

The Experimental Self Dialogic Subjectivity In Woolf Pym And Brooke Rose Ad Feminam Women Literature

This Encyclopedia is an indispensable reference guide to twentieth-century fiction in the English-language. With nearly 500 contributors and over 1 million words, it is the most comprehensive and authoritative reference guide to twentieth-century fiction in the English language. Contains over 500 entries of 1000-3000 words written in lucid, jargon-free prose, by an international cast of leading scholars Arranged in 3 volumes covering British and Irish Fiction, American Fiction, and World Fiction, with each volume edited by a leading scholar in the field Entries cover major writers (such as Saul Bellow, Raymond Chandler, John Steinbeck, Virginia Woolf, A.S Byatt, Samuel Beckett, D.H. Lawrence, Zadie Smith, Salman Rushdie, V.S. Naipaul, Nadine Gordimer, Alice Munro, Chinua Achebe, J.M. Coetzee, and Ng?g? Wa Thiong'o) and their key works Covers the genres and sub-genres of fiction in English across the twentieth century (including crime fiction, sci fi, chick lit, the noir novel, and the avante garde novel) as well as the major movements, debates, and rubrics within the field (censorship, globalization, modernist fiction, fiction and the film industry, and the fiction of migration, Diaspora, and exile)

"A substantial addition to Spark criticism, of which there has been surprisingly little published in recent years."--Aileen Christianson, University of Edinburgh --Book Jacket.

Text & Presentation is an annual publication devoted to all aspects of theatre scholarship. It represents a selection of the best research presented at the international, interdisciplinary Comparative Drama Conference. This edition includes papers from the 33rd annual conference held in Los Angeles, California. Topics covered include Bernard Shaw's use of gardens and libraries in *Widowers' Houses*, Northern Ireland emergency law in Brian Friel's *The Freedom of the City*, cannibalism and surrogation in *Hamletmachine*, Sergei Eisenstein's and Charlie Chaplin's use of the "montage of attraction," and adaptations of classic Greek tragedy in Mexico and Taiwan, among other topics.

This book is a study of writing processes of six modernist authors: Hopkins, Yeats, Conrad, Forster, Joyce, and Woolf, from the 'golden age of manuscripts'. Finn Fordham examines how these processes relate to selfhood and subjectivity, both of which are generally considered to have come under an intense examination and reformulation during the modernist period. The study addresses several questions: what are the relations between writing and subjectivity? To what extent is a 'self' considered as a completed product like a book? Or how are selves, if considered as things 'in process' or 'constructs', reflections of the processes of writing? How do the experiences of writing inform thematic concerns within texts about identity? There are three theoretical and methodological chapters (about 'genetic' criticism, about critical studies of selfhood within modernism, and the 'effacement' of manuscripts in philosophies of the subject). There then follow chapters on each of the six authors, with a different topic on each - compression, selection, doubling, hollowing out, multiplying and class. The study comprises much new material from archives, and many fresh ideas stemming from the combination of different critical approaches: genetic, psychological, political criticism and close reading. Readers of its contents described it as 'excellent', 'a very creative study', 'original, timely and extremely suggestive'.

Contradictory Woolf is a collection of essays selected from approximately 200 papers presented at the 21st Annual International Conference on Virginia Woolf, hosted by the University of Glasgow. The theme of contradiction in Woolf's writing, including her use of the word 'but', is widely explored in relation to auto/biography, art, philosophy, cognitive science, sexuality, animality, class, mathematics, translation, annotation, poetry, and war. Among the essays collected in this volume are the five keynote addresses—by Judith Allen, Suzanne Bellamy, Marina Warner, Patricia Waugh, and Michael Whitworth—as well as a preface by Jane Goldman and an introduction by the editors.

