

# der panther rainer maria rilke

Der Panther Rainer Maria Rilke: Ein Meisterwerk der Dichtkunst und seine tiefgründige Bedeutung

**der panther rainer maria rilke** ist eines der bekanntesten Gedichte des österreichischen Dichters Rainer Maria Rilke, das seit seiner Veröffentlichung Leser und Literaturkritiker gleichermaßen fasziniert. Dieses Werk, das oft als Sinnbild für Gefangenschaft, Sehnsucht und existenzielle Einsamkeit verstanden wird, bietet eine eindrucksvolle Verbindung von bildhafter Sprache und tiefem emotionalem Ausdruck. In diesem Artikel wollen wir uns eingehend mit dem Gedicht beschäftigen, seine Bedeutung analysieren und den Kontext betrachten, in dem Rilke es verfasste.

## Der Panther Rainer Maria Rilke: Hintergrund und Entstehung

Rainer Maria Rilke, einer der bedeutendsten Dichter der deutschsprachigen Literatur des 20. Jahrhunderts, schrieb „Der Panther“ um das Jahr 1902. Das Gedicht entstand nach einem Besuch im Pariser Zoo, wo Rilke den Panther in seinem Käfig beobachtete. Diese Beobachtung inspirierte ihn zu einer poetischen Reflexion über das Wesen der Gefangenschaft und die Begrenzungen des Lebens innerhalb enger Grenzen.

## Der Einfluss des Pariser Zoos auf das Gedicht

Rilkes Aufenthalt in Paris war eine prägende Zeit für seine künstlerische Entwicklung. Während seines Besuchs im Jardin des Plantes fiel ihm der Panther auf, dessen Bewegungen von einer unsichtbaren Kraft gebremst wurden. Diese Erfahrung brachte Rilke dazu, über die spirituelle Gefangenschaft des Tieres nachzudenken – ein Motiv, das er meisterhaft in seinem Gedicht einfiel. Der Panther symbolisiert für Rilke nicht nur ein physisch eingesperrtes Wesen, sondern auch die innere Isolation und das verlorene Lebensgefühl.

## Analyse des Gedichts „Der Panther“

Das Gedicht besteht aus drei Strophen und verwendet eine einfache, aber eindrucksvolle Sprache, die die Stimmung und das Gefühl der Ohnmacht und Eingeschlossenheit transportiert. Im Mittelpunkt steht die Wahrnehmung des Panthers, der durch die Gitterstäbe seiner Gefangenschaft die Welt nur noch fragmentarisch wahrnimmt.

# Die Symbolik des Panthers

Der Panther wird zu einer Metapher für das Eingesperrtsein, das sowohl körperlich als auch seelisch verstanden werden kann. Er ist ein Bild für die Begrenztheit, die den Geist und die Sinne einschränkt. In der Literatur wird der Panther oft als Symbol für Kraft, Eleganz und Freiheit gesehen, doch in Rilkes Gedicht ist diese Kraft gebrochen, was einen tiefen Kontrast schafft.

## Sprachliche Mittel und Stil

Rilke nutzt in „Der Panther“ verschiedene sprachliche Mittel, die das Gefühl der Gefangenschaft verstärken:

- **Metaphern:** Die „Stäbe“ und das „Kreisen“ des Panthers stehen für die Begrenzungen und die monotone Bewegung in Gefangenschaft.
- **Wiederholungen:** Die Wiederholung von „er“ und die Beschreibung der Bewegungen erzeugen eine hypnotische Wirkung, die den Leser in die Situation des Panthers hineinzieht.
- **Bildhafte Sprache:** Die Schilderung der „Blick, der vom Vorübergehn der Stäbe kaum sich hält“ vermittelt die Spannung zwischen Wahrnehmung und Einschränkung.

## Der Panther und sein Platz in Rilkes Werk

Das Gedicht ist nicht nur ein einzelner Blick auf ein Tier in Gefangenschaft, sondern steht exemplarisch für viele Themen, die Rilke in seiner Dichtung beschäftigt haben. Dazu gehören die Suche nach Freiheit, das Spannungsverhältnis zwischen Innenwelt und Außenwelt sowie die Erfahrung der Isolation.

