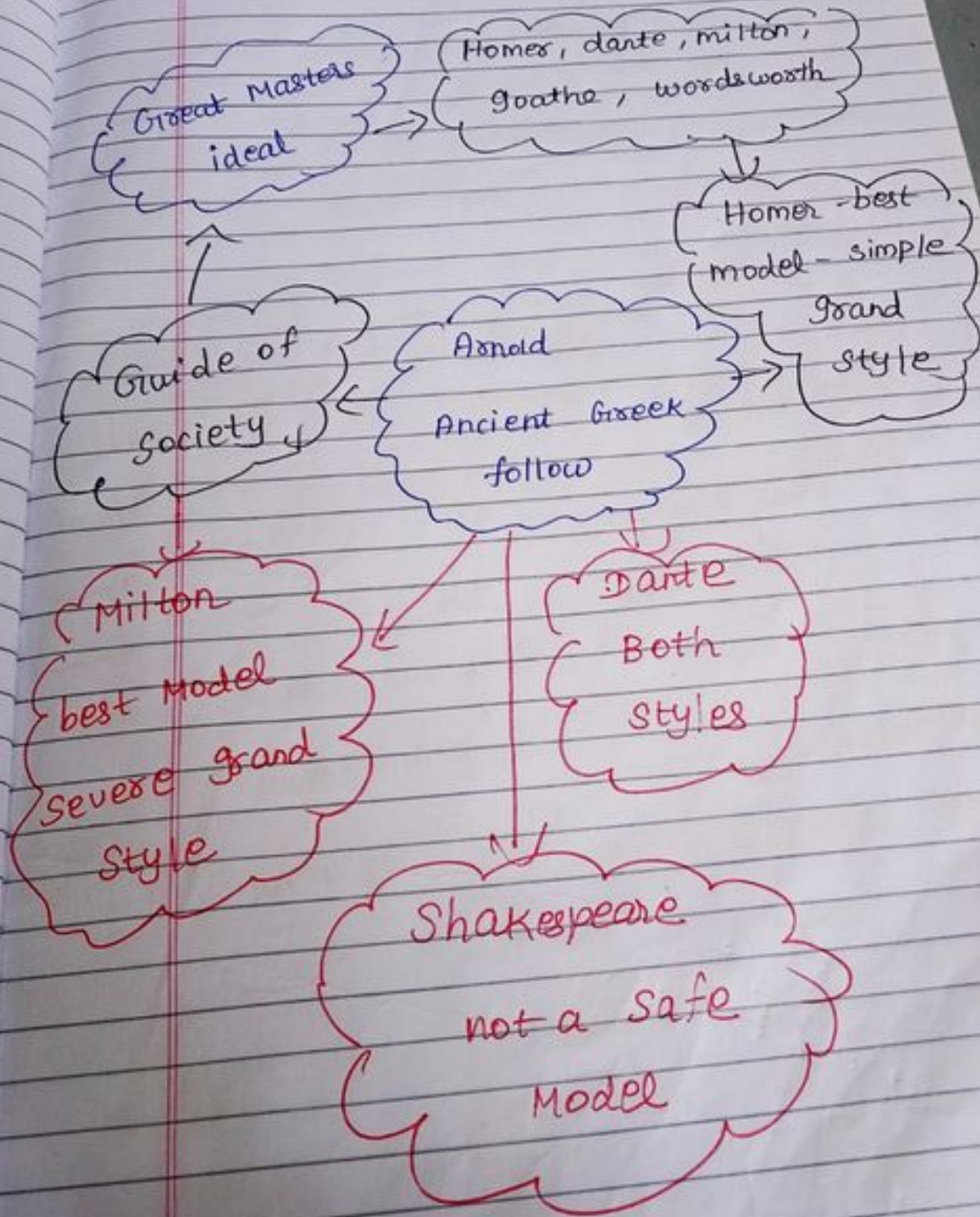


LC Unit I

Mathew Arnold



Unit IV

It's also called ~~Aesthetic~~,  
Aesthetic,  
Textual, ontological and  
New criticism

