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The Theory of Criticism from Plato to the Present-Raman Selden 1988 This book is divided into five parts: representation; subjectivity; form, structure and system; history and society; morality, class and ideology. Each part contains several thematic sections in which extracts from different writers and periods are juxtaposed. The study of literary theory has tended to concentrate on very recent developments. This volume, however, establishes both a sense of the continuities from Plato to the present day as well as the discontinuities. These are presented through comparisons and contrasts across the entire field of critical history.

Modern Literary Criticism and Theory-M. A. R. Habib 2008 Exploring the works of a diverse group of 20th century writers including D.H. Lawrence, H.L. Mencken, Jean-Paul Sartre, and Jacques Derrida, this book provides an accessible scholarly introduction to modern literary theory and criticism, placing various modes of criticism in their historical and intellectual contexts.

Literature Against Philosophy, Plato to Derrida-Mark Edmundson 1995-06-15 Defence of literary art against the centuries-old drive to subsume literature into theory and philosophy.

Classical Literary Criticism- 2004-02-05 The works collected in this volume have profoundly shaped the history of criticism in the Western world: they created much of the terminology still in use today and formulated enduring questions about the nature and function of literature. In Ion, Plato examines the god-like power of poets to evoke feelings such as pleasure or fear, yet he went on to attack this manipulation of emotions and banished poets from his ideal Republic. Aristotle defends the value of art in his Poetics, and his analysis of tragedy has influenced generations of critics from the Renaissance onwards. In the Art of Poetry, Horace promotes a style of poetic craftsmanship rooted in wisdom, ethical insight and decorum, while Longinus' On the Sublime explores the nature of inspiration in poetry and prose.

Ion-Plato 2020-11-22 An award-winning public reader of Homer discusses poetry and the nature of performance with the probing and insightful Socrates in Plato's immortal dialogue. Ion, a professional rhapsode, performer of dramatic recitations of Homer and lecturer on poetry, has a revealing discussion with Socrates. Acclaimed for the power of his performances, Ion becomes so involved in performing that he feels the emotions described in his story and expects them to be transmitted to his audience, inspiring laughter or tears. More than this, Ion claims his understanding of Homer is second to none. Socrates offers a chain of subtly wily questions that cause much reconsideration of the nature of poets, poetry and artistic interpretation. The even, ironic tone of the philosopher makes a sharp and amusing contrast with Ion's pride and energy in this elegant example of Plato's penetrating thought. With an eye-catching new cover, and professionally typeset manuscript, this edition of Ion is both modern and readable.

The Origins of Criticism-Andrew Ford 2009-01-10 By "literary criticism" we usually mean a self-conscious act involving the technical and aesthetic appraisal, by individuals, of autonomous works of art. Aristotle and Plato come to mind. The word "social" does not. Yet, as this book shows, it should--if, that is, we wish to understand where literary criticism as we think of it today came from. Andrew Ford offers a new understanding of the development of criticism, demonstrating that its roots stretch back long before the sophists to public commentary on the performance of songs and poetry in the preliterary era of ancient Greece. He pinpoints when and how, later in the Greek tradition than is usually assumed, poetry was studied as a discipline with its own principles and methods. The Origins of Criticism complements the usual, history-of-ideas approach to the topic precisely by treating criticism as a social as well as a theoretical activity. With unprecedented and penetrating detail, Ford considers varying scholarly interpretations of the key texts discussed. Examining Greek discussions of poetry from the late sixth century B.C. through the rise of poetics in the late fourth, he asks when we first can recognize anything like the modern notions of literature as imaginative writing and of literary criticism as a special knowledge of such writing. Serving as a monumental preface to Aristotle's Poetics, this book allows readers to discern the emergence, within the manifold activities that might be called criticism, of the historically specific discourse on poetry that has shaped subsequent Western approaches to literature.

