CONCEPTIONS OF CRITICISM. CROSS-CULTURAL, INTERDISCIPLINARY AND HISTORICAL STUDIES OF STRUCTURES OF A CONCEPT OF VALUES

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Introduction
0. „Metacriticism“ - On Definitions of Terms of Criticism

René Wellek wrote in the article Literary Criticism in the Dictionary of the History of Ideas that [...] a survey of the diverse concepts of criticism in history leads to the inevitable conclusion that “criticism” is an “essentially contested concept,” that in the last two hundred years the possible positions were formulated and reformulated in different contexts, for different purposes, in different countries, but that the issues are reducible to a strictly limited number. The conflict between objective and subjective standards is basic and overlaps somewhat the debate between absolutism and relativism which may be historical.¹ We will follow Wellek2s conclusion and extend its application to time, genres, and cultures mentioned in the quotation above: This book is an introduction into the methods, applications and history of criticism.² These features serve as clusters summarizing the concept “criticism” our investigation is focussing on. Criticism can be defined as the art of judging with knowledge and propriety of an object or performance. Criticism is the act or process of explaining or making clear the meaning(s) of something. Criticism is the act of criticizing and the practice of analyzing, classifying, interpreting, or evaluating a work or object in an activity performed by a critic. The term ‘criticism’ is derived from the Greek verb ‘krinein’, which means ‘to judge,’ ‘to discern,’ or ‘to discriminate’.

We will consider criticism in this book in a basic definition as an intellectual approach based upon reasoning that differentiates between given information or facts and alternatives according to the methods mentioned above. More theoretically used ‘conceptual’ criticism is based upon theories in order to reflect the distinction between criticism proceeding on the basis of experimental and observational concerns. Even a totally subjective criticism we can call still criticism, when the critic announces her/his subjectivity as standard of judgement. Another method is given, when the critic comparatively seeks to establish normative standards or rules for evaluating the differences between objects. By doing so he/she establishes his/her own individual statement, which might be different from the ones of other critics. Theories of criticism lead to questions such as the deduction of elements of criticism, criteria and rules. Criticism is a methodical term and the related terminology focuses on methods. It is an abstract concept, not related to a concrete object. We find this concept in different cultures. As a linguistic concept criticism varies in terms of its terminology and applications from culture to culture. As a mind concept we find it in different cultures as a source for the intellectual tradition of the culture expressed in the local languages. The analyzed sum of all the terminology and definitions related to criticism we can call ‘meta-criticism’ forming a specific meta-terminology in different languages. Our analysis examines the following fields of research for relevant sources:

1. topographic/geographic research in sources
2. chronological research in sources
3. research in specific sub-terms for special fields of criticism

The place of origin, the *locus genii*, of criticism is philosophy. In antiquity Aristotle was regarded as the father and founder of criticism. In philosophy criticism has developed to a separate established method since ancient times. Since the days of Aristotle rules and methods of criticism have been established. Criticism has produced different genres of critical literature. When criticism is reduced to writing, the form or genre of the writing itself is called a *criticism* or *critique*. Criticism has a specialized meaning as a published analysis of the qualities and characteristics of an object in the form of an independent genre of literature. Any systematic result of analysis of any composition we can call a *critique*. A *critique* can have the form of countering an argument with a different one or proving it to be wrong. *Critique* in modern philosophy has its origin with Kant, whose *Critique of Pure Reason* can be said to mark the beginning of modern philosophy. The term ‘criticism’ is used in scholarship in the basic sense of the original Greek, ‘*technē kritikē*’, as a technique of distinguishing. A *critique* is an instance of serious practical criticism. The term is also used of the evaluation of work. The intellectual level of these critiques varied widely between different authors and institutions. Any critique addressing the constitutive role of a social institution belongs to social or cultural criticism. *Critique* is also the term for a critical discussion of some topic. *Critique* is a term used with increasing frequency in postmodernism to challenge a number of the conventional assumptions of art, communication and other things. Meta-
criticism (‘criticism of criticism’) is the critical examination of the premises and processes of criticism itself and its criteria. A critic is as a mediator also the person involved in the educational process of explaining or making clear the meaning of the object discussed. Criticism has also an ethical component. As a genre a critique is a written critical review of or commentary on a work. A critique as form of criticism is an oral or written discussion strategy one can use to analyze, describe, and interpret works. Critique, especially in philosophical contexts, has a more clearly defined meaning than criticism being the concrete form of objective argumentation.

When we look at criticism as a methodological approach towards any subject, we can distinguish criticism from doctrine stating that something is in a certain way and claiming authority for these statements. Critical approaches basically apply intellectual investigations to the subject asking for its conditions of existence from comparative and ethical standpoints, but also with values taken from exterior sources or asking for values existing in the subject. Theoretically, criticism can base upon statistics and empirical material analyzed in a methodical way. But criticism can also be grounded in the subjective experience of a person or a collection of material. Opposed to theory, which is abstract and claims to represent the world in a reduced model, criticism is close to the objective world. It recapitulates the given reality from an interpretative point of view. A neutral criticism can only exist terms of its awareness of objectivity and awareness of methods, values, or principles applied. Our approach is also a meta-criticism of criticism comprising its linguistics, history and forms. Metacriticism in the Glossary of Literary Theory has the following definition:

A criticism of criticism, the goal of which is to scrutinize systematically the terminology, logic, and structure that undergird critical and theoretical discourse in general or any particular mode of such discourse.3

According to the glossary Words of Art metacriticism is:

The critical examination of the premises and processes of criticism itself, independent of the particular objects of its investigations, or the criticism of criticism. For example, an evaluation of a work by Niki de Saint Phalle would constitute an act of criticism. In contrast, an analysis of the premises enabling one to make such judgements in general would be part of a metacritical project. Much postmodern thought involves metacritical activity. See also theoretical criticism, theory.4

Our interest is in applied criticism that in particular contains the interpretation and evaluation of a certain group of objects or a single object, e.g. literature and the arts. Criticism in this case is the scientific investigation regarding documents or objects regarding such matters as origin, characterisation, or history. Criticism focusses on the characteristics of the objects themselves. Applied criticism always has an object to be related to. The methods of applied criticism vary with its functions. Critics also interpret an object and development of tools and methods. Linguistic critics analyze e.g. sound patterns and meters, styles, devices such as metaphors, character, and plot and the ideas that emerge from the work. Critics analyze any particular individuality that can be evoked or defined. The interpretation is one form of showing the result of criticism and leads finally to a decision about artistic judgments provide the moral, political, religious, or philosophical implications of a work. A critic is a person who offers a value judgement or an interpretation.

What are the criteria of criticism? Criticism is the total of the rules and principles, which regulate the practice of the critic; the elements of criticism depend on the chosen principles, for example ‘beauty’ and ‘truth’. Beauty is the criterion for the judgement the esthetical aspects; truth is the criterion in history and sciences. Criticism is the art of judging skilfully of the merits or beauties, defects or faults of an artificial or scientific performance, or of a production of art or the art of requesting truth.

Criticism as the art of judging qualities and values of an object involves the formation and expression of a judgment on the qualities of anything. The sense in which criticism is taken as implying censorship in any statement or production is the negative form of criticism or even its turn to censorship. In a most abstract way, criticism is a system of rules and principles, which regulate the practice of the critic. The most extreme contrapoint to criticism is censorship. Liberty of criticism and all its forms must be allowed. Fair discussion is necessary to deter the authenticity of history and advancement of


science. If the commentator uses unfair methods for the purpose of censorship, she/he exercises ignoring a legitimate right. Concerning the dependence of criticism on ethical standards, knowledge in the most competent form is not sufficient for perfect criticism without the infusion of qualities such as sympathy, fairness, or ethical standards.

1. Methods of criticism
   - Scientific methods
   - Applied methods (e.g. journalism)
   - ‘Normative rules of criticism’

2. Censorship (restructive ignorance of object)

3. Prohibition (total control of objects with the aim of destroying them)

Judgement of Criticism vs. Repressive Methods

John Simon stated that "we live in an age when everyone is a critic. "Criticism" is all over the Internet, in blogs and chat rooms, for everyone to access and add his two cents' worth on any subject, high or low. But if everyone is a critic, is that still criticism? Or are we heading toward the end of criticism? If all opinions are equally valid, there is no need for experts. Democracy works in life, but art is undemocratic. The result of this ultimately meaningless barrage is that more and more we are living in a profoundly—or shallowly—uncritical age." This process of inflation is an important notice Simon mentioned here. But forms and types of criticism change permanently, and this change results in new productivity. We can also mention general stable forms of criticism.

Criticism consists in the application and the principles of a liberal statement. Those principles are the general ethics upon which taste is founded. Critics also developed rules in criticism either as a derivative from empirical experience or as a result of theoretical thinking. Different orders of mind in various ages have given them different applications. Upon this diversity the historic fluctuations of tastes and the history of criticism itself are founded. In past ages criticism has often succumbed to the temptation to regulate. An extreme position is to lay down rules that shall match every case with an applied formula (‘normative criticism’). The rules and forms of criticism have been changed. Critical judgment intends to claim universality. A person appeals merely to his own private taste or taste depending on socially and ethically accepted background, judgement is an universal approach to find intersubjective criteria on common ground. This tendency judgment of taste is not based upon any theoretical concepts. It is an individual ‘ad hoc’ judgment of a person. Judgment of taste applies to objects of sense and is always concrete. Types of judgements according to the outcome have existed ever since and will exist:

- Culturally transmitted judgements
- Unconscious judgements
- Results of personal opinions

Tendency Judgement of Taste

Communication tools for criticism we can call media that transfer data between entities:

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<tr>
<th>Critical Forms</th>
<th>Critical Genres</th>
<th>Critical Methods</th>
<th>Critical Media</th>
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<td>Medial</td>
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<td>Vary</td>
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Critical Forms and Their Applications

Criticism finds its philosophical basic fields of applications in ethics, morality and esthetics. We may ask: How can such abstract ideas like esthetic values and ethical values be discussed by critical...
methods? The esthetic judgment expresses a value like judgements on other issues. It may also imply a subjective element. Other criteria can always be 'objectified'. This value is apprehended as objective, independent of personal states or conditions. A characteristic of criticism is freedom from desire or intensive quality in the pleasure experienced through the object in order to have objectivity. This judgment expresses as a value a subjective element coming from the object. This value is not apprehended as subjective, but objective, independent of personal states or conditions as appealing reaction from the object. So critical judgments can be established between universality and individuality. Main ideas are the universality and objectivity of the aesthetic judgment, which are to be applied in individual cases. Universality means the elimination of the personal, individual, subjective attitudes or opinions of groups.

Objects of criticism
Methods of judgement
Criteria of judgement

Elements of Judgement in Literal Media

Object of criticism  Text
Method of judgement  Comparative studies with other books
Criteria of judgement  Literary use of poetic elements

Elements of Judgement in Oral Media

Object of criticism  Speech
Method of judgement  Comparative study of rhetoric terms
Criteria of judgement  Analysis of rhetorical terms

General Elements of Judgement

Object of criticism  Picture
Method of judgement  Symbolic studies
Criteria of judgement  Analysis of the use of iconographic elements

Elements of Judgement. Examples for Forms of Objects of Applied Criticism

In most cases criticism is bound to linguistic means. Philology is a generally accepted comprehensive term for the study of the oral word or languages. Philology designates a branch of knowledge, which deals with human linguistic expressions. Literary criticism is a good example for how philological criticism stands in opposition to the applied criticism in daily journalism. This side of criticism and theory is less concerned with methods of the analysis of facts. Critics determine here the taste and reputations without a deep analysis by catching the 'taste of the Zeitgeist'. Philological criticism also assesses the works of the more remote past constantly reinterpreting the tradition of literature. In this way criticism defines literature both by the 'taste of the Zeitgeist' and philological work. 'Zeitgeist'-criticism serves the present concern preparing a way for new literary trends or writers. Comprehensive criticism is interested in knowing how objects are made and their underlying principles, rules, conventions, and devices of composition. As universal means forms of criticism can be applied to all times and fields. Through remoteness from the scene of action the critic is able to make himself/herself familiar with all the elements of age, place and medium of the object. This historical knowledge gives the background qualification for the judgement of new things. The standards of objectivity can be higher, when going back to the past. In The Democratization of Cultural Criticism in 2004 George Cotkin made the statement, whenin we find a permanent topos regarding the state of criticism, the ‘death of criticism’.

Wallace Shawn's play The Designated Mourner is in part a lament for the death of serious cultural criticism and intellectual community. Cultural barbarians have vanquished the life of the mind. But the genius of his play is in its refusal to leave unexamined this state of affairs. Not all of what has been lost is to be mourned. The designated mourner gleefuly bids adieu to "all that endless posturing, the seriousness, the weightiness" of culture.6

This phrase appears permanently and it is related to the idea that criticism and its influence changes. This is from a general perspective right. The continuity of critical concepts makes criticism a permanent cultural value. To show the key elements of such a global value is the interest of this book.

Our work presented here includes documents of a wide span time both in a historical review and facing contemporary developments in criticism. References to contemporary dictionaries and other reference material is done in order to demonstrate the change of definitions for criticism in conversational language and specific fields, but also the continuity of the concept of criticism as different to other concepts. This book is interested in the factors, which show how criticism works. Focussing on the historical perceptivity, it gives access to the conditions of criticism that depend upon historical situations. On the other hand this book introduces into the main areas of applied criticism showing their historical development and the main applications. In part about the European history this book is related to the origins of the history of criticism. This history will be exemplified in ancient times, mediaeval and Renaissance times, modern times and 20th century up to present time by representative persons contributing to it. The part concerned with applications of criticism focuses on philological methods of criticism such as textual criticism, higher and lower criticism, historical criticism, form criticism and new criticism. Communication criticism goes back to the ancient rhetorical criticism and is different from reader-response criticism. We mentioned above that philosophical criticism has its roots in Socratic inquiry and finds its modern versions in critical theory and critical thinking. Next to the applied use of criticism in the tradition of the artes liberales we find applied criticism since modern times in fields such as psychological criticism, media criticism, art criticism, cultural criticism and social criticism. The cultural part of this book is related to criticism or para-critical phenomena of non-European societies such as the Arabic, the Jewish, the Indian, the African the Asian and the original American and Australian culture and their critical traditions. To come to a short conclusion: This book is concerned with the major developments of a human skill with a broad spectrum of applications asking for the general roots of criticism. As a survey it is composed as an introduction to make the reader realize the different fields of one cultural original idea, which in many ways finds ways into our life.

Critical reading
Critical review
Critical concept
Critical essays and documents
Critical assessments
Critical reviews
Critical report

Forms of written Critical Practice

Critical discourse
Critical dialogues
Critical inquiry

Forms of oral Critical Practice

Regarding the edition of sources, two types are used for source material: The traditional material on paper was cited as follows in a short version, which intends to uniformity of printed and online edited material I will call the A-T-P-D-P formular:

Printed monographic works:
Author(s). Title. Place (i.e. city of print) Date (i.e. year). Page(s)

Online monographic works:
Author(s). Title. Place (i.e. server). Date (i.e. month/day/year/of visit). (Online-)Page.

Printed depending sources are cited as following:
Author(s). Title. Place (i.e. magazine, journal etc. including information on volumes), Date (i.e. Year). Page(s)

Online edited depending sources are cited as following:
Author(s). Title. Place (name of magazine, journal or server-entity), Date (Month/day/year/of visit). (Online-)Page.
This *A-T-P-D-P formula* is in my opinion and experience made with citations the shortest way to standardize citations with a minimum of data used form sufficient of both forms of publications. In cases where translations of languages other than English are not given, the reader who cannot read this language can ‘jump over’ it, since they are additional sources of the main text. Charts are given to illustrate the main fields of contents and to give a supporting structure for the introduction of the material. A high degree of authenticity was archives when citing net resources from the internet also intending to show the process still running when it comes to the development of criticism in the fields discussed.