" Generally held to be rigid, borders and categories are nonetheless expanded when those bounded by the demarcations of hegemony, challenge its strictures. Significant instances of this constructive transgression can be found in the women's writing with which this collection of essays by international critics engages. Whereas in travel writing by women (Sarah Hobson, Dervla Murphy, Jan Morris) `transgression' is seen to have settled into a familiar strategy, in autobiography (Ann Fanshawe, Margaret Cavendish, Christine Brooke-Rose), cultural analysis (Virginia Woolf, Marianna Torgovnick, Donna Haraway), and fiction (Michelle Cliff, Jeanette Winterson, Ellen Galford, Fiona Cooper), women have succeeded in creating an innovative space for themselves. "

The Experimental Self Dialogic Subjectivity in Woolf, Pym, and Brooke-Rose SIU Press

Contains biographical sketches of representative British novelists whose work began to appear roughly around 1960. British-born experimental writer Christine Brooke-Rose puzzled numerous critics, theoreticians, and writers as she overturned opinions continuously struggling to outline her fractal identity. The present book boldly outlines and settles the ambiguities of Christine Brooke-Rose's split identity, originating in the psychoanalytical, aesthetic, and authorial confusion of a writer who took delight in challenging readers with highly experimental novels. This study highlights the chameleonic features of the Brooke-Rosean narrative in an audaciously exhaustive and original attempt to chart the author's lipogrammic narrative discourse, its unifying intertextual yet anamorphic web, and its fictional characters. Excerpts from criticism of the works of novelists, poets, playwrights, and other creative writers, 1900-1960.

This book acknowledges that the reader of a novel looks at and sees the page before they begin to read any text placed upon it. Thus, any disruptions to how a traditional page 'should look' can have a large impact on the reading process. The book critically engages with the visual appearance of graphically innovative contemporary prose fiction.

Acknowledging the importance of Bakhtin's concept of the dialogic, Judy Little utilizes the insights of Bakhtin and theorists such as Derrida, Foucault, and Lyotard as strategies for examining the political complexity of the "self" as Virginia Woolf, Barbara Pym, and Christine Brooke-Rose construct it in their fiction. Little demonstrates that the tradition of the self-as-individual belongs to a complex, intricately dialogic discourse, with the self being an ongoing experiment in heteroglossia rather than a single, monologic "ism." Woolf, Pym, and Brooke-Rose, she argues, manifest a creative, experimental relationship to Western discourses of subjectivity, and their novels construct ideologically mobile selves that thrive on dialogic appropriation and transformation. Among the novels in which Woolf explores subjectivity, *Jacob's Room* and *The Waves* are the most complex. Little shows that in *Jacob's Room*, Woolf reverses narrative tradition, the creatively dialogic female narrator appropriating a textually "masculine" status while reserving for Jacob the textual position of the "other," the feminine. *The Waves* questions subjectivity more radically, the fragmented soliloquies implying that the post-modern self has a relational and "feminine" origin after the demise of grand narratives. Examining Pym's major novels, Little locates the inventive discourse of the author's eccentrics in their dialogic construction of the "trivial." Pym's strategically conventional narrative style privileges the marginal symbolic discourses by which the experimental selves in her fiction appropriate the insignificant as a mode of signification. Little notes that whether the experimental

selves in the fiction of Brooke-Rose are human or mere texts on a computer screen, they all respond to crises with a courageous faith in the self-inventive capacity of language. These heteroglossic subjectivities appropriate, amalgamate, and generally maneuver the resources of narrative into fresh (and often comic) scenarios of origin, author, and self. Discussing the novels of Woolf, Pym, and Brooke-Rose, Little defines experimental in terms of subjectivity (how the text constructs the self) rather than in the more traditional terms of the transgression of narrative levels and typographical features. Little also breaks with tradition in her use of Bakhtin. Most studies discuss Bakhtin's views philosophically and theoretically. By contrast, Little employs Bakhtin's ideas as strategies for reading and analyzing the discourses that are present in a text.

What is experimental literature? How has experimentation affected the course of literary history, and how is it shaping literary expression today? Literary experiment has always been diverse and challenging, but never more so than in our age of digital media and social networking, when the very category of the literary is coming under intense pressure. How will literature reconfigure itself in the future? The Routledge Companion to Experimental Literature maps this expansive and multifaceted field, with essays on: the history of literary experiment from the beginning of the twentieth century to the present the impact of new media on literature, including multimodal literature, digital fiction and code poetry the development of experimental genres from graphic narratives and found poetry through to gaming and interactive fiction experimental movements from Futurism and Surrealism to Postmodernism, Avant-Pop and Flarf. Shedding new light on often critically neglected terrain, the contributors introduce this vibrant area, define its current state, and offer exciting new perspectives on its future. This volume is the ideal introduction for those approaching the study of experimental literature for the first time or looking to further their knowledge.

