



**International Journal of Biology, Pharmacy
and Allied Sciences (IJBPAS)**

'A Bridge Between Laboratory and Reader'

www.ijbpas.com

PRINCIPLES OF LITERARY CRITICISM AND AESTHETIC PERSPECTIVES

ZAHRA IRANI

ABSTRACT

By reviewing the history of literature, we can see the durable and valuable works that it has a special position in the literary works even after so many years, as we can say that the works of the great man like Hafez, Saedi, and some poets like them are not repeatable. It may be said that the reason of durability and effectiveness of these works is their unique aesthetic. Literary criticism as a field in literature shows these aesthetics, and a literary critic by a precise review of these works understand these aesthetics, he understands elegance in the use of words and arrays as well. In his view, the sentences are and words are not put together to convey the message to the audience, but he understands the fact that the poet or creator of a work of literary mixed artistry with the beauty of his Word to grant the spirit to the words. Therefore, it can be said that two field of literary criticism and aesthetics are inextricably linked and complement each other. The aim of this study is to explore the principles of literary criticism and aesthetic perspectives and the relationship between them.

Keywords: Literary Criticism, Aesthetics, Spiritual Pleasure, Effectiveness

INTRODUCTION

With regard to the relationship between literary criticism and aesthetics, it can be said literary criticism is evaluation of literary work and the expression of its aesthetic or even the expression of its shortcomings. Therefore, a literary critic first sees aesthetic and tell the structure and purpose of the creator of a literary work to the audience. Literary critic first seeks to clear the structure and its meaning

to the readers, second, he tries to explain the rules which promote the literary work. Therefore, literary criticism is applying the rules in explaining literary work, on the one hand, and the discovery of new excellent regulations which are hidden in that. The literary critics help the readers to understand the criterion of the valuable works, they also help the readers to be in a right path. Anyway, literary criticism have been studied a lot, as today, one of the

fields of literary studies is the study of criticism. Literary criticism is a creative work, and sometimes the literary critic should be creative as well as the author, regarding this difference that the author and poet are not aware of all the skills of literary sciences, while the literary critic should be familiar with the literary sciences to use them as the tools in analyzing the highest factors of literary work. Literary criticism is to study of a literary work in all aspects. So, focusing on the face of the work, i.e. verbal criticism is not adequate, and the critic should discuss the nature and meaning of a literary work (semantic criticism) and he should express the aim of the author or the poet.

Something which is important in criticism is that some believe that it is the expression of shortcomings, while, it should be said that it may be sometimes like this, but only considering this aspect of criticism is not correct, as it would be like this, criticism is like a scourge on the work, while it should be said that criticism is a creative work. Thus, due to high position of criticism in evaluation of literary works, we studied this issue.

This poem of Hafez represents the importance of criticism:

It is better to use the experimental criteria

To be disgraced someone who is not purified

It should be said about the formation of criticism that the study of literary and artistic works started since their emergence. But these analyses were not based on clear principles, and achieving the maturity and technical growth are going on for centuries.

Definition of Criticism in the Authors' Perspectives

The word criticism means to select and looking at Dirham to distinct the pure from impure (Zarrinkoub, 1995: 22). Criticism is the art, skill, and process or literary judgment principles and literary works (Dastqeib, 1999: 9). Criticism is an ambiguous and multiple word with an ambiguity that has two reasons: First it is because of different meanings of this word. Second, it is because of the emotional sense of this word over the time (Islami, 2004: 15). Aizer says: "the task of the critic is not to clarify the text as an objective, but also, he should try to study its effect on the reader (Guide to Contemporary Literary Theory, Selden, translated by A. Mokhber: 78).

Any kind of criticism such as literary or artistic needs the target. Following we discuss the aim of criticism in the view of SeyedQotb (1996-1906). He referred to four aims of literary criticism in

"Principles and methods of literary criticism":

1. Evaluation of the technical aspects of the literary work and express its real value as much as possible
2. The literary position in the trajectory of literature
3. Determining the influence of a literary work and the amount of its influence on the environment
4. Illustrating characteristics of author through his work and express the emotional and expressive features and reveal the psychological factors involved in the formation of these works and their clear direction

The important and the main approach of this research is that the important factor of the literary criticism is aesthetics. As it can be said that literature is the part of the aesthetic art, so criticism should be artistic. A good and valuable criticism should consider the quality and values of aesthetics. The base of this method is that in evaluation of the literary works, the critic should pay attention to the works rather than the environment where the work is created in that. Therefore, this method of criticism is opposite of the method which is used in interpretation of the artistic works or analyzing the characteristics of the authors. It is also

distinct from the method that is tried to analyze the social status. It is an independent method based on the real nature of art and finding its aesthetics.