This book is written from a European perspective, since it traced back all roots of criticism to this continent. Determination as a process is the procedure of recovering these roots. Under this aspect this book is a compilation owing tribute to a lot of texts contributing to the theme criticism. I thought about choosing the title ‘Fragments of Criticism’, and this might would have been considered as homage to the Romanic idea of universalism resulting in the establishment of the fragment as a literary genre. I consider this form an appropriate solution for dealing with knowledge at this time, the idea of an introductory form, and openmindness towards contributions to this project. Certain aspects the Romantic culture was aware of –brevity, knowledge of the comprehensiveness of the issue, claim for universality- might be the same for the author of this book. Choosing this genre of literature I would have given the subjective and highly subjective contents a form and on the other hand the normative interest of criticism and its values I spoke about in this introduction and the relations between the chapters an adequate form would be recognized. It is also a result of 21st century medial knowledge and the question of its beginnings and ending, after which I found it is worth a try to discuss Quintilian and cite a news report on African politics in the same book. The form fragment here also serves as a counterpoint of the mainly descriptive way of access to the theme. If the fragment can claim a virtuous usefulness, than it is maybe the one that is a separate and/or separated piece, which contains knowledge for others. I don’t consider the fragment a genre of high esteem, in the academic area is is like the formal expression of defeat in method and result, but on the other hand it is a realistic result not claiming any output not existing and a historical document. As of the research for the subject, criticism, we can claim relations among the main characteristics and issues mentioned for criticism in this introduction and in the chapters discussed as characteristically for criticism. As an introduction this work has a positivistic standpoint showing main tendencies and development as short as possible. The chapters here presented serve as the didactic form of an introduction giving a general overview over basic facts on the topic – may the reader feel encouraged to find his/her way into criticism from on of them.

Fee-Alexandra Haase
1. **On the Development of Criticism in Europe**

1.1. „Krisis“ - On Ancient Criticism

Criticism developed in ancient Greek and Roman culture from the educational and social background. Or in other words by Cartledge, one of the “indispensable words we owe ultimately to the Greeks is criticism [...]. Another is theory (from the Greek word meaning contemplation, itself based on the root for seeing). An early example of the Greek genius for applied critical theory was their invention of political theory, probably some time during the first half of the 5th century BCE. According to Mazzola the Indo-European etymology of the word ‘criticism’ is “revealing. It is derived from the Latin word criticus, which means ‘decisive’. This Latin word criticus in turn is derived from the Greek word kritikos, which means ‘to be able to discern’. Kritikos in turn comes from the Greek infinitive krinein, which means ‘to separate’, ‘to choose’. And krinein in turn is derived from the Indo-European root keri, which means ‘to sift’ [...].” According to Mazzola cognates of the word ‘criticism’ are “scribe, riddle, secret, endocrine, and hypocrisy—all containing some form of the Indo-European root kery. These words convey the central meaning of ‘decoding a message or process with skill and discrimination.’

Synonyms of the of the word ‘criticism’ are ‘blame, reprehend, condemn, scorn, denounce’—words listed in descending order of approval. Antonyms of the word ‘criticism’ are ‘acclaim and extol’ both conveying a sense of undeserved praise.”

From the stem *kritos, kritērion* means ‘decisive’. This Latin word criticus derives from the Greek κριτικός, which means: derived Latin cernere (‘to separate’), i.e. decide (mentally or judicially); by implication, to try, condemn, punish, avenge, conclude, condemn, damn, decree, determine, esteem, judge, go to sue at the law, ordain, call in question, sentence to, think. Krisis means decision by extension; a tribunal; by implication, justice (especially, divine law), accusation, condemnation, damnation, judgment. Kritiker means neutral of a presumed derivative of krites and means a rule of judging. Krites derived from from krino and stands for a judge. Kritikos derived from krites. According to Liddell and Scott’s A Greek-English Lexicon kritikos means:


Words with similar definitions are kritêrion and krîma and Latin judicium and constitutio. According to Liddell and Scott’s A Greek-English Lexicon krisis means:

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12. *Theoria* Universidad Complutense, Madrid 2007 | 8
A. separating, distinguishing, tou pleo kai tou me pleo Meliss.7 ; ton homoioegenon, ton diapheronton, dub. l. in Arist.EN1165a34.

2. decision, judgement, peri touton Parm.8.15 ; ton Kroisou k. Hdt.3.34 ; en theon krisi Ag.1289 ; kata dunamin kai k. emen Hps.1.1 ; k. ouk aitheis no certain means of judging, S.OT501 (lyr.); polites horizetai toî metechein krisiôs kai archèis Arist. Pol.1275a23 ; krisiôs prosdeomena Epicur.Nat.32 G., cf. Herc.1420.3; hai ton pollon k. Phil.Mus.p.75 K.; krisis, title of a play by Sophocles on the Judgement of Paris; k. tinos judgement on or respecting, ton mnéstérôn Hdt.6.131 ; aethlón Pl.O.3.21 , N.10.23; morphês EHel.26 ; hé toî hoplon k., referring to the story of Ajax, Pl.R.620b, cf. Arist.Po.1459b5; krisis . . tou biou peri hon legomen Pl.R.360e; k. amph’ aethlouis Pl.O.7.80 ; k. diemartêmeñê Stoic.1.50 ; k. sunetê Cleanth.ib.128; power of judgement, krisi pragmatôn diapheresthai Plb.18.14.10 ; kata krisin with judgement, advisedly, Id.6.11.8.


4. interpretation of dreams or portents, LXX Da.2.36, D.S. 17.116, J.AJ.5.7.15

Krisis has the definitions a separating, sundering, separation, a trial, contest, selection, judgment, opinion or decision.16 The word krisis in the Bible is translated as ‘judgment’. English ‘crisis’ means ‘a turning point for better or worse’ in the progress of an affair or a series of events. The Bible and its documentation developed during the time of the Roman Empire to edited forms. The Christian texts and the Jewish collections were divided into Old Testament and New Testament. Ford argue that the study of ancient criticism is “unduly narrow unless it combines an awareness of the materiality of culture—of the forms in which literary texts were produced, circulated, stored up, and accessed—with an appreciation for how strongly performance traditions could shape the reception and valuation of such texts.”17 Criticism was inherently a part of the art of rhetoric, which is often said to have originated in Sicily about 476 BCE with the teaching of Corax and his pupil Tisias. As beginning of its prominence in Greco-Roman culture and its influence on poetic theory we can assume the opening of Gorgias' school of rhetoric in Athens (ca. 431 BCE). Gorgias defended in his encomium Helen the power of discourse for emotional appeal and to control the opinions (doxai) of an audience. Gorgias taught the strategies of style that effect persuasion. Gorgias also practiced these strategies in his own oratory. Within the first collections of rhetorical figures the applied rhetorical criticism regarding the style of speeches developed. Gorgias denied being, being understood, and being communicable. Teachings of Gorgias were criticized by his student Isocrates (436-338 BCE). Isocrates considered political discourse important (Antidosis 269). Isocrates writes in his Antidosis (15.278) about persuasion:

Furthermore, mark you, the man who wishes to persuade people will not be negligent as to the matter of character; no, on the contrary, he will apply himself above all to establish a most honorable name among his fellow-citizens; for who does not know that words carry greater conviction when spoken by men of good repute than when spoken by men who live under a cloud, and that the argument which is made by a man’s life is of more weight than that which is furnished by words? Therefore, the stronger a man's desire to persuade his hearers, the more zealously will he strive to be honorable and to have the esteem of his fellow-citizens.18

Plato comes to very different conclusions. The rhetor for Isocrates is a philosopher with a good character and practical wisdom. Plato's rhetorician not even practices an art (Republic 595a ff.). This public speaker characterized by Socrates as sophist in the dialogues Gorgias and Phaedrus is someone with an interest in persuasion, whose subject is the mere semblance (eidolon) of politics and whose task is to gratify an audience (Gorgias 462c, 463d). The sophists were a special group of travelling rhetoricians travelling around during the time of Socrates. Alcidaman characterizes them in On the Sophists:

References:


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Since certain so-called Sophists are vainglorious and puffed up with pride because they have practised the writing of speeches and through books have revealed their own wisdom, although they have neglected learning and discipline and are as inexpert as laymen in the faculty of speaking, and since they claim to be masters of the whole of the art of rhetoric, although they possess only the smallest share of ability therein—since this is the case, I shall essay to bring formal accusation against written discourses.  

In Plato’s dialogue Sophist the separation of art with the terms diakritike technē (διακριτική τεχνή) and diakrisis (διακρισις) is made in the discussion of Socrates with his guest, the anonymous sophist differentiating a worse one of the better one cheiron apo beltinos (χειρόν ἀπό βελτίνος) and a same one of same one (homoion oμοιον) by the cleaning process karthasis (καθάρσις) described and practiced in the formal construction of the text.  

Plato had an academy, where he had conversations with students. Plato was not perceived by the public in the society of Athens as a public figure like his protagonist Socrates had been. For Plato poets are responsible for great imperfections destroying truth. Poets should be banned from the republic he considered the ideal state. Pseudo-Plato mentions in Axiochos sive de morte the critics (critici) among other professionals building the multitudo dominorum:  


The nature and qualities of art has been the subject of debate since the time of Plato and Aristotle. Following Plato the Neo-Platonists came up with a new philosophy. Plotinus concurred with Plato’s conception of the real and the ideal reversing Plato’s system with respect to the creation of art. Plotinus argued that the search for the beautiful is essential. A work of art can be beautiful if it exhibits a unity of form (Enneads, 1.6, 2-3). This ideal does not exist in an abstract form copied by the artist like Platon suggested before. For Plotin it exists in the conception and practice of the artist. A work of art is beautiful insofar as it conforms to the artist's intention. Neoplatonist criticism took literature serious and centred on the idea of poets such as Virgil. For later medieval scholars this mode of allegorical exposition was an exegetical technique and a hermeneutic method. Neoplatonists like Proclus and Plotinus were occupied with the analysis of the beautiful, and also some of the treatises of Porphyry focus on the beautiful.

Xenophon speaks in this work about the ‘judical being’ diakainon einai (διακαινον είναι) of sovereignty archon (αρχων). In terms like krisis (κρισις) and kritos (κρίτος) or later Roman critica and criticus used by authors of late antiquity and the church fathers new forms of words and terminology derived from these words, which have survived in contemporary vocabulary and demonstrate the continuity of criticism in époques of the common era. In antiquity writings of Hippokrates and the church fathers refer to the adjective and noun criticus. In the terminology of the medical profession words from this stem usually appear. Their meaning is for the procedure of the healing the definition of the point where the bad stadium of health turns into a good one or not. In writings of Hippokrates the verb κρίνειν is in a text in the expression προς της τεχνης κρίνειν represented. So in medical studies the term ‘critical’ was used. Aurelius Augustinus wrote in his Confessiones (liber VI) that the state of approaching danger for the body as called ‘critical’:  

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Clintus Ptolemaeus uses in his writing Περί κριτηρίων και ηχεμονίων the words ‘to divide’ (κρινειν), ‘the criterion of the beings’ (το κριτηρίων των ουσιών), crisis (κρίσις), and law (νόμος). In antiquity the tasks of strictly determining any critical activity was exercised as a philological procedure of the text examination. With the exception of the Poetics of Aristotle very little Greek literature concerning the subject of dramatic theory and criticism has survived. Extant writings are quotations from Greek writers like Theophrastus in the Ars Grammatica of Diomedes and from Greek drama writers in The Deipnosophists of Athenaeus. Passages from Aristophanes and works or fragments of a more general character of such writers like Plato and Dionysus of Halicarnassus are extant. The scholia or commentaries on the dramatists give a few impressions of dramatic criticism.

After Plato Aristotle approached art on a different level by imitation (mimesis), which is not treated as an inferior copy of the ideal considered as a basic natural human faculty. Art expresses itself in arts such as painting, music, drama, and poetry. The reason for delight in such imitation is learning by gathering the meaning of a thing (Poetics 4). The objects of these imitations are the ethics of actions of either good or bad men. The moral level of the actions and characters decides about the genre of the work (comedy, tragedy). The characters of the story exist to perform the ethical actions (Poetics 6). The poet’s work is not to describe something that has happened, but what might have happened and to have to fulfill the criterion of probability (Poetics 24, 25). The Poetics of Aristotle was the fundamental text for literary criticism until the 18th century. In the Poetics Aristotle defined the aim of literature as imitation (mimesis). Aristotle describes the form and plots of certain Greek tragedies and alludes to the effect of tragedy as purgation (‘karthasis’).

According to Harpers Dictionary of Classical Antiquities (1898) textual criticism in Greece originated out of the necessity of a unification and collation of the various versions of the Homeric poems. An early form of criticism was done by the commentators (commentatores). Alexandria was a center for the methods of criticism regarding literature in ancient times. At this place ancient literature from all known cultures was collected and reviewed in a critical way in order to keep the literature in good standing. Sciences were practiced and sophists spread their knowledge. The commentary was a form of analyzing the contents of books. There is continuity from the Alexandrian scholars to modern textual critics regarding the use of critical signs and marks. Critical symbols occur in the New Testament as well as classical works and were also later used. Zenodotus lived under Ptolemy I. Zenodotus was the first textual critic of Homer’s works working as director of the royal library in Alexandria. The Alexandrian text-type of the Bible was prepared by trained scribes. The ancient critics had either a philological or a philosophical background. Hecataeus or Hekataios of Abdera was a philosopher in Alexandria. Hecataeus had the nickname ‘critical grammarian’ for his grammatical training. One of his books is On the Poetry of Homer and Hesiod. Crates or Krates, Son of Timocrates from Mallus, was a Stoic philosopher. Crates was nicknamed ‘Homeric’ and ‘Critic’ because of his engagement in grammatical and poetic discourses. Crates was a contemporary of the Alexandrian grammarian Aristarchus during the time of Ptolemy Philometer, who composed a work on textual criticism of the Iliad and Odyssey in nine books.

Philetas of Cos, son of Telephus, lived in the time of Philip and Alexander in Alexandria as a grammarian and critic. Philetas became a tutor of Ptolemy II and wrote epigrams and elegies.

There seems to be no doubt that Alexandria possessed during the 3rd century BCE schools of critical operating grammarians. The names of Zenodotus, of Callimachus, and of Aristarchus were eminent in the Alexandrian scholarly tradition of criticism. In Alexandria was one of the centres for biblical textual criticism situated. Criticism in Alexandria included collating, glossing, translating, editing, and revising works of earlier writers and linguistic and literary forms of comments like commentaries next to lexica, glossaries and other tools. According to Suda Pamphilus of Alexandria wrote the first books with the title *Kritike techne*. Pamphilus was a Greek grammarian from the school of Aristarchus. Pamphilus was also the author of a comprehensive lexicon in 95 books of foreign or obscure words. The idea of this project was credited to the grammarian Zopyrion, the compiler of the first four books. The work itself is lost, but an an epitome (miniature edition) made by Diogenianus of the 2nd century formed the basis of the *Lexicon* of Hesychius. A similar compilation called *Meadow* dealing with mythological marvels was probably a supplement to the lexicon.\(^{32}\)

Neo-Platonism is a legacy of late antiquity. Its major exponents were Plotinus (3rd century) and his disciple and literary executor Porphyry. The Neoplatonists offer a spiritual interpretation of the material world. In their doctrine the ascendance of the human soul toward some contact with an immutable universe or a transcendent unity confers meaning on the real world. For editions glossae were used, since the syncretistic terminology made explications necessary. The Greek term 'glossa' originally meant a 'tongue', and later a 'language' or 'dialect'. Gradually glossa came to denote any obsolete, foreign, dialectal or technical word. Greek lexicography began with the compilation of glossaries in form of collections and explanations of these terms. The first glossaries in the 5th and 4th century BCE were devoted to explaining difficult words in the works of a single author. Homer always had a central place in Greek education. Explanations of his works were necessary.

