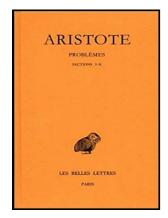
Greek aesthetic theory - a study of callistic and aesthetic concepts in the works of Plato and Aristotle

Methuen - GREEK AESTHETIC THEORY: A STUDY OF CALLISTIC AND AESTHETIC By John Gibson Warry 9781330359341



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Aesthetics

If not traditionally pious, Plato is also not the irreverent type who would ascribe an action to divinities in order to mock it. De arte poetica Oxford Classical Text.

Greek Aesthetic Theory

The comedies of Aristophanes, obsessed with Euripides and with tragedy in general Birds 787, 1444; Clouds 1091; Plutus 423—4, introduce comments about tragic stagecraft that say mimeisthai and mimesis in consistently pejorative ways. For example, in itself expresses a special mode of being, namely a substance, but it fails to be a transcendental because it does not apply to being as such. Mimesis derives from the idea that beautiful things are mere replicas of Beauty itself.

Aesthetics Today: The Origins of Aesthetic Thought in Ancient Greece

These desirable effects also explain why Plato speaks grudgingly of beauty in art and poetry.

Aesthetics, Medieval Theories of

Perhaps the most fundamental distinction in the metaphysics of artworks is that between artforms where the work of art appears to be a concrete particular—a unique spatio-temporally circumscribable object or event—as in painting, drawing, carved sculpture, and improvised music, and artforms where the work appears to be rather an abstract entity—a type, kind, universal, pattern, or structure—as in etching, engraving, cast sculpture, composed music, poetry, and film. They are interchangeable with each other, and they are inseparable in terms of their ontological status. It is an evaluative concept as much as justice and courage are, and suffers from disputes over its meaning as much as they do.

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