How of the  
Poem

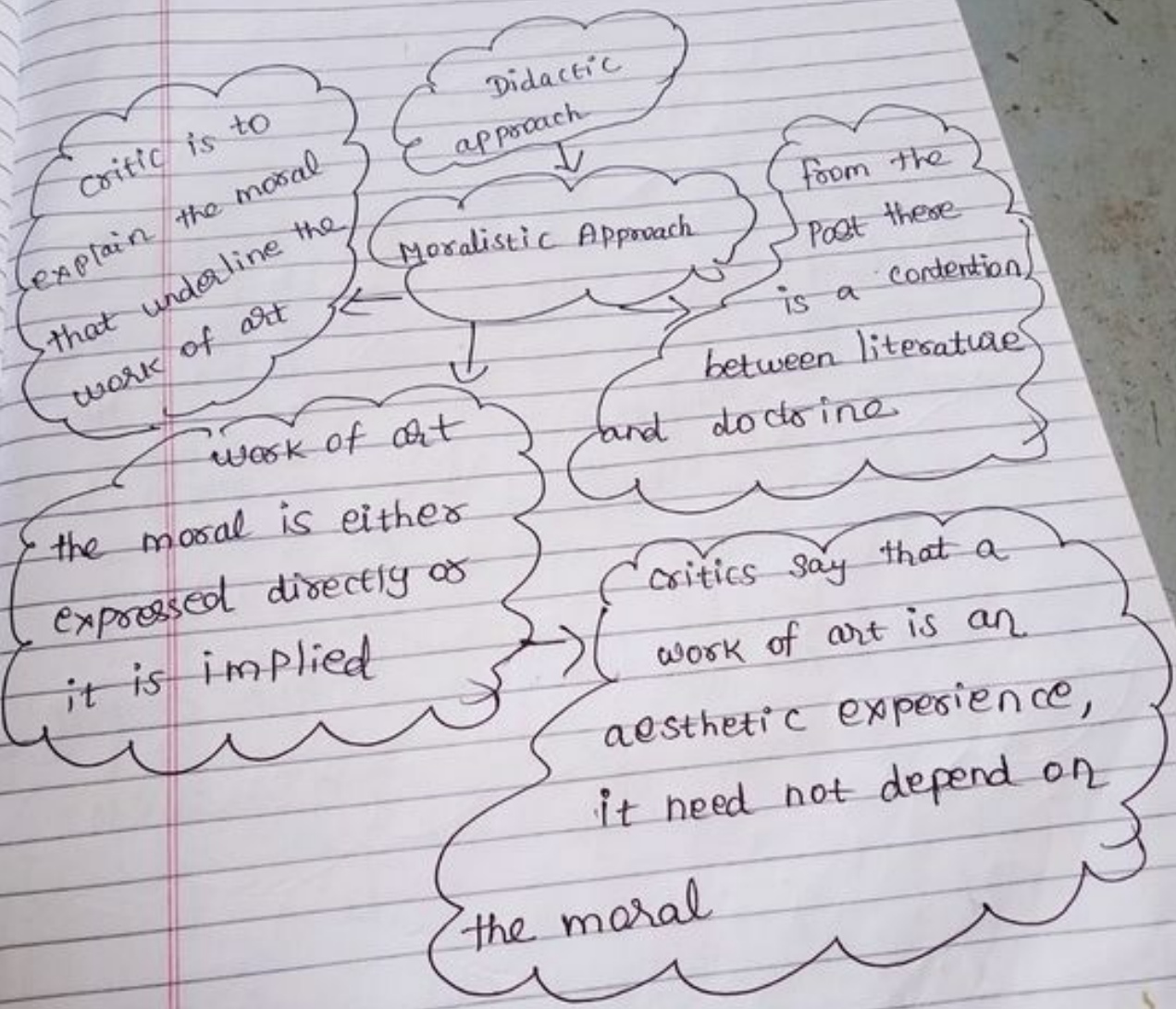
How the  
matter is expressed  
in the poem is  
more important

Formalistic  
Approach

T.S. Eliot the  
originator of new  
criticism

I.A. Richards is  
forerunner of  
New criticism

He explains  
Referential, Emotive,  
Sensitive Reading



critic is to explain the moral that underline the work of art

Didactic approach

Moralistic Approach

from the past there is a contention between literature and doctrine

work of art the moral is either expressed directly or it is implied

critics say that a work of art is an aesthetic experience, it need not depend on the moral

Many critics see a  
historical research

It includes  
autobiographies  
diaries, Journals  
and letters

Biographical criticism

It is used to have a  
clear knowledge on a work  
of knowledge and the writer

Poets → subjective and  
objective poets

Keats and Hemingway  
are subjective

Biography can be judged in the  
context of the light

It started with the publication of "The Interpretation of dreams"