In Cassius Longinus' *On the Sublime* we find a document on the judgement of literature of the Roman culture. His book *On the Sublime* was probably written about 260 CE and first printed in 1554. *On the Sublime* speaks about the soul and the greatness of the author as the standard of literature. Longinus was a philosopher and teacher of the philosopher Porphyry and a polymath and critic. Longinus lived in the time of the Caesar Aurelian. Longinus also wrote *On the Natural Life, Difficulties in Homer, Whether Homer is a Philosopher and Homeric Problems and Solutions* in two books, *Things contrary to history, which the grammarians explain as historical*, *On words in Homer with multiple senses* in four books, two publications on Attic diction and the *Lexicon of Antimachus and Heracleon* next to many other work.\(^{33}\) Longinus wrote in *On the Sublime* that his work traced back to a treatise of Caecilius on the sublime in the introduction:

> You will remember, my dear Postumius Terentianus, that when we examined together the treatise of Caecilius on the Sublime, we found that it fell below the dignity of the whole subject, while it failed signally to grasp the essential points, and conveyed to its readers but little of that practical help which it should be a writer's principal aim to give. In every systematic treatise two things are required. The first is a statement of the subject; the other, which although second in order ranks higher in importance, is an indication of the methods by which we may attain our end. Now Caecilius seeks to show the nature of the sublime by countless instances as though our ignorance demanded it, but the consideration of the means whereby we may succeed in raising our own capacities to a certain pitch of elevation he has, strangely enough, omitted as unnecessary.\(^{34}\)

Longinus says that the transport of 'elevated' language affects the audience:

> The effect of elevated language upon an audience is not persuasion but transport. At every time and in every way imposing speech, with the spell it throws over us, prevails over that which aims at persuasion and gratification. Our persuasions we can usually control, but the influences of the sublime bring power and irresistible might to bear, and reign supreme over every hearer.\(^{35}\)


Also intellectual schools had an exchange that approached other cultural or intellectual assets critically. In the Roman liberal arts (artes liberales) the traditional division of studies was based on several disciplines. The trivium consisted of grammar, rhetoric, and logic. Grammar and logic became the names of specific sciences. In early days of the Roman Empire the rhetorical works of Cicero and the Art of Poetry of Horace are concerned with literary criticism. During the later Augustan period the only literary critic of importance was the elder Seneca. Horace’s verse epistle the Art of Poetry is a source for the idea that literature should both please and instruct. In Antiquity price writings praised the justice of the victory in a contest. Thus the winner of a car running, Arkesilas of Kyrene, is described in an ode as winner following ‘the path of justice’ (dike). Terms for criticism regarding style of oratory and literature can be found in the methodical books for teaching speech art in Rome. Criticism was also used for interpretation. In On Christian Doctrine Augustine established a program of reading and preaching, lectio and praedication, which represents the hermeneutical and rhetorical aspect. In On the Trinity Augustine says that an allyegy is found not in words but in historical events themselves (15.9.15). Aurelius Augustinus wrote in De Civitate Dei (liber VII) on interpretations in De Interpretationibus, quibus Colendi Saturni Ratio Concinnatur (7, 20) and Quam Interpretationem de Abscisione Attidis Graecorum Sapientium Doctrina Reppererit (7, 25). Augustine writes in De Dialectica:

V. Verbum est uniuscuiusque rei signum, quod ab audiente possit intellegi, a loquente prolatum. Res est quidquid vel sentitur vel intellegitur vel latet. Signum est quod et se ipsum sensui et praeter se aliquid animo ostendit. Loqui est articulata voce signum dare. Articulatam autem dico quae conpraehened litteris potest. Haec omnia quae definita sunt, utrum recte definit s int et utrum hactenus verba definitionis aliis definitionibus persequenda fuerint, ille indicabit locus, quo definiendi disciplina tractatur. Nunc quod instat accipe intentus. Omne verbum sonat. 38

In the Roman poets such as Juvenal and Martial we can find representatives of the Silver Age of Roman culture. But in Roman culture literature criticism never took a very prominent position with some prominent exceptions. The rhetorician Marcus Fabius Quintilian was an accomplished Roman critic. His Institution of Oratory (Institutio oratoria) is as a conglomerate the fullest application of criticism regarding literature, which the Latin world produced. The teacher of rhetoric uses the Greek terms κριτική for the judging part (pars iudicandi) and τοπική as part for invention (pars inveniendi) of the speech. 39 According to Quintilian the orator of the future has to be also a philologist with critical skills, who has to write correctly and use the ability to speak correctly. Quintilian’s instructions for philological criticism are components of his teachings. Based upon a practical criticism for contemporary and old literary works by training of the judgement (iudicium) and the faculty of judgement of the future speaker, Quintilians uses reference works in the Institutio oratoria coming from other ancient sources. As for Quintillian, the term judgement (iudicium) is both used for the suitability of a judgement and for the training of general criteria of the suitability to which literature refers. 36

The writings of this rhetorician originating from Spain illustrate also how to use literary criticism next to rhetorical skills. Quintillian’s writing Institutio Oratoria is a document making a contribution to applied rhetoric and its history with instructions regarding criticism for the pupil as a part of the liberal arts, the education model developed in Roman antiquity. General knowledge is differentiated in components in the education system consisting of the trivium and quadrivium as education units of the three disciplines grammar, rhetoric and dialectic and in the four disciplines geometry, arithmetic, music and astronomy, which also Quintilian mentions in the Institutio oratoria as components for the training of the speaker since early childhood. For Quintilian the tasks of criticism (critica) by an analysis of literature are connected with the goal of the training as philologist. Tasks of the artes liberales for the evaluation of writings are disciplines of the philologist. In Quintillian’s main writing the term criticus is used: “Criticus grammaticè - tenuis a fonte, assumtis historicorum criticorumque viribus, pleno jam satis alveo fluét”. This is a statement Quintilian notes in the second book concerning the effect of the

forces of historians and critics. ⁴¹ There are -according to Quintilian- also differences between the arts. Visual art and poetic art are characterised in relation to the art of speech possessing both a border and aim, for which Quintilian uses the Latin term end (finis):

El pictor, cum vi artis suae efficit ut quaedam eminere in opere, quaedam recessisse credamus, ipse ea plana esse non nescit. Aiant etiam omnes artes habere finem aliquem propositum ad quem tendant: hunc modo nullum esse in rhetorice, modo non praestari eum qui promittatur.

In Cebes’ Tableto doctores and critici are classified as ‘homini literati’:

Hospes. Et quinam vocantur hi?

Hospes. Illae autem mulieres, quae videntur circumcurrere, prioribus illis similès, in quibus Incontinentiam affirmabas, et reliquae una cum illis, quaenam sunt?
Senex. Illae ipsae sunt, inquit.⁴³

Servius Grammaticus writes in the commentary Vergilii Aeneidos librum octavum commentarius that the critics (critici) accused Virgil for the way he used the mythological material:

Sane critici frustra culpant Vergilium, quod praesentibus Troianis Troiae laudari introduxit excidium, non respicientes quia hoc ratio fecit hymnorum, quibus aliquid subtrahere sacrilegium est. ali magis hoc in solacium Aeneae cantatum posse accipi tradunt: nam quod Herculi datur, Graecis auferetur. et potest oblitertas dolor videri [praeteritus], quando a fatale tempus perventum est, sicut alibi ait Aeneas "illic fas regna resurgere Troiae"; ut ibi, iam dixerat "salve fatis mihi debita tellus", quia expectatus venerat solo Laurentii arvisque Latinis. ⁴⁴

Horace writes in the second part of the Epistulae (2, 1) about the judgement of the critics (critici) on Ennius as the ‘second Homer’ (after Homerus):

Scriptor abhinc annos centum qui decidit, interperfectos veteresque referri debet an intervilis atque novos? excludat iurgia finis. 'est vetus atque probus, centum qui perficit annos.'quid? qui depeript minor uno mense vel anno,inter quos referendus erit? veteres poetasan quos et praesens et postera respuat aetas?’ iste quidem veteres inter ponetur honeste,qui vel mense brevi vel toto est iunior anno. 'utor permisso caudaeque pilos ut equinae paulatim vello et demo unum, demo etiam unum,dum cadat elusus ratione ruentis acerviquis redi t ad fastus et virtutem aestimat annismiraturque nihil nisi quod Libitina sacravit. Ennius, et sapiens et fortis et alter Homerus, ut critici dicunt, leviter curare videturquio promissa cadent et sonnia Pythagorea.⁴⁵

Servius Grammaticus writes in his comment Vergilii Carmina Commentarii in Aeneida (liber I) on style: It is heroic (heroicum), when it contains divine and human persons; the high style manifests itself in a speech and large words. The style of the high level belongs to the heroic (heroicum). Three styles exist as the low, the middle and the high. The intention of Vergile consists of imitating Homer and praising Augustus because of his parents:

Est autem stilus grandiloquus, qui constat alto sermone magnisque sententiis. scimus enim tria esse genera dicendi, humile medium grandiloquum. intentione Vergillii haec est, Homerum imitari et Augustum laudare a parentibus; ⁴⁶

In ancient times branches of criticism were well developed. Criticism existed both as an applied method and a form or genre of using criticism. Major branches were philosophy and studies of

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literature and rhetoric. But finally - and this demonstrated the example of Alexandria par excellence- the application of criticism could be made to any field of science and art in forms like the commentary as a critical interpretative genre. In Greek and Roman culture the forms and genres of criticism were widely developed and known. In Greek critical speech was an element of democracy and dialectics. Commentaries for all sciences were in use in Alexandria. As an element of discouirse critical thinking and critical dialogues developed since the time of Socrates. Criticism was well developed as an instrument of making editions and saving documentation of texts. A high demand of critical scholarship came up with a wide spreading of Christian writings. In Roman time criticism's implication in philosophy got lost, but it remained in the *artes liberales* concept as an auxiliary tool of the philological branch of the work. In general criticism became an useful instrument for any tradition process of documents or knowledge passed over the centuries from one generation to the other with the guaranty that the text was delivered correctly in written word and meaning.

1.2. „Synthesis“ - On Medieval Criticism

During the Middle Ages we find only fragmented elements of criticism. In the Middle Ages scholars and clerical persons had knowledge of literature and produced writings, but here the main aim was completely opposite to the analytical and critical investigation and their instrumentarium that the ancient authors had developed. The emphasis was put on synthetical representation and reproduction of knowledge instead of analysis. So we find here works in the standard research literature and literature histories classified as ‘literary criticism’ of the Middle Ages, but we must be aware that this criticism was a synthetical method in order to deal with texts and the individual scholar was the person who used to chose a more diligent approach to literature. Furthermore, at that time we have less findings for the word *critica* and derived forms in mediæval literature used in a technical sense.47 As stated by José Ángel García Landa: Literary criticism “does not disappear during the Middle Ages. The classical tradition survives the collapse of the Western Roman Empire, and most of the great Latin authors will remain a part of the cultural tradition of Europe. The fate of the Greek authors is different: generally speaking, they will survive only through Latin versions and imitations of their works. Most of the Greek authors are unknown during the Middle Ages (this is the case of Homer) or will reach the West only through mangled versions and derivations (as happened with Aristotle’s Poetics).”48 The *Cambridge History of Literary Criticism* includes for the Middle Ages main traditions in Latin, European vernaculars, and Byzantine Greek. Grammar and the arts of poetry, letter-writing and preaching, the Latin commentary tradition on classical and classicizing literature, medieval views on literary imagination and memory. Theoretical and critical traditions of Latin and the vernacular languages are also included.49

Interpretation is a broad sense from translation to exegesis and interpretation was dominant. Critical techniques were seldom employed. The *Encyclopaedia Britannica* wrote regarding literary criticism during the medieval period that in the Christian Middle Ages criticism suffered from the „loss of nearly all the ancient critical texts and from an antipagan distrust of the literary imagination. Church Fathers like Tertullian, Augustine, and Jerome renewed, in churchly guise, the Platonic argument against poetry” .50 The writings of the Church Fathers had a dogmatic character, since the *Bible* was not subject to commentaries or other critical approaches. Rules of the church fathers have been used by medieval scholars and later exegetes of *Bible*. Another field was the translation. Church father Isidore of Sevilla writes in his *Etymologiarum Sive Originum Liber* regarding the Alexandrian work and the biblical tradition about the translation of the *Septaginta* from Hebrew to Greek about explaining ‘interpreters’ (*interpretes*) of *sacra eloquia* from Hebrew to Greek such as *Aquila, Symmachus et Theodotion:*

*De libris et officiis ecclesiasticis.*


Isidore writes in his encyclopedia Etymologiae Libri XX:

Si igitur tantae civitatis certa ratio non apparat, non mirum si in aliarum opinione dubitatur. Unde nec historicos nec commentatores variae imperite condemmare debemus, quia antiquitas ipsa creavit errorem. Sane quasdam, de quibus aut sanctae Scripturae aut historiae gentium certam originem referunt, paucis admodum verbis retexere oportet.

Iunillus wrote in De Auctoritate Scripturarum of the Instituta Regularia Diviniae Legis:


2. In omnibus speciebus dictionis hae differentiae inueniuntur? In historia et simplici doctrina omnes; nam in prophetia mediae auctoritatis libri praeter apocalypsin non reperiuntur nec in proverbiali specie omnino cassata.

Liber Secundus.
1. Quid de praesenti saeculo scriptura significat?
Quoniam satis dictum est quot modis de Deo scriptura loquatur, nunc requiro quae de praesenti saeculo loquens scriptura significat. Quaedam quinque: aut generationem eius, id est creationem, aut gubernationem aut accidentia naturis aut euenienti voluntatibus aut subsequentia voluntatis eventu.

After the breakdown of the Roman civic institutions and the education in the Roman Empire only individual approaches to critical studies were available. Critical principles and methods were transmitted to the Latin Middle Ages in the works interested in pagan literature written by Macrobius, Proclus, Fulgentius, and Boethius between the 4th and 7th century. These writers show the change from antiquity to the Middle Ages preserving classical learning within early European Christian culture after the fall of Rome in the 5th century. The writings of Proclus apply both a philosophical system and literary criticism. Proclus argued that poetry can have a divine, visionary capacity. Certain ideas from Platon were taken as examples like the cosmology in the Timaeus, were the human world is considered a microcosm of a transcendent order of the being. In the Middle Ages a commentum was used. For example by an Anonymus in 1176 a Commentum in Epistulas Pauli: In Rom. 5,3-5: de spe was written. A commentum is an invention or lie. On the contrary a commentary is for example St. Thomas’ Commentarius de Psalmis French Aquinas. Macrobius Ambrosius Theodosius’ Commentarium in Somnium Scipionis (Commentary on the Dream of Scipio) articulates critical assumptions. Macrobius wrote in the Commentarium in Somnium Scipionis (XII) about the descension:

Descensus uero ipsius, quo anima de caelo in huius utiae inferna delabitur, sic ordo digeritur. zodiacum ita lacteus circulus obliquae circumflexionis occursu ambiendo conjunctur ut eum qua duo tropica signa Capricornus et Cancer feruntur intersecet.

Macrobius’ *Commentarium* is based on a section of Cicero’s *De Re Publica*. It is interesting to mention that the discourses on forms of literature were made in *Commentarium in Somnium Scipionis* in form of a commentary related to a Roman topic. Macrobius’s *Commentary on the Dream of Scipio* articulates critical assumptions. The commentary is based on a section of Cicero’s *De Re Publica*. Medieval theory of signs produced a technique of biblical exegesis. In Augustine’s *De Doctrina Christiana* (*On Christian Doctrine*) is written:

48. *There remain those branches of knowledge which pertain not to the bodily senses, but to the intellect, among which the science of reasoning and that of number are the chief. The science of reasoning is of very great service in searching into and unravelling all sorts of questions that come up in Scripture, only in the use of it we must guard against the love of wrangling, and the childish vanity of entrapping an adversary.***

In opposition to ancient concepts a new approach in the Middle Ages was the focus on linguistic signification and semantic meanings. Reading figuratively was considered a way to approach the symbolic value of things. Signa (signs) were subject to reading and interpretation. The problem of how to resolve the difference between an allegory as a verbal phenomenon and an allegory as a symbolic event was treated in a treatise by the English monk Bede (Latin Beda, 672–735) in *Concerning Figures and Tropes*. In this treatise Bede strives to substitute the scriptural text for the pagan authors to exemplify the use of figures of speech imitating the pedagogy of Augustine and Jerome. Bede introduced the terms *allegoria in factis* and *allegoria in verbis* (‘allegory in facts’ and ‘allegory in words’). Bede was a Benedictine monk at the Northumbrian monastery of Saint Peter at Wearmouth and of its companion monastery Saint Paul’s. Bede wrote a *Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Anglorum* (*The Ecclesiastical History of the English People*). Bede practiced the allegorical method of interpretation.