For the past three decades, Latin American and Latina women writers have used autobiography, fiction, and a blend of the two genres to address the psychological struggle to heal from both personal and political traumas. Felicia Fahey focuses on six fictional autobiographies as literary representations of psychological recovery: Alina Diaconú's *El penúltimo viaje/The penultimate journey* (1989), Manuela Fingueret's *Hija del silencio/Daughter of Silence* (2000), Luisa Valenzuela's *La travesía/The Crossing* (2001), Sara Sefchovich's *Demasiado amor/Too Much Love* (1991), Laura Restrepo's *Dulce compañía/The Angel of Galilea* (1995), and Ana Castillo's *The Mixquiahuala Letters* (1989). These novels are presented in two groups. Diaconú, Fingueret, and Valenzuela explore the psychological effects of the Argentine Dirty War of 1976 to 1983, while Sefchovich, Restrepo and Castillo, examine more general sociocultural issues of politics and gender in Mexico, Columbia, and the United States. This literature, authored by and about women, reveals the uncertain journey of the protagonist who, in order to heal life's wounds, faces the forbidden and painful territory of the autobiographical process and the consequences for the individual and community that this interior journey has.

Mary Jo Bona reconstructs the literary history and examines the narrative techniques of eight Italian American women's novels from 1940 to the present. Largely neglected until recently, these women's family narratives compel a reconsideration of what it means to be a woman and an ethnic in America. Bona discusses the novels in pairs according to their focus on Italian American life. She first examines the traditions of *italianità* (a flavor of things Italian) that inform and enhance works of fiction. The novelists in that tradition were Mari Tomasi (*Like Lesser Gods*, 1949) and Marion Benasutti (*No Steady Job for Papa*, 1966). Bona then turns to later novels that highlight the Italian American belief in the family's honor and reputation. Conflicts between generations, specifically between autocratic fathers and their children, are central to Octavia Waldo's 1961 *A Cup of the Sun* and Josephine Gattuso Hendin's 1988 *The Right Thing to Do*. Even when writers choose to steer away from the familial focus, Bona notes, their developmental narratives trace the reintegration of characters suffering from a crisis of cultural identity. Relating the characters' struggles to their relationship to the family, Bona examines Diana Cavallo's 1961 *A Bridge of Leaves* and Dorothy Bryant's 1978 *Miss Giardino*. Bona then discusses two innovative novels—Helen Barolini's 1979 *Umbertina* and Tina De Rosa's 1980 *Paper Fish*—both of which feature a granddaughter who invokes her grandmother, a godparent figure. Through Barolini's feminist and De Rosa's modernist perspectives, both novels present a young girl developing artistically. Closing with a discussion of the contemporary terrain Italian American women traverse, Bona examines such topics as sexual identity when it meets cultural identity and the inclusion of *italianità* when Italian American identity is not central to the story. Italian American women writers, she concludes, continue in the 1980s and 1990s to focus on the interplay between cultural identity and women's development.

"Cultural studies, critical theory, poststructuralism, feminist theory, new historicism".

"In *Race Riots*, the first study of racial humour in the work of modern British authors, examines the complex ways in which laughter can either reinforce or subvert racial stereotyping. Filling a critical gap, *Race Riots* focuses on the rhetorical function of laughter within comic texts, a seldom studied dimension of the subject. It also explores the relationship between humour and power in society, concerns that are customarily treated separately." --Résumé de l'éditeur.

This book critically engages with the visual appearance of prose fiction where it is manipulated by authors, from alterations in typography to the deconstruction of the physical form of the book.

"Dialogic: Education for the Digital Age argues that despite rapid advances in communications technology, most educational research still relies on traditional approaches to education, built upon the logic of print, and dependent on the notion that there is a single true representation of reality. In practice, the use of the Internet disrupts this traditional logic of education by offering an experience of knowledge as participatory and multiple. The challenge identified in Wegerif's text is the growing need to develop a new understanding of education that will encourage us to provide new policies, and hold the potential to transform educational pedagogy and meet the realities of the digital age. This new logic of education is dialogic and characterises education as learning to learn, think and thrive in the context of working with multiple perspectives and ultimate uncertainty. The book builds upon the simple contrast between observing dialogue from an outside point of view, and participating in a dialogue from the inside, before pinpointing an essential feature of dialogic: the gap or difference between voices in dialogue which is understood as an irreducible source of meaning. Each chapter of the book applies this dialogic thinking to a specific challenge facing education, re-thinking the challenge and revealing a new theory of education. Areas covered in the book include: - dialogical learning and cognition - dialogical learning and emotional intelligence - educational technology, dialogic 'spaces' and consciousness - global dialogue and