## Existenzielle Themen in „Der Panther“

Rilkes Dichtung zeichnet sich durch eine tiefe Auseinandersetzung mit existenziellen Fragen aus. „Der Panther“ reflektiert die Erfahrung des Eingeschlossenseins, das viele Menschen in ihrer eigenen Lebenssituation empfinden können. Es geht um die Sehnsucht nach Freiheit und die Unmöglichkeit, diese zu verwirklichen – ein Gefühl, das universell nachvollziehbar ist.

## Verbindung zu anderen Werken

In vielen anderen Gedichten Rilkes finden sich ähnliche Motive der Begrenzung

und des Ringens um Selbstverwirklichung. So spiegelt „Der Panther“ die Themen seines umfangreichen Schaffens wider und bietet einen Einstieg, um Rilkes poetisches Universum besser zu verstehen.

## **Warum „Der Panther“ auch heute noch relevant ist**

Das Gedicht hat nichts von seiner Aktualität verloren. In einer Welt, in der sich viele Menschen durch gesellschaftliche Zwänge, persönliche Ängste oder psychische Belastungen gefangen fühlen, spricht „Der Panther“ eine universelle Sprache. Die Metapher des eingesperrten Tieres lässt sich auf viele Lebenssituationen übertragen.

## **Der Panther als Symbol für innere Gefangenschaft**

Oft sind die Grenzen, die uns einschränken, nicht physisch, sondern psychisch. Stress, Angstzustände oder soziale Isolation können zu einem Gefühl der Gefangenschaft führen, das Rilkes Panther eindrucksvoll verkörpert. Das Gedicht regt dazu an, über solche Einschränkungen nachzudenken und Wege zu suchen, damit umzugehen.

## **Inspiration für Künstler und Literaturinteressierte**

„Der Panther“ inspiriert bis heute viele Künstler, Schriftsteller und Musiker. Seine bildhafte Kraft und emotionale Tiefe machen es zu einem häufig zitierten Werk in der kulturellen Auseinandersetzung mit Freiheit und Gefangenschaft. Es lädt dazu ein, eigene Interpretationen zu entwickeln und sich mit den eigenen Grenzen auseinanderzusetzen.

## **Tipps zum Lesen und Verstehen von „Der Panther“**

Um die volle Wirkung von Rilkes Gedicht zu erfassen, lohnt es sich, einige grundlegende Aspekte zu beachten:

- **Langsam lesen:** Die dichte Bildsprache erfordert Aufmerksamkeit und Ruhe, um die Bedeutungsschichten zu erfassen.
- **Auf die Stimmung achten:** Versuchen Sie, die Atmosphäre der Gefangenschaft und Sehnsucht nach Freiheit nachzuempfinden.
- **Text mehrfach anschauen:** Jedes Lesen kann neue Bedeutungen offenbaren,

da Rilkes Sprache vielschichtig ist.

- **Den historischen Kontext kennen:** Wissen über Rilkes Leben und die Entstehungszeit kann das Verständnis vertiefen.

Diese Herangehensweise hilft dabei, die emotionale Kraft und die poetische Schönheit des Gedichts voll auszuschöpfen.

## Der Panther in der Literaturgeschichte

„Der Panther“ hat auch eine wichtige Rolle in der deutschen und internationalen Literaturgeschichte gespielt. Es ist Teil vieler Anthologien und wird häufig in Schulen und Universitäten behandelt. Seine universellen Themen machen es zu einem zeitlosen Klassiker.

## Rezeption und Wirkung

Seit seiner Veröffentlichung wurde „Der Panther“ vielfach interpretiert und analysiert. Literaturkritiker loben das Gedicht für seine präzise Bildhaftigkeit und die tiefgründige Symbolik. Es gilt als Beispiel für Rilkes Fähigkeit, komplexe Gefühle in wenigen Worten auszudrücken.

## Der Panther als Lehrtext

Im Unterricht dient „Der Panther“ oft dazu, Schüler für die Bedeutung von Metaphern, Symbolen und lyrischer Sprache zu sensibilisieren. Es ist ein hervorragendes Beispiel dafür, wie Poesie existenzielle Themen greifbar macht und zum Nachdenken anregt.