The reception of Aristotle in the West begins with Anicius Manlius Severinus Boethius’s Latin translations of Aristotle’s *Categories* and *On Interpretation*. Boethius made a translation and exposition of Porphyry’s *Isagoge*, which was an introduction to Aristotle’s *Logic*. The medieval tradition of allegorical interpretation of myth also derived from Boethius’s *Consolation of Philosophy*. In its embodiment of key themes from the Platonic *Timaeus* and in its use of myth to illustrate philosophical doctrine, the *Consolation* exemplified the poetic principle of *fabula* and access to meaning through an allegorical method. All elements of the medieval trivium of grammar, rhetoric, and dialectic were language sciences. Grammar was the science concerned with description of linguistic systems and with analysis of literary texts. Rhetoric was the art of eloquence or production of discourse. Dialectic was the study of rational argumentation, of discovering arguments and evaluating propositions. Boethius was translator and commentator of the Platonic philosophies. During the Middle Ages heritage of other cultures was absorbed in Europe. Translations and interpretations became an immanent part of scholarship in the Middle Age. Translations made it possible to spread culture and religion of Christianity in the northern part of Europe. The German Rabanus Maurus writes in *De Rerum Naturi* that the culture of idols is interpreted (*cultura idolorum interpretatur*) in Book 15 (6):

*De dis gentium*


The term *critica* and derived terms were less used. One of the few examples of the use of the word *critica* is medical text *De Urines* written by Mattheus of Archiepiscopus written during the reign of Charlemagne using it for the expression *dies critica* (critical day):

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Urina alba et grossa si sit cum lenta febre vel diurno morbo et in inicio morbi, scias morbum diurnum fore. Sed tamen si in die nuncia vel critica appareat, et maxime iij die, scias morbum per apostema sanari. Si autem post diem criticam apparuerit, morbi recuperatio est. Si vero in die iij appareat, determinabitur morbus cum apostemate; post auriculas et in auriculis orietur vel circa, ut materia inferius deponatur et cum urina expellatur. 58

Prominent methods of criticism were methods of textual exegesis like gloss, commentary, and prologus to the authors known as enarratio poetarum (‘explanation of the poets’) derived from the techniques of textual commentary practiced by the ancient grammarians and used in the Middle Ages for expositions of the Bible and curricular texts. Neo-Platonism made links between Christian and secular hermeneutics, as we see in the familiar verses of Alain de Lille: ‘Omnis mundi creatura quasi liber et picture nobis est, et spectulum.’ (Every creature in the world is like a book and a picture and a mirror for us) (Patrologia Latina, 210, 579). This sentence of the poem is related to a theory of signs produced a technique of biblical exegesis. In Alain de Lille’s allegorical poems The Plain of Nature and The Anticlaudianus poetic figures represent a higher harmony. 59 Alain de Lille was also called Alanus de Insulis, the Latin form of his name according to a semiotic word play of similarity on phonetic level between the French and Latin word. Alain writes in his Prologus of the Anticlaudianus about the scholarly and liberal arts’ fields it is related to:

Quoniam igitur in hoc opere resultat grammaticse syntaseos regula, dialetice lexeos maxima, oratorie reseos communis sententia, arismetice matheseo s paradoxa, musice melos, anxioma geometrie,
Duae praecipue res sunt quibus quisque ad scientiam instruitur, videlicet lectio et meditatio, et quibus lectio priorem in doctrina obtinet locum, et de hac tractat liber iste dando praecepta legendi. tria autem sunt praecepta magis lectioni necessaria: primum, ut sciat quisque quid legere debeat, secundum, quo ordine legere debeat, id est, quid prius, quid postea, tertium, quomodo legere debeat. de his tribus per singula agitur in hoc libro. instruit autem tam saecularium quam divinarum scripturarum lectorem. unde et in duas partes dividitur, quarum unaquaeque tres habet distinctiones. in prima parte docet lectorem artium, in secunda parte divinum lectorem. docet autem hoc modo, ostendendo primum quid legendum sit, deinde quo ordine et quomodo legendum sit. ut autem sciri possit quid legendum sit aut quid praeceptum regulandum sit, in prima parte primum numeraet originem omnium artium deinde descriptionem et partitionem eorum, id est, quomodo unaquaeque contineat aliam, vel contineatur ab alia, secans philosophiam a summo usque ad ultima membra.

In De Studio Legendi Victor also divides into the two genres (genera) of scripture (scriptura).64

In De Ordine et Numero Librorum Victor writes:

[778D] Omnis divina scriptura in duobus testamentis continetur, in veteri videlicet et novo. utrumque testamentum tribus ordinibus distinguitur. Vetus Testamentum continet legem, prophetas, hagiographos, Novum autem evangelium, apostolos, patres.65

Victor uses the term interpreters for the holy scriptures (interpretes Veteris Testamenti) (Caput V. De interpretibus).

Modus legendi in dividendo constat. omnis divisio incipit a finitis, et ad infinita usque progreditur. omne autem finitum magis notum est et scientia comprehensibile. doctrina autem ab his quae magis nota sunt incipit, et per eorum notitiam ad scientiam eorum quae latent pertingit. praeterea ratione investigamus, ad quam proprie pertinet dividere, quando ab universalibus ad particularia descendimus dividendo et singularum naturas investigando. omne namque universale magis est determinatum sui particularibus. quando ergo discimus, ab his incipere debemus quae magis sunt nota et determinata et complicantia, sicque paulatim descendendo, et per divisionem singula distinguendo, eorum quae continentur naturam investigare.66

A list of figures and tropes was given in book 4 of the pseudo-Ciceronian Rhetorica ad Herennium. The traditions of rhetoric, poetic, and grammar was preserved in Latin ars poetriae written by teachers like Matthew of Vendôme under the title Ars Versificatoria and Geoffrey of Vinsauf's Poetria Nova and Documentum De Modo et Arte Dictandi et Versificandi. Geoffrey's directions for describing a beautiful woman from his Poetria Nova stand in the tradition of ideal-typical descriptions:

If you wish to describe womanly beauty:

Let Nature's compass draw the outline of the head; let the color of gold gleam in the hair; let lilies grow on the lofty forehead. Let the eyebrows equal black whortleberries in appearance; let a milky way intersect the twin eyebrows; let restraint rule the shape of the nose, lest it fall short of, or exceed, the proper bounds. Let the sentinels of the forehead gleam from both sides, twin little eyes with emerald lights, like a constellation. Let the face be like the dawn, neither rosy nor white, but of both and neither color at the same time. Let the diminutive mouth shine forth like a half circle; let the swelling lips be moderately full, and red, fired with a mild flame. Let order join together the snow-white, even teeth.67

Julius Caesar Scaliger wrote in Epidorpides on the method of speech (orationis ratio):

Orationis ratio.
Si quando loquentes Eranum damus Latine,
De re dubia, ac difficili quod explicemus:
Nusquam repetita, & brevis, & facetae simplexque,
Et pura sit oratio: fucata molesta est.
Calamistrata nocentque, premuntque dignitatem,
Crispata, modique indiga, bracteata verba.
Nec tardiloquum, nec celerem, nec incitatum,
Nec qui levis in cursibus, impotens tu sis:
Volo te compositum: te iubeo dicere tractim.
Auditor ut & te audiat: audias te & ipse.
Si scribis: ut est mos facilisque, lexque rerum:
Quo quicque cupit tempora propagare vitae:
Oratio sit lecta, sed haud maligna, turgens,
Fragosa, sultque invida, contumax sibiipsi.
Peior tamen hac sordida, plebeia, fathiscens:
In qua nihil est undique, quod movere possit:
Suspendere nil auriculam severam aceto.
Nostrum hac humili vult sibi saeculum placere,
Gustu insipido marcidum, inertique palato.
Nanque ante abiens labitur, atque ingrediatur.
Res eligere hinc docta iubent dicta Sophorum,
Pro viribus: ut conveniat tibique & illis.
Ne rideat unco fera gens Critica naso:
Nannilli humero stridere sub sarcina Atlantis.  

Ricardi de Bury (1287-1345) dedicates in his Philobiblon several chapters on the treatment of books. The Philobiblon is divided into the following chapters (capitula):

I Quod thesaurus sapientia potissime sit in libris
II Qualis amor libris rationabiliter debeatur
III Quahter in libris emendis sit pretium aestimandum
IV Querimonia librorum contra clericos jam promotos
V Querimonia librorum contra religiosos possessionatus
VI Querimonia librorum contra religiosos mendicantes
VII Querimonia librorum contra bella
VIII De multiplici opportunitate quam habuimus librorum copiam conquirendi
IX Quod licet opera veterum amplius amaremus, non tamen damnavimus studia modernorum
X De successiva perfectione librorum
XI Quare libros liberalium litterarum praetulimus libris juris
XII Quare libros grammaticales tanta diligentia curavimus renovare
XIII Quare non omnino negleximus fabulas poetarum
XIV Qui deberet esse librorum potissimi deflectores
XV Quot commoda confert amor librorum
XVI Quam meritorium sit libros novos scribere et veteres renovare
XVII De debita honestate circa librorum custodiam adhibenda
XVIII Quod tantam librorum collegimus copiam ad communem profectum
XIX De modo communicandi studentibus omnes libros nostros
XX Exhortatio scholarium ad rependedum pro nobis suffragia debitae pietatis.

Walter Burley wrote in De Sensibus about the relation between sensatio and opinio:

Circa sensationem visus maxime sunt varie opiniones. Una est que ponit visionem fieri neque per actionem obiecti neque sensus, nec per passionem, sed per solam representiam obiecti supposita dispositione medi et sensu.
In terms of social life the society of the Middle Ages didn’t cultivate any systematic forms and methods of criticism with the exception of individual approaches. The technical linguistic forms of criticism were less developed. In the 15th century we find a shift: The critical concept and its vocabulary enters the vernacular languages. Dasypodius dictionary is an example how the Greek and Latin vocabulary was conjunct with meanings in the German language and so Germanic and Roman languages were scholarly put in context with each other. Dasypodius writes in his German-Latin dictionary on crisis: ‘Latine iudicium is ‘ein vrteyl’. Criticus, a, um means here ‘iudicarius’ within the Latin sentence Critici dicuntur librorum censores & reprehensores translated as ‘Die die bu<^e>cher beschetzen vnd schelten.’ Related entries are critici dies, alìás decretorij for ‘Die tag dar an man von der kranchkeyt vrteylen mag / als der sibend / vierzehend.’

1.3. „Critica“ - On Criticism in the New Time

Until the revolutions since the 18th century in Europe artists did not freely criticize the power structures of their societies. But the literati employed techniques and produced a critical culture. The Renaissance brought several alternative ways of thinking in intellectual life to Europe. The status of criticism increased due to technical needs of book production and a more liberal intellectual life compared to the Middle Ages. The intellectual life of the Renaissance also includes alternative concepts and discussions. An idea of the humanistic movement in Renaissance was the concept of humanity (humanitas) and the educational efforts aiming going back on Cicero’s studia humanitatis with a strong emphasis on linguistic communication. The cultivation of linguistic skills was considered a necessary background of morals and philosophy. Opposed to the practice of studying during the Middle Ages criticism was formulated in a more sophisticated way regarding the quality of texts. In the first period of the Renaissance in Italy the study of texts revived during the corruption of existing manuscripts and was done by critics such as Laurentius Valla and Politianus. Scientific basis for textual criticism was established by the French School, the Scaligers, Lambinus, Salmasius, Casaubon, Gronovius, Burmann, Hemsterhuys, and especially Richard Bentley. The first published and print edition of the Greek New Testament was produced by a method of copy text editing. Erasmus of Rotterdam was the editor selecting a manuscript from the local Dominican monastery in Basle. Erasmus asked in his Epistolarum Formula what the critics (critici) say:

D. Erasmus Roterodamus Petro Paludano icisti me tandem humanissime Petre. Habes toties efflagitatam a nobis scribendarum epistoluram rationem. Sed vide interim dum tuae mores gero voluntati, quantis me calumniis ipse obiecerim. Quid tandem Critici dicent? Imo quid non dicent, ubi viderint me ausum tractare rem a multis tam diligenter ac scite tractatam? Vis tu, inquient, Penelopes telam retexere post tantos auctores? Aut eadem dicas necesse est, aut deteriora, quorum alterum supervacaneum est, alterum etiam perriciosum. Ego vero quamquam multa alia habeo quae respondere possum, unus hoc tamen dico, nullius qui de hac re aliquid conscripserit, me vestigis inhaeserum. Accipe itaque brevissimam, maximeque compendiarium conficiendarum epistoluram formulam, tibique hoc unum persuade, non verbis tantum illas, sed arte etiam indigere. Vale, saluta amicos communes.

73 See as research literature on Renaissance criticism:
Spingarn, Joel Elias. A History of Literary Criticism in the Renaissance with Special Reference to the Influence of Italy in the Formation and Development of Modern Classicism. New York : Macmillan [e.a.] 1899
Regarding the *New Testament* criticism began as philosophic speculations and made it necessary to ask for the transmission of texts and their quality. Erasmus writes in the letter *Iodoco Ionae Erphordiensis S.D.* on the rule of Christi (*Christi regula*):

> Quanquam autem illud vitae institutum, in quod per inscitiam aetatis fuerat vel delapsus vel pertractus, nequaquum probat, subinde dictitans apud me fatuorum esse vitae potius quam religiosorum ad nolae signum dormire, expergisci, redormiscere, loqui, tacere, ire, redire, cibum capere, desinere pastu, denique nihil non facere ad praescriptum vitae, nec ipse quiquam huiusmodi molitus est, paratus omnia ferre potius quam uli mortuum offendiculo esse, Pauli sui exemplum in hoc quoque referens. Nihil autem erat tam iniquum quod ille pacis servandae studio non summa cum alacritate perpetueretur.  

The casual work *The Colloquies* of Erasmus was a published dialogue and in the preface commentary on this book we find an early critical statement in a printed book regarding the quality of the book and the changes the editor made:

> A Book of Colloquies had appeared, the material of which was collected partly from domestic talks, partly from my papers; but with a mixture of certain trivialities, not only without sense, but also in bad Latin, perfect solecisms. This trash was received with wonderful applause; for in these matters too Fortune has her sport. I was compelled therefore to lay hands on these trumperies. At length, having applied somewhat greater care, I added considerable matter, so that the book might be of fair size, and in fact might appear worthy even of the honour of being dedicated to John Erasmius, son of Froben, a boy then six years old, but of extraordinary natural ability.

The literati were also aware of critical techniques such as conjunctions, added notes in the original text derived from critical examinations. Among the writers of commentaries in Renaissance Franciscus Philelphus mentioned in his Latin translation of the *Rhetorica ad Alexandrum* conjections (*coniecturae*) of the speech (*oratio*):

> Coniecturae autem sunt, quaequunque hisce rebus de quibus omnis habetur dictio repugnarint, et quibus ipsa oratio adversatur.

Pico della Mirandula writes in his *Oratio de Hominis Dignitate* about the interpretation (*interpretatio*) through the philosophy of nature (*philosophiam naturae*):

> Quae quid aliud esse potest quam secretioris per philosophiam naturae interpretatio? [...]  
> Scribunt non modo celebres Hebreorum doctores, sed ex nostris quoque Hesdras, Hilarius et Origenes, Hesefin non legem modo, quam quinque exaratam libris posteris reliquit, sed secretionem quoque et veram legis enarrationem in monte divinitius accepsisse; preceptum autem ei a Deo ut legis tradaret litteris, nec inulgar, sed ipsum Iesu Nave tantum, tum ille alii deinceps succedentibus sacerdotum primoribus, magna silentii religionem, revelaret.

In modern times criticism wasn't any longer dominated by theology as the paradigm for the world order and academic hierarchy of knowledge. During Renaissance both philosophy and theology claimed to be on the top of scholarly sciences. Petrus Crinitus (Pietro Riccio, 1465 – 1505) writes in the *Commentarii de Honesta Disciplina* (1504) that critics (*critici*) use to censor the *fabulae Attae* according to Horace. Crinitus explains what it means to do an exposition of the meaning (literally: *sens*) of Horace (*Horatianum sensum exonere*):

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<http://www.fh-augsburg.de/~harsch/Chronologia/Lspost16/Erasmus/era_ep18.html>

<http://evans-experientialism.freewebspace.com/erasmus05.htm>


<http://www.brown.edu/Departments/Italian_Studies/pico/oratio.html>
But it is not only the difficulty and labor, which men take in finding out of truth, nor again, that when it is
are of the same veins, though there be not so much  blood in them, as was in those of the ancients.
though the sects of philosophers of that kind be gone, yet there remain certain discoursing wits, which
giddiness, and count it a bondage to fix a belief; affecti ng free-will in thinking, as well as in acting. And
performs a critical discourse on metaphors in his
found, it imposeth upon men's thoughts, that doth bring lies in favor; but a natural though corrupt love,
What is truth? said jesting Pilate, and would not stay  for an answer. Certainly there be, that delight in
Some radical critical intellectual approaches were done by philosophers and educators. Truth as an
element of philosophical reasoning was inquired by Francis Bacon. Asking What is Truth? Bacon performs a critical discourse on metaphors in his Essays:
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element of philosophical reasoning was inquired by Francis Bacon. Asking What is Truth? Bacon performs a critical discourse on metaphors in his Essays:
Nature (the art whereby God hath made and governs the world) is by the art of man, as in many other things, so in this also imitated, that it can make an artificial animal. For seeing life is but a motion of limbs, the beginning whereof is in some principal part within, why may we not say that all automata (engines that move themselves by springs and wheels as doth a watch) have an artificial life? For
what is the heart, but a spring; and the nerves, but so many strings; and the joints, but so many
wheels, giving motion to the whole body, such as was intended by the Artificer?

