

Sunday

Lecture no 1

Criticism:

Analysis and Evaluation of something often with the intention of improving or correcting it.

Literary Criticism is the study, discussion (analysis), evaluation and interpretation of literary works.

Finding or pointing out the literary elements or qualities that the work possesses.

It is used to analyze whether the work is literary or not: whether it is a tragedy, drama, epic, novel, poem or short story. Whether it has characteristics of literary work or not.

Drama is for act
Story is for reading.

Critics

Aristotle → Poetics

Matthew Arnold → Culture and
Anarchy

Theory: (Genre, Philosophy, Judgement)
Every Each Philosophy is a kind of theory. It is a mirror or lens to see the world/things.

Literary theory:

"A branch of theory that focuses on understanding and analyzing literature, its meaning & significance."

"Literary theory is a lens through which a piece of work is analyzed or theory."

Plato (Mimesis)

Aristotle (Catharsis)

Michel Foucault (Power & discourse)

Theory is a point of view through which we analyze style, culture and language of literary work.

Lecture no 2

Etymologically the word is derived "Judgement". (To examine the merits and demerits and finally to evaluate the artistic work.)

Literary theory is a study. Evaluation, discussions, interpretation of literature, classification by genre, structure and judgement.

[Author]

[Reader] ↔ [Literary text]

Point of view, way of understanding.
Lense also means POV, WOW
we should not use one lense but rather use pluralism.

Respecting and
Pluraxim: accepting others' POV

There is no absolute truth. By changing the angle, we can see the things.

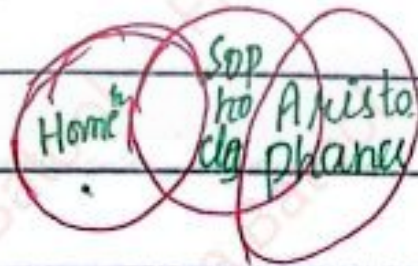
- ↳ Illiad is an serious epic. characters are better than us.
- ↳ Deilliad is an mimicry comedy ~~epic~~. characters are worse than us.

III

Manner:

The manner in which each of these objects maybe imitated.

Sophocles is an imitator of the same kind as Homer (both imitate higher types of characters; from another another point of view, of the same kind as Aristophanes (for both imitate persons acting and doing).



Sophocles' manner and Homers' manner are same.

Sophocles' objects and Homers' objects are same.

Criticism and Theory I

Poetics

(Chap 1)

"It is a work which explains the theory of poetry. It talks about different rules and patterns followed by different genre of poetry. Aristotle defines and explains the structures of epic, tragedy and comedy."

- He explains essential elements of these genres (kinds or types)

Epic, tragedy and comedy (→ Plot)

Poem's parts, Parts' nature

- Dithyrambic (greek form of poetry, no metres, short songs for sung)

Q. 9m

Poetry and how its genres differs from each other

- Poetry and arts is an imitation.

- It is an imitation of life.

- All arts are imitation (drama, novel)

but they differ from each other on the basis of medium, manners and objects.

- Manners (mode of imitation)
- Every art has different mode of imitation (singer → voice, writer → language, Artist → colour)
- Imitation is produced by rhythm, language or harmony. (means of imitation)

• Forms of Art

(rhythm)

Dance (way of story telling)

Music

Painting
(harmony)

Poetry Language
music
harmony

How many syllables in a meter

Epic (Iambic pentameter)

blank verse (Marlow → best usage of blank verse)

- Plato (This world is ideal. The poet are liars they imitate)

- Aristotle says that poets are makers.

Mimes; body movement without language, dialogues are not used a

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Who imitates life

- Poet (who writes something in verse or poetry)

Homer → Epic writer, Empedocles (Mathematician)

- Poet { content
meter (imitation of life) }

All imitation (rhythm, harmony, meter)

Epic

Tragedy

Comedy

Means

"

Language

"

Manner

Narrative

Dramatic

Dramatic

Objects

Serious

Serious

Humorous

(Means → medium) (Manner → mode of imitation)

- Differences of the arts with respect to the medium of imitation.

The common thing between all arts is imitation.

How different arts are different from each other on the basis of means of imitations.

inferior (ridiculous character)

Plato, the Greek Philosopher, was the first ~~who~~ give a serious thought - the relation of literature to life.

He regarded poetry as a mere 'imitation' of life and thus he condemned the poets. His opposition to the poetry was based on his theory of knowledge. The Poets, who imitates those objects which are themselves imitation of reality, is producing something, which is still further removed from ultimate reality.

Date: 3rd / NOV 2024

(Sunday)

Lecture no 4

Chap # 02

- **Object** (what kind of action is presented)

- Action is presented through characters

3 types of characters

- Better characters
- worse
- like us

In the modern novel, the characters are like us. Either the characters are virtuous and voice

	Tragedy	Epic	Comedys
Means	Language	Language	Language
Objects	characters are better than us / serious & noble	better than us / serious and noble characters	worse than us / non-serious & ignoble character
Manner	Dramative	Dramative + Narrative	Dramative

How the action is performed

Greek → very famous } Illiad
Epics → odysseus

- ↳ Illiad is an serious epic. characters are better than us.
- ↳ Deilliad is an mimicry comedy. ~~epic~~ characters are worse than us.

III

Manner:

The manner in which each of these objects may be imitated.