Rainer Maria Rilkes „Der Panther“ bleibt ein faszinierendes Gedicht, das durch seine starke Bildsprache und tiefgründige Symbolik Leser aller Altersgruppen anspricht. Es ist mehr als nur die Beschreibung eines Tieres im Zoo – es ist eine poetische Meditation über Freiheit, Gefangenschaft und die menschliche Seele. Wer sich auf das Gedicht einlässt, entdeckt eine Welt voller Bedeutung und emotionaler Tiefe, die lange nachwirkt.

## Frequently Asked Questions

**What is the poem 'Der Panther' by Rainer Maria Rilke**

## **about?**

'Der Panther' by Rainer Maria Rilke describes a panther in captivity, symbolizing a loss of freedom and the feeling of being trapped. The poem reflects on the animal's restrained existence and the fading of its spirit and vitality.

## **When was 'Der Panther' written by Rainer Maria Rilke?**

'Der Panther' was written by Rainer Maria Rilke in 1902 during his stay in Paris, inspired by his observations of a panther in the Jardin des Plantes zoo.

## **What themes are explored in Rainer Maria Rilke's 'Der Panther'?**

The poem explores themes such as captivity versus freedom, the loss of vitality, perception and reality, and the emotional and psychological effects of confinement.

## **How does Rilke use imagery in 'Der Panther'?**

Rilke employs vivid and powerful imagery to portray the panther's physical confinement and emotional state, such as the repetitive pacing behind bars and the blurred vision of the animal, symbolizing its diminished spirit.

## **What is the significance of the panther's gaze in the poem?**

The panther's gaze in the poem is described as weary and trapped, representing the animal's loss of hope and the numbing effect of captivity on its perception of the world.

## **How does 'Der Panther' reflect Rilke's philosophical views?**

'Der Panther' reflects Rilke's existential and philosophical views on freedom, confinement, and the inner life, emphasizing the tension between outward appearance and inner experience.

## **Is 'Der Panther' considered one of Rilke's major works?**

Yes, 'Der Panther' is considered one of Rilke's most famous and significant poems, often studied for its deep symbolism and emotional impact.

# What literary devices does Rainer Maria Rilke use in 'Der Panther'?

Rilke uses literary devices such as metaphor, symbolism, repetition, and vivid imagery to convey the panther's state of being and the poem's themes.

## How has 'Der Panther' influenced modern poetry?

'Der Panther' has influenced modern poetry by demonstrating how concise, symbolic imagery can evoke complex emotional and philosophical ideas, inspiring poets to explore themes of confinement and existential reflection.

## Additional Resources

Der Panther Rainer Maria Rilke: A Deep Dive into the Poem's Symbolism and Legacy

**der panther rainer maria rilke** stands as one of the most evocative and widely analyzed poems in modern German literature. Written by the Bohemian-Austrian poet Rainer Maria Rilke, this poem captures a profound meditation on confinement, perception, and the existential plight of living beings trapped in unnatural circumstances. Since its publication, "Der Panther" has attracted literary scholars, poets, and readers alike, prompting extensive discussion about its thematic depth and stylistic finesse. This article explores the poem's context, symbolism, and enduring significance within Rilke's oeuvre and beyond.

## Contextual Background of Der Panther

Rainer Maria Rilke composed "Der Panther" in 1902 during his visit to the Jardin des Plantes in Paris, where he observed a caged panther pacing in its enclosure. The poem emerged out of Rilke's personal reflections on the animal's visible resignation and loss of vitality, which he perceived as a metaphor for human alienation and spiritual imprisonment. Unlike many of his contemporaries who focused on grand narratives or romanticized nature, Rilke's poetry often delves into the inner world of beings, emphasizing subtle psychological states.

The poem belongs to Rilke's early work, a period marked by his keen observation of external realities infused with symbolic meaning. "Der Panther" appears in his collection "Neue Gedichte" (New Poems), where Rilke experiments with the interplay between detailed imagery and metaphysical inquiry.

# Rilke's Biographical Influence on the Poem

Understanding Rilke's life sheds light on the poem's somber tone. The poet led a somewhat nomadic and solitary existence, grappling with questions about identity, creativity, and the limits of human perception. His exposure to various cultural milieus—from Prague and Munich to Paris and Russia—nurtured a cosmopolitan sensibility that permeates his work.

