



الكلية: الآداب

القسم او الفرع: اللغة الانكليزية

المرحلة: الرابع

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اسم المادة باللغة العربية: النقد الادبي

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية: **Literary Criticism**

اسم المحاضرة الثانية باللغة العربية: افلاطون + ارسطوا + هوراس + لونجاينوس

اسم المحاضرة الثانية باللغة الإنكليزية: **Plato + Aristotle + Horace+ Longinus**

1- Plato

was an ancient Greek philosopher who lived from approximately 428/427 BC to 348/347 BC. He is widely regarded as one of the most important and influential philosophers in Western thought. In addition to his philosophical works, Plato also wrote extensively on literary criticism and theory.

One of Plato's most famous works on literary criticism is the "Republic," in which he discusses the role of literature in society and the ways in which it can be used to promote virtue or lead people astray. He is particularly critical of poetry and drama, which he believed could have a harmful influence on people's moral character.

Plato's ideas about literature were shaped by his broader philosophical views, including his belief in the existence of an objective reality and his emphasis on the importance of reason and rationality. He argued that literature should be judged not only on its aesthetic qualities, but also on its ability to convey moral and philosophical truths.

Overall, Plato's contributions to literary criticism were significant in shaping the way that subsequent generations of writers and thinkers approached the study of literature.

Plato's theory of imitation, also known as mimesis, is a key aspect of his views on art and literature. In his works, Plato argues that art is essentially an imitation or copy of reality, and as such, it is always a step removed from the truth.

Plato believed that there were two types of imitation: the first is when an artist creates a work that is an imitation of the physical world, such as a painting of a tree or a sculpture of a human figure. The second type of imitation is when an artist creates a work that is an imitation of an imitation, such as a play or a novel.

Plato was critical of the second type of imitation, arguing that it is inherently flawed and leads people further away from the truth. He believed that art should aim to represent the ideal forms and ideas that exist in the realm of the Platonic Forms, rather than simply imitating the physical world.

In "The Republic," Plato argues that poetry and drama are particularly problematic forms of imitation because they often portray immoral or irrational behavior in a positive light, thereby leading people astray. He suggests that such works should be censored or even banned in order to protect society from their harmful effects.

Overall, Plato's theory of imitation reflects his broader philosophical views on the nature of reality and the importance of reason and rationality in human life. His

ideas have had a lasting impact on the study of aesthetics and continue to be debated by scholars today.

2- Aristotle

Aristotle's theory of imitation, also known as mimesis, is the idea that art imitates life. According to Aristotle, all art is a form of imitation or representation of the world, whether it be through literature, visual art, or performance. He believed that the purpose of art was to represent reality and to evoke emotions in the audience.

Aristotle identified three types of imitation:

1-Imitation of the natural world - this includes the physical appearance of things such as landscapes, animals, and people.

2-Imitation of human action - this includes the portrayal of human behavior, emotions, and interactions between people.

3-Imitation of abstract ideas - this includes the portrayal of abstract concepts such as justice, love, and courage.

Aristotle believed that the artist's job was to create a work of art that accurately represented the world and evoked emotions in the audience. He also believed that the audience had a responsibility to engage with the work of art and to use their own powers of observation and reasoning to understand and appreciate it.

Overall, Aristotle's theory of imitation was influential in the development of Western art and aesthetics, and it remains an important concept in the study of art today.

Aristotle's theory of poetry, also known as his Poetics, is a work of literary criticism in which he analyzed the nature of poetry and drama. According to Aristotle, poetry is a form of imitation that is distinct from history and philosophy. He believed that poetry was a way of representing the world through language, and that it had the power to evoke emotions in the audience.

Aristotle identified several key elements of poetry, including plot, character, language, and spectacle. He believed that a good work of poetry should have a well-constructed plot with a beginning, middle, and end, and that the characters should be well-developed and believable. He also emphasized the importance of language, arguing that the language used in poetry should be clear, concise, and appropriate to the subject matter.

Aristotle distinguished between two types of poetry: epic poetry and dramatic poetry. Epic poetry, according to Aristotle, was a form of narrative poetry that told

the story of heroic deeds and great events. Dramatic poetry, on the other hand, was a form of poetry that was meant to be performed, such as tragedy and comedy.

Aristotle believed that the purpose of poetry was to teach and to entertain. He argued that poetry had the power to teach moral lessons and to provide insight into human nature. At the same time, he believed that poetry should be entertaining and enjoyable to the audience.

Overall, Aristotle's theory of poetry had a significant influence on the development of Western literature and drama. His ideas about the importance of plot, character, language, and spectacle continue to be influential in the study of literature and theater today.

3- Horace

Horace was a Roman poet and literary critic who lived from 65 BC to 8 BC. He is best known for his "Ars Poetica," a treatise on the art of poetry that has had a lasting impact on literary criticism.

Horace believed that the purpose of poetry was to delight and instruct its readers. He argued that a poet must have both natural talent and technical skill in order to create works that are both beautiful and meaningful. He emphasized the importance of clarity, concision, and simplicity in poetry, and urged poets to avoid overly ornate or obscure language.

Horace also believed that poetry should be useful, and that it should have a moral purpose. He argued that poetry should teach its readers how to live well, and that it should promote virtuous behavior. He believed that poetry could serve as a form of social critique, and that it could be used to promote political and moral reform.

Overall, Horace's theory of poetry emphasizes the importance of both form and content. He believed that poetry should be aesthetically pleasing, but also intellectually and morally meaningful. His ideas have had a lasting influence on the development of Western literature and literary criticism.

4- Longinus

Longinus was a Greek literary critic who lived in the 1st century AD. He is best known for his treatise "On the Sublime," which is a seminal work of literary criticism that focuses on the qualities of great writing.

Longinus believed that the goal of great writing was to inspire and elevate the reader. He argued that truly great writing, or the sublime, had the power to transport the reader out of themselves and into a realm of awe and wonder. This was achieved through the use of a number of techniques, including figurative language, vivid imagery, and rhetorical devices such as repetition and antithesis.

According to Longinus, the sublime was not just a matter of style, but also of content. He believed that great writing should be morally uplifting and should inspire the reader to virtuous action. He also believed that the sublime could be found in works of different genres, including poetry, prose, and drama.

Longinus believed that the ability to write sublimely was a natural gift, but also that it could be developed through practice and study. He encouraged writers to read widely and to study the works of great writers in order to learn from their techniques.

Overall, Longinus's theory of poetry emphasizes the power of language to inspire and elevate the reader. He believed that great writing should be morally uplifting and should aim to inspire virtuous action. His ideas have had a lasting impact on the development of literary criticism and continue to influence writers today.