Linda Hutcheon

Fiction
History, Theory

Postmodernism
A Politics Of
postmodern and multifaceted culture as that of the western world today, such
as (Carnegie, 1982), others place the base by termi (after 1945). In
doubt just what is that is being called postmodernism. Though never in
definition, "postmodernism" (Carnegie, 1982), and may exemplify shall always be specific, because what I want to talk about
those potential generatizations other than those immortal in postmodernism:
I call them (Foucault, 1984), (Newman, 1985) — that leave us guessing
after "postmodernist" (1989). Those are some of the terms from which my "deconstructive" "postmodernism is a comparative phenomenon, one that uses and
philosophy, aesthetic theory, psychoanalytic's linguistics, or his- 
architectural, hermeneutics, painting, sculpture, film, video, dance, TV, music.
process, the very concrete phrases challenge — be it in the
advent, instead of their superscript, the very concrete phrases challenge — be it in the
entirely by discovering phrases, there lies of its deconstruction, and non-differentiation, we hear of deconstruction, distinction, definition.
and under-defined. It is usually acknowledged by a grand finish of
contemporary writers on the arts, postrmodernist must be the most ever-

Of all the terms bandied about in both current cultural theory and

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and certainly bizarre works like Terry Gilliam's film Brazil. The postmodern ironic rethinking of other movies: A Clockwork Orange, 1971, Gilliam's own Time Bandits and Monty Python sketches and Japanese epics and 8½, seen alongside the Postmodernist's avant-garde reinvention of the city...
There is no longer the need for a Marxist ontology of Historical Materialism

The concept of postmodernism is a product of the intellectual and cultural landscape of the late 20th century. It emerged as a critical response to modernism, challenging the idea of an objective, universal truth and emphasizing the role of power, discourse, and representation in shaping human understanding. Postmodernism is characterized by a deconstruction of grand narratives and a celebration of diversity and multiplicity. It influenced various fields, including literature, art, philosophy, and social sciences.

The term "postmodern" was introduced by architectural critic Colin MacInnes in 1966, but it became widely known through the work of French philosopher Jean-François Lyotard, who coined the term "the postmodern". Lyotard argued that the modern project of progress had come to an end, and that new modes of thought and expression were necessary.

Postmodernism has been associated with a range of cultural trends, including popular culture, advertising, and consumerism. It has also been linked to critiques of traditional academic methods and the dominance of certain forms of knowledge. Postmodernism has been both embraced and rejected by various groups, and its impact on society continues to be debated.

In summary, postmodernism represents a significant shift in the way we think about reality and knowledge. It challenges traditional notions of truth, progress, and rationality, and invites us to consider the constructed nature of meaning and identity.

References:
Theorizing the Postmodern

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\text{A Politics of Postmodernism}
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In writing about these postmodern contradictions, I clearly understand that I am venturing into uncharted territory (1972). It is critical that new work emerge in the area of postmodernism, where structuralism and deconstruction are drawing attention to new forms of understanding and analysis. 

In understanding these contradictions, I think it important to consider how postmodernism is an ideological and cultural construction. In order to do so, I must also consider the ideas and concepts of postmodernism in relation to these contradictions. This is because postmodernism is not just a theoretical framework, but it is also a way of seeing and understanding the world. It is important to note that postmodernism is inherently linked to the concept of contradistinction. This is because postmodernism is a reflection of the contradictions that exist within modern society.

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"Now I want to fall into the trap of suggesting a transcendental identity."