Literary Criticism in Antiquity-J. W. H. Atkins 2014-10-09 Originally published in 1934, this book contains the first volume of Atkins' 'sketch' of the development of ancient literary criticism. Atkins begins his history with a look at the styles of literary criticism prevalent in ancient Greece, and includes the responses of figures such as Aristophanes, Plato and Callimachus to changes in the literature of their day. This work is aimed primarily at those with little to no classical background, and will be of value to anyone with an interest in literary criticism.

The Complete Idiot's Guide to Literary Theory and Criticism-Steven J. Venturino 2013 From Plato to Freud to ecocriticism, this helpful guide gives you everything you need to know to really understand literature, as well as references to and quotations from novels, stories, poems, plays, and more.

The Norton Anthology of Theory and Criticism-Leitch, Vincent B. 2018-06-11 The gold standard anthology for anyone who wants to understand the development and current state of literary theory. Offering 191 pieces by 157 authors, The Norton Anthology of Theory and Criticism, Third Edition, is more comprehensive and more varied in its selection than any other anthology. Forty-eight NEW selections—concentrated mostly on the twentieth and twenty-first centuries—make the book not only the best overview of the history of theory, but also a remarkably up-to-date portrait of the state of theory today.

The Johns Hopkins Guide to Literary Theory and Criticism-Michael Groden 2005 Publisher Description

Rethinking the Rhetorical Tradition-James L. Kastely 1997 What is the role of rhetoric in a civil society? In this thought-provoking book, James L. Kastely examines works by writers from Plato to Jane Austen and locates a line of thinking that values rhetoric but also raises questions about the viability of rhetorical practice. While dealing principally with literary theory, rhetoric, and art. Aristotle and Plato come to mind. The word "social" does not. Yet, as this book shows, it should--if, that is, we wish to understand where literary criticism as we think of it today came from. Andrew Ford offers a new understanding of the development of criticism, demonstrating that its roots stretch back long before the sophists to public commentary on the performance of songs and poetry in the preliterary era of ancient Greece. He pinpoints when and how, later in the Greek tradition than is usually assumed, poetry was studied as a discipline with its own principles and methods. The Origins of Criticism complements the usual, history-of-ideas approach to the topic precisely by treating criticism as a social as well as a theoretical activity. With unprecedented and penetrating detail, Ford considers varying scholarly interpretations of the key texts discussed. Examining Greek discussions of poetry from the late sixth century B.C. through the rise of poetics in the late fourth, he asks when we first can recognize anything like the modern notions of literature as imaginative writing and of literary criticism as a special knowledge of such writing. Serving as a monumental preface to Aristotle's Poetics, this book allows readers to discern the emergence, within the manifold activities that might be called criticism, of the historically specific discourse on poetry that has shaped subsequent Western approaches to literature.

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Literary Theory and Criticism—Patricia Waugh 2006 This comprehensive guide to literary theory and criticism includes 39 newly commissioned chapters by an international team of academics. It includes key philosophical and aesthetic origins of literary theory, the foundations of movements, and thinkers in the 1st half of the 20th century and more.

A Dictionary of Literary Terms and Literary Theory—J. A. Cuddon 2012-11-07 With new entries and sensitive edts, this fifth edition places J.A. Cuddon's indispensable dictionary firmly in the 21st Century. Written in a clear and highly readable style, this comprehensive reference work extends from ancient times and the pre-Islamic era to the present day. It provides an overview of key concepts such as Modernism, Postmodernism, Structuralism, and Poststructuralism.

The Rhetoric of Fiction—Wayne C. Booth 2010-05-15 The first edition of The Rhetoric of Fiction transformed the criticism of fiction and has been a classic in the field. This edition expands on the original work with new sections on ethics, originality, and the longue durée of fiction.

 Literary Theory: A Complete Introduction—Sara Upstone 2017-05-04 Literary theory has now become integral to how we produce literary criticism. When critics write about a text, they no longer just about the biographical or historical contexts of the work, but also about the different approaches that literary theory offers. By making use of these, they create new interpretations of the text.

