

Four Arthurian Romances -Lancelot- By Chrétien de Troyes Four Arthurian Romances -Lancelot- Chrétien de Troyes commonly regarded as the father of Arthurian romance and a key figure in Western literature composed in French in the latter part of the twelfth century. His poetry is marked by a learning and a taste for dialectic acquired in Latin schools; but at the same time it reveals a warm human sympathy which breathes life into characters and situations. Whilst much of his matter is inherited from the world of Celtic myth and the events notionally unfold in the timeless reign of King Arthur the society and customs Chrétien de Troyes commonly regarded as the father of Arthurian romance and a key figure in Western literature composed in French in the latter part of the twelfth century. His poetry is marked by a learning and a taste for dialectic acquired in Latin schools; but at the same time it reveals a warm human sympathy which breathes life into characters and situations. Whilst much of his matter is inherited from the world of Celtic myth and the events notionally unfold in the timeless reign of King Arthur the society and customs are those of Chrétien's own day. Himself profoundly antipathetic towards adulterous love he introduced the world to the most popular adulterous couple of all time surpassing even his unfavorite the Tristan/Iseult juggernaut which he alternately bashed and deconstructed in Cligés. Although he includes a perfunctory love scene where a bloody-fingered Lancelot bends metal bars to hook up with an imprisoned Guinevere while Kay gravely wounded by his usual combination of bravado and poor planning sleeps unwittingly in the same room there isn't much of a payoff to their relationship. They don't get a happy or a tragic ending together—in fact in the final penned by Godefroy de Leigny after Chrétien having stranded Lancelot in a tower pawned the thing off on him with some kind of outline to work from at least one scholar apparently thinks Lancelot is more into the evil Meleagant's little sister who rescues him from said tower although I think he's reading way too much into a little hugging and kissing which is pretty vanilla for Lancelot whose relationship with Guinevere has strong D/s overtones. When the two of them see each other again at Arthur's court Guinevere came somewhat to her senses / and put the matter to one side / until the time she'd seen and spied / a good and private place at court / where they would have a safer port / than at the moment was their lot. The style/translation is too simplistic to appeal to me; the symbolism is heavy-handed; it's a medieval text though like what do you expect? So it's not four stars but I devoured it gleefully (p. If I understand things correctly Guinevere is often portrayed less favorably elsewhere but this roman was commanded by Marie of Champagne who perhaps wanted their story represented this way. There's really a lot of action in this story some fair retribution (featuring the cutting off of arms crushing of teeth and an ultimate decapitation to everyone's great delight because these were the Middle Ages) some sex attempts at seduction and general fighting. This edition is pretty great; it's a modern translation of a stage of French that non-trained modern readers wouldn't understand and since it's a high school edition it also comes with notes and explanatory texts at the end. 35 stars!

English L'origine des légendes autour du roi Arthur de Merlin l'Enchanteur de la Table Ronde et du Saint Graal se perdent dans les temps embrouillés du Haut Moyen-Âge sous le nom générique de « matière de Bretagne ». C'est Chrétien de Troyes un clerc champenois qui vécut au milieu du XIIe siècle et qui mêlant les traditions classiques (L'Iliade L'Enéide) celtiques et chrétiennes a contribué à établir les figures principales du cycle arthurien. Erec et Enide Cligès Yvain Lancelot et Perceval forment ainsi un cycle en cinq romans qui à la fois racontent les aventures courtoises et chevaleresques de ces cinq héros et constituent un des premiers corpus romanesques en ancien français. Mais ce Lancelot est aussi et peut-être surtout un roman d'amour (la fin'amor) où se mêlent la dévotion de Lancelot pour la reine Guenièvre le doute l'honneur la honte l'humiliation et en somme tout ce qui nourrit les contes des Mille et Une Nuits Tristan les Lais de Marie de France Roméo et Juliette et inspirera sept siècles plus tard la littérature romantique. Cette « matière de Bretagne » aura en effet une glorieuse descendance d'abord dans le Parzival de Wolfram von Eschenbach (source du dernier opéra de Richard Wagner) puis plus tard dans la littérature anglaise depuis Le Morte d'Arthur de Thomas Malory jusqu'à The Once and Future King de T. Le Lancelot de Chrétien de Troyes a donné lieu à une adaptation cinématographique facilement oubliable : First Knight (je préfère de loin Excalibur de John Boorman) et avant cela à quelques œuvres

