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Titolo	Broken harmony [[electronic resource] ] : Shakespeare and the politics of music / / Joseph M. Ortiz
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Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Titus Andronicus and the production of musical meaning -- "Her speech is nothing" : mad speech and the female musician -- Teaching music : the rule of allegory -- Impolitic noise : resisting Orpheus from Julius Caesar to The tempest -- Shakespeare's idolatry : psalms and hornpipes in The winter's tale -- The reforming of reformation : Milton's A maske.
Sommario/riassunto	Music was a subject of considerable debate during the Renaissance. The notion that music could be interpreted in a meaningful way clashed regularly with evidence that music was in fact profoundly promiscuous in its application and effects. Subsequently, much writing in the period reflects a desire to ward off music's illegibility rather than come to terms with its actual effects. In <i>Broken Harmony</i> , Joseph M. Ortiz revises our understanding of music's relationship to language in Renaissance England. In the process he shows the degree to which discussions of music were ideologically and politically charged. Offering a historically nuanced account of the early modern debate over music, along with close readings of several of Shakespeare's plays (including <i>Titus Andronicus</i> , <i>The Merchant of Venice</i> , <i>The Tempest</i> , and <i>The Winter's Tale</i> ) and Milton's <i>A Maske</i> , Ortiz challenges the consensus that music's affinity with poetry was widely accepted, or even desired, by Renaissance poets. Shakespeare more than any other early modern poet exposed the fault lines in the debate about music's function in art, repeatedly staging disruptive scenes of music that expose an underlying struggle between textual and sensuous authorities. Such

musical interventions in textual experiences highlight the significance of sound as an aesthetic and sensory experience independent of any narrative function.

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