Thomas Hobbes' The Leviathan contains in its first chapters discourses on imagination, speech, reason and science, and intellectual virtues. Hobbes uses the opposition of art and nature in the introduction of The Leviathan:

What is truth? said jesting Pilate, and would not stay for an answer. Certainly there be, that delight in
giddiness, and count it a bondage to fix a belief; affecting free-will in thinking, as well as in acting. And
though the sects of philosophers of that kind be gone, yet there remain certain discoursing wits, which are of the same veins, though there be not so much blood in them, as was in those of the ancients. But it is not only the difficulty and labor, which men take in finding out of truth, nor again, that when it is found, it imposteth upon men's thoughts, that doth bring lies in favor; but a natural though corrupt love, of the lie itself. One of the later school of the Grecians, examineth the matter, and is at a stand, to think what should be in it, that men should love lies; where neither they make for pleasure, as with poets, nor for advantage, as with the merchant; but for the lie's sake. But I cannot tell; this same truth, is a naked, and open day-light, that doth not show the masks, and mummeries, and triumphs, of the world, half so stately and daintily as candle-lights. Truth may perhaps come to the price of a pearl, that

showeth best by day; but it will not rise to the price of a diamond, or carbuncle, that showeth best in varied lights. A mixture of a lie doth ever add pleasure. Doth any man doubt, that if there were taken out of men’s minds, vain opinions, flattering hopes, false valuations, imaginations as one would, and the like, but it would leave the minds, of a number of men, poor shrunken things, full of melancholy and indisposition, and unpleasing to themselves? 86

In the 16th century French Petrus Ramus proposed to reorganize the school curriculum. Ramus proposed a division of universities into multiple schools and departments of study. The five components of rhetoric no longer existed under the common concept of rhetoric. Invention and disposition were determined to fall under the concept of philosophy. Elocution of language, delivery, and memory were parts that remained for rhetoric.

Jean Le Clerc’s of Amsterdam Ars Critica in Qua ad Studia Linguarum Latinae, Graecae et Hebraicae Munitur was published in 1699. Guiliemus Alabaster in 1598 in the writing Capita de Quibus Onmes Tenentur Sincere Respondere Priusquam ad Habitem et Convictum Collegii Anglicani Admittuntur asked in his third question (tertia quaestio) regarding the disciplines of studies:

De studiis quibus operam dederit, et de profectu et progressu, et ubi studuerit.

The answer (responsio) includes the field *critica*:


Not only in the field of academic studies criticism as *critica* was established. Also the critic as a part of intellectual and art production was now addresses. William Gager’s play *Ulysses Redux* contains in its publication of the year 1591 a preface Ad *Criticum*.

**Ad Criticum**


Mihi vero, quoad licuit, Homeri vestigiis insistere, nunquamque a boni senis quasi latere discedere, religio fuit. Quis enim a tanto vate vel latum unguem libenter abiret? Aut quis meliora se ac grandiora confidat allatum? Ut, qui materiae dintionisque humilitatem carpit, non me, sed Homerus ipsum, id est principem, ideae, ac deum poetarum reprehendat; eum vero qui vituperat, Zoilum esse necesse sit. Porro in Cyclope Euripides Silenum, satyros, ipsumque Polyphemum ridicule garrientes, et Seneca


Thyesten non nimis sane sobrium inducit. Quid vero illa Sophoclis cignea cantio Oedipus Colonaeus, quam centesimum prope agens annum scripsit, quanquam antiquitas tantopere admirata est? Quid, inquam, ea magnopere luctuosum habet, praeter placidam et maturam Oedopidis, iam senio confecti, mortem? Electrae vero quod aliquid est argumentum, quam Clytemnestrae nequissimae foeminae, Aegistique adulteri, justissimae caedes? Eisdem denique Philoctetes, et Senecae Hercules Oeteus, in quam aliam catastrophen, nisi laetam desinunt? Quid ego hic tot Euripidis tragediae commemorem? Quorum fere nulla est, quae non in omnem istam reprehensionem incurrat. Magnis ego me et authoribus et argumentis possem defendere; sed emoriar si amem lites, saltem criticas, id est futiles, id est tuae, critiche. Nam ut vivendis, sic etiam scribendi ratio mihi imprimis probatur ea, quae est paulo liberior ac pene dissolution, quaeque non tam docilissimis, quam imperitis placet. Quid enim putidius quam quod tu facere soles, <scilicet dicere nos> in eo peccare, quia nihil peccare desideramus? Equidem ego hanc sive tragediae, sive fabulam, sive narrationem historicam, sive quoquid eam dici ius fasque est, non ad exquisitam Artis Poeticae tanguam auriuicis statueram, sed ad popularis iudicii trutinam exigendam proposui, et effudi potius quam scripsi. In qua minus ingenio laborandum fuit, in cuius locum dimidia esse Odysseae argumentum succedit; quo in digerendo, non tam acumine, quam delictu, nec tam copia, quam modo opus habui. At qui ut ripse arrogans sim, si cuiquam haec mortalium minus quam mihi placeret: ita tu improbe facis, qui in aliquo libello nimis es ingeniosus. "At quid tibi," inquis, "omnia nunc cum tragedia? Quod tibi cum Homero, ac non potius cum Bartolo negotii est? Cui bono est, si ut alius uel Ulysses diserte, vel caste loquitur Penelope?" Iam parce, quaeo; iam puto mehercule verum dicis, critiche. Ne vivam <si> uterius respondere ausim. Quare benevolus lector debet tuae, id est malae linguae, quod defensionem meditatus longissimam, epistola eum prolixior non defatigam. Vale.87

A standard element of Baroque books was the preface with epigrams directed to the reader Published in *Tessera Caerulea. Commentariolum. Tessera Rubicunda Nota Textualis. Tessera Virida* of the *Epigrammatum Liber Quintus* an epigram on hypocrisy and epigram directed towards the critics was written by Owen:

**Autor ad Lectorem**

*In quaedam hypocritam*

"Nescit" ais "mea laeva manus quid dextera donat."

*Credo, quod omnino dat tua dextra nihil.*

**Mors in olla. Ad criticos Palatinos**

*Ut verbum vetus in quit in olla est mors. An in aula?*

*Nam veteres, Plauto teste, loquuntur ita.*

*Vetereus Latinis olla et aula idem sunt.*88

Among the epigrams of John Owen we find the epigram *Ad Criticum Aulicum*

**Ad Criticum Aulicum**

*Nil distant labor atque labos, nihil arbor et arbos, Idem honor est et honos: qui rapit ergo sapit.*89

The *Dictionnaire Historique et Critique* of Pierre Bayle uses the terms *remarques critiques* for the examination of contemporary dictionaries.90 The 17th century was coined by a movement of the secularization and resulted in limitations of absolutism. The absolute state stood over a society that had an increasingly extending civil population in cities as middle class living in cities opposed to the aristocracy. Europe was in the 17th century politically splitted into several territories. The 17th century

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brought as a fundamental development in Europe the separation of nations with a distinguishable religious and cultural identity after the war of 1648 and continental-European conflicts and the English revolutions in England. Regency determined and protected the local religion and vice versa. In all countries of Europe a call for civil liberties came up and was the basis for the later formation of national states. France and the Netherlands had leading positions in the 17th century. England establishes a new political system of parliamentary power in the 17th century serving as ground for a new intellectual climate. Tensions between the aristocracy and the middle classes and religious and profane institutions came up. The unrestricted rule of a king/queen or a prince/princess was commonly connected with the catholic or Protestant church. Social critical movements made critical inquiries or even formulated alternative concepts.

In England John Wilkins in An Essay Towards a Real Character and a Philosophical Language (1668) uses the word critic for a judger of words. Thomas Blount in Glossographia or a Dictionary (1656) writes regarding critical or judicial days (dies critici) that

when the disease comes to the Crisis or judgement of a amending or impairing, and they are the fourth and seventh days; because in them the Physitians use to judge of the danger of a disease: But the seventh is accounted the chief Critical day, and the fourth a token or sign, what the seventh day will be, if the Patient live so long. This account must be made according to the number of weeks thus; in the first week the fourth day is the token or Critical of the seventh day. In the second week the eleventh is the Critical of the fourteenth. In the third, the seventeenth is the Critical of the twenty, (for Hippocrates reckons the twentieth day for the last of the third week) In the fourth, the twenty-fourth is the Critical of the twenty; and so forth to an hundred. 

In 1721 Christian Wolff delivered an oration On the Practical Philosophy of the Chinese. Anfangsgründe aller mathematischen Wissenschaften (1710) was published in Latin as Elementa Matheseos Universae (1713-1715). Wolff also wrote the works Philosophia Rationalis, sive Logica (1728), Philosophia Prima, sive Ontologia (1729), Cosmologia Generalis (1731), Psychologia Empirica (1732), Psychologia Rationalis (1734), and Theologia Naturalis (1736-1737). A distinction can be made between criticism as applied method for the Old Testament and as applied to the New Testament. Old Testament-criticism has been developed along the lines of linguistic and historic research. Philosophical-religious prejudices have been kept in the background. The term ‘anti-criticism’ (anti critica) can be found as a title for written answers of a critical work during this time. In the art of dialectics and in the ancient methods criticism was already treated for answering in verbal discussion and written speech. Literary works called ‘anti-criticism’ are representatives for literature in prose genres. Writings with these titles serve for the representation of reactions made in reviews. The controversy in the discussion and in written papers was a form of the contest (certamen) at universities in the epoque of Enlightenment. In academic institutes the contest between the faculties was delivered in form of literary controversy (certamen litterarium) for example at the university Goettingen in Germany. Newly published writings were treated in writings of the scholars according to their topics in different kinds of the criticism. In philology different terms for the kinds and types of criticism were employed in descriptions and speeches. The public education and the philological institutes at the universities use the designation ‘conversation’ for dialogues containing expressions as names for verbal and written criticism made in a disputatio critica and disputatio philologico critica. The distribution of prices (praemia) according to judgement (iudicium) and awards were known since ancient times. Journals and special magazines for publications on scientific of areas made criticism to an institution on the book market.

During the 17th century Nicolas Boileau-Despréaux was considered to be the foremost French theoretician of classicism and defender of the ancients. In his Critical Reflections on Longinus (1694) Boileau-Despréaux emphasized arguments in favor of ancient writers. Abbé Jean-Baptiste Dubos took a traditional position in his Critical Reflections on Poetry and Painting (1719). Dubos wrote in Réflexions Critiques sur la Poésie et la Peinture in the preface (Avant-propos) anonymously:

On éprouve tous les jours que les vers et les tableaux causent un plaisir sensible, mais il n'en est pas moins difficile d'expliquer en quoi consiste ce plaisir qui ressemble souvent à l'affliction, et dont les symptômes sont quelquefois les mêmes que ceux de la plus vive douleur. L'art de la poésie et l'art de la peinture ne sont jamais plus applaudis que lorsqu'ils ont réussi à nous affliger.\(^{94}\)

17th century esthetics was marked by a variety of conflicting theories and classification of art styles. By analysis and interpretation of techniques and content of artworks the 17th and 18th century-critics introduced critical discussions of art including historical information as well as art doctrine that emphasized on schools of style.

Rhetoric still was related to ancient traditions. Literary criticism in 17th-century France literature was established as an autonomous field of endeavour. The writer was now a professional. French literary criticism was one restricted aspect of a much broader context of human activity within the res literaria inherited from antiquity and the Renaissance and sometimes called the 'Republic of Letters'. In England Alexander Pope’s *An Essay on Criticism* codifies neoclassic literary theory and criticism in a poem. Pope argues in his didactic poem that the ‘golden age’ of literary theory and criticism was the classical age of Plato, Aristotle, Horace, and Longinus. These authors discovered the rules and laws of harmonious and ordered pieces of art following the guideline that an artist must imitate the beautiful in nature. But it is not enough to copy nature. The artist must show the essential association between nature and art. The enjoyment of a work of art derives from the activity of the active imagination of the receiver. *An Essay on Criticism* was first published anonymously on May 15th 1711. *An Essay on Criticism* is primarily a didactical poem with argumentative structure. The main requirement of a good poet is to possess a natural genius, to know the classics, and to follow the rules, traditions, and laws discovered by the ancients. The poet and the critic serve as the custodians and defenders of values of taste and cultural. Pope uses in the poem *An Essay on Criticism* the term proof (*Test*) for the inspection of art (*art*) and nature (*nature*), which following the properties of bodies like ghost (*spirit*), nerves (*nerves*) and movement (*motion*) is in use for judgement (*Judgement*). In this poem the virtues of knowledge, scholarship and taste are mentioned:

*First follow nature, and your Judgement frame
By her just Standart, which still the same:
One clear, uncharged, and Universal Light,
Fife, Force, and beauty, must all impart,
At once the source, and End, and Test of Art.
Art from that Fund each just Supply provides;
Works without Show, and without Pomp presides;
In some Fair Body thus th`informing Soul
With Spirits feeds, with vigour fills the whole,*

Each Motion guides, and every Nerve sustains;
*Itself unseen, but in th`Effects, remains;*  
*Some, to whom Heaven in Wit has been profuse,*  
*Want as much more, to turn it to its use;*  
*For Wit and Judgement often are at strike,*  
*Thoug meant each other`s Aid, like Man and Wife.*  
*`Tis more to guide than spur the Muse`s Steed,*  
*Restrain his Fury, than provoke his Speed,*  
*The winged Courser, like a gen`rous Hourse,*  
*Shows most true Mettle when you check his Course.*\(^{95}\)

In Pope’s works a critic is described by rules (*Rules*) and laws (*Laws*). Criticism is personified as the ‘muse’s handmaid’:

*Those Rules of old discovered, not devised,*  
*Are nature still, but Nature methodised:*  
*Nature, like Liberty, is but restrained*  
*By the same Laws which first herself ordained.*  
*The gen`rous Critic fanned the Poet`s Fire,*  
*And taught the World with Reason to Admire.*  
*Then Criticism the muse`s Handmaid proved,*  
*To dress her Charmes, and make her more belov´d:*  
*But following Wits from that Intention strayed,*  
*Who could not win the mistress, wooned the Maid;*  
*Against the Poets their own arms they turned;*  
*Sure to hate most the Men from whom they learned.*\(^{96}\)


In a translation of the writing De Re Publica of Aristotle made by Dionysius Laminus in the 16th century the laws of writers (scriptoris legum) are mentioned:

*Est autem scriptoris legum, et eorum qui talem aliquem rei publicae administrandae formam constituere volunt, magnum opus non eam constituisse, neque hoc unum solum eorum opus, sed potius ut conservetur videre nam eos diem unum vel duos vel tres manere, qui quavis rei publicae administratione utantur, non difficile est.*

Samuel Cobb in *Discourse on Criticism and of Poetry in Poems On Several Occasions* (1707) wrote that “Criticism, which was formerly the Art of judging well, is now become the pure Effect of Spleen, Passion and Self-conceit. Nothing is perfect in every Part. He that expects to see any thing so, must have patience till Dooms-day. The Worship we pay to our own Opinion, generally leads its to the Contempt of another’s. This blind Idolatry of Self is the Mother of Error; and this begets a secret Vanity in our Modern Censurers, who, when they please to think a Meaning for an Author, would thereby insinuate how much his Judgment is inferior to their inlighten’d Sagacity. When, perhaps, the Failings they expose are a plain Evidence of their own Blindness.” Just a few years ago John Dryden’s (1631-1700) ideal of neoclassicism was expressed, when Dryden revived the classical debate on mimesis tracing back to Plato’s times. Dryden argued –just like Aristotle before– for the unity of time, place, and action in drama. According to Dryden the controlling characteristics of literary works should be politeness, clarity, order, decorum, elegance, cleverness, and wit. Dryden – also just like Pope– argued that the ‘golden age’ of literary theory and criticism was the classical age of Plato, Aristotle, Horace, and Longinus. In *An Essay of Dramatick Poesie* Dryden exemplified the sentence *Delectus verborum origo est eloquentiae* (the source of words is eloquence).