préraphaélites comme cet Adoubement de Edmund Blair Leighton : English thoughts that i can't put in my essay:- lancelot is a dumb bitch - i'm pretty sure Guinevere and him share one brain cell because she ain't much better- in every adaption i read King Arthur always gives off big himbo energy- i need a YA or New Adult book about Meleagant's sister ASAP why has no one done this. she's the real star of the story-additionally i thought it was really interesting how it was a lady saving a knight from being imprisoned in a tower when modern pop fiction has it the other way around when it comes to stories based on these tales from the twelfth century English Chrétien de Troyes' poem Lancelot or The Knight of the Cart tells the story of Queen Guinevere's abduction by Meleagant a prince of the kingdom of Gorre and his liberation of all the prisoners Meleagant has held there. The first half seems almost Messianic with Lancelot (unnamed by Chrétien at the time) destined to rescue the prisoners in the land of Gorre from their tyrannical captor Meleagant; then it transforms into a tale of adulterous love. One of these prisoners later tells him "when one person can escape this imprisonment without trickery all the others I assure you will be able to leave unchallenged" (2110-15; 233). Later the joy of the released prisoners and their ability to slay their captors even though it was principally through the efforts of "un seul chevalier" (2431; 237) reflects the belief that many are redeemed through the sacrifice of a single individual i. Arthur is an object almost of derision Lancelot's passion makes him subject to silly trances and has almost unmanned him and Guinevere is so fickle one wonders why on earth Lancelot is attracted to her. It has also been suggested that the poem is an allegory of Chrétien's relationship with Marie de Champagne fictionalizing the trials a great man suffers on account of a woman's whim. He feels no guilt at sleeping with his lord's wife simply pleasure at being able to do so nor is there any investigation into what has initially attracted Lancelot and Guinevere to one another. Chrétien is one of the first writers to develop the idea of allegory; it's to be seen in the passage in which Love debates with Reason as to whether Lancelot should mount the cart (360-77; 211-12) in the debate between Generosity and Compassion (2836-65) when Lancelot is trying to decide whether to kill the knight who is at his mercy and when Joy and Reason struggle to decide how the queen will greet the recently-released Lancelot (6820-53; 290-91). It just doesn't hang together very well (which is why I don't give it a perfect rating) English Lecture intéressante d'un point de vue historique mais pas des plus passionnantes. * ovo moram da istaknem: prozni prevod skinut sa projekta Gutenberg koji nas je sve beskrajno zadužio tamo početkom dvehiljaditih jer - za samo nekoliko minuta dobiješ inače potpuno nedostupne knjige o kojima si devedesetih mogao samo da sanjaš i to sasvim besplatno u totalno čitljivom .

The action centers on Lancelot's rescue of the queen after she has been abducted by Meleagant the son of Bademagu, The Abduction of Guinevere is one of the oldest motifs in Arthurian legend appearing also in Caradoc of Llancarfan's Life of Gildas and carved on the archivolt in Modena Cathedral: Possibly a native of Troyes he enjoyed patronage there from the Countess Marie of Champagne before dedicating his last romance to Count Philip of Flanders perhaps about 1182: Possibly a native of Troyes he enjoyed patronage there from the Countess Marie of Champagne before dedicating his last romance to Count Philip of Flanders perhaps about 1182, In his last unfinished work Perceval the mysterious Grail makes its first appearance in literature. To be fair I wouldn't say his handling of the Lancelot/Guinevere romance was exactly wholly responsible for the subsequent popularity of the pairing: guinevere is a little bit of a brat love her and she deserves the Madeline Miller treatment) English Cette petite histoire est incroyablement humoristique: Lancelot est la petite garce himbo la plus stupide de tous les temps et je l'adore énormément, Ainsi donc le brave Lancelot meilleur chevalier d'entre tous les chevaliers se ridiculise au nom de son amour pour la reine, Reine qui soit dit en passant trompe allègrement le roi Arthur sans l'ombre d'un remord: Le personnage de Lancelot dans cette version de l'histoire est particulièrement fade: Il ne vit que pour la reine pour faire ce qu'elle lui demande peu importe si cela le ridiculise auprès de tous: Peu importe même qu'il risque sa vie pour un caprice puérile, Et puis surtout il est quand même particulièrement stupide (cf le traquenard du nain: Les personnages ne sont pas très construits le

récit reste très superficiel du début à la fin, Après bien sûr il faut remettre le livre dans son contexte soit le moyen-âge et son amour courtois: Je ne regrette donc pas d'avoir lu ce livre pour son intérêt historique :-)