In Paris, the panther's captivity mirrored Rilke's own feelings of confinement within societal expectations and artistic constraints. This biographical underpinning adds a layer of poignancy to the poem, revealing the animal as a symbol of universal entrapment.

## In-Depth Analysis of Der Panther

"Der Panther" is deceptively simple in structure: three quatrains composed in tightly controlled rhyme and rhythm. However, its thematic complexity lies beneath the surface. The poem's exploration of captivity transcends the literal caging of the panther, inviting readers to reflect on broader human conditions such as alienation, loss of freedom, and spiritual numbness.

## Symbolism and Imagery

At the heart of "der panther rainer maria rilke" is the image of the panther's gaze, described as "der Blick ist vom Vorübergehn der Stäbe / so müd geworden, daß er nichts mehr hält." This "tired" glance symbolizes a profound weariness, a vision dulled by repetitive confinement. The metaphor extends beyond the animal to any entity subjected to relentless monotony or oppression.

Rilke's use of spatial imagery—"im Herzen der Bewegung ruht" (in the heart of movement rests)—juxtaposes physical activity with existential inertia, emphasizing the paradox of life trapped within limits. The cage, while a literal structure, becomes an emblem of psychological imprisonment.

The poem's sensory language enhances this effect, evoking not only visual but also emotional perceptions. The panther's "Kreis" (circle) of movement suggests cyclical patterns of entrapment, evoking feelings of hopelessness.

## Structural and Stylistic Features

Rilke's disciplined form aligns with the poem's themes of restriction. The regular rhyme scheme and meter mirror the confinement experienced by the panther, reinforcing the sense of control and limitation. Yet, within this

strict framework, Rilke's language remains fluid and poignant, demonstrating his mastery in balancing form and feeling.

The poem's brevity intensifies its impact. By condensing a complex emotional state into a few lines, Rilke invites readers to contemplate the subtle interplay between freedom and captivity, vitality and exhaustion.

## **Comparative Perspectives and Literary Significance**

"Der Panther" occupies a significant place not only in Rilke's body of work but also in the broader tradition of animal symbolism in poetry. Its thematic concerns resonate with other literary explorations of captivity and existential despair.

## **Comparisons with Other Works on Captivity**

In contrast to Alfred Lord Tennyson's "The Eagle," which glorifies freedom and majestic power, Rilke's panther is subdued and diminished. This juxtaposition highlights differing poetic attitudes toward the animal world as a mirror for human experience.

Similarly, Franz Kafka's stories often depict characters trapped in incomprehensible systems, paralleling the panther's invisible prison. Both authors use confinement as a metaphor for alienation and loss of agency.

## **Impact on Modern Poetry**

Rilke's innovative melding of vivid imagery and philosophical depth influenced generations of poets and writers. "Der Panther" exemplifies his approach of using concrete observations to probe abstract questions, a technique that has contributed to the evolution of modernist poetry.

Moreover, the poem's exploration of the gaze and perception prefigures later critical theories in art and literature concerning the relationship between observer and observed. This has made "Der Panther" a subject of interdisciplinary study, including psychology, animal studies, and visual culture.

## **Interpretations and Critical Debates**

The enigmatic quality of "der panther rainer maria rilke" has sparked diverse

interpretations, reflecting its multi-layered symbolism.

## **Psychological Readings**

Some critics view the panther's tired gaze as a representation of depression or existential fatigue. The repetitive pacing within the cage parallels human experiences of routine that sap vitality and hope. This interpretation aligns with Rilke's broader interest in the inner emotional landscape.

## **Philosophical and Existential Themes**

Others emphasize the poem's meditation on freedom and the limits of perception. The panther's inability to see beyond the bars suggests a constrained awareness, raising questions about how individuals perceive and engage with their realities.

The poem also touches on the tension between external appearance and inner life. While the panther physically moves, its spirit seems immobilized, embodying the existential dilemma of presence and absence.

