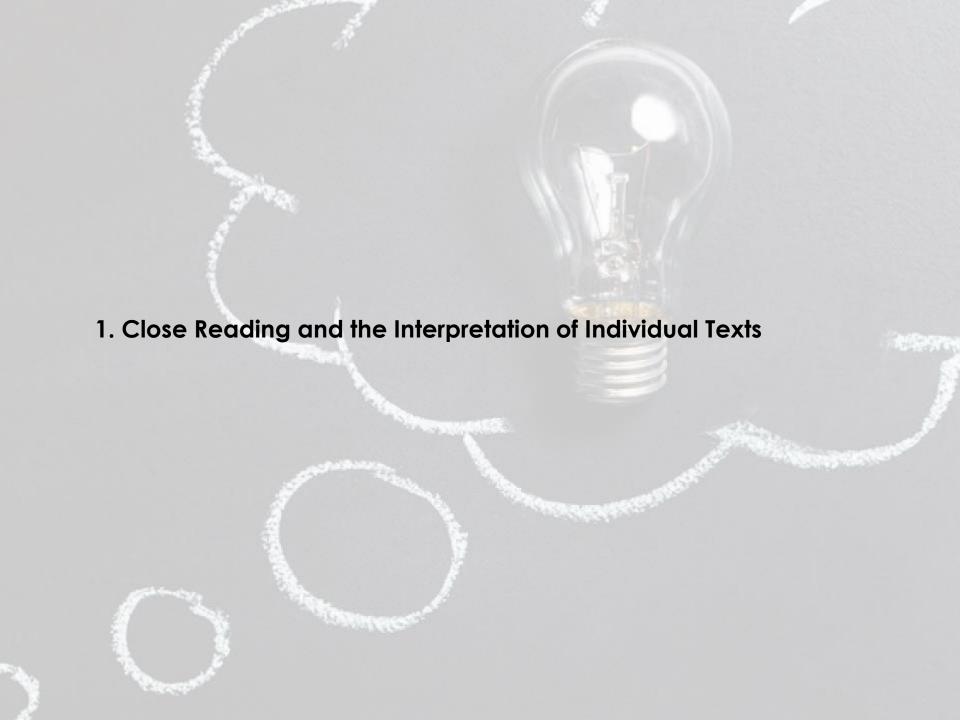
# Narrative and Interpretation

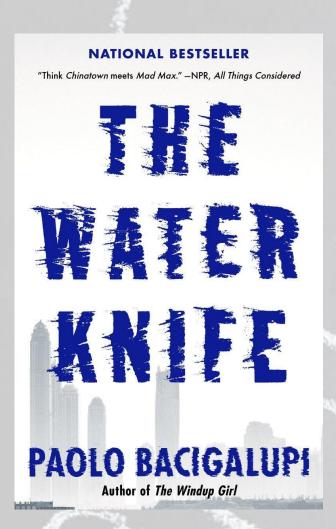
Ghent University LW Research Day 27 November 2024

Ursula K. Heise
UCLA
Department of English
Institute of the Environment & Sustainability

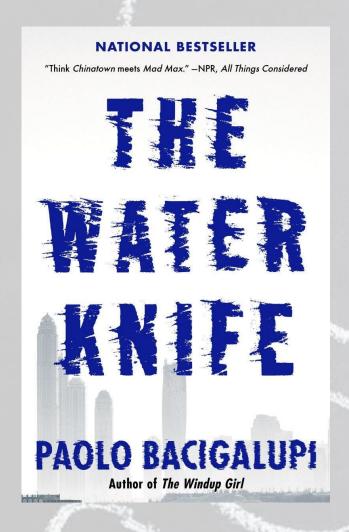


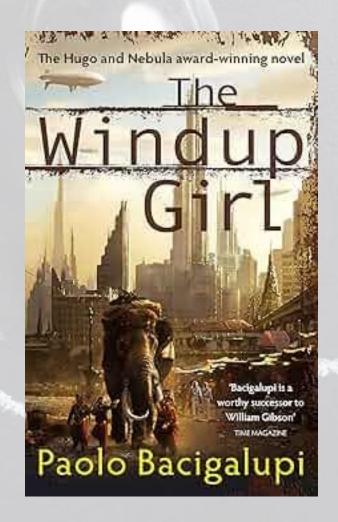
- 1. Close Reading and the Interpretation of Individual Texts
- 2. Distant Reading and the Interpretation of Large Text Corpuses







