

Summary

In the early 1950s, Merleau-Ponty underwent a 'turn' towards a philosophy that was less interested in the transcendental subject and more interested in global ontological questions. By modifying postsaussurean theories of an invisible 'différence' that dynamises the operation of speech, Merleau-Ponty was able to do an analysis of the ideal-empirical entanglement of being. This masters thesis aims to analyse the links and the blind spots that dynamise the latent operativity of the flesh of the world and of the operative speech of literature which expresses it, as well as the aesthetic crises that these chiasmic blind spots can provoke in the author.

Key words: Merleau-Ponty, chiasm, writer.