"Reaching beyond the Word": Religious Themes as "Deep Structure" in the "Anne" Books of L.M. Montgomery

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Abstract

Résumé: L’auteur soutient que les convictions religieuses de L.M. Montgomery peuvent expliquer la structure narrative "profonde" de ses œuvres narratives. Empruntant sa méthodologie à des théoriciens comme Mieke Bal, Mikhaïl Bakhtine et Paul Ricoeur, elle s’attache à démontrer que, dans quatre des romans-clés, la densité métaphorique s’appuie sur une spiritualité se percevant tel "un palimpseste caché sous les strates de sens qui fondent le récit."

Summary: This article argues that Montgomery’s system of religious belief provides the “deep structure” which gives her novels thematic consistency, inspiring the poetics of setting, the actions of characters, and the dynamics of narrative. Using literary theorists such as Mieke Bal, Mikhail Bakhtin, and Paul Ricoeur, as well as religious philosophers such as Martin Heidegger and Kevin Hart, Rosemary Johnston then gives close readings of four key Montgomery novels, demonstrating how they illustrate her thesis that Montgomery’s books ground their meaning and metaphorical layers on spirituality, and that, in general, “Ideologies are the rich palimpsest beneath the layers of meaning that make up story.”
Anne of Green Gables: The Sequel (titled Anne of Avonlea in the US), despite its awful title is actually quite good. It first aired on Ma Drawings Illustration Watercolour Inspiration Artwork Poster Art Anne Of Green Painting Artsy. what Anne Shirley means to me, and surviving trauma. When I first heard about the Anne with an E adaptation, I wasn’t sure how to feel about it. For now I just want to keep it simple and feature all different kinds of books (but there might be themes in the future). Last year I watched the Anne of Green Gables tv mini-series with Megan Follows for the first time and I adored it. As soon as I… Words carved into wood, a common visual in Kunkle’s work, is meant to represent the growth of love over time. Here are all the beautiful details you might have missed. Religious belief fosters a language variety in which all aspects of structure are implicated. Enormous influence on the development of religious as well as standard English exercised a new translation of the Bible – the King James Bible – published in the 17th century (1611) which is also known as the Authorized Version of the Bible. Its analysis throws special light on the peculiarities of orthography, grammar and vocabulary in religious English. The style of the King James Bible is very conservative. As the translators say in their Preface, their aim was not to make a new translation, ‘but to Types of Morphemes The root expresses the lexical meaning of the word. Affixes modify the meaning of the root. Inflexions build new grammatical forms of the same words. Lexical meaning Denotational and connotational Root-morphemes have an components. individual lexical meaning shared by no other morphemes in the language. Endearing and diminutive suffixes: –ette: kitchenette, leaflet; -ie : dearie, girlie; The lexical meaning of -ling: duckling, wolfling. affixational morphemes is, as a rule, of a more generalizing character. -ly, -like, -ish womanly, womanlike, womanish deepen deafen. Differential meaning is the semantic component that serves to distinguish one word from all others containing identical morphemes.