

## *Mikhail Mikhailovich Bakhtin*

*16 November [O.S. 4 November] 1895 – 7 March[3] 1975) was a Russian philosopher, literary critic, semiotician[4] and scholar who worked on literary theory, ethics, and the philosophy of language.*



# *Outline:*

□ *Biography*

▾ □ *Works*

□ *References*

# ▸ *Biography*

- ❖ *Bakhtin was born in Oryol, Russia, to an old family of the nobility.*
- ❖ *His father was the manager of a bank and worked in several cities.*
- ❖ *For this reason Bakhtin spent his early childhood years in Oryol, in Vilnius, and then in Odessa, where in 1913 he joined the historical and philological faculty at the local university (the Odessa University)*



*Oryol, Russia*

# *BIOGRAPHY*



He completed his studies in 1918. He then moved to a small city in western Russia, Nevel (Pskov Oblast), where he worked as a schoolteacher for two years



In 1923, Bakhtin was diagnosed with osteomyelitis, a bone disease that ultimately led to the amputation of his leg in 1938. This illness hampered his productivity and rendered him an invalid.



In 1924, Bakhtin moved to Leningrad, where he assumed a position at the Historical Institute and provided consulting services for the State Publishing House

## *Works and ideas*

### *Toward a Philosophy of the Act*

- *Toward a Philosophy of the Act* was first published in the USSR in 1986 with the title *K filosofii postupka*. The manuscript, written between 1919–1921, was found in bad condition with pages missing and sections of text that were illegible.

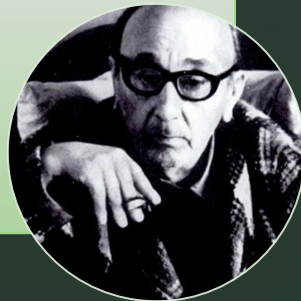
### *Problems of Dostoevsky's Poetics: polyphony and unfinalizability*

- *Problems of Dostoevsky's Poetics* is considered to be Bakhtin's seminal work, a work in which he introduces a number of important concepts. The work was originally published in Russia as *Problems of Dostoevsky's Creative Art* (Russian: *Проблемы Творчества Достоевского*) in 1929, but was revised and extended in 1963 under the new title. It is the later work that is best known in the West.

# Works and ideas

- *The controversial ideas discussed within the work caused much disagreement, and it was consequently decided that Bakhtin be denied his higher doctorate*
- *Thus, due to its content, Rabelais and Folk Culture of the Middle Ages and Renaissance was not published until 1965, at which time it was given the title Rabelais and His World*

***Rabelais and His World:  
carnival and grotesque***



- *The Dialogic Imagination (first published as a whole in 1975) is a compilation of four essays concerning language and the essay: "Epic and Novel" (1941), "From the Prehistory of Novelistic Discourse" (1940), "Forms of Time and of the Chronotope in the Novel" (1937–1938)*
- *It is through the essays contained within The Dialogic Imagination that Bakhtin introduces the concepts of heteroglossia, dialogism and chronotope, making a significant contribution to the realm of literary scholarship*

***The Dialogic Imagination:  
chronotope and heteroglossia***



# References

- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mikhail\\_Bakhtin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mikhail_Bakhtin)
- <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Mikhail-Bakhtin>
- <https://yandex.kz/images/search?from=tabbar&text=mihail%20bakhtin>
- [https://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Mikhail\\_Bakhtin](https://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Mikhail_Bakhtin)