*Delectus Verborum Origo est Eloquentiæ.*

*It was the saying of Julius Caesar, one so curious in his, that none of them can be chang’d but for a worse. One would think unlock the door was a thing as vulgar as could be spoken; and yet Seneca could make it sound high and lofty in his Latine. —— Reserate clusos Regii postes Laris.*

Poetry sought to reaffirm the truths or absolutes already discovered by classical writers. John Dryden writes in his *Preface to Charles Lord Buckhurst*:

*My Lord,*

*As I was lately reviewing my loose Papers, amongst the rest I found this Essay, the writing of which in this rude and indigested manner wherein your Lordship now sees it, serv’d as an amusement to me in the Country, when the violence of the last Plague had driven me from the Town.*

Dryden writes in the preface *To The Reader about the censure:*

*The drift of the ensuing Discourse was chiefly to vindicate the honour of our English Writers, from the censure of those who unjustly prefer the French before them. This I intimate, least any should think me so exceeding vain, as to teach others an Art which they understand much better than my self. But if this incorrect Essay, written in the Country without the help of Books, or advice of Friends, shall find any acceptance in the world, I promise to my self a better success of the second part, wherein the Vertues and Faults of the English Poets, who have written either in this, the Epique, or the Lyrique way, will be more fully treated of, and their several styles impartially imitated.*

Regarding scholarship, when saying *more errors of the School have been detected*, Dryden writes on the state of sciences in *An Essay of Dramatick Poesie* as follows:

*Is it not evident, in these last hundred years (when the Study of Philosophy has been the business of all the Virtuosi in Christendome) that almost a new Nature has been revealed to us? that more errors of the School have been detected, more useful Experiments in Philosophy have been made, more*
Noble Secrets in Opticks, Medicine, Anatomy, Astronomy, discover'd, than in all those credulous and doting Ages from Aristotle to us? so true it is that nothing spreads more fast than Science, when rightly and generally cultivated.102

The Dictionnaire de L’Académie Française (1st Edition 1694) wrote in the entry critique:

Critique. adj. de tout genre. Il se dit du jour où il arrive ordinairement quelque crise. Jour critique. le septiesme, & le quatorziesme sont des jours critiques. Il se dit aussi, d'Un Discours, d'une Dissertation, où l'on examine avec soin un ouvrage d'esprit pour en porter son jugement. Dissertation critique. Il signifie encore, Qui trouve à redire à tout. Il est extrêmement critique. il a l'humeur fort critique. ce sont des gens trop critiques, on ne sçauroit vivre avec eux. il faut estre bien critique pour, &c. Il est aussi subst. & sign. Celuy qui examine avec soin un ouvrage d'esprit pour en porter son jugement. Bon critique. meschant critique. c'est un critique fort judicieux. Il sign. encore, Censeur, Celuy qui trouve à redire à tout. C'est un critique fascheux. c'est un vray critique. c'est un critique. il n'y a que des critiques qui y puissent trouver à redire,

Critique. s. f. L'art de juger d'un ouvrage d'esprit. Il est habile dans la critique. il est sçavant dans la critique. Il sign. aussi, La faculté de bien juger d'un ouvrage d'esprit. C'est un homme qui a la critique bonne. exercer sa critique sur un ouvrage. sousmettre quelque chose à la critique de quelqu’un. Il sign. encore, Une Dissertation faite pour examiner un ouvrage d'esprit. Il a fait une critique sur un tel ouvrage. il a fait la critique d'un tel Poème. sa critique a esté imprimée. Critiquer. v. act. Censurer, trouver à redire. Critiquer un ouvrage. vous critiquez ce vers-là mal à propos. il critique les actions, la conduite de tout le monde. c'est un homme qui critique sur tout.103

Jacob Masen wrote in the preface of his Ars Nova Arguitarum Eruditae et Honestae Recreationis published in the year 1711 a preface note to the critics (ad criticos) put into verses:

Ad Criticos.
Forsitan aspiciat titulum nonnemo libelli,
Durus et in primo limine censor erit.
Scilicet arguta ridebit in Arte Magistrum:
Qui toties hebeti carmina figat acu.
Ergo aliquis dicet, post tot modo saecula, linguas
Erudit ignotis, praevius arte, viis?
Ille, nec ingenio, neque digno cognitus ausu,
Invideat priscis eripiatque decus?
Non equidem invideo: Priscis sua gloria constet.
Et maneat serae posteritatis honos.
Si tantum stupidos dent posthuma saecula fungos;
Progenies fungi, Tu quoque, Mome fores.
Quos tibi proposites, absque labore, vides,
Saepe ferit positam jaculatrix dextera metam:
Saepe suum transit jacta sagitta scopum:
Ter licet Elaeo pulvere victor equus.
Dent veniam: quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus.
Quae modo dulce canit, stridula saepe lyra est.

For the representation of criticism in an historical way the term ‘history’ (historia, historia critica) was used. Within the organization of arts and of sciences by the developed concept of artes liberales, different methods of criticism in a variety of fields were marked as a system of rules and as collective term for works and towards a term. In the book Bibliographia Critica Scriptores Omnium Artium atque Scientiarum written by Johann Henrich in the year 1715 the arts (artes), sciences (scientiae) and disciplines (disciplinæ) follow the categories general (vulgæris), popular (popularis), liberal (liberalis) and philosophical (philosophica). Liberal arts (artes liberales) belong to grammar (grammatica), rhetoric (rhetorica) and poesis (poesia). Philology (philologia) is subdivided with the critics of the poets (critici poetarum) besides the subjects history (historia), mathematics (mathesin), logic (logica) and philosophy (philosophia) building the canon of sciences.

1.4. "Ratio"- On Criticism in the 18th and 19th Century

In the context of the Enlightenment the new human ideal was emancipation by intellectual skills. For the Enlightenment time a change in thinking all political and social ranges is characteristic. The main thoughts of the Enlightenment came from England, Germany, and France. The 18th century-intellectuals demanded sovereignty and attention and the acceptance of expressions of free opinion. The central terms of this time were reasoning and the central position of humans in life. Important conditions for the Enlightenment were the Renaissance humanism, the discoveries of overseas territories and the resulting new concept of the world, and printing for masses. Book acquisition became affordable for the civil public and publishing trade with newspaper production and book markets developed. Knowledge of other cultures brought criticism to the European society. In the 18th century parts of the educated middle class began to criticize contemporary conditions applying reasonable thinking. Ideas asked for in the Enlightenment were liberty, equality, experience, scientific realization, tolerance, and humanity.

In Polish Literary Criticism Circa 1772: A Genre Perspective Chrostowska wrote that the mid- to late 1700s saw a diversification of critical expression, marked by a proliferation of new forms, such as the advertisement or notice (głoszenie) informational report (doniesienie informacyjne), the review (recenzja), and the polemic (polemika). A connection between the art of criticism and artes liberales like rhetoric and criticism became popular in disciplines of the sciences in the 18th century. The authors that appointed themselves as critics had different intention of taking part in intellectual life according to the different functions of critics since antiquity established. The representatives of the art of criticism (ars critica) in the sciences of the 18th century made references to the terminology and methods of criticism for instructions and training of scholars. A source of this terminology is the rhetoric of antiquity. The classical system was exchanged during the second half of the 18th century by a new historical sense. Representatives of the Enlightenment époque exercised criticism in literary forms of text in their writings. These forms of criticism (critica) and art of criticism (ars critica) in the century of Enlightenment were divided into small literary contributions like critical comments (commentatio critica), the critical note (adnotatio critica), and the larger forms of critical letter (epistola...
critica), critical writing (littera critica) and critical booklet (libellus criticus). Methods of criticism also referred to the didactic discussion (disputatio), used the concept of thesis and antithesis (thesis and antithesis), resulted in writings with explanations and contributions to criticism named critical investigation (disquisitio critica), critical comment (commentatio critica), critical remarks (animadversiones criticæ) and critical exercises (exercitationes criticæ) for the treatment of literature in all fields of sciences and arts. Among the forms for criticism the comment (commentarius), the observation (observatio) and questions (quaestiones) were used by scholars. The description of texts by methods of criticism in Latin terminology was a way to the investigation that was read in all Latin speaking European academic societies. In Florian Dalham’s writing Ars Critica this art is used as a philological method for handling literature. The designations critical notes (animadversiones criticæ), critical letters (litterae criticæ), critical observations (observationes criticæ), historical-critical comment (commentatio historico critica) or critical comment (commentatio critica) were also popular for critical works. Representative of the writings with terms such as criticism or critica extend furthermore in this time were also the critical note (adnotatio critica) or the critical letter (epistola critica), a variant of the scholarly letter. The comment (commentatio) was in the Enlightenment a form of the applied criticism. Writings were in the 18th century divided into the historical comment (commentatio historica), philological comment (commentatio philologica), physical comment (commentatio physica) and mathematical comment (commentatio mathematica).

A theory for criticism is also in the year 1762 publicised in a speech with the title De Oratio Recte Cogitandi, Loquendi et Intelligendi, in which Dalham notes the separation of different arts by the term artium divisio. Criticism is defined as an art (ars), the rule to distinct is deciding between true one and wrong one (regulas ad diuicandum vera a falsis, recta a pravis in res literaria). In paragraph 22 of his writing Kurzer Begriff aller Wissenschaften Johann Georg Sulzer notices in the year 1759 the following about the methods of Wortkritik and Critik der Künste in philology:


Zacharias Pearce used the term criticus in Life and Works of Longinus describing in a citation of Porphyrius Longinus as the greatest of all critics (omnium Criticorum maximus):

Sic perit Longinus, vir (ut dicit Porphyrius) omnium Criticorum maximus, et quem sui temporis homines vivam quandam Bibliothecam, et ambulans Musaeum vocaverunt. Multa quidem scriptis tum in Philosophia, tum in arte Critica, quorum nihil (si hunc de Sublimitate Commentarium et paucula excipias Fragmenta) ad nos perventi: Lectori vero nomina et titulos eorum, quos scripsit, quos scripsit, librorum libet hic apponere.
Karl von Linné described rules for the nomenclatura of the genera in Critica Botanica (1737). 'Art of criticism' (ars critica) is in the Enlightenment a name for a method of the text in philology and grammar studies. The term is used for the designation of the rhetoric of antiquity represented by Quintilian and to the description of methods and forms of texts. In these writings in the disciplines philology and historiography an ideal criticism is represented by critics using the use of the art of criticism (ars critica). This idea is still expressed in the 17th century in Johann Ernst Immanuel Walch’s writing De Arte Critica Veterum Romanorum in form of a tribute to the Institutio Oratoria. Quintilian represents the perfect personnel union of a rhetorician for Walch. For an arrangement of this 'art of the criticism' (ars critica) in three disciplines Walch uses as a basis for sciences. Thus Walch uses the three-division of criticism into the ranges of application in philosophy, history and grammar. As representative figures of the disciplines using the art of the criticism (ars critica) in antiquity Walch mentioned Homer, Aristotle and Kratylos and Gorgias, Ion and Socrates.

The Dictionnaire de L’Académie Française (4th Edition 1762) wrote in the entry critique:


The Dictionnaire de L’Académie Française (5th Edition 1798) writes in the entry critique:

Il se prend quelquefois en mauvaise part, et signifie Une censure maligne de la conduite d'autrui, de quelque chose, ou de quelque ouvrage d'esprit. Rien n'échappe à sa critique. Au lieu de louer cet ouvrage, il en a fait la critique, il en a fait une critique amère.

[...]

Critique, est aussi substantif masculin, et signifie Celui qui examine des ouvrages d'esprit pour en porter son jugement, les expliquer, les éclaircir, etc. Bon critique. Méchant critique C'est un critique fort judicieux.

Il signifie encore Censeur, celui qui trouve à redire à tout. C'est un critique fâcheux.

[...]

L’art de juger d'un ouvrage d'esprit, d'érudition, de littérature. Il est habile dans la critique. C'est un homme qui a la critique sûre. Exercer sa critique sur un ouvrage. Soumettre un écrit à la critique de quelqu'un.

Il se prend aussi pour La discussion des faits obscurs, des dates incertaines, de la pureté des textes, de l'authenticité des manuscrits. Il fallait beaucoup de critique pour écrire cette histoire-là.

Il signifie encore Une dissertation, un écrit dans lequel on examine un ouvrage d'esprit. Il a fait la critique d'un tel Poème. Sa critique a été imprimée. La critique est aïsée, mais l'art est difficile.

Il se prend quelquefois en mauvaise part, et signifie Une censure maligne de la conduite d'autrui, de quelque chose, ou de quelque ouvrage d'esprit. Rien n'échappe à sa critique. Au lieu de louer cet ouvrage, il en a fait la critique, il en a fait une critique amère.


Critiqué, ée. participe.

In terms of biblical scholarship Johann Jakob Griesbach's Fifteen Rules (1796) for the critical commentary of the text of the New Testament provided a list of critical rules. Griesbach's critical edition of the New Testament first appeared at Halle in three volumes in 1774-1775. His work Symbolae Criticae ad Supplendas et Corrigendas Variarum N. T. Lectionum Collectiones was published in Halle in 1785 and 1793, and his Commentarius Criticus in Textum Graecum N. T. discuses readings of the text (1794). Johann Jacob Griesbach’s Commentarius Criticus In Textum Graecum Novi Testamenti was published in 1811. In Griesbach’s Fifteen Rules is stated:

1. Breviar lectio, nisi testium vetustorum et gravium auctoritate penitus destituatur, praeferenda est verbosior. Librarii enim multo pronoires ad addendum fuerunt, quam ad omitendum. Consulto vix unquam praetermiserunt quicquam, addiderunt quam plurima: casu vero nonnulla quidem excluderunt, sed haud paucum etiam oculorum, aurium, memoriae, phantasiae ac judicii errore a scribis admisso, adjecta sunt textui. In primis vero brevier lectio, etiamsi testium auctoritate inferior sit altera, praeferenda est-- (a) si simul durior, obscurior, ambigua, elliptica, hebraizans aut soloeca est, (b) si eadem res varis phrasibus in diversis codicibus expressa legitur; (c) si vocabulorum ordo inconstans est instabilis; (d) in pericoparum initii; (e) si plenior lectio glossam seu interpretamentum sapit, vel parallelis locis ad verbum consonat, vel e lectionariis immigrasse videtur.

Contra vero pleniorem lectionem brevieri (nisi hanc multi et insignes tueantur testes) anteponimus-- (a) si omissione occasionem praebere potuerit homoeoteleuton; (b) si id quod omissum est, librariis videri potuit obscurum, durum, superfluum, insolens, paradoxum, pias aures offendens, erroneum, aut locis parallelis repugnans; (c) si ea quae absent, salvo sensu salvave verborum structura absese poterant, e quo genere sunt propositiones, quod vocant, incidentes, praesertim breviores, et alia, quorum defectum librarii relegens quae scripsisset hau facile animadvertebat; (d) si brevier lectio ingenio, stylo aut scopo auctoris minus conveniens est. (e) si sensu prorsus caret; (f) si e locis parallelis aut e lectionariis eam irrepsisse probable est.

2. Difficilior et obscurior lectio anteponenda est ei, in qua omnia tam plana sunt et extricata, ut librarius quique facile intelligere eam potuerit. Obscuritate vero et difficultate sua eae potissimum indocet librarios vexantur lectiones-- (a) quorum sensus absque penitore graecismi, hebraismi, historiae, archaeologiae, &c. cognitione perspici non facile poterant, (b) quibus admissis vel sententia, vari

generis difficultatibus obstructa, verbis inesse, vel aptus membrorum orationis nexus dissolví, vel argumentorum ab auctore ad confirmandam suam thesin prolatorum nervus incidi videbatur.

3. Durior lectio praefatur ei, qua positā, oratio suaviter leniterque fluít. Durior autem est lectio elliptíca, hebraízans, soloea, a loquendi usu graecis consuetu adhorrens aut verborum sono aures offendens.

