

1. everything in print

litera

belles lettres

Holy Scriptures (scribere) = Písmo Svaté

Co je psáno, to je dáno.

V novinách psali

rules of the free market

the Internet

oral literature and oral performance

too general a concept

2. great works only

useful for pedagogical purposes

who decides?

broader understanding of literary development, continuity of literary tradition

3. art (imaginative literature, Wortkunst, slovesnost) working with language as a material

language use:

language foregrounded, draws attention to itself (sound, images)

not only WHAT but primarily HOW it is said

Language of science: clear, universal, definite, unambiguous, 1 meaning, 1 interpretation

Literary language: metaphorical, playful, ambiguous, multiple meanings

Language of science refers to the outside world (extralinguistic reality), is a medium only

Literary language: refers to the outside world but also creates a world of its own, medium and ultimate end, crafted, aesthetic

Functions of literature:

- aesthetic
- informative
- cognitive
- didactic
- expressive
- empathic
- cathartic

- entertaining

- ...

HORACE: dulce et utile (sweet and useful)

instruction

pure sound and image, no relation to the human world

marxism

art for art's sake

deserves attention

not compulsory

not a waste of time

not a bore

gives a sense of achievement and satisfaction

art as „superstructure“

science x art

Truth and Beauty

facts x fiction

„To si radši přečtu noviny než co napsal nějaký ***** někdy před sto lety.“

FACTS – more reliable, more true than imagination?

NO

can be wrong or one-sided

True art is always true even if it is fiction.

- because it presents a possibility rather than reality (what **could be** rather than what **is** – see Aristotle)
- never offers a single, totalizing view but a **number** of valid interpretations

IQ

EQ