global citizenship - dialogic theories of science and maths education"--

How did someone become a scientist before the profession itself existed? Jan Golinski finds an answer in the remarkable career of Humphry Davy (1778-1829), one of the foremost British men of science of the nineteenth century. Originally a country boy from a modest background, Davy's remarkable accomplishments propelled him to a knighthood and the presidency of the Royal Society. He was a brilliant and celebrated lecturer, and his chemical investigations led to the discoveries of sodium, potassium, and other elements and to the invention of the miners safety lamp. He was also a poet, a friend of Coleridge and Wordsworth, who wrote philosophical dialogues, a book on salmon-fishing, and narratives of his travels. An enigmatic figure to his contemporaries, Davy has continued to elude the attempts of biographers to classify him. Golinski argues that Davy's life is best viewed as a prolonged process of self-experimentation. Readers will follow Davy's course from his youthful enthusiasm for physiological experimentation to his late-life manifestation as a melancholic traveler on the European continent. Along the way, they will gain an appreciation for the creativity Davy invested in his self-fashioning as a man of science, and the obstacles he overcame, in a period when the path to a scientific career was not as well-trodden as it is today. The Experimental Self is an inventive treatment of a major figure in science history."

This volume is dedicated to Francis Bacon, to William Golding and to the tradition of writing utopias and dystopias. Although some of the articles contained herein were presented at the conference from which this book originated, there are also other contributions which join these to complete a 21st century vision on utopia, from the point of view of specialists in philology, philosophy, anthropology, etc. The novelty of such an undertaking comes from the fact that the editors enabled researchers from different fields to come together and create an interdisciplinary volume which contains very rigorous academic work alongside more relaxed essays.

"Through a synthesis of biographical research and textual analysis Joseph Darlington's monograph grounds Brooke-Rose's fascinating novels in a new way, showing how they were responses to the circumstances of the author's eventful life and concerns at the time of writing. In so doing, it links the array of disciplinary fields Brooke-Rose was significant in and allows the reader to see her contribution as a sum of its many parts." --Glyn White, Senior Lecturer in Twentieth Century Literature and Culture, University of Salford, UK This book utilizes archive research, interviews and historical analysis to present a comprehensive overview of the works of Christine Brooke-Rose. A writer well-known for her idiosyncratic and experimental approaches to the novel form; this work traces her development from her early years as a social satirist, through her space-aged experimentalism in the 1960s, to her later poststructuralism and interest in digital computing and genetics. The book gives an overview of her writing and intellectual career with new archival research that places Brooke-Rose's work in the context of the historically important events in which she was a participant: Bletchley Park codebreaking in the Second World War, the events in Paris during May 1968, the dawning of the internet and the rise of poststructuralism. Joseph Darlington begins with Brooke-Rose's first novels written in the late 1950s of social satire, studies her experimental phase of writing and finally illuminates her unique approach to autobiography, arguing for reevaluating this interdisciplinary author and her contribution to poststructuralism, life writing and post-war literature. Joseph Darlington is a writer and academic from Manchester, UK. He is programme leader for the animation degree at Futureworks Media School, and is the author of *British Terrorist Novels of the 1970s* (Palgrave Macmillan 2018) and co-editor of the *Manchester Review of Books*. He was awarded a Harry Ransom Fellowship for his work on Brooke-Rose in 2012, and has published a number of research papers exploring her work.