## **Animal Rights and Ethical Considerations**

In contemporary contexts, "Der Panther" is sometimes discussed in relation to animal welfare and captivity ethics. The poem humanizes the panther's suffering, inviting empathy and reflection on the morality of zoos and confinement. This reading adds a socially relevant dimension to Rilke's work, connecting early 20th-century poetry with 21st-century ethical debates.

## **Why Der Panther Rainer Maria Rilke Continues to Resonate**

The enduring appeal of "der panther rainer maria rilke" lies in its universal themes and emotional intensity. Its succinct portrayal of captivity transcends specific circumstances, allowing readers across cultures and eras to find meaning.

The poem's versatility in interpretation ensures its relevance in literary studies, psychology, philosophy, and ethics. Furthermore, Rilke's poetic craftsmanship—combining precise imagery with profound insight—makes "Der Panther" a model of artistic excellence.

For students, scholars, and poetry enthusiasts, engaging with "Der Panther"

offers an opportunity to explore the intersection of form, meaning, and human experience. The poem's haunting depiction of the caged animal continues to provoke thought about freedom, perception, and the nature of existence itself.

## **Der Panther Rainer Maria Rilke**

**der panther rainer maria rilke: A Companion to the Works of Rainer Maria Rilke** Erika Alma Metzger, Michael M. Metzger, 2004 Illuminates the major aspects of the works of Germany's greatest 20th-century poet. Rainer Maria Rilke (1875-1926) is the best-known German poet of his generation and is widely appreciated today by readers in Europe, the United States, and world-wide. Because of the inventiveness and musicality of his poetic language and the visionary intuition of his thinking, Rilke's influence extends well beyond poetry to include religion, philosophy, the social sciences, and the arts. His works have been widely translated into English, and new renderings of such poem cycles as *The Duino Elegies* and *The Sonnets to Orpheus* appear frequently. Critics regard Rilke's *Notebooks of Malte Laurids Brigge* as a seminal modern novel. The *Companion to Rilke* provides essential, up-to-date essays by top Rilke scholars on a wide range of the major aspects of Rilke's life and works. The volume follows the chronology of Rilke's career, emphasizing those works that have met with the greatest critical interest. Among the topics covered are: Rilke's life and thought; the writings before 1902; *Das Stunden-Buch* and *Das Buch der Bilder*; the *Neue Gedichte*, *The Cornet* and other brief narratives; *Malte Laurids Brigge*; *The Duino Elegies*; *The Sonnets to Orpheus*; Rilke as a poet in French; Rilke and the visual arts. Erika and Michael Metzger (SUNY Buffalo) have written extensively on various aspects of German literature and have edited significant Baroque texts.

**der panther rainer maria rilke:** *Rainer Maria Rilke* Rainer Maria Rilke, 1986-01-22 First Published in 1986. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

**der panther rainer maria rilke:** *Translations from the Poetry of Rainer Maria Rilke* Rainer Maria Rilke, M. D. Herter Norton, 1993-08-17 Born in 1875, the German lyric poet Rainer Maria Rilke published his first collection of poems in 1898 and went on to become renowned for his delicate depiction of the workings of the human heart. These translations by M.D. Herter Norton offer Rilke's work to the English-speaking world in an accurate, sensitive, modern version.

**der panther rainer maria rilke: The Best of Rilke** Rainer Maria Rilke, 1989 A distinguished poet-translator presents faithful verse translations of 72 poems in a bilingual edition with commentary and biographical material.

**der panther rainer maria rilke:** *German 20th Century Poetry* Reinhold Grimm, Irmgard Elsner Hunt, 2001-01-01 This collection features a cogent introduction and includes representative poems by some 60 modern poets, including Ingeborg Bachmann, Gottfried Benn, Berthold Brecht, Paul Celan, Gnnter Eich, Gnnter Grass, Georg Heym, Hugo von Hofmannsthal, Franz Kafka, Gnnter Kunert, Gertrud Kolmar, Friederike Mayr÷cker, Rainer Maria Rilke, Nelly Sachs, and many others.