Sophocles is an imitator of the same kind as Homer (both imitate higher types of characters; from another another point of view, of the same kind as Aristophanes (for both imitate persons acting and doing).



Sophocles' manner and Homers' manner are same.

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Antiquity

AIUB

Origin of Poetry

Oldest genre in literature

Poetry in general seem to have sprung from two cause

1st The instinct of imitation (Man's nature, it differentiate^{it} from other creatures); we learn everything from imitation.

Origin of poetry is in the two natural instincts of desire to imitate and delight in works of imitation.

Rhythm and harmony are natural to man. Two species of poetry: tragic and comic. Evolution of Tragedy

2nd / The Second point is shown by experience;

though the objects themselves may be painful to see, we delight to view the most realistic representation of them in art.

fidelity
accurate

delight
a high degree of
Pleasure
contemplation
to view
or consider
with
continued
attention

Qualitative parts of Tragedy

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| ① Plot | ② characters |
| ③ thought | ④ diction |
| ⑤ spectacle | ⑥ Melody/song |

VII, VIII, IX

- Most important element
 - Plot is the soul of tragedy
 - There can be a tragedy without characters but not without plot.
- 1) • It is complete whole ② It has a beginning, a middle and an end)
- ↳ That does not follow any incident ∴ All happens before it.
- Everything happens after the beginning and nothing happens after the end.
- 3) It has some magnitude
- A good plot does not start or end abruptly or haphazardly.
 - Aristotle's plot is a linear plot.

- Fiction : stream of consciousness present, past or future at a same time.
- Epic is always meddissars (middle of things).
- A good or beautiful magnitude is the one that can be viewed completely at a time.
- Beauty is matter of order & size. Order is beauty. Balance is beauty and plot should be balanced.
- The length of the plot should not exceed, a single circuit of the sun or two.
- A length that can easily be embraced at memory.

There is no part of artistic theory. There is no fixed theory about the length of the plot, it depends on artistic demands. It can vary

The life can be as short as a shreak.
su. a den shreak.

Life is as horrible as Shrek. :

It can be depends on the limitation of time.

A plot is a reasonable plot. No matter how long is it, it is Comprehensible.

Tragedy is a change of fortune (good to bad, Highness to lowness) and a good magnitude is the one which includes all the necessary events depicting the change of fortune from happiness to misery.

Comedy is Vice Versa to Tragedy.

The plot and its Unities

④ There must be a unity only necessary ^{events} should be include

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Only necessary and indispensable events should be included in the plot.

Life always goes on.

- If any incident is taken out, makes no difference to the action or understanding of the story. It should not be included.

“Action should emerge from the other action.”

- Action should be united
- Every action has a specific parts and if we take out any action and makes no difference then it should be excluded.

Multiple incidents should be relateable to the plot.

Poetry depicts the world
how it might be or should
be.

Noble class

- Depicts as ideal situation.
- History presents things as they are.
- Mere Versification is not a poetry. Poetry is creative imagination and universal. Poetry presents ideal world.

- Fear of sharing same lot (fate) ^{luck}

- Pity of undeserved sufferings
why we always feel pity?

Because we relate it to
us.

Intermediate kind of Person
neither more virtuous
nor more vice

We all have flaws. We also have
flaws. Something can happens
to us.

Chap # 25

Aristotle refutes the objections against poetry. The poem imitate the things in 2 ways: ① either as they are] Realism

② Presenting things as they ought to be] Idealism: (painting the ideal world)

1) Realism is also enough because we can reform the things.

2) It also tells how the life should be, It can teach us ideal moral behaviour.

Poets imitate through words but in a different way. It is all different from politics (moral system)

Moral Preaching vs Literature

• Religion

• science
Society. Philosophy

How the literature is difference from moral preaching ??

Sermons : Don't attach

Literature : Attachment

↳ Two kinds of errors:

• Directly

• Accidentally

If a work of art has some fault as the poet or the

artist is unable to create good art,
it is not the fault of the art but
that of the artist."

"We can't blame poetry
for the faults of the poet."

"Literature is to some extent
is larger than life. This is why
sometimes there are unlikely
characters and situations."

Art is something beyond technically.
Description free from error, if you
can display the impossible things,
but show them in a proper way.

Description should be perfect.

Literature is a reflection
of society. If society is
a bad, then the literature
is not bad it only shows
the reflection.

If a society is cruel, then it is the duty of literature to show the brutality and cruelty.

Who? Why? Where? Things were described

Literature is imaginative

High quality representation
Poetic licence (use the words of his/her own choice)

Exp. Harry Potter → Fantasy

- Convincing work is better than unconvincing

Contradictions (characters, settings)
Can be justified.

characters' contradictions
can't be art's or writer
contradictions.

Plato is sensitive for plot.

Charges

- moral incorrectness
- contradiction
- Irrationality
- Immorality

Date: 01/11/2024

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~~Plot is the soul~~

Tragedy:

Imitation of seriousness,
has certain magnitude (particular
length), embellished

Downfall: From happiness to misery

Hubris (Tragic Flaw)

20th Nov

(^{not} ^{other} extremely good nor bad)

Tragic hero is an **intermediate** kind
of person who is neither ^{pre-eminently} virtuous
nor **vicious** and whose misfortune
is brought upon him not because
of some depravity or moral
but for his hamartia (error
or judgment, hubris, tragic flaw)