Mais au final je pense que ce roman a assez mal vieilli, English This is not as boring a read as one may think (compared to other medieval texts): This book is more or less where Lancelot enters literary history and becomes an important part of the Arthurian legend, The focus in this story is all on Lancelot Gauvain and Guinevere. Lancelot and Guinevere are both presented as honorable characters even if they are after all adulterers, What may also surprise the modern reader is the amount of female characters who actually aren't merely decorative and how unsqueamish they all are. They do things take risks and obviously think for themselves: Le Chevalier de la charrette — dont on n'apprend qu'assez tard dans le roman qu'il s'agit de Lancelot — est à la confluence de deux traditions, C'est d'abord un roman de chevalerie avec tournois et batailles en tous genres qui culminent avec le duel entre Lancelot et Méléagant, En ce sens Chrétien se situe dans la lignée de La Chanson de Roland des Nibelungen et des sagas de Snorri Sturluson: White et au Seigneur des Anneaux de Tolkien bref à l'abondante littérature de « fantasy » qui de nos jours fait florès, It is also the first extant poem to give an account of Lancelot's adulterous love for Guinevere: Lancelot's mission starts to become messianic with his lifting of the tomb lid (1900-09; 230-31): His actions release prisoners and he's the only person who can do it, This comment sets the whole adventure in a Harrowing of Hell mode where Lancelot stands in for Christ redeeming those souls ensnared by Satan through no fault of their own: They simply had the misfortune to be born BC rather than AD, In some ways this is a very poor poem especially when compared with Yvain Or the Knight With the Lion: Erec and Enide was about a knight reconciling his marriage with his life of chivalry Yvain about a knight reconciling his life of chivalry with his marriage, Lancelot is about illicit love and possibly the disharmonious theme did not appeal to Chrétien since it could not be expressive of perfect love. This perhaps (according to Gaston Paris and those who followed him) is why Chrétien left the poem to Godefroi de Leigny to complete. Arthur is a typical cuckold weak ineffectual and pathetic—perhaps even comic. Guinevere must become personally unpalatable submitting her lover to any number of unreasonable trials and he must put up not only with the trials but with her whims as well. There is no hint of any idealistic conflict within Lancelot as there is in later versions of the story: Possibly it is this also which so disgusted Chrétien that he could not finish it. However the poem was tremendously influential—prior to it Lancelot had had a very meagre biography but afterwards he became the major knight of the Round Table, Prior to Chrétien's romance he had no biography of his own and all his adventures here have also been credited to other Round Table knights, The first pits an emotion against an intellectual capacity; the debate is essentially one between sense and sensibility: The second pits a chivalric virtue generosity or largesse (OFr, Lancelot's solution is to fight again a brilliant reconciliation between the two apparently incompatible virtues. This to some extent characterizes Chrétien's work: it repeatedly submits its hero to a series of tests in which two incompatible virtues vie. Eventually the queen allows herself to be ruled by Reason not Joy so she is capable of suppressing her own desires: Ruth Harwood Cline's translation is masterful taking Chrétien's octosyllabic couplets in French and transforming them into octosyllabic couplets in English. And where I've checked it against the French it's remarkably accurate: Of all the translations of Chrétien this is the most fun to read, And the poem itself is of tremendous importance to the history of Arthurian literature: English Lanselota sam čitala odavno u proznom prevodu* i mislila sam da će prevod u stihu ako išta biti tečniji ali: A inače izrazito ne spada u Kretjenova bolja dela (za to slobodno uzмите Ereka i Enid koji je beskrajno zabavniji spev) i mada ima srednjovekovnog šarma, U prevodu po običaju ima bar toliko Kolje Mićevića koliko Kretjena i to sam unapred znala i nemam zamerke ali prevodilačke beleške su nažalost malo. recimo samo da je četiri uzvičnika previše za dve fusnote. Virtually nothing is known of his life. Virtually nothing is known of his life. {site_link} Chrétien would be so chagrined. (No word on Lancelot's feelings about the matter however.) Lancelot finally kills Meleagant and that's the end. All the interesting stuff happens in later versions. English I mean.what can one possibly rate this? It's iconic beyond iconic.s. English Ah l'amour courtois. comme c'est bizarre. Pas beaucoup de caractère donc.)Du coup

l'histoire est plutôt fade. Arthur is just a king in the background. H. In many ways it's an odd poem.e. Christ. It is a poem Chrétien does not seem happy with. Chrétien's poem gave the Arthurian legend form. But none of the story is specific to Lancelot. Each of these debates sets up a particular duality. Emotion wins here but only after a struggle. largece) against a religious virtue compassion or pity. Lancelot becomes to a certain extent a model for behaviour. L'absence de chapitres rend la lecture difficile selon moi. nije. Žalim. nema ga dovoljno. odviše.txt fajlu. Fala Majklu Hartu na svemu. English