**der panther rainer maria rilke: The Metamorphosis** Franz Kafka, 2015-07-30 Franz Kafka's 1915 novella of nightmarish transformation became a worldwide classic and remains a century later one of the most widely read works of fiction in the world. This new and acclaimed translation is accompanied by possible inspirations and critical analysis of Gregor Samsa's strange story. This Norton Critical Edition includes: · Susan Bernofsky's acclaimed new translation, along with her Translator's Note. · Introductory materials and explanatory footnotes by Mark M. Anderson. · Three illustrations. · Related texts by Kafka, Leopold von Sacher-Masoch, Friedrich Nietzsche, and Rainer Maria Rilke, among others. · Eight critical essays by Günther Anders, Walter H. Sokel, Nina Pelikan Straus, Mark M. Anderson, Elizabeth Boa, Carolin Duttlinger, Kári Driscoll, and Dan Miron. · A

Chronology and a Selected Bibliography.

**der panther rainer maria rilke: The Metamorphosis (International Student Edition) (Norton Critical Editions)** Franz Kafka, 2016-04-04 Franz Kafka's 1915 novella of nightmarish transformation became a worldwide classic and remains a century later one of the most widely read works of fiction in the world. This new and acclaimed translation is accompanied by possible inspirations and critical analysis of Gregor Samsa's strange story. This Norton Critical Edition includes: · Susan Bernofsky's acclaimed new translation, along with her Translator's Note. · Introductory materials and explanatory footnotes by Mark M. Anderson. · Three illustrations. · Related texts by Kafka, Leopold von Sacher-Masoch, Friedrich Nietzsche, and Rainer Maria Rilke, among others. · Eight critical essays by Günther Anders, Walter H. Sokel, Nina Pelikan Straus, Mark M. Anderson, Elizabeth Boa, Carolin Duttlinger, Kári Driscoll, and Dan Miron. · A Chronology and a Selected Bibliography.

**der panther rainer maria rilke: Rainer Maria Rilke's 'Gedichte An Die Nacht'** Anthony Stephens, 1972-05-25 An analysis of Rilke's *Gedichte an die Nacht* and the influence of this collection on his most outstanding work, the *Duinese Elegien*.

**der panther rainer maria rilke: The Oxford Handbook of Dance and Wellbeing** Vicky Karkou, Sue Oliver, Sophia Lycouris, 2017-08-04 In recent years, a growth in dance and wellbeing scholarship has resulted in new ways of thinking that place the body, movement, and dance in a central place with renewed significance for wellbeing. The Oxford Handbook of Dance and Wellbeing examines dance and related movement practices from the perspectives of neuroscience and health, community and education, and psychology and sociology to contribute towards an understanding of wellbeing, offer new insights into existing practices, and create a space where sufficient exchange is enabled. The handbook's research components include quantitative, qualitative, and arts-based research, covering diverse discourses, methodologies, and perspectives that add to the development of a complete picture of the topic. Throughout the handbook's wide-ranging chapters, the objective observations, felt experiences, and artistic explorations of practitioners interact with and are printed alongside academic chapters to establish an egalitarian and impactful exchange of ideas.

**der panther rainer maria rilke: Hidden Mutualities** Michael Mitchell, 2006 Hidden mutualities link the work of major postcolonial writers with Christopher Marlowe's drama of the Faustian pact - the manipulation of the material world in exchange for the soul - written as the 'scientific' world-view was emerging which accompanied the imperial expansion of Europe and has determined the economic and social structures of the colonial and postcolonial world. This fascinating study brings together researches in widely different fields to show how Doctor Faustus reflects a Gnostic / Hermetic tradition marginalized within the dominant European power structures. Rediscovered in the Renaissance, and combined with occult arts such as alchemy and magic, this living tradition informs the work of 'Magus' figures such as Pico della Mirandola, Marcilio Ficino, Trithemius, Johannes Reuchlin, Agrippa of Nettesheim, Paracelsus and John Dee, who are reflected in the Faust tradition and in Prospero in Shakespeare's *The Tempest*. The second part investigates the dual legacy of the Magus. A counterpoint between a law-governed objective material world and an occult visionary pursuit of the divine potential of the human imagination is traced through the examples of Johan Kepler, Robert Fludd, Isaac Newton, William Blake, Rudyard Kipling, Aleister Crowley, W.B. Yeats, Wolfgang Pauli and C.G. Jung. In the third part, textual analysis reveals how attention to these Faustian themes opens new and exciting critical perspectives in appreciating the works of postcolonial writers, in particular *Dimetos* by Athol Fugard, *Disappearance* by David Dabydeen, *Omeros* by Derek Walcott, and the novels of Wilson Harris.

