



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 الرابعة باللغة العربية: ارنولد+جيمس+باختين+النقاد الحداثويين

اسم المحاضرة الرابعه باللغة الإنكليزية: **Arnold+ James+ Bakhtin+**

Modern critics

1- Matthew Arnold

Matthew Arnold was an English poet and critic who lived in the 19th century. His theory of poetry was closely tied to his beliefs about the role of culture and education in society.

Arnold believed that poetry should be a reflection of the writer's own experiences and observations, but that it should also have a broader social and cultural relevance. He argued that poetry should be used to explore and critique the values and beliefs of society, and to promote a more enlightened and cultured way of life.

According to Arnold, the purpose of poetry was to provide a source of moral and intellectual guidance for society. He believed that poetry could be used to encourage individual growth and self-realization, as well as to foster a sense of social and cultural unity.

Arnold's theory of poetry emphasized the importance of clarity and simplicity in writing. He believed that poetry should be accessible to all, and that it should be written in a language that was clear, direct, and easy to understand.

Arnold also believed that poetry should be free from the constraints of genre and form, and that it should be able to adapt to the changing needs and values of society over time. He argued that poetry should be characterized by a sense of "sweetness and light," a phrase that he used to describe the ideal combination of intellectual clarity and moral insight in literature.

Overall, Arnold's theory of poetry emphasized the importance of poetry as a means of social and cultural critique, as well as a tool for promoting individual and collective growth and enlightenment. His ideas have had a lasting impact on English literature and continue to shape the way we think about poetry today.

2- Henry James

Henry James was an American novelist and critic who lived in the 19th and early 20th centuries. While he is best known for his novels, he also wrote extensively about literature and art, and his theory of poetry was closely tied to his broader beliefs about the role of art in society.

James believed that poetry should be characterized by a sense of aesthetic and emotional intensity, and that it should be written in a language that was precise, subtle, and nuanced. He argued that poetry should be used to capture the essence

of human experience, and to explore the complex and often contradictory emotions and motivations that underlie human behavior.

According to James, the purpose of poetry was to provide a window into the inner lives of human beings, and to reveal the deeper truths and insights that could be found beneath the surface of everyday experience. He believed that poetry had the power to transport readers to other times and places, and to create a sense of intimacy and connection between writer and reader.

James's theory of poetry also emphasized the importance of the writer's own individual perspective and style. He believed that writers should be free to experiment with different forms and genres, and to develop their own unique voices and approaches to writing.

Overall, James's theory of poetry emphasized the importance of poetry as a means of exploring the complexities of human experience, and of capturing the essence of individual thought and emotion. His ideas have had a lasting impact on the development of modernist literature and continue to influence writers and critics today.

3- Mikhail Bakhtin

Mikhail Bakhtin was a Russian philosopher, literary critic, and semiotician who lived in the 20th century. His theory of poetry was closely tied to his broader ideas about language, meaning, and communication.

Bakhtin believed that poetry should be characterized by a sense of polyphony, or a diversity of voices and perspectives. He argued that poetry should be seen as a form of dialogue, in which different perspectives and viewpoints are brought into conversation with each other.

According to Bakhtin, the purpose of poetry was to create a space for the expression and exploration of different social and cultural perspectives. He believed that poetry had the power to transcend the limitations of individual experience and to connect people across different social and cultural boundaries.

Bakhtin's theory of poetry also emphasized the importance of the reader's own interpretive role in the process of meaning-making. He argued that poetry should be open to multiple interpretations, and that readers should be free to engage with the text in their own unique way.

Overall, Bakhtin's theory of poetry emphasized the importance of dialogue and polyphony in literature, and the role of poetry in creating a space for the

expression and exploration of different social and cultural perspectives. His ideas have had a lasting impact on the development of literary theory and continue to shape the way we think about poetry and language today.

4- Modern literary criticism

Modern literary criticism refers to the various approaches and methods used by scholars to analyze and interpret literature. It encompasses a wide range of theories, including structuralism, post-structuralism, feminism, queer theory, postcolonialism, and more.

One of the key features of modern literary criticism is its emphasis on the text as a complex and multi-layered object that can be interpreted in multiple ways. Critics often use close reading techniques to analyze the language, style, and form of a text, as well as the cultural and historical contexts in which it was produced.

Modern literary criticism also places a strong emphasis on the reader's own interpretive role in the process of meaning-making. Critics often explore the ways in which readers engage with and respond to literature, and how this interaction shapes our understanding of the text.

Another important aspect of modern literary criticism is its focus on issues of identity, power, and representation. Critics often explore how literature reflects and shapes social and cultural norms, and how it can be used to challenge or reinforce dominant ideologies.

Overall, modern literary criticism is a diverse and dynamic field that continues to evolve and adapt to new social and cultural contexts. Its various approaches and methods offer rich insights into the complexities of literature and its role in shaping our understanding of the world.