McLuhan and Northrop Frye are two of Canada's central cultural figures, colleagues and rivals whose careers unfolded in curious harmony even as their intellectual engagement was antagonistic. Poet, novelist, essayist and philosopher B.W. Powe, who studied with both of these formidable and influential intellectuals, presents an exploration of their lives and work in Marshall McLuhan and Northrop Frye: Apocalypse and Alchemy. Powe considers the existence of a unique visionary tradition of Canadian humanism and argues that McLuhan and Frye represent fraught but complementary approaches to the study of literature and to the broader engagement with culture. Examining their eloquent but often acid responses to each other, Powe exposes the scholarly controversies and personal conflicts that erupted between them, and notably the great commonalities in their writing and biographies. Using interviews, letters, notebooks, and their published texts, Powe offers a new alchemy of their thought, in which he combines the philosophical hallmarks of McLuhan's “The medium is the message” and Frye's “the great code.”

Northrop Frye and the Phenomenology of Myth-Glen Robert Gill 2006-12-15 In Northrop Frye and the Phenomenology of Myth, Glen Robert Gill compares Frye's theories about myth to those of three other major twentieth-century mythologists: C.G. Jung, Joseph Campbell, and Mircea Eliade. Gill explores the theories of these respective thinkers as they relate to Frye's discussions of the phenomenological nature of myth, as well as its religious, literary, and psychological significance. Gill substantiates Frye's work as both more radical and more tenable than that of his three contemporaries. Eliade's writings are shown to have a metaphysical basis that arrogates an understanding of myth as truly phenomenological, while Jung's theory of the collective unconscious emerges as similarly problematic. Likewise, Gill argues, Campbell's work, while incorporating some phenomenological progressions, settles on a questionable metaphysical foundation. Gill shows how, in contrast to these other mythologists, Frye's theory of myth - first articulated in Fearful Symmetry (1947) and culminating in Words with Power (1990) - is genuinely phenomenological. With excursions into fields such as literary theory, depth psychology, theology, and anthropology, Northrop Frye and the Phenomenology of Myth is essential to the understanding of Frye's important mythological work.
Integration, respectively. The variable between these four mythoi and between these characters is the relationship between a belief or an
tragedy; Thomas, the Jews, and irony; and Peter and comedy may be characterized by representation, reduction, negation, and
response may be placed within the literary and theological milieu of the Fourth Gospel. Conceptually, Jesus and romance; Pilate and
narrative, these characters also serve as imaginative points of contact and identification for the reader at which the reader's own faith
points of exchange, each reaching their defining literary and theological climax during the crucifixion events. Within the Fourth Gospel's
on the theme of seeing and not seeing as irony; and Peter, who denies Christ and later recovers, as comedy. These characters function as
unable or unwilling to act justly in an unwanted and unavoidable particular circumstance, as tragedy: Thomas and the Jews, variations
literature and theology by means of archetypal criticism with specific reference to certain characters in the Fourth Gospel. Northrop Frye's system
Archetypes and the Fourth Gospel
Archetypes and the Fourth Gospel-Brian Larsen 2018-06-14 Employing Northrop Frye's system of archetypal literary criticism - the
use of romance, tragedy, irony and satire, and comedy - Brian Larsen offers a compelling summary of the essential governing framework
and means of exchange between literature and theology. Characters in the Fourth Gospel are examined through a specific archetype, and, reciprocally, these characters illuminate and inform important theological aspects of their respective archetypes: Jesus and
romance (hero story); Pilate and tragedy; the Jews and Thomas and irony; and Peter and comedy. This volume further clarifies the
understanding of Frye's archetypes and identifies the key variable between each one: the relationship between (1) a belief or ideal and
(2) experience or reality. Helping to advance dialogue between literature, biblical studies and theology, and providing insightful readings
for a number of Fourth Gospel characters and texts, Larsen's examination will appeal to those seeking a new perspective on the themes
of the New Testament or those seeking theological insights into literature.

Jungian Literary Criticism
Jungian Literary Criticism-Sugg 1992

The Double Vision
The Double Vision-Northrop Frye 1991-01-01 The Double Vision originated in lectures delivered at Emmanuel College in the University
of Toronto, the texts of which were revised and augmented.

Words With Power
Words With Power-Northrop Frye 2008-08-09 Words with Power is the crowning achievement of the latter half of Northrop Frye's
career. Portions of the work can be found in Frye's notebooks as far back as the mid-1960s when he had just finished Anatomy of
Criticism, and he completed the book shortly before his death in 1991. Beyond summing up his ideas about the relation of the Bible to
Western culture, Words with Power boldly confronts a host of questions ranging from the relationship between literature and ideology to
the real meaning of words like 'spirit' and 'faith.' The first half of the 'double mirror' structure looks at the language in which the Bible is
written, arguing that it is identical to that of myth and metaphor. Frye suggests, therefore, that given this characteristic, the Bible
should be read imaginatively rather than historically or doctrinally. However, he is also careful to point out the ways in which the Bible is
more than a conventional work of fiction. The second half is an astonishing tour de force in which Frye demonstrates how both the Bible
and literature revolve around four primary concerns of human life. This edition goes beyond the original in its documentation of Frye's
dazzlingly encyclopedic range of reference. Profound and searching, Words with Power is perhaps the most daring book of Frye's career
and one of the most exciting.