4. Insolentior lectio potior est ea, qua nil insoliti continetur. Vocabula ergo rariora, aut hoc saltem significacione, quae eo de quo quaeritur loco admittenda esset, rarius usurpata, phrasingue ac verborum constructiones usu minus trites, praefaturunt vulgaribus. Pro exquisitoribus enim librarī usitatoria cupide arripere, et in illorum locum glossemata et interpretamenta (praesertim si margo aut loca parallela talia suppetitarent) substituere soliti sunt.

5. Locationes minus ellipticas, nisi contextus et auctorís scopus emphasis postulent, proprius ad genuinam scripturam accedunt, quam discrepantes ab ipsis lectiones quibus major vis inest aut inesse videtur. Eruditi enim librarī, ut commentatores, emphases amabant ac captabant.

6. Lectio, pra alis sensum pietati (praesertim monasticae) alendae aptum fundens, suspecta est.

7. Praefatur alii lectio cui sensus subest apparenter quidem falsus, qui vero re penitus examinata verus esse deprehenditur.

8. Inter plures unius loci lectiones ea pro suscepta merito habetur, quae orthodoxorum dogmatibus manifeste prae caeteris faciet. Cum enim codices hodie superstites plerique, ne dicam omnes, exarati sint a monachis aliisque hominibus catholicorum partibus addictis, credibile non est, hos lectionem in codice, quem quisque exscriberet, obviem neglexisse ullam, quae catholicorum dogma aliquod luctulenter confirmari aut haeresis fortiter jugulari posse videret. Scimus enim, lectiones quascunque, etiam manifesto falsas, dummodo orthodoxorum placitis patrocinarint, inde a tertii saeculi iniitii mordicus defensas sedulue propagatas, caeteras autem ejusdem loci lectiones, quae dogmati ecclesiasticī nil praeidii afferrent haereticorum perfidae attributas temere suisse.

9. Cum scribae proclives sint ad iterandas alieno loco vocabulorum et sententiarum terminaciones easdem, quas modo scripsissent aut mox scribendae esse, praecurrentibus calumnum occurrit, praeventerent, lectiones ex ejusmodi rhythmii fallacia facilissimae explicandae, nullius sunt pretti.

10. Hisce ad peccandum illecebris similis sunt aliae. Librarīi, qui sententiam, antequam scribere eam inciperent, totam jam perlegissent, vel dum scriberent fugitivo oculo exemplum sibi propositum inspicirent, saepe ex antecedentibus vel consequentibus literam, syllabam aut vocabulum perperam arripuerunt, novasque sic lectiones procederunt. Si v.c. duo vocabula vicina ab eadem syllaba vel litera inciperent, accidit haurd rauo, ut vel prius plane omitteretur, vel posteriorm temere tribueretur, quod prior esset peculliare. Ejusmodi hallucinationes vix vitabit, qui libello paullo verbosiori exscribendo operam dat, nisi toti animo in hoc negotium incumbat: id quoque librarīi fecisse videntur. Lectiones ergo, quae ex hoc errorum fonte promaranunt, quantumvis vetustae ac consequenter in complures libros trans Gusae sint, recte rejiiciuntur, praesertim si codices caeteroqui cognati ab hujus labis contagio puri deprehenduntur.

11. E pluribus ejusdem loci lectionibus ea praestat, quae velut media inter caeteras interjacet; hoc est ea, quae reliquarum omnium quasi stamina ita continet, ut, hac tanquam primitiva admissa, facile appareat, quanam ratione, seu potius quonam erroris genere, ex ipsa caetera omnes propullularint.

12. Repudiētur lectiones glossam seu interpretamentum redolentes, cujus generis interpolationes nullo negotio emunciationes naris criticus subolfaciet.

13. Rejiciendas esse lectiones, e Patrum commentariis aut scholiis vetustis in textum inductae, magno consensus critici docent....

14. Repuimus lectiones ortas primum in lectionariis, quae saepissime in anagnosmatum initii ac interdum in clausulis etiam atque in medio contextu claritatis causa addunt, quod ex orationis serie suppleendum esset, resecantque vel immutant, quod, sejunctum ab antecedentibus aut consequentibus, vix satís recte intelligi posse videretur....
15. Damnandae sunt lectiones e latina versione in graecos libros inuenta.

In the 18th century authors in Germany in comparisons describe politicians and rhetoricians of antiquity. The ideal of the critic is in the literature of the outgoing 18th century connected with objectivity, impartiality and ethical and esthetic qualities. This ideal is attributed to authors of antiquity such as Quintilian, Horaz, Cicero, and Pseudo-Longin. The critic is obligated to follow these ideals. With the term ‘art of criticism’ (ars critica) philological criteria became in the literature of antiquity pragmatic criteria for the establishment of the policies by the assistance of critics. The critical method of philosophy used by Descartes was later modified by Immanuel Kant to admit sensual experience as a factor of rational knowledge followed by Georg Wilhelm Hegel. Kant developed the ideas of to link beauty with the finite and the sublime with the infinite twice in 1766 and in 1790. Kant formulated a compromise. Taste according to the Critique of Judgment (1790) is individual, but it claims universality and appeals to common sense. Kant writes in the preface of the Critique of Judgement in 1790:

The faculty of knowledge from a priori principles may be called pure reason, and the general investigation into its possibility and bounds the Critique of Pure Reason. This is permissible although "pure reason," as was the case with the same use of terms in our first work, is only intended to denote reason in its theoretical employment, and although there is no desire to bring under review its faculty as practical reason and its special principles as such. That Critique is, then, an investigation addressed simply to our faculty of knowing things a priori. Hence it makes our cognitive faculties its sole concern, to the exclusion of the feeling of pleasure or displeasure and the faculty of desire; and among the cognitive faculties it confines its attention to understanding and its a priori principles, to the exclusion of judgement and reason, (faculties that also belong to theoretical cognition,) because it turns out in the sequel that there is no cognitive faculty other than understanding capable of affording constitutive a priori principles of knowledge. Accordingly the critique which sifts these faculties one and all, so as to try the possible claims of each of the other faculties to a share in the clear possession of knowledge from roots of its own, retains nothing but what understanding prescribes a priori as a law for nature as the complex of phenomena—the form of these being similarly furnished a priori. All other pure concepts it relegated to the rank of ideas, which for our faculty of theoretical cognition are transcendent.\[117\]

In Germany Kant showed in his writings Kritik der reinen Vernunft, Kritik der Urtheilskraft, and Über eine Entdeckung, nach der alle neue Kritik der reinen Vernunft durch eine ältere entbehrlich gemacht werden soll that the critical method is a field of philosophy. About the idea and organization of a special science under the concept of a 'criticism of the pure reason' Kant speaks in Kritik der reinen Vernunft en detail analyzing the methods of reasoning.\[118\] Kant uses the term Kritizismus for making a distinction between dogmatism and scepticism. Also mathematics belongs to the sciences in the 19th century that uses criticism as a method of discourse. The Kritik der reinen Vernunft (Critique of Pure Reason) is the major work by Kant that was first published 1781 with a second edition in 1787. The form critique is used an attempt to establish the capabilities and limits of 'pure reason'. Pure reason ('reine Vernunft') therefore is to be used to create synthetically a priori-knowledge. A priori concept provides the framework that allows making sense of an a posteriori experience. Time and space are a priori-notions for the senses. Kant tended to use words in an unusual way and understanding his terminology is critical for understanding his work. In Kant's terminology pure reason has as its sole subject a a priori-concept. Key terms used in the Kritik der reinen Vernunft (Critique of Pure Reason) include ‘conception’ as the ‘the power of cognizing by means of the representations’, which are received using the faculty of intuition. Like intuition conception can be pure or empirical. A pure

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conception contains ‘only the form of the thought of an object’. Empirical conception requires the presence of an actual object. In libraries of scholars criticism as independent discipline is represented in catalogues. An example of a French universal library with different kinds (sortes) of faculties (facultez) and languages (langues) is the Bibliotheca Universalis of an unknown owner, which integrates in the year 1772 among the sciences also the area of the critics (Critici):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Libri Theologici</th>
<th>Libri Historia Universalis</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Libri Juridici</td>
<td>Libri Historia Graeca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libri Philosophici, Medici &amp; Historiae</td>
<td>Libri Historia Romana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naturalis</td>
<td>Rerum Italcarum scriptores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libri Mathematici</td>
<td>Rerum Galliarum scriptores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libri Architecturae</td>
<td>Rerum Hispanicarum scriptores</td>
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<tr>
<td>Libri Picturae</td>
<td>Rerum Germanicarum scriptores</td>
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<tr>
<td>Libri Sculpturae</td>
<td>Rerum Anglicarum scriptores</td>
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<tr>
<td>Libri Numismatici</td>
<td>Rerum Belgicarum scriptores</td>
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<tr>
<td>Libri Antiquarii</td>
<td>Rerum Asiaticarum, Africanaet et Americanarum scriptores</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inscriptiones</td>
<td>Americanarum scriptores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libri Geographici</td>
<td>Genealogici, Heraldici, operum collections, vitae, elogiae, historiae fabulosae. &amp; c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libri Chronologic</td>
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Epistolographi & Oratores
Poetae veteres et recentiores

Critici, Lexicographi et bibliothecarii

Rationalism is the British equivalent movement for the Enlightenment on the continent represented by David Hume, John Locke, and George Berkeley as the so-called ‘British Empiricists’. In An Essay Towards a New Theory of Vision Berkeley wrote on an act of judgment regarding visual objects:

*I find it also acknowledged that the estimate we make of the distance of objects considerably remote is rather an act of judgment grounded on experience than of sense. For example, when I perceive a great number of intermediate objects, such as houses, fields, rivers, and the like, which I have experienced to take up a considerable space, I thence form a judgment or conclusion that the object I see beyond them is at a great distance. Again, when an object appears faint and small, which at a near distance I have experienced to make a vigorous and large appearance, I instantly conclude it to be far off: And this, it is evident, is the result of experience; without which, from the faintness and littleness I should not have inferred anything concerning the distance of objects.*

In An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding Hume discussed the different species of philosophy, the origin of ideas, the association of ideas, skeptical doubts concerning the operations of the understanding, skeptical solution of these doubts, probability, the idea of necessary connection, liberty and necessity, the reason of animals, miracles, a ‘particular providence’ and a ‘future state’, and the ‘academic or skeptical philosophy’. Hume wrote:

*The mere philosopher is a character, which is commonly but little acceptable in the world, as being supposed to contribute nothing either to the advantage or pleasure of society; while he lives remote from communication with mankind, and is wrapped up in principles and notions equally remote from their comprehension.*

Hume’s major philosophical works were A Treatise of Human Nature (1739-1740), the Enquiries Concerning Human Understanding (1748), and Principles of Morals (1751). Hume’s Natural History established his reputation as a religious skeptic and an atheist. An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding contains chapters on the different species of philosophy, the origin of ideas, the association of ideas, skeptical doubts concerning the operations of the understanding, skeptical solution of these doubts, probability, the idea of necessary connection, liberty and necessity, reason of animals, miracles, a particular providence and of a future state, and the academic or skeptical philosophy. Hume wrote in Of The Standard Of Taste in 1760:

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The great variety of Taste, as well as of opinion, which prevails in the world, is too obvious not to have fallen under every one's observation. Men of the most confined knowledge are able to remark a difference of taste in the narrow circle of their acquaintance, even where the persons have been educated under the same government, and have early imbibed the same prejudices. But those, who can enlarge their view to contemplate distant nations and remote ages, are still more surprised at the great inconsistence and contrariety. We are apt to call barbarous whatever departs widely from our own taste and apprehension; but soon find the epithet of reproach retorted on us. And the highest arrogance and self-conceit is at last startled, on observing an equal assurance on all sides, and scruples, amidst such a contest of sentiment, to pronounce positively in its own favour. 122

Hume wrote in Of the Liberty of the Press:

Nothing is more apt to surprize a foreigner, than the extreme liberty, which we enjoy in this country, of communicating whatever we please to the public, and of openly censuring every measure, entered into by the king or his ministers. If the administration resolve upon war, it is affirmed, that, either wilfully or ignorantly, they mistake the interests of the nation, and that peace, in the present situation of affairs, is infinitely preferable.

If the passion of the ministers lie towards peace, our political writers breathe nothing but war and devastation, and represent the pacific conduct of the government as mean and pusillanimous. As this liberty is not indulged in any other government, either republican or monarchical; in Holland and Venice, more than in France or Spain; it may very naturally give occasion to a question, How it happens that Great Britain alone enjoys this peculiar privilege? 123


Of the Abuse of Words

1. Woeful abuse of words. Besides the imperfection that is naturally in language, and the obscurity and confusion that is so hard to be avoided in the use of words, there are several wilful faults and neglects which men are guilty of in this way of communication, whereby they render these signs less clear and distinct in their signification than naturally they need to be. 124

During the 18th century the principles of criticism became an area of central concern for European cultural and philosophical. According to Ford as an academic subject the study of ancient literary criticism can be traced back to 1846 and the first edition of Émile Egger's Essai Sur l'Histoire de la Critique Chez les Grecs 125 Samuel Johnson's Lives of the Poets was the first exercise in biographical criticism. Scholars of Neo-Classicism, for example Christian Gottlob Heyne in Germany, made active use of the vocabulary of criticism in order to let it survive in the time of Enlightenment. 126 George Eliot made translations of Strauss's Life of Jesus (1846) and Feuerbach's Essence of Christianity (1854). 127 Mary Ann Evans, known under the pen name George Eliot (1819-1880), was an English novelist of the Victorian era. Her novels are well known for their realism and psychological perspicacity of personae dramatis in provincial England. Eliot translated Strauss' Life of Jesus (1846). The Life of Jesus Critically Examined by D. F. Strauss contained a History of the Birth and Childhood of Jesus, a History of the Public Life of Jesus, a History of the Passion, Death, and Resurrection of Jesus, and a Concluding Dissertation on The Dogmatic Import of the Life of Jesus. 128 The Hegelian ideas of evolution have influenced German criticism and indirectly Biblical criticism. Eduard Wilhelm Reuss had published in Paris in 1879 L'Histoire Sainte et la Loi. Pentateuque et Josué. His work was elaborated

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by Julius Wellhausen, professor at the University of Göttingen, in works published in 1883 and 1889 like Prolegomena to the History of Israel and Composition of the Hexateuch and the Historical Books of the Old Testament. In Germany the Tübingen school ideas of the 19th century brought orthodox Protestant critical thinking. Ferdinand Christian Baur wrote on historical criticism:

If historical-criticism has at all the task to search out everything as precisely as possible with regard to writings whose origin and character it investigates, it cannot be satisfied with merely their outward appearance, but must attempt also to penetrate their inner nature. It must inquire not merely about the circumstances of the time in general, but in particular about the writer's position with regard to these things, the interests and motives, the leading ideas of his literary activity. The greater the conceptual significance of a literary product, the more it should be assumed that it is based on an idea that determines the whole, and that the deeper consciousness of the time to which it belongs is reflected in it. Even with regard to the New Testament writings, therefore, historical criticism would not completely fulfill its task if it did not endeavor to investigate more precisely the conceptual character which they themselves bear, the concerns of the time under whose influence they originated, the direction they pursue, the basic perspective to which the particular subordinates itself — if it did not make any attempt at all to penetrate as far as possible their inner nature, and likewise to peer into the creative conception of the thoughts in the mind of the writer from which these writings went forth. 129

The Dictionnaire de L'Académie Française (6th Edition 1832-1835) wrote in the entry critique:

Critique signifie, par extension, Qui doit amener un changement en bien ou en mal, qui est dangereux, inquiétant. L'instant critique est venu. Les moments critiques de la vie. Les temps, les circonstances sont critiques. Se trouver dans une position critique.

Critique signifie en outre, Qui concerne la critique, qui a pour objet la critique, l'examen de quelque ouvrage d'esprit, ou d'une production de l'art. Observations, notes critiques. Dissertation critique.
Il se dit aussi De la disposition à censurer trop légèrement. Esprit critique. Humeur critique.

Critique. adj. des deux genres (Page 1:454)
Critique. adj. des deux genres T. de Médec. Qui annonce une crise, qui appartient à la crise.
Phénomènes critiques. Signes critiques. Pouls critique.
Jour critique, Jour où il arrive ordinairement quelque crise, dans certaines maladies. Le septième et le neuvième sont des jours critiques. On le dit aussi Des jours où les femmes ont leurs règles.

Temps, âge critique, Celui où une femme cesse d'avoir ses règles.