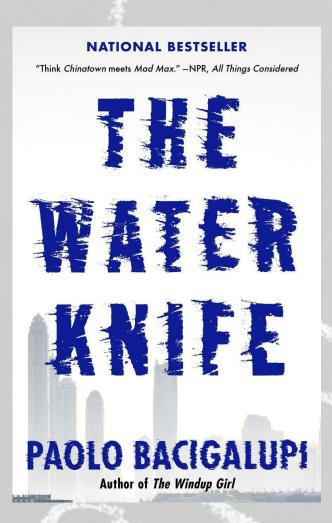




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MATTHEW SCHNEIDER-MAYERSON

#### "Just as in the Book"? The Influence of Literature on Readers' Awareness of Climate Injustice and Perception of Climate Migrants

Increasingly, Americans and people around the world are alarmed about climate change (Goldberg et al.; Fagan and Huang), which is now widely recognized as an anthropogenic and catastrophic process that is already having pervasive negative consequences. Artists and cultural producers, including novelists, have mirrored the general trend of growing awareness and concern. Starting in the 1990s, authors began featuring climate change as a major element of their fictional worlds-first in science and speculative fiction and then, by the 2010s, in nearly every genre of literature (Johns-Putra). Many authors of climate fiction wrote with an activist bent, hoping to alert their audiences to the gravity of the threat and the need to take immediate action (Schneider-Mayerson, "Climate Change Fiction"). In turn, by the mid-2010s, identifying, analyzing, and discussing climate fiction became a common way for ecocritics and environmental humanists to apply their knowledge and abilities to the climate crisis. Climate change, they argued, is ultimately caused not by personal lifestyle choices or specific policies but by the worldviews, values, and priorities that are instilled and legitimized by dominant cultural narratives. Therefore, climate fiction can play a critical role in helping us recognize, understand, and feel the catastrophic trajectory on which we find ourselves and chart a different path forward (e.g., Ghosh; Ramuglia).

ISLE: Interdisciplinary Studies in Literature and Environment 27.2 (Spring 2020), pp. 337–364 June 10, 2020 doi:10.1093/isle/isaa020

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# Two Ways of Reading Narrative: Intentional or Symptomatic

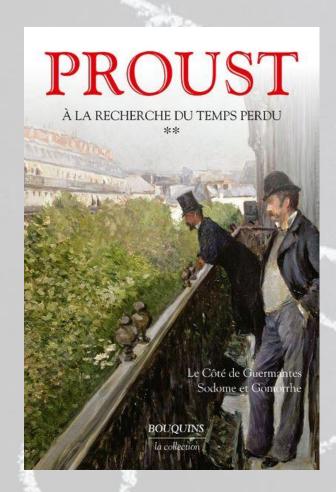
Assumption of wholeness/coherence in narrative

# Two Ways of Interpreting Narrative: Intentional or Symptomatic

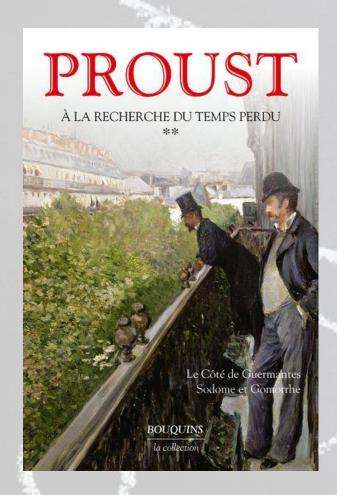
- Assumption of wholeness/coherence in narrative
- Intentional reading: the implied author is the source of the coherence.