**der panther rainer maria rilke: Appropriations of Literary Modernism in Media Art** Jordis Lau, 2021-12-06 By analyzing appropriations of literary modernism in video, experimental film, and installation art, this study investigates works of media art as agents of cultural memory. While research recognizes film and literature as media of memory, it often overlooks media art. Adaptation studies, art history, and hermeneutics help understand 'appropriation' in art in terms of a dialog between an artwork, a text, and their contexts. The Russian Formalist notion of estrangement,

together with new concepts from literary, film, and media studies, offers a new perspective on 'appropriation' that illuminates the sensuous dimension of cultural memory. Media artworks make memory palpable: they address the collective body memory of their viewers, prompting them to reflect on the past and embody new ways of remembering. Five contextual close-readings analyze artworks by Janis Crystal Lipzin, William Kentridge, Mark Aerial Waller, Paweł Wojtasik, and Tom Kalin. They appropriate modernist texts by Gertrude Stein, Italo Svevo, Louis-Ferdinand Céline, Guillaume Apollinaire, Virginia Woolf, and Robert Musil. This book will be of value to readers interested in cultural memory, sensory studies, literary modernism, adaptation studies, and art history.

**der panther rainer maria rilke: *Multisensory Landscapes*** Lara Koegst, Olaf Kühne, Dennis Edler, 2023-06-21 This book provides a broad view on multisensory landscapes from multiple perspectives. It includes theoretical perspectives as well as case studies. Different theoretical perspectives on landscape emerging from research in the last decades also require a differentiated approach to landscape phenomena, going beyond the visual. For example, a social constructivist approach to the social world foregrounds the processes of negotiating social 'realities'. This is not limited to visual aspects, and is not based on a clear physical measurability with an accompanying (purely quantitative) recording. A phenomenological approach, for example, places the synesthetic experience of landscape at the core of interest. This approach to the topic of multisensory 'landscape' is obvious for several reasons. Firstly, landscape is created (from a constructivist perspective) through the synthesis of sensory impressions on the basis of social patterns of interpretation and evaluation. Secondly, communication about 'landscape' is also accessible to people who do not have any 'expertlike special knowledge' in this regard. Thirdly, landscape as a changing concept is not only a concept of landscape but also of landscape itself. Fourthly, landscape as a changeable concept is particularly suitable for conceptually framing the highly fleeting non-visual stimuli.

**der panther rainer maria rilke: *The Ekphrastic Writer*** Janée J. Baugher, 2020-06-17 A common definition of ekphrasis is descriptive writing influenced by the visual arts. Beyond the written word, however, responding to art can engender self-reflection, creativity, and help writers to build characters, plot, and setting. This book unites the history and tradition of ekphrasis, its conventions, the writing process, and multi-genre writing prompts. In addition to subjects such as early art engagement, psychology, and the eye-brain-perception relationship, this book discusses artists' creative processes, tools, and techniques, and offers instruction on how to read art by way of deep-looking.

**der panther rainer maria rilke: *Sense and Creative Labor in Rainer Maria Rilke's Prose Works*** Nicholas Carroll Reynolds, 2021-08-06 This book is an investigation of the role of creative labor and the five senses in Rainer Maria Rilke's prose works, including his "Primal Sound" essay, the *Stories of God*, the *Notebooks of Malte Laurids Brigge*, and his monograph on Auguste Rodin. It is about several protagonists' quest to achieve creative labor by reconnecting spirit or the unconscious to the hand. There are many difficulties in the way, however, illustrated by Rilke's essays, tales, and monographs. In the process of overcoming these impediments, the five senses are expanded and refined. Rilke's characters undergo a transformation that not only allows them to do true creative labor, but also brings them into a new relationship with themselves, the world around them and other people. Nicholas Carroll Reynolds received his PhD at the University of Oregon, USA. He has authored several articles on philosophy and literature, and has worked as an editor and translator. He is currently employed at Trinity University in San Antonio, Texas, USA, where he teaches in the German, Philosophy, and First Year Experience programs, as well as in Trinity's Study abroad program in Berlin, Germany.

