Record Nr. Autore Titolo	UNINA9910462612903321 Kay Sarah Parrots and nightingales [[electronic resource]] : troubadour quotations and the development of European poetry / / Sarah Kay
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Philadelphia, Pa., : University of Pennsylvania Press, c2013
ISBN	0-8122-0838-2
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (473 p.)
Collana	The Middle Ages Series Middle Ages series
Disciplina	849/.1009
Soggetti	Provencal literature - History and criticism Troubadour songs - History and criticism Quotations in literature - History and criticism European poetry - Provencal influences - History and criticism Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter Contents Note on References, Translations, and Abbreviations Introduction: Quotation, Knowledge, Change Chapter 1. Rhyme and Reason: Quotation in Raimon Vidal de Besalú's Razos de trobar and the Grammars of the Vidal Tradition Chapter 2. Quotation, Memory, and Connoisseurship in the Novas of Raimon Vidal de Besalú Chapter 3. Starting Afresh with Quotation in the Vidas and Razos Chapter 4. Soliciting Quotation in Florilegia: Attribution, Authority, and Freedom Chapter 5. The Nightingales' Way: Poetry as French Song in Jean Renart's Guillaume de Dole Chapter 6. The Parrots' Way: The Novas del papagai from Catalonia to Italy Chapter 7. Songs Within Songs: Subjectivity and Performance in Bertolome Zorzi (74.9) and Jofre de Foixà (304.1) Chapter 8. Perilous Quotations: Language, Desire, and Knowledge in Matfre Ermengau's Breviari d'amor Chapter 9. Dante's Ex- Appropriation of the Troubadours in De vulgari eloquentia and the Divina commedia Chapter 10. The Leys d' amors: Phasing Out the antics troubadors and Ushering in the New Toulousain Poetics Chapter 11. Petrarch's "Lasso me": Changing the Subject Conclusion Appendices Notes Bibliography of

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Sommario/riassunto The love songs of Occitan troubadours inspired a rich body of courtly lyric by poets working in neighboring languages. For Sarah Kay, these poets were nightingales, composing verse that is recognizable yet original. But troubadour poetry also circulated across Europe in a form that is less well known but was more transformative. Writers outside Occitania "ed troubadour songs word for word in their original language, then commented upon these excerpts as linguistic or poetic examples, as guides to conduct, and even as sources of theological insight. If troubadours and their poetic imitators were nightingales, these "ation artists were parrots, and their poetic vity that would deeply affect the European canon. The first sustained study of the medieval tradition of troubadour "ation, Parrots and Nightingales examines texts produced along the arc of the northern Mediterranean— from Catalonia through southern France to northern Italy—through the thirteenth century and the first half of the fourteenth. Featuring extensive appendices of over a thousand troubadour passages that have been "ed or anthologized, Parrots and Nightingales traces how "ations influenced the works of grammarians, short story writers, biographers, encyclopedists, and not least, other poets including Dante and Petrarch. Kay explores the instability and fluidity of medieval textuality, revealing how the art of "ation affected the transmission of knowledge and transformed perceptions of desire from the "courtly love" of the Middle Ages to the more learned formulations that emerged in the Renaissance. Parrots and Nightingales deftly restores the medieval treation end within a first to the invibility. exerving		Printed and Electronic Sources Index Acknowledgments
for its originality and influence as a literary strategy.	Sommario/riassunto	lyric by poets working in neighboring languages. For Sarah Kay, these poets were nightingales, composing verse that is recognizable yet original. But troubadour poetry also circulated across Europe in a form that is less well known but was more transformative. Writers outside Occitania "ed troubadour songs word for word in their original language, then commented upon these excerpts as linguistic or poetic examples, as guides to conduct, and even as sources of theological insight. If troubadours and their poetic imitators were nightingales, these "ation artists were parrots, and their practices of excerption and repetition brought about changes in poetic subjectivity that would deeply affect the European canon. The first sustained study of the medieval tradition of troubadour "ation, Parrots and Nightingales examines texts produced along the arc of the northern Mediterranean—from Catalonia through southern France to northern Italy—through the thirteenth century and the first half of the fourteenth. Featuring extensive appendices of over a thousand troubadour passages that have been "ed or anthologized, Parrots and Nightingales traces how "ations influenced the works of grammarians, short story writers, biographers, encyclopedists, and not least, other poets including Dante and Petrarch. Kay explores the instability and fluidity of medieval textuality, revealing how the art of "ation affected the transmission of knowledge and transformed perceptions of desire from the "courtly love" of the Middle Ages to the more learned formulations that emerged in the Renaissance. Parrots and Nightingales defty restores the medieval tradition of lyric "ation to visibility, persuasively arguing