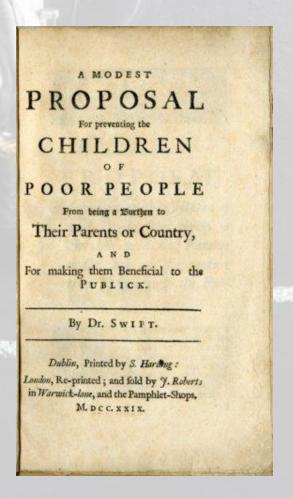
"One assumes that a single creative sensibility lies behind the narrative... the ideas and judgments that we infer from the narrative are understood to be in keeping with a sensibility that intended these effects" (Abbott 102).

### Intentional Reading and the Implied (vs. Empirical) Author



### Intentional Reading and the Implied (vs. Empirical) Author



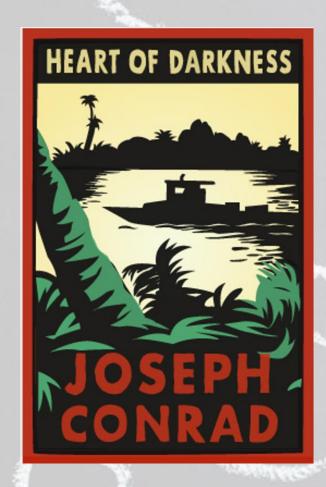


1913-1927 1729

# Two Ways of Interpreting Narrative: Intentional or Symptomatic

- Assumption of wholeness/coherence in narrative
- Intentional reading: the implied author is the source of the coherence.
  - "One assumes that a single creative sensibility lies behind the narrative . . . the ideas and judgments that we infer from the narrative are understood to be in keeping with a sensibility that intended these effects" (Abbott 102).
- Symptomatic reading: the historical, economic, social, and cultural conditions give the narrative coherence, regardless of authorial or implied-authorial intention