Poetics before Plato—Grace M. Ledbetter 2009-01-10 Combining literary and philosophical analysis, this study defends an utterly innovative reading of the early history of poetics. It is the first to argue that there is a distinctly Socratic view of poetry and the first to connect the Socratic view of poetry with earlier literary traditions. Literary theory is usually said to begin with Plato's famous critique of poetry in the Republic. Grace Ledbetter challenges this entrenched assumption by arguing that Plato's earlier dialogues Ion, Protagoras, and Apology introduce a distinctively Socratic view of poetry that resounds between philosophical and traditional poetological approaches. Ledbetter tracks the sources of Plato's Socratic response by introducing separate readings of the poets implicit in his views of Homer, Hesiod, and Pindar. Examining how the poets' theories from Ion and Protagoras are part of their literary, rhetorical, and political aims, she demonstrates their decisive influence on Socratic thinking about poetry. The Socratic poetology Ledbetter elucidates focuses not on censorship, but on the interpretation of poetry as a source of moral wisdom. This philosophical approach to interpreting poetry stands at odds with the poets' own theories--and with the Sophists' treatment of poetry. Unlike the Republic's focus on exposing and banishing poetry's irrational and unavoidably corrupting influence, Socrates' theory includes poetry as subject matter for philosophical inquiry within an examined life. Reaching back into what has too long been considered literary theory's prehistory, Ledbetter advances arguments that will redefine how classicists, philosophers, and literary theorists think about Plato's poetics.

Literary Theory: An Anthology—Julie Rivkin 2004 Literary Theory: An Anthology is a definitive collection of classic and contemporary statements in the field of literary theory and criticism. It is an invaluable resource for students who wish to familiarize themselves with the most recent developments in literary theory and with the traditions from which these new theories are derived. The anthology represents all the major schools and methods that make up the dynamic field of literary theory. It contains classic texts from a range of movements, including Formalism, Structuralism, Marxism, Psychoanalysis, Deconstruction, Historicism, and Feminism, and incorporates cutting-edge work by leading theoreticians in the fields of Postmodernism, Cultural Studies, Post-colonialism, Gay and Lesbian studies, and Ethnic Studies. For the second edition, the content has been updated to include the most recent influential texts, particularly in the areas of Ethnic Studies, Transnational Studies, and Cultural Studies.

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implications of the Other. Korhonen goes on to construct an ethical genealogy of the essay, focusing mainly on Montaigne. He notes three textual strategies in Montaigne’s essay: the use of rhetoric in producing a friendly ethos, the philosophical dialogue going back to Plato as a subtext for the essay form, and a Pyrrhonian skepticism that questions the status of propositional language. Finally, Korhonen examines specific texts on friendship, including Plato, Cicero, Seneca, Augustine, Montaigne, Bacon, Emerson, Saint-Évremont, Mme de Lambert, and Derrida. This is a work of great erudition that makes a significant contribution to our understanding of the expressive possibilities and philosophical implications of the essay.

Kuisma Korhonen, Ph.D. (Helsinki, Finland) is a Fellow at the Helsinki Collegium for Advanced studies, a Docent in Comparative Literature at the University of Helsinki, and the author of numerous articles and book chapters on literary theory, philosophy, and comparative literature.

Critical Theory Since 1965-Hazard Adams 1986 “Critical Theory Since 1965 is a collection of theoretical writing of the last twenty years by thirty-eight contemporary theorists and, as background, eighteen important intellectual precursors. It is by far the most complete representation of recent critical theory available, including phenomenologists, structuralists, deconstructionists, Marxists, feminists, reader - response critics, dissenters, and eccentrics, and supplying the background texts necessary for a working understanding of contemporary critical vocabulary and thought.” From the jacket.