L'ètica es pot definir com la relació amb l'altre, la resposta obligatòria a un altre que precedeix qualsevol norma específica de conducta moral, una relació ètica primordial que és la base de qualsevol codi ètic o moral particular. Quan aquest altre es particularitza com a l'altre ètic, com es veu afectada en la seua mateixa articulació aquesta concepció de l'ètica? Té l'etnicitat com a concepte un caire ètic? Existeix una ètica de l'etnicitat? Pel contrari, l'ètica és ètnica? El matís ètic d'allò ètic redueix de cap manera l'àmbit d'actuació d'allò ètic? En una cultura com la dels Estats Units, fundada sobre una ètica individualista de caràcter paradoxalment universalitzant que es veu qüestionada constantment per les pròpies constriccions imposades a la singularitat ètnica dels seus molts altres, aquestes preguntes semblen especialment pertinents. Els assaigs d'aquest volum demostren implícitament que aquestes preguntes no tenen respostes definitives perquè es tracta de termes el domini conceptual dels quals es refereix a allò singular i diferent, a les singularitats obstinadament no generalitzables de l'altre. La literatura diversa dels Estats Units ens proporciona el terreny textual propici per aquesta conjunció d'allò ètic i ètnic. Com ho demostra el panorama transhistòric d'aquests assaigs, aquesta contestació és intrínseca a la pròpia literatura donada la seua explicitació de l'allò altre i, a la vegada, la seua participació en la domesticació d'aquest mateix altre. La literatura dels Estats Units, amb les seues demandes de pluralitat discursiva històricament determinades i amb les seues generalitzacions totalitzants i transcendents, esdevé un corpus on destaca l'articulació d'aquest doble moviment. La conjunció d'allò ètic amb allò ètnic evita el tancament de l'apertura ètica ja que un enfocament ètnic qüestiona la temptació de l'ètica cap a l'abstracció, mentre que l'impuls ètic ens manté alerta davant la constitució universalitzant i estereotipada de les identitats ètniques.

In the decades following the immediately postwar period in Britain, a loose grouping of experimental writers that included Alan Burns, Christine Brooke-Rose, B. S. Johnson, and Ann Quin worked against the dominance, as they saw it, of the realist novel of the literary mainstream. *Late Modernism and the Avant-Garde British Novel* reassesses the experimentalism versus realism debates of the period, and finds a body of work engaged with, rather than merely antagonistic towards, the literary culture it sought to renovate. Charting these engagements, it shows how they have significance not just for our understanding of these decades but for the broader movement of the novel through the century. This volume takes some of the claims made about experimental fiction--that it is unreadable, nonlinear, elliptical, errant, plotless--and reimagines these descriptors as historically inscribed tendencies that express the period's investment in the idea of the accidental. These novels are interested in the fleeting and the fugitive, in discontinuity and shock. The experimental novel cultivates an interest in methods of representation that are oblique: attempting to conjure the world at an angle, or in the rear-view mirror; by ellipsis or evasion. These concepts--error, indeterminacy, uncertainty, accident--all bear a relation to that which evades or resists interpretation and meaning. Asking what are the wider political, ethical, and philosophical correlates of this incommensurability, *Late Modernism and the Avant-Garde British Novel* reads experimental literature in this light, as suffused with anxiety about its adequacy in the light of its status as necessarily imitative and derivative, and therefore redolent of the forms of not-knowing and uncertainty that mark late modernism more generally.

"How do I love thee? Let me count the ways," wrote Elizabeth Barrett Browning in her *Sonnets from the Portuguese*. *Desiring Voices: Women Sonneteers and Petrarchism* proposes that we attend to the ways that women poets from the sixteenth through

the twentieth centuries have both echoed and transformed the literary and erotic conventions that strongly influenced their fates as women, wives, and lovers. Mary B. Moore analyzes and provides context for love sonnet sequences by Italian, French, English, and American women poets in the light of current knowledge concerning attitudes towards women at the time they wrote. Through close readings of the poems combined with theory and criticism about constructs of women, historical events, and biographical contexts, Moore reveals patterns of revision among women poets that shed further light on the poets themselves, on Petrarchism as a convention, and on ideas about women. She focuses on Petrarchan sonnet sequences by women because the poems serve both as works of art and as documents that illuminate the range and limitations of female roles as erotic subjects (agents of speech, action, knowledge, and desire) as well as their more usual roles as erotic objects. Combining theory with close reading, Moore enhances the value of many generally neglected poems by women. After a thorough discussion of the Petrarchan sonnet tradition, she analyzes the work of Gaspara Stampa, Louise Labé, Lady Mary Wroth, Charlotte Smith, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, and Edna St. Vincent Millay.