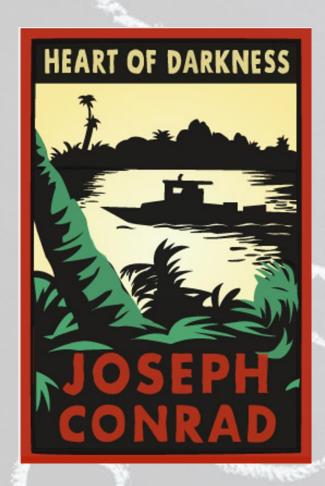
## **Symptomatic Reading**





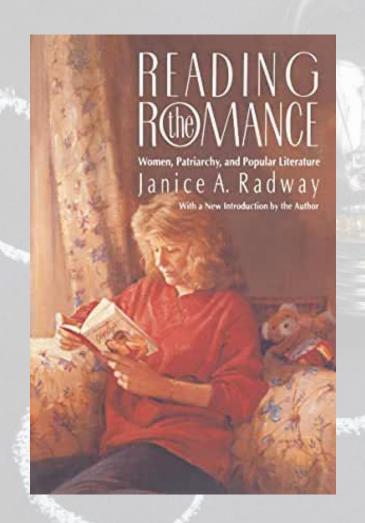


## **Symptomatic Reading**

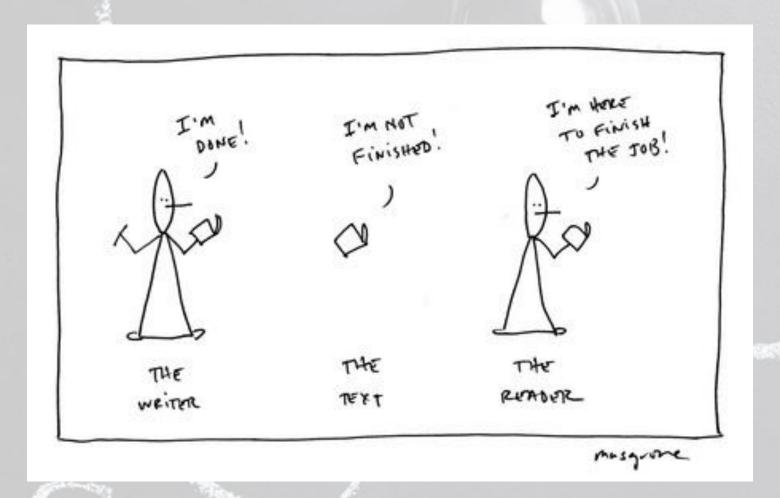




Chinua Achebe



#### **Reader-Response Theory**



Wolfgang Iser, Hans-Robert Jauss, Stanley Fish, Norman Holland, David Bleich



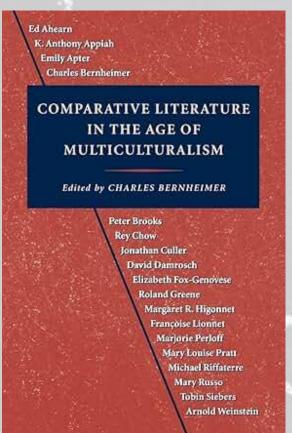
#### Overreading and Underreading

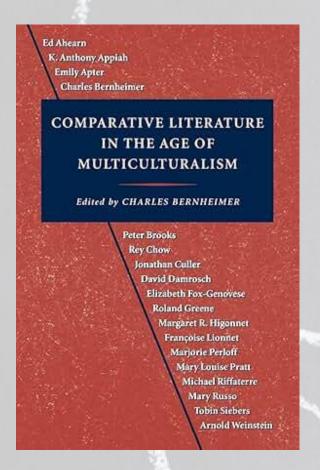
- > Assumption of wholeness/coherence in narrative
- "We do not simply absorb the information in the narrative discourse but, almost invariably, we overlook things that are there and put in things that are not there. We underread and we overread" (Abbott 92).
- Overreading: Finding in narratives qualities, motives, moods, ideas, judgments, even events without direct evidence in the text
- Underreading: Leaving out or ignoring parts or details of a narrative in our interpretation.

### **Cognitive Narrative Theory**

- Embodied cognition (Wilson and Foglia)
- Embodied simulation (Gallese)
  "It is not just the consciousness that relocates itself; rather, narrative texts call upon the reader's body to enter fictional worlds, as part of the co-constructing of those worlds" (Caracciolo 118).
- Immersion/transportation into the storyworld:







FRANCO MORITTI

# CONJECTURES ON WORLD LITERATURE

My mission: to say it more simply than I understand it. Schönberg, More: and Auron

OWADAYS, MATIONAL LITERATURE doesn't mean much the age of world literature is beginning, and everybody should contribute to hasten its advent." This was Goethe, of course, talking to Eckermann in 1829; and these are Marx and Engels, twenty years later, in 1848: National one-sidedness and narrow mindedness become more and more impossible, and from the many national and local literatures, a world literature arises.' Webliteratur: this is what Goethe and Marx have in mind. Not 'comparative', but world literature: the Chinese novel that Goethe was reading at the time of that exchange, or the bourgeoisie of the Manifesto, which has given a cosmopolitan character to production and consumption in every country'. Well, let me put it very simply: comparative literature has not lived up to these beginnings. It's been a much more modest intellectual enterprise, fundamentally limited to Western Europe, and mostly revolving around the river Rhine (German philologists working on French literature). Not much more.

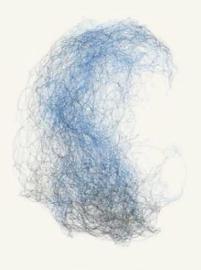
This is my own instillectual formation, and scientific work always has limits. But limits change, and I think if stime we returned to that old ambition of Weldlorane; after all, the literature around us is new unuistakably a glanetary system. The question is not seally what we should

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Digital Methods & Literary History



MATTHEW L. JOCKERS



