

## Modern Drama In Theory And Practice

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Using examples ranging from nineteenth-century Viennese comedy to Friedrich Dürrenmatt's atomic-age theater, Benjamin Bennett explores what is at stake in the theory of drama; what sort of questioning makes up that theory; and in what direction such questioning leads. Bennett takes as his starting point the inescapably literary nature of theater in the European tradition, theater in its most concrete dimensions: as an institution, as a tradition of ritual or stylized behavior, as a particular type of physical space, as an economic venture. He maintains that, precisely because of its radical categorical disjunction from the domain of the literary, theater in the European tradition has been appropriated as the principal vehicle by which literature repeatedly problematizes itself. Theater, he says, is "the church of literature." Although he is concerned with drama as a literary type, therefore, Bennett does not treat the theory of drama as part of the theory of literature. For the special relation of drama to literature calls into question the whole idea of literary theory as a stable discourse divisible into parts. Bennett considers plays by Nestroy, Schnitzler, Ibsen, Strindberg, Brecht, Ionesco, Genet, Pirandello, Artaud, and Dürrenmatt. He focuses on such theoretical issues as the idea of generic boundaries; the relation between drama and the culture of reading; the relevance between drama and the culture of reading; the relevance of hermeneutic and semiotic views of literature to drama; and the operation of fascism as a literary

phenomenon. In conclusion, he frames a problem that his readings have brought to light: at least two separate historical accounts of modern drama are necessary—theories that imply each other, yet remain irreconcilable.

Modern drama in theory and ... /J.L. Styan.-v.3.

Jarry - Garcia Lorca - Satre - Camus - Beckett - Ritual theatre and Jean Genet - Fringe theatre in Britain\_\_

The contributors examine varied topics such as the analysis of periodicity; the articulation of social, political, and cultural production in theatre; the re-evaluation of texts, performances, and canons; and demonstrations of how interdisciplinarity inflects theatre and its practice.

A History of Modern Drama: Volume II explores a remarkable breadth of topics and analytical approaches to the dramatic works, authors, and transitional events and movements that shaped world drama from 1960 through to the dawn of the new millennium. Features detailed analyses of plays and playwrights, examining the influence of a wide range of writers, from mainstream icons such as Harold Pinter and Edward Albee, to more unorthodox works by Peter Weiss and Sarah Kane Provides global coverage of both English and non-English dramas – including works from Africa and Asia to the Middle East Considers the influence of art, music, literature, architecture, society, politics, culture, and philosophy on the formation of postmodern dramatic literature Combines wide-ranging topics with original theories, international perspective, and philosophical and cultural context Completes a comprehensive two-part work examining modern world drama, and alongside A

History of Modern Drama: Volume I, offers readers complete coverage of a full century in the evolution of global dramatic literature.

The successor to modern drama scholarship and criticism 1966-1980, the present volume is a classified, selective list of publications for the period 1981-1990, with many additions and corrections to the previous volume. It refines and supplements the series of annual bibliographies that Charles Carpenter compiled for the journal *Modern Drama* from 1982 to 1993. The work is designed both as a convenient checklist of significant scholarship on all aspects of world drama since Ibsen and as a bibliographical prTcis of the discipline as it has evolved since 1980. The great majority of its 25,200 entries concern literary currents in drama since the last third of the nineteenth century and the associated playwrights, although theatre history is also well represented. Because of the heightened interest in semiotic, anthropological, feminist, and other theoretical approaches to drama during the decade of the 1980s, the 'Contemporary Theory' section has been greatly expanded. The primary organization is geographic/linguistic; the main divisions are World Drama, then American, British and Irish, Canadian, Hispanic, French, Italian, Germanic, Scandinavian, Eastern European, African and West Indian, Australasian, and Asian drama. A name index is included. Although the bibliography is limited to material in Roman-alphabet languages, its scope, orientation, and format are designed to make the project internationally useful and intelligible.

Investigates the reasons for postmodern theory's fascination with theater

Modern Drama in Theory and Practice: Volume 2, Symbolism, Surrealism and the Absurd  
Cambridge University Press

Reprinted with a new postscript

Kiebuszinska, who teaches modern drama, comparative literature, and film at Virginia Tech, considers intertextuality in modern drama. In nine essays, she examines the connections between the works of modern playwrights such as Kundera, Jelinek, and Hampton and the texts of earlier writers such as Diderot

A study into the way in which modern dramatic printed texts relate to their performance.

Examines the major paradigms that have influenced modern English-speaking theater

Integral Drama critically explores modern drama in the context of Indian aesthetics described in the Natyashastra and the vast, new interdisciplinary field of consciousness studies. It also focuses on how Indian theatre aesthetics has influenced modern drama theories and practice, and the extent to which this has promoted the development of higher consciousness in actors and audience. According to Indian aesthetics, rasa or aesthetic rapture is refers to bliss innate in the Self that manifests even in the absence of external sources of happiness. Overall, this book explores the relation between modern theatre and higher states of mind and demonstrates that one of the key purposes of theatre is

to help the spectator experience the pure consciousness event described in consciousness studies by theorists such as Anna Bonshek, Ken Wilber, Robert K. C. Forman, Jonathan Shear, Daniel Meyer-Dinkgräfe, Ralph Yarrow and others. Integral Drama will appeal not only to drama theorists but also to teachers and students of acting, as well as an educated general audience interested in understanding the aesthetic experience of theatre. Integral Drama, moreover, can be used as a textbook for acting and drama theory classes and would also appeal to university and public libraries. The book serves as a bridge between the ideas and experiences long understood through Indian philosophy and the many questions raised by modern theatre studies.

The first book-length study of the notion of place and its implications in modern drama

This book is a brilliant analysis of the emergence and development of modern drama from the Renaissance to the present day. This concise but wide-ranging book discusses the work of Ibsen, Chekhov, Strindberg, Satre, Brecht and Wilder, among others.

The Routledge Drama Anthology is an original compilation of works from key movements in the history of the modern theatre, from the late nineteenth to the early twenty-first century. This expanded new edition now features twenty new plays and essays. The

anthology spans: Naturalism and Symbolism The Historical Avant-Garde Political Theatres Late Modernism Contemporary Theatre and Performance

Each of the book's five sections comprises a selection of plays and performance texts that define the period,

reproduced in full and accompanied by key theoretical writings from performers, playwrights and critics that inform and contextualize their reading. Substantial introductions from experts in the field also provide these sections with an overview of the works and their significance. This textbook provides an unprecedented collection of comprehensive resource materials that will facilitate in-depth critical analysis. It enables a dialogue between playwrights and performance practitioners on one hand, and on the other, critics and theorists such as Roland Barthes, Jean Baudrillard, Walter Benjamin, Andre Breton, Martin Esslin, Michael Kirby, Hans Thies Lehmann, Jacques Ranciere and Theodor Adorno. This 1981 volume begins with the French revolt against naturalism in theatre and then covers the European realist movement.

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