This book demonstrates Dialogical Leadership which is the workplace application of the Dialogical Self Theory, first developed by Dutch psychologist Hubert Hermans in the 1990s. It encourages scientists and science-practitioners interested in leadership issues to discuss the power of dialogue in solving workplace culture problems. Van Loon's work extends the concept of Dialogical Self Theory to the leadership of organizations, drawing on social constructionism by the American psychologist Ken Gergen and the leadership framework of British academic Keith Grint. This book explicitly links the health of organizations to the psychological and emotional health of those who lead them, concluding with the factors of teamwork and motivation. Dialogical Leadership jettisons the idea that organizations are run by 'superheroes', presenting a more realistic picture of the workplace. This is the first book to isolate 'generative dialogue' as the key mechanism for successful change and transformation programs in organizations. It rejects the idea that successful organizations are 'rational systems' conforming to scripts laid down by leaders, and it places dialogue and co-creation – 'reciprocal exchange' – at the heart of successful change programs. It starts from the kinds of questions leaders ask themselves – their 'interior dialogue' – and the quality of their interactions with others – their external dialogues – which can as shown in this book, be the difference between success and failure.

In this study of three of Barbara Pym's novels, Naghmeh Varghaiyan, drawing on examinations of women's humour by Eileen Gillooly, Regina Barreca, and others, shows how the humorous female discourse in *Some Tame Gazelle*, *Excellent Women*, and *Jane and Prudence* undermines patriarchal culture and subverts both female and male stereotypes such as that of the spinster and of the Byronic hero. Varghaiyan reveals how the rhetoric of women's humour enables Pym's female characters to survive in the patriarchal culture and to unsettle it.

HBO's *Girls* and the Awkward Politics of Gender, Race, and Privilege is a collection of essays that examines the HBO program *Girls*. Since its premiere in 2012, the series has garnered the attention of individuals from various walks of life. The show has been described in many terms: insightful, out-of-touch, brash, sexist, racist, perverse, complex, edgy, daring, provocative—just to name a few. Overall, there is no doubt that *Girls* has firmly etched itself in the fabric of early twenty-first-century popular culture. The essays in this book examine the show from various angles including: white privilege; body image; gender; culture; race; sexuality; parental and generational attitudes; third wave feminism; male emasculation and immaturity; hipster, indie, and urban music as it relates to Generation Y and Generation X. By examining these perspectives, this book uncovers many of the most pressing issues that have surfaced in the show, while considering the broader societal implications therein.

Faulkner's Subject: A Cosmos No One Owns offers a reading of William Faulkner by viewing his masterpieces through the lens of current critical theory. The book addresses both the power of his work and the current theoretical issues that call that power into question.

Aquest llibre proposa una lectura feminista dialògica de Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Meridel Le Sueur i Mikhail Bakhtin. La primera part està dedicada al relat curt, considerat un dels aspectes oblidats per Bakhtin. El gènere sexual ('gender'), un altre dels seus oblidats, és la base fonamental d'aquesta investigació. Un dels arguments que l'autora defensa és que els híbrids artístics de Gilman i Le Sueur fan impossible que se les confine dins d'un sol gènere literari o sexual. En la segona part s'estudia com la saga deconstructivista de Gilman com el bildungsroman feminista de Le Sueur serveixen per a corregir i expandir la teoria bakhtiniana. Entre altres molts aspectes, els personatges femenins estudiats encarnen el subjecte parlant femení. La tercera part avalua les comunitats de dones creades per la ficció de Le Sueur i Gilman i el seu llegat per a les teories feministes i bakhtinianes. El treball (in)conclou proposant un avanç de la 'dialogia feminista' a una 'pràctica dialògica del feminisme', on totes les perspectives feministes apareixen com a gèneres literaris/veus en un diàleg dialògic.

Books recommended for undergraduate and college libraries listed by Library of Congress Classification Numbers.

This volume examines innovative intersections of life-writing and experimental fiction in the 20th and 21st centuries, bringing together scholars and practicing biographers from several disciplines (Modern Languages, English and Comparative Literature, Creative Writing). It covers a broad range of biographical, autobiographical, and hybrid practices in a variety of national literatures, among them many recent works: texts that test the ground between fact and fiction, that are marked by impressionist, self-reflexive and intermedial methods, by their recourse to myth, folklore, poetry, or drama as they tell a historical character's story. Between them, the essays shed light on the broad range of auto/biographical experimentation in modern Europe and will appeal to readers with an interest in the history and politics of form in life-writing: in the ways in which departures from traditional generic paradigms are intricately linked with specific views of subjectivity, with questions of personal, communal, and national identity. The Introduction of this book is open access under a CC BY 4.0 license via link.springer.com.

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