The theories of psychologists who followed Freud

Adler formulated inferiority complex

Jung's theory of the collective unconscious

Psychological criticism

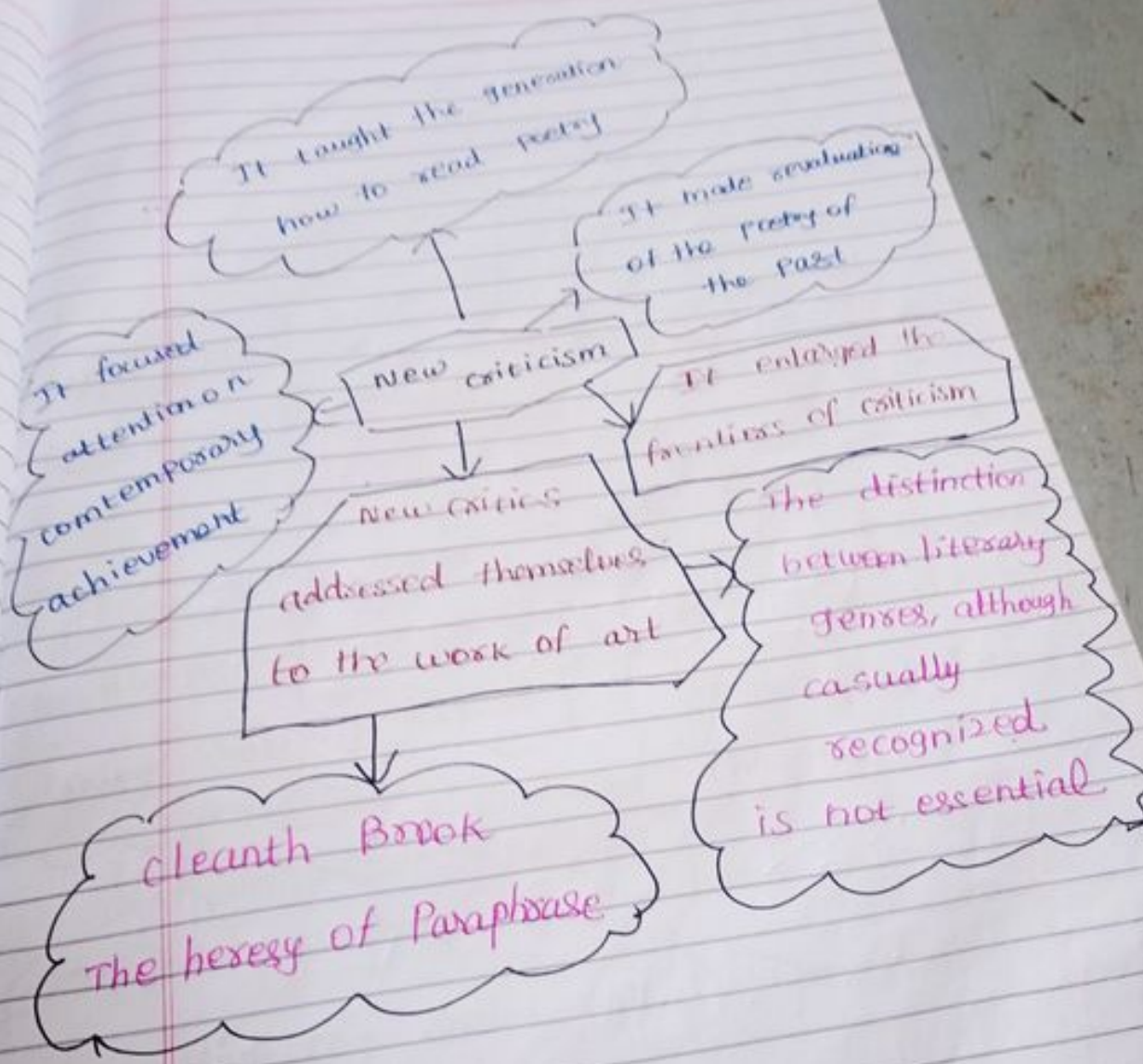
3 stages in the mind

id - the location of the drives (or) libido

Ego - one of the major defenses against the powers of the drives

Super ego - the area of the unconscious that houses judgement of self and others and which begins

to form during childhood as a result of the oedipus complex



It taught the generation how to read poetry

It made evaluating of the poetry of the past

It focused attention on contemporary achievement

New Criticism

It enlarged the frontiers of criticism

New Critics

addressed themselves to the work of art

The distinction between literary genres, although casually recognized is not essential

Cleanth Brooks

The heresy of Paraphrase

New historicism is the new school of criticism

There is no history in the sense of a narrative past events

Each age projects its own pre conceptions on the past

New historicism

It's as an approach to literary criticism and theory arose in 1990's

The goal of historical criticism is to understand how people in the past thought and felt

It assumes that such understanding can enrich our understanding of a particular work

Archet ~~TTTos~~  
Arche means Beginning  
typos means model

Archetype means  
an original idea  
or pattern of  
something of which  
others are copies

Archetypal criticism

It interpretation  
of a text in  
the light of cultural  
patterns involved in it

These cultural patterns are  
based on the myths and  
rituals are explored in the  
text for discovery of  
meaning and message.

Characters - Heroes,  
wise-man

Themes - Death and  
re-birth

Symbol  
water, light