**der panther rainer maria rilke: *Animals, Machines, and AI*** Erika Quinn, Holly Yanacek, 2021-11-08 Sentient animals, machines, and robots abound in German literature and culture, but there has been surprisingly limited scholarship on non-human life forms in German studies. This volume extends interdisciplinary research in emotion studies to examine non-humans and the

affective relationships between humans and non-humans in modern German cultural history. In recent years, fascination with emotions, developments in robotics, and the burgeoning of animal studies in and beyond the academy have given rise to questions about the nature of humanity. Using sources from the life sciences, literature, visual art, poetry, philosophy, and photography, this collection interrogates not animal or machine emotions per se, but rather uses animals and machines as lenses through which to investigate human emotions and the affective entanglements between humans and non-humans. The COVID-19 pandemic made us more keenly aware of the importance of both animals and new technologies in our daily lives, and this volume ultimately sheds light on the centrality of non-humans in the human emotional world and the possibilities that relationships with non-humans offer for enriching that world. Watch our talk with the editors Erika Quinn and Holly Yanacek here: [https://youtu.be/RBMwXah\\_Om8](https://youtu.be/RBMwXah_Om8)

**der panther rainer maria rilke: E.E. Cummings: Poetry and Ecology** Etienne Terblanche, 2012-01-01 By employing the modernist devices of fragmentation, recombination, and accentuated blank space, E. E. Cummings engages singularly with being on earth. This ecological achievement was largely ignored by the New Critics, and the subsequent semiotic spirit which has been holding that the sign hardly has to do with concrete existence on earth ironically perpetuated the neglect. In this book Etienne Terblanche shows that Cummings's ecology relocates his oeuvre and status in contemporary discourse. For, the poet follows, mimes, and connects with the unfolding changes of earthly existence and growth—what he views as the 'Tao' of being—in his lyricism, sex poems, satire, and visual-verbal poems. This is true especially of the elusive manner or 'how' of his poetry overall. Careful ecocritical reading of this active culture-nature integrity in his poetry brings about an imperative new understanding and placement of his project. It further serves to show that, in their different ways, T. S. Eliot and Ezra Pound engage with nature in a similar way, thus again accentuating the importance of Cummings's poetic project to the neglected and vital ecocritical perception of modernism in poetry.

**der panther rainer maria rilke: The Craft of Translation** John Biguenet, Rainer Schulte, 1989-08-15 These essays offer insights into the understanding and craft of translation. The contributors not only describe the complexity of translating literature but also suggest the implications of the act of translation for critics, scholars, teachers, and students. The demands of translation, according to these writers, require both comprehensive scholarship in preparing to translate a text and broad creativity in recreating the text in a new language. Translation, thus, becomes a model for the most exacting reading and the most serious scholarship. Some of the contributors lay bare the rigorous methods of literary translation in comparisons of various translations of the same piece some discuss the problems of translating a specific passage others speak about the lessons learned over the course of a career in translation. As these essays make clear, translators work in the space between languages and, in so doing, provide insights into the ways in which a culture makes the world verbal. --From publisher's description.

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**der panther rainer maria rilke: Poetry across the Curriculum** , 2018-09-24 The present volume is the result of a pilot study and a workshop at Queensborough Community College that tried to integrate and discussed poetry as a new method of writing intensive pedagogy across the curriculum. Educators from several different disciplines – Art and Design, Biology, English, History, Philosophy, and Sociology – describe such methods and their teaching experiences in the classroom and highlight, how poetry has been and could be used for fruitful teaching and learning across the curriculum. The interdisciplinary pilot study and the discussions at the workshop, which are represented by the chapters in the present volume consequently emphasize the possibilities for the use of poetry at Community Colleges and U.S. undergraduate education in general. Contributors are: Kathleen Alves, Alison Cimino, Urszula Golebiewska, Joshua M. Hall, Angela Hooks, Frank Jacob, Shannon Kincaid, Susan Lago, Alice Rosenblitt-Lacey, Ravid Rovner, and Amy Traver.

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