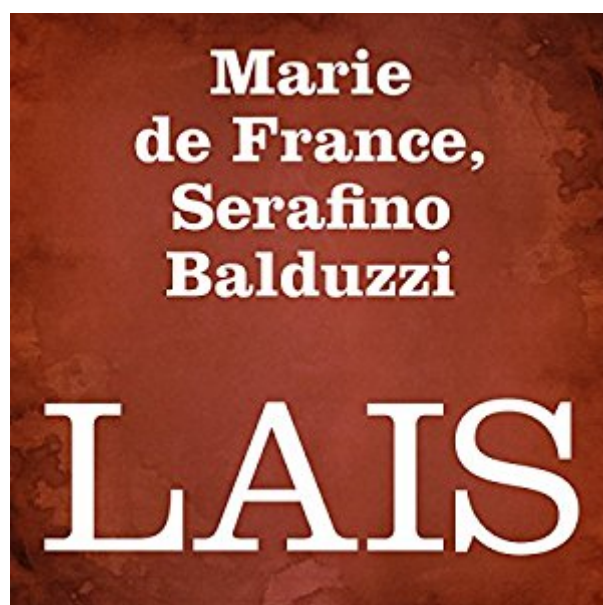


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Lais



Synopsis

Marie de France visse nel XII secolo, e di lei si sa pochissimo, solo quello che scrive di se stessa: "Il mio nome ÃƒfÂˆ Maria e sono di Francia. Visse probabilmente alla corte di Enrico II d'Inghilterra e di Eleonora d'Aquitania, ed ÃƒfÂˆ la piÃƒfÂˆ antica narratrice nelle letterature volgari d'Occidente. Questa ÃƒfÂˆ una collezione di storie cortesi (originalmente in lingua d'oÃƒfÂˆ I) - famose novelle d'amore tutte tramandate da canzoni bretoni. Marie de France, accanto a Chretien de Troyes, inaugura il cosiddetto Ciclo di Bretagna, che deriva dalla fiaba di ArtÃƒfÂˆ e Merlino. La traduzione di Serafino Balduzzi in prosa e versi liberi ha mantenuto tutta la freschezza e la leggerezza dell'originale. Please Note: This audiobook is in Italian.

Book Information

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Customer Reviews

The Hanning and Ferrante edition of Marie de France's *lais* is satisfying on two levels. First, the translation and commentary are unsurpassed. Second, the twelve short tales are gems themselves. Translation of poetry from one modern language to another is difficult, let alone from Anglo-Norman French to modern English. This edition manages it beautifully. Abandoning the original's octosyllabic couplets for free verse, the brevity and simplicity of the verse are preserved. An introduction sets the *lais* in place and time. Essentially nothing is known of Marie de France personally, so the introduction centers on the history, culture, and language of the 12th century. Modest footnotes supplement the text, but the strongest editorial contributions are the commentaries that follow each *lai*. While not completely necessary to an understanding of the stories, which can stand on their own, the commentary definitely enriches one's experience of these

old Celtic/Breton tales. Marie herself offers commentary on the tales as a whole in a Prologue, and frequently with a short statement at the beginning of an individual lai. This multiple framing of story within author commentary within modern commentary gives the reader great richness and depth. Marie's short but dense prologue offers philosophy and theory of writing that is still being reinterpreted. The lais themselves are self contained and unconnected in plot, but typically involve a chivalric episode or a courtly love situation, and a complication. The narrative moves quickly. These are not dull and laborious love stories, but adventures. In fact much is made in the critical world of the word "aventure" which translates as chance and luck as well as adventure.

The Lais of Marie de France, aside from being a landmark in the history of literature, are a collection of romantic stories that transcend time. I absolutely love the power and authority Marie de France assigns to her female characters. She juxtaposes the social superiority of men during the late twelfth century with abnormally strong women. The effect can be both compelling and saddening, while always poignant. In the Lai du Lanval, Marie de France creates a larger-than-life female character whose authority and affluence eclipse even King Arthur's grandeur. She essentially tells a love story in reverse, wherein the woman, as the figurative 'white knight', rescues the man, who plays the role of the 'damsel in distress'. Also, in the Lai du Laustic, she tells the tale of a woman who falls in love with her neighbor and uses the chirping of a nightingale to justify her late night meetings with him. When her husband grows tired of her leaving the bed each night, he has the nightingale killed so that his wife can sleep. Without the nightingale's chirping, she cannot talk to her love, thus, as an explanation of their bad fortune, she wraps the dead bird and sends it to her lover. This particular lai exposes the sad, immutable predicament of arranged marriages. Marie de France uses clever and subtle ways to describe the complications of love and marriage, which make her writing so uniquely profound. More specifically, I believe the Penguin Classic's edition of The Lais of Marie de France is an excellent version to study. Compared to other translations I've read, this is the most readable. The translators, Glyn S. Burgess and Keith Busby make it clear in their Translator's note that their aim was to stay as close to the original written word as possible.

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