Jung on Mythology
Jung on Mythology-C. G. Jung 2020-06-23 At least three major questions can be asked of myth: what is its subject matter? what is its
origin? and what is its function? Theories of myth may differ on the answers they give to any of these questions, but more basically they
may also differ on which of the questions they ask. C. G. Jung's theory is one of the few that purports to answer fully all three questions.
This volume collects and organizes the key passages on myth by Jung himself and by some of the most prominent Jungian writers after
him: Erich Neumann, Marie-Louise von Franz, and James Hillman. The book synthesizes the discovery of myth as a way of thinking, where
it becomes a therapeutic tool providing an entrance to the unconscious. In the first selections, Jung begins to differentiate his
theory from Freud's by asserting that there are fantasies and dreams of an "impersonal" nature that cannot be reduced to experiences in
a person's past. Jung then asserts that the similarities among myths are the result of the projection of the collective rather than the
personal unconscious onto the external world. Finally, he comes to the conclusion that myth originates and functions to satisfy the
psychological need for contact with the unconscious--not merely to announce the existence of the unconscious, but to let us experience
it.

The Modern Century
The Modern Century-Northrop Frye 1967

Archetypes and the Fourth Gospel
Archetypes and the Fourth Gospel-Brian Larsen (Associate Professor of English) 2018 “This book explores the interaction of literature
and theology by means of archetypal criticism with specific reference to certain characters in the Fourth Gospel. Northrop Frye's system
of archetypal literary criticism (Anatomy of Criticism, 1957) consisting of the four mythoi or archetypes of romance, tragedy, irony and
satire, and comedy offers a compelling summary of literature and forms the governing framework and means of exchange between
literature and theology. This synchronic interaction is centered on Jesus, an innocent man acting on behalf of others, as romance; Pilate,
able or unwilling to act justly in an unwanted and unavoidable particular circumstance, as tragedy; Thomas and the Jews, variations
on the theme of seeing and not seeing as irony; and Peter, who denies Christ and later recovers, as comedy. These characters function as
points of exchange, each reaching their defining literary and theological climax during the crucifixion events. Within the Fourth Gospel's
narrative, these characters also serve as imaginative points of contact and identification for the reader at which the reader's own faith
response may be placed within the literary and theological milieu of the Fourth Gospel. Conceptually, Jesus and romance; Pilate and
tragedy; Thomas, the Jews, and irony; and Peter and comedy may be characterized by representation, reduction, negation, and
integration, respectively. The variable between these four mythoi and between these characters is the relationship between a belief or an
ideal and experience or reality assumed by the work as a whole and/or assumed and displayed by each character.”—Bloomsbury Publishing.
Literary History of Canada - Carl F. Klinck 1976-12-15 Hailed as a landmark in Canadian literary scholarship when it was originally published in 1965, the Literary History of Canada is now being reissued, revised and enlarged, in three volumes. This major effort of a large group of scholars working in the field of English-language Canadian literature provides a comprehensive, up-to-date reference work. It has already proven itself invaluable as a source of information on authors, genres, and literary trends and influences. It represents a positive attempt to give a history of Canada in terms of writings which deserve attention because of significant thought, form, and use of language. Volume 3 has been newly written for this edition of the History, and covers the years from about 1960 to 1974. The contributors to this volume are Claude Bissell, Desmond Pacey, Lauriat Lane, jr, Michael S. Cross, Thomas A. Goudge, John Webster Grant, John H. Chapman, William E. Swinton, Henry B. Mayo, Malcolm Ross, Brandon Conron, Clara Thomas, Sheila A. Egoff, John Ripley, William H. New, George Woodcock, and Northrop Frye.

The Golden Bough - James George Frazer 2012-04-26 This work by Sir James Frazer (1854-1941) is widely considered to be one of the most important early texts in the fields of psychology and anthropology. At the same time, by applying modern methods of comparative ethnography to the classical world, and revealing the superstition and irrationality beneath the surface of the classical culture which had for so long been a model for Western civilisation, it was extremely controversial. Frazer was greatly influenced by E. B. Tylor’s Primitive Culture (also reissued in this series), and by the work of the biblical scholar William Robertson Smith, to whom the first edition is dedicated. The twelve-volume third edition, reissued here, was greatly revised and enlarged, and published between 1911 and 1915; the two-volume first edition (1890) is also available in this series. Volume 3 (1911) is concerned with the concept of taboo, and its presence in all religious systems.

Hawaiian Mythology - Martha Warren Beckwith 1982-06-01 Ku and Hina-man and woman-were the great ancestral gods of heaven and earth for the ancient Hawaiians. They were life’s fruitfulness and all the generations of mankind, both those who are to come and those already born. The Hawaiian gods were like great chiefs from far lands who visited among the people, entering their daily lives sometimes as humans or animals, sometimes taking residence in a stone or wooden idol. As years passed, the families of gods grew and included the trickster Maui, who snared the sun, and fiery Pele of the volcano. Ancient Hawaiian lived by the animistic philosophy that assigned living souls to animals, trees, stones, stars, and clouds, as well as to humans. Religion and mythology were interwoven Hawaiian culture, and local legends and genealogies were preserved in song, chant, and narrative. Martha Beckwith was the first scholar to chart a path through the hundreds of books, articles, and little-known manuscripts that recorded the oral narratives of the Hawaiian people. Her book has become a classic work of folklore and ethnology, and the definitive treatment of Hawaiian mythology. With an introduction by Katherine Luomala.
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