Criticism is not a tool to reject a work. "So, criticism is distinct from fustigation. Fustigation only looks at the negative points, but criticism pay attention to positive and negative points simultaneously. Also, criticism in contrast to fustigation is always reasonable" (Gorji, 2010).

Generally, it should be considered that the critic in his analysis should create a coherent system that in which all question whiten the text are answered, and the components shouldn't be opposite of each other" (Shamisa, 2006: 33).

Principles of Literary Criticism

It is clear that the creative work like criticism have some methods that following them leads to desirable result. There are more divisions based on the principles of literary criticism.

Dehqani expressed literary criticism at four levels according to Shamisa and et al.:

1. Traditional level that in which the signified concept of work is considered and discuss on what the work says, in addition to ambiguous qualities that the author adds that.

2. Symbolism level that in which we don't focus on the approach of the work, and we follow the things that is not expressed in the work.
3. Modern level that in which the analytic view means to see the work different and it does not pay attention to literary and philosophical theories.
4. Literary theories level that includes literary and philosophical theories and emphasizes on carefully studying the work, and criticism in this level tends to literary types.
3. Aesthetic criticism: aesthetic criticism is the study the nature of art regardless of its special content. The critic in aesthetic criticism believes that the art should be reviewed in its aesthetic aspect, and creative thought should be considered strange issue in art.
4. Moral criticism: in moral criticism, moral values is known as a criteria for criticism. It is believed that the aim of each writing or poem should be self-purification. Aristotle believes that the aim of poetry, especially tragedy should be self-purification.

Types of literary criticism

Several divisions are accomplished in types of literary criticism, but it seems that famous critic, professor Zarrinkoub (1995) has presented a comprehensive division. He expressed the types of literary criticism in 8 types:

1. Verbal criticism: Verbal criticism means to evaluate the use of its rules in a literary work such as poem or prose.
2. Technical criticism: It discusses on the manner of using rhetoric skills in poem or prose. The critic in this method evaluates the words in terms of benefits and drawbacks, and in other side, he criticizes the meanings in terms of goodness and ugliness.
5. Social criticism: Social criticism means to show the relationship of knowledge related to literature, literary sciences and literary works with society and the effect of society on that and their effect on society.
6. Historical criticism: if a critic for analyzing a work studies the events related to history and biography of the author or poet, he has studied historical criticism.
7. Psychological criticism: In this method, the critic tries to understand and express the internal feelings of the author or poet and measure his artistic talent and

determine his imaginations. "One of the person who has studied this field is Plato, he in his paper entitled "Evan" presented an explanation about the literary creation. Romantic critic has studied this aspect of literary criticism (Salak).

Aesthetics in Literary Criticism

Spiritual pleasure of an artistic work is an internal sense that lead to acceptance of work in the audience's view. If aesthetic is sought for the technical criticism in a scientific method, and it is counted as a field of criticism, this concern is created that all readers are not aware of the principles and seek for the personal pleasure. But perhaps due to common human needs, the public accept a work in terms of pleasure, entertainment, etc. Simin Daneshvar is the person who presents the aesthetics issue and remembers the elements of aesthetics as follows: order, appropriateness, coordination, repetition, diversity, unity in diversity, harmony, Ejaz, amazing, multidimensional, etc. (Daneshvar, 1996, p. 34-29). Compulsive Disorder (1392) says about it: just to use a metaphor, simile, symbolism, metaphor, rhyme, pun, or highlighting contradictions and rhetorical devices cannot be seen as the creator of aesthetic that is called aesthetics,