The Hatred of Literature-William Marx 2018-01-08 For 2,500 years literature has been condemned in the name of authority, truth, morality and society. But in making explicit what a society expects from literature, anti-literary discourse paradoxically asserts the validity of what it wishes to deny. The threat to literature’s continued existence, William Marx writes, is not hatred but indifference.

The Cambridge History of Literary Criticism: Volume 1, Classical Criticism-George Alexander Kennedy 1993-08-12 The successful opening volume of The Cambridge History of Literary Criticism is now available for the first time in paperback.

Plato on Poetry-Plato 1996-03-07 Enth.: Ion ; Republic 376e-398b9 ; Republic 595-608b10.

The Allegory of the Cave-Plato 2019-12-20 The Allegory of the Cave, or Plato's Cave, was presented by the Greek philosopher Plato in his work Republic (514a–520a) to compare "the effect of education (nē̂tē̂) and the lack of it on our nature". It is written as a dialogue between Plato's brother Glaucus and his mentor Socrates, narrated by the latter. The allegory is presented after the analogy of the sun (508b-509c) and the analogy of the divided line (509d-511e). All three are characterized in relation to dialectic at the end of Books VII and VIII (531d–534e). Plato has Socrates describe a group of people who have lived chained to the wall of a cave all of their lives, facing a blank wall. The people watch shadows projected on the wall from objects passing in front of a fire behind them, and give names to these shadows. The shadows are the prisoners' reality.

Dionysius Longinus On the Sublime-Longinus 1743

Plato and Aristotle on Poetry-Gerald F. Else 2010-11-12 Plato and Aristotle on Poetry

The Poetics of Aristotle-Aristotle 2017-03-07 In it, Aristotle offers an account of what he calls "poetry" (a term which in Greek literally means "making" and in this context includes drama - comedy, tragedy, and the satyr play - as well as lyric poetry and epic poetry). They are similar in the fact that they are all imitations but different in the three ways that Aristotle describes: 1. Differences in music rhythm, harmony, meter and melody. 2. Difference of goodness in the characters. 3. Difference in how the narrative is presented: telling a story or acting it out. In examining its "first principles," Aristotle finds two: 1) imitation and 2) genres and other concepts by which that of truth is applied/revealed in the poesis. His analysis of tragedy constitutes the core of the discussion. Although Aristotle's Poetics is universally acknowledged in the Western critical tradition, "almost every detail about his seminal work has aroused divergent opinions."

Postmodernism. What Moment?-Pelagia Goulimari 2011-10-15 This collection assembles many of the major theorists of postmodernism, across the humanities and the social sciences, to reconsider the nature and significance of the postmodern moment, as historical phase and as theoretical field. The authors look back on their own contributions to the postmodernism debate of the 1980s and 1990s and address the ways in which the contemporary world and their own concerns have developed, and the continuing validity or otherwise of "postmodern" as a master designator of the contemporary. Following a substantial introductory survey, the 15 compact articles include contributions from: Linda Hutcheon, Robert Venturi, Zygmunt Bauman, Douglas Kellner, Arthur and MariLouise Kroker, Lawrence Grossberg, Gianni Vattimo, and Ernesto Laclau. The collection provides an important testimonial source for researchers interested in contemporary theoretical developments, whether in the arts and humanities or the social sciences. It will be a useful text for teachers leading classes with a focus on postwar intellectual history and cultural theory. The Penguin Dictionary of Critical Theory-David Macey 2000 Accessing the huge and often bewildering subject of Critical Theory can be an intimidating experience. This acclaimed dictionary provides the ideal introduction to the range of theories and theorists on offer and will prove an invaluable and authoritative resource to all students.

* Incisive overviews of the work of key figures from Arendt and Artaud to Winnicott, Wittgenstein and Woolf
* Powerful summaries of the crucial debates on desire and deconstruction, object relations and Orientalism, postcolonial theory and postmodernism
* Clear explanations of both the links and the disagreements between different thinkers and schools.