Critique signifie, par extension, Qui doit amener un changement en bien ou en mal, qui est dangereux, inquiétant. L'instant critique est venu. Les moments critiques de la vie. Les temps, les circonstances sont critiques. Se trouver dans une position critique.

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Il se dit aussi De la disposition à censurer trop légèrement. Esprit critique. Humeur critique.

Il signifie aussi, La discussion des faits obscurs, des dates incertaines de la pureté des textes, de l'authenticité des manuscrits. Il fallait beaucoup de critique pour écrire cette histoire. La critique historique. Cet auteur, ce philologue manque de critique.
Il signifie encore, Une dissertation, un écrit dans lequel on examine quelque ouvrage d'esprit. Il a fait la critique de ce poème. Sa critique a été imprimée.
Il se dit également de Toute observation par laquelle on signale quelque défaut dans une production de l'esprit ou de l'art. Voilà une critique bien sèvere. Je n'adopte pas toutes ses critiques sur ce tableau. On a reproché tel défaut à ce poète, et cette critique est fondée.
Il se dit quelquefois, par extension, de Ce qui fait ressortir indirectement les défauts, les vices de quelque chose. Cette parodie est une critique fort spirituelle de telle pièce. Sa conduite est une critique de la vôtre.

Il signifie encore, Une censure maligne ou sévère de la conduite d'autrui, de quelque ouvrage, de quelque chose. Rien n'est à l'abri de sa critique. Exercer sa critique sur un ouvrage. Il en a fait une critique amère. Faire la critique des actes du gouvernement. On ne leur a pas épargné les critiques.

Il se dit aussi de Ceux qui critiquent, en quelque genre que ce soit. La critique lui a reproché telle chose. Il ne put échapper aux traits de la critique.

Critiquer. Celui qui examine des ouvrages d'esprit pour en porter son jugement, les expliquer, les éclaircir, etc. Bon critique. Critique plein de goût. C'est un critique fort judicieux. Un critique sévère. Il se dit également de Celui qui examine et juge une production de l'art. Les critiques ont reproché à ce peintre de manquer de correction dans le dessin.

Il signifie encore, Censeur, celui qui trouve à redire à tout. C'est un critique fâcheux.

Critiquer. v. a. Censurer quelque chose, y trouver à redire. Critiquer un ouvrage, un écrivain. Vous critiquez ce vers mal à propos. Il critique les actions, la conduite de tout le monde. C'est un homme qui critique tout. Critiquer un tableau. Critiquer un édifice. Critiquer les actes d'un ministre. Critiquer une personne, Trouver à redire dans ses actions, dans ses manières, etc.130

Émile Littré's Dictionnaire de la Langue Française (1872-1877) wrote in the entry critiqué:

1. Soumis à la critique. Les livres critiqués dans ce journal. Des textes ainsi critiqués et éclaircis. Lesage, Gil Blas, V, 1: Je demeure d'accord de bonne foi que mes vers n'étaient pas bons, aussi ne furent-ils pas critiqués
2. Blâmé. Sa conduite critiquée même par ses partisans.

Critique.
1. Qui a rapport à la critique en fait d'ouvrages d'esprit ou d'art. Observations critiques. Dissertations critiques. La Bruy., Disc. à l'Acad. fr. Préface: Je me suis abstenu de toucher à leurs personnes, pour ne parler que de leurs ouvrages dont j'ai fait des éloges critiques plus ou moins étendus

2. Porté à la censure. Boileau, Poésies div. 10: Ce greffier [le père de Boileau] doux et pacifique, De ses enfants au sang critique N'eut point le talent redouté Fén., Tél. XIV: Toute parole libre leur paraît critique et séditieuse Un esprit critique, homme qui voit tout par les endroits faibles et qui s'en explique librement. Boileau, Sat. IX.: Gardez-vous, dira l'un, de cet esprit critique ; On ne sait bien souvent quelle mouche le pique
Terme de philosophie sociale. L'esprit critique, l'esprit qui se développe à certaines époques de transition, qui s'occupe d'examiner les doctrines et les institutions, d'en rechercher les bases, et qui rejette celles qui n'ont pas résisté à cet examen. L'esprit critique est l'avant-coureur de l'esprit de révolution. Âge, époque critique, par opposition à époque organique, celle où l'esprit critique domine. Une période critique de cinq siècles a précédé la révolution française.

3. Terme de médecine. Qui indique une crise. Phénomènes critiques. Pouls critique. Temps ou âge critique, époque de la vie des femmes à laquelle cesse la menstruation, ainsi nommé à cause des indispositions ou des maladies plus ou moins graves qui y sont fréquentes. Raynal, Hist. phil. XIX, 14: Les femmes galantes échappent difficilement au péril du temps critique ; le dépit d'un abandon qui les menace achevé de vicier le sang et les humeurs dans un moment où le calme qui naît de la conscience d'une vie honnête serait salutaire Jour critique, jour dans lequel, suivant les remarques des médecins hippocratiques, une crise survient d'ordinaire. Jour critique se dit aussi du jour où une femme a ses règles.


J. J. Rouss., Ém. IV: Vous êtes dans l'âge critique où l'esprit s'ouvre à la certitude, où le coeur reçoit sa forme et son caractère et où l'on se détermine pour toute la vie

Marmont., Élém. de litt. t. VI, p. 388, dans POUJENS: On voit par là que c'est dans le moment critique où les républiques se corrompent, qu'on y a besoin de l'éloquence

Ségur, Hist. de Nap. XI, 2: Un entretien digne de remarque qu'on entendit cette même nuit montrera tout ce qu'avait de critique sa position, et comment il la supportait

[…]

Critiquer.
1. Faire l'examen critique des ouvrages d'art ou d'esprit. Critiquer un ouvrage, un auteur. On critiquait ce vers.

Malebr., Recherche, II, III, 4: Il faut, autant qu'on peut, apporter des exemples illustres des choses qu'on dit, lorsqu'elles sont de conséquence, et c'est quelquefois faire honneur à un livre que de le critiquer

Montesq., Esp. Défense, 2e partie.: Il a bien critiqué le livre qu'il avait dans la tête, il n'a pas critiqué celui de l'auteur

Absolument. Il vaut mieux admirer à tort que critiquer sans raison.


Fén., Tél. XIII: Un esprit chagrin qui critiquait toutes mes actions

La Font., Court.: Critiquer gens, m'est, dit-il, fort nouveau ; Ce n'est mon fait, et toutefois, madame, Je vous dirai tout net que ce discours....


Se critiquer l'un l'autre. Ils se sont critiqués avec acerbité.

The British missionary for the Synode at Utah Samuel Ellis Wishard wrote in The Testimony of the Bible Concerning Destructive Criticism in 1909 about the work of the 'destructive critics':

The work of the destructive critics has been widely disseminated in current literature. Magazines, secular newspapers, and some religious papers are giving currency to these critical attacks on the Word of God. The young people of our churches are exposed to the insidious poison of this skepticism. It comes to them under the guise of a broader and more liberal scholarship. They have neither the time nor the equipment to enter the field of criticism, nor is this work demanded of them.

Critics concentrated on the artworks of the past. In early 19th-century Germany in the works of Johann Gottfried von Herder and the two Schlegel brothers the classical tradition was rejected in favor of a view of each work as a product of its time and place. In this view criticism was used to understand a work and surrender to its particular beauty. Criticism can -from a Romanticism standpoint- not be used to judge literature by an eternal standard. During the 18th and 19th centuries European scholars studying languages and history tried to add scientific methodological rigor to the work of their predecessors. These scholars thought their traditional literatures were the logical result of progressive cultural refinement. The academically educated man became the art critic during the 18th century. Public exhibitions of art flourished. Johann Joachim Winckelmann’s widely known History of Art was the first art historical compilation including analysis of esthetic content directly from ancient works of art and statements of ancient artists. It suggested the cultural freedom, that taste, beauty and perfection were available to the ordinary man and to the elite members of society. Winckelmann wrote in Gedanken über die Nachahmung der griechischen Werke in der Malerei und Bildhauerkunst:

Der gute Geschmack, welcher sich mehr und mehr durch die Welt ausbreitet, hat sich angefanen zuerst unter dem griechischen Himmel zu bilden. Alle Erfindungen fremder Völker kamen gleichsam nur als der erste Same nach Griechenland, und nahmen eine andere Natur und Gestalt an in dem Lande, welches Minerva, sagt man, vor allen Ländern, wegen der gemäßigten Jahreszeiten, die sie hier angetroffen, den Griechen zur Wohnung angewiesen, als ein Land welches kluge Köpfe


hervorbringen würde. Der Geschmack, den diese Nation ihren Werken gegeben hat, ist ihr eigen geblieben; er hat sich selten weit von Griechenland entfernt, ohne etwas zu verlieren, und unter entlegenen Himmelstrichen ist er spät bekannt geworden. Er war ohne Zweifel ganz und gar fremde unter einem nordischen Himmel, zu der Zeit, da die beiden Künste, deren große Lehrer die Griechen sind, wenig Verehrer fanden; zu der Zeit, da die verehrungswürdigsten Stücke des Correggio im königlichen Stalle zu Stockholm vor die Fenster, zu Bedeckung derselben, gehängt waren.

Nach solchen über die gewöhnliche Form der Materie erhabenen Begriffen bildeten die Griechen Göter und Menschen. An Göttern und Göttinnen machte Stirn und Nase beinahe eine gerade Linie. Die Köpfe berühmter Frauen auf griechischen Münzen haben dergleichen Profil, wo es gleichwohl nicht willkürlich war, nach idealischen Begriffen zu arbeiten.\(^{133}\)

Carl Ferdinand Meyer wrote in *Das Buch der Vergangenheit* that the allegorized ‘Critica’ intends to do social criticism even as part of a theological issue:

*Das Buch der Vergangenheit*

Lügengeister

Der Zaubrer Faust erschien am Hof zu Mainz,
Er liebt der Kardinäle Purpur, scheint’s.
Verhangen ward ein Saal und bläß erhellt
Für die Besuche der Gespensterverwelt.
Der Kurfürst setzte sich. Ihm stand ich links.
Der bleiche Magier harte seines Winks.

[…]

Er rief. Ein Purpurtragender erschien.
Ich frage Majestät, ob ihr gedenkt,
Daß sie dem Papst die ew'ge Stadt geschenkt?
"Ja", nickte das Gespenst. Wie? Wo? Und wann?
Ein Märchen ist's, das Eigennutz ersann!
Es ist Betrug und das beweis' ich stramm
Mit scharfer Kunst, die nennt man Criticam.
Du bist ein Pfaffengeist! Zur Hölle fort!
Der Lügenkaiser schwand vor meinem Wort.\(^{134}\)

In the last years of the 19\(^{th}\) century the historical studies of religions school had emerged and developed forms of studies of the biblical text. 1799 is written in the preface for the reader of *De Prudentia et Eloquentia Civilis Comparanda Diatribe Isagogicae* by Johann Andreas Bose that an exercise of the critical faculty (criticam facultatem exercere) exists:

*Lectori.*

Annus vicesimus prope excitur, quando has dissertationes ad publicam utilitatem edidi. Occasionem tunc quidem offerebat liber, qui altera mox vice prodit, sub titulo bibliographiae curiosae: ubi sub finem Bosii diatribe adparebat, non sine censore. Verum patuit statim hominis imperitia, nec in praesenti debet coargui. Quilibet enim inter doctos novit, quis noster fuerit, qua cura et arte bonas litteras tractaverit. Numquam in scriptoribus percensendis tam improvisus erat aut incautus, ut facile aberraret in nominibus. Sed neque tribuebat aliis, quae ipsis non debeat antiquorum. Laudavit eos, quos laude dignos ex virtute et doctrina varia deprehendit: naevos pariter indicavit eorum, qui non poterant obscurari, aut excusari ab ingenio honesto. Aberat plane beatus Bosius longe ab illis, qui criticam facultatem exercent, ubi non possunt: aut temere etiam exercent in rebus ac studiis, quibus parum operae imponderent. Nostra, aetate nihil est vulgatius, quam nonnullus pro arbitratu iudicare de melioribus, eosque inter barbaros.\(^{135}\)


19th-century philology became the study of ancient texts and languages. In this century literary criticism was part of a new secular world view. The term ‘philology’ originally meant a love (Greek: philein ‘to love’) of words (Greek ‘logoi’). Philology was in Europe one of the 19th century’s first scientific approaches to human language. It gave way to the modern science of linguistics in the early 20th century due to the influence of Ferdinand de Saussure. Aestheticism developed towards on own branch of science in the 19th century. In The Psychology of Beauty written by Ethel D. Puffer the beauty is defined in several areas:

I. Criticism and beauty
II. The nature of beauty
III. The aesthetic repose
IV. The beauty of fine art
   The beauty of visual form
   Space composition among the old masters
V. The beauty of music
VI. The beauty of literature
VII. The nature of emotions of the drama
VIII. The beauty of ideas

In Bouvier’s Law Dictionary (1856) criticism is the art of judging skillfully of the merits or beauties, defects or faults of a literary or scientific performance, or of a production of art; when the criticism is reduced to writing, the writing itself is called a criticism. It promotes liberty of criticism:

2. Liberty of criticism must be allowed, or there would be neither purity of taste nor of morals. Fair discussion, is essentially necessary to, the truth of history and advancement of science. That publication therefore, is not a libel, which has for its object, not to injure the reputation of an individual, but to correct misrepresentations of facts, to refute sophistical reasoning, to expose a vicious taste for literature, or to censure what is hostile to morality. Campb. R. 351-2. As every man who publishes a book commits himself to the judgment of the public, any one may comment on his performance. If the commentator does not step aside from the work, or introduce fiction for the purpose of condemnation, he exercises a fair and legitimate right. And the critic does a good service to the public who writes down any vapid or useless publication such as ought never to have appeared; and, although the author may suffer a loss from it, the law does not consider such loss an injury; because it is a loss which the party ought to sustain. It is the loss of fame and profit, to which he was never entitled. 1 Campb. R. 358, n. See 1 Esp. N. P. Cas. 28; 2 Stark. Cas. 73; 4 Bing. N. S. 92; S. C. 3 Scott, 340.; 1 M. & M. 44; 1 M. & M. 187; Cooke on Def. 52.

Poetry in the early 19th century was also read by common people and dealt with subject matter and in a language of interest to its audience. The poet is no longer considered as a preserver of civilized values and proper taste. The poet is a person with a sharp sensibility and knowledge of human nature, who need no longer follow a set of prescribed rules. The reader was able to consult his own judgement and feelings. Readers became independent from the judgement of other critics, when reading the work. Oscar Wilde (1854-1900) wrote The Critic as Artist as a rather abstract essay on art criticism. Here Ernest asks Gilbert:

You are quite incorrigible. But, seriously speaking, what is the use of art-criticism? Why cannot the artist be left alone, to create a new world if he wishes it, or, if not, to shadow forth the world which we already know, and of which, I fancy, we would each one of us be wearied if Art, with her fine spirit of choice and delicate instinct of selection, did not, as it were, purify it for us, and give to it a momentary perfection. It seems to me that the imagination spreads, or should spread, a solitude around it, and works best in silence and in isolation. Why should the artist be troubled by the shrill clamour of
criticism? Why should those who cannot create take upon themselves to estimate the value of creative work? What can they know about it? If a man's work is easy to understand, an explanation is unnecessary.  

The history of Russian literary criticism started in the 18th century with classicistic criticism, sentimental criticism, and romantic criticism until the early 19th century, and was followed by realistic criticism. The criticism of the 20th century was in general centralized Soviet criticism as political propaganda. René Wellek wrote in the article Literary Criticism in the Dictionary of the History of Ideas:

“Russian criticism has great interest because in Russia radically opposed conceptions were formulated most sharply. As late as 1825 Alexander Pushkin could complain that “we have no criticism... we have not a single commentary, not a single book of criticism.” But this changed soon with the advent of Vissarion Belinsky (1811-48) who dominated Russian criticism for the rest of the century. Belinsky's concept of criticism is expounded in a ‘Speech on Criticism’ (1842) in which he rejects arbitrary pronouncements of taste or judgment by rules and defines “criticizing as seeking and discovering the general laws of reason in particulars.” Criticism is philosophical knowledge while art is immediate knowledge. In practice, criticism in 19th-century Russia was ideological and social. Apollon Grigoriev seems to be an exception. He advocated an “organic criticism” which is intuitive, immediate. […] The Russian Formalists on the whole dismissed criticism in favor of a technical science of literature, while Soviet criticