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Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (pages [205]-218) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Machine generated contents note: -- Contents -- Acknowledgements -- Introduction: The Neurolinguistic Turn -- Chapter 1: Aphasia and Neurology in Zola and Proust[bullet] "la vieille paralytique"[bullet] "nervous being"[bullet] "raucous sounds"[bullet] "menace; d'aphasie"[bullet] "whispered words" -- Chapter 2: Speech Disorders and Shell Shock in World War I Writing[bullet] "Kindred Disorders"[bullet] "no stammer previous to shock"[bullet] "You can't communicate noise"[bullet] "the new voice from Craiglockhart" -- Chapter 3: Stuttering and Sexuality in Woolf, Melville, Kesey, and Mishima[bullet] "shy and stammering"[bullet] "organic hesitancy"[bullet] "m-m-m-m-mamma"[bullet] "The Rusty Key" -- Chapter 4: Stuttering, Violence, and the Politics of Voice in Graves, Roth, and Jones[bullet] "vox populi"[bullet] "though he do limp and stammer a bit"[bullet] "angry because she stutters"[bullet] "haltings and erasures" -- Chapter 5: Tourettic Speech in Jonathan Lethem's Motherless Brooklyn[bullet] "la maladie des tics"[bullet] "the world (or my brain - same thing)"[bullet] "to tic freely"[bullet] "Those walls of language"[bullet] "Tourette's muse was with me" Conclusion: On Speech Disorders in Theory -- Bibliography -- Index.
Sommario/riassunto	"Dysfluencies is the first comprehensive study of how speech disorders are portrayed in modern literature. Tracing the roots of this interaction between literary practice and speech pathology back to the rise of aphasiology in the 1860s, Dysfluencies examines portrayals of

disordered speech by writers like Zola, Proust, Joyce, Melville, and Mishima, as well as contemporary writers like Philip Roth, Gail Jones, and Jonathan Lethem. *Dysfluencies* thus speaks directly to the growing interest at present, both in popular culture and the Humanities, regarding the status of the Self in relation to speech pathology. The need for this type of study is clear considering the number of prominent writers whose works foreground disorders of speech: Melville, Zola, Kesey, Mishima, Roth, et al. Moreover, thinkers like Freud, Bergson, and Jakobson were similarly concerned with the implications of language breakdown. This volume shows this concern began with the rise of neurology and aphasiology, which challenged spiritual conceptions of language and replaced them with a view of language as a material process rooted in the brain. *Dysfluencies* traces the history of this interaction between literary practice and speech pathology, arguing that works of literature have responded differently to the issue of language breakdown as the dominant views on the issue have shifted from neurological (circa 1860s to 1920s) to psychological (circa 1920s to 1980s), and back to neurological during the so-called "decade of the Brain" (the 1990s)"--Bloomsbury Publishing.