unless these techniques cause the artistic and aesthetic principles such as unity, harmony, Appropriateness, symmetry, balance, multi-dimensional being, order, clarity and dynamics in the literary text. These techniques are the tools, but the creation of aesthetic is the art. Artistic aesthetics criticism in the literary text seeks to measure the rhetoric techniques by the artistic aesthetic rules in the context of each text and reminds them as the creation of aesthetic. The mission of aesthetic is to study artistic talent, understanding the aesthetic, and artistic aesthetic. Aqdaei (2002) believed that Psychology has a strong link with the aesthetic. In his view, apart from the philosophical and psychological, in both literature and art criticism, aesthetics has always been one of the most important approaches. Because literature is the art of creating aesthetic. The discovery, analysis, arguing and evaluation of poetic phenomenon and the impact on the reader through the available aesthetics are the aims of aesthetics criticism. The aesthetics criticism of the work is connected with the use of artistic talent that is the fundamental issues of criticism. This method studies the facilities of aesthetics of work and tries to explain the understanding of the work and the manner of its pleasure for the reader.

There are more factors that lead to aesthetic and effectiveness of the artistic work. "Certainly one of the factors of arrays aesthetics is that they are hidden. Unconsciousness, hiddenness, and moderation reach Hafez's poem to the high level, as self-awareness, obvious, and indulge in the use of arrays have ravaged the poems of many poets" (Aqdaei, 2001). The approach of aesthetics in literary criticism is that the critics study the work in terms of different perspectives. This is done by scientific and precise view, and criticism approach based on a philosophical thought studies the special aspect of the work. Anyway, the work is created for all, every reader whether he is aware of the principles or not is influenced by the text. But the scientific methods of criticism and aesthetics can be effective for creating a better work. A good criticism helps the reader to understand the angles of the work and helps the author for creating a better works.

CONCLUSION

The current research with the title "principles of literary criticism and aesthetic perspectives is accomplished in descriptive method. In this research, first, we present a definition of criticism in the authors' view. Then, we studied the aims, method, and the types of literary criticism. At the next level, by presenting the

aesthetics views and the aesthetics criticism, we have concluded that as literature is a kind of aesthetic art, so any kind of activity such as poetry, writing and criticism are artistic activity that need creativity in the creation of that work. Therefore, in literary criticism, the critic's artistic talent and his attention to the elements of aesthetics are so important. Literary criticism has a framework that is a kind of limitation that the critics should pay attention to them, as ignoring them is an immoral act that ravage the artistic work of the author or poet. Therefore, first, the critic expresses the advantages of the work for the audience and then, he evaluates that. He should try to present the criticism in an informative framework by the aim of informing the audience.

The important point in criticism is the manner of presenting that. Sometimes, people forget that the aim of criticism is to help correct understanding of the available reality, and speech of the critic is to undermine the work!

Realistic, reasonable, and correct expression in criticism means that no insult should be felt. Overuse of appreciation or showing the negative face of the criticized work are opposites of correct criticism. In fact, the person who his work is criticized should know the criticism as an

opportunity for removing the shortcomings or for promotion.

REFERENCES

1. Islami, Hasan. (2004). Ethics Review. Qom: Publication Office.
2. Jabri, Susan. (2013). Aesthetics, art criticism in the literary, rhetorical studies, third, fifth numbers.
3. Daneshvar, Simin. (1996). Recognize and appreciate the arts. Sort articles, the editor MostafaZamani Nia, printing, Siamak book.
4. Dastqeib, Abdolali. (1999). Criticism in the mirror. Tehran: Development Organization.
5. Dehqani, Behnam. Review of (the first paper).
6. Zarrinkoub, Abdolhossein. (1995). Introduction to Literary Criticism. Tehran: Sokhan Press.
7. Salek, Reza. The types of literary criticism 2.
8. Selden, Raman, Peter Wade and Son. (2005). Guide to Contemporary Literary Theory. Abbas translated informant, Tehran: New Design, Third Edition.
9. SayyidQutb. (2011). Principles and practices of literary criticism. Translation: Baher. Tehran: Book House.
10. Shamisa, Cyrus. (2006). Literary criticism. Tehran: Mitra.
11. Aqdaie, Touraj. (2001). Exquisite Persian poetry. Zanjan: Nikan, First Edition.
12. Aqdaie, Touraj. (2002). The role of the imagination. Zanjan: nikan, First Edition.
13. Gorji, Mustafa. (2010). Critical information and library area Book of the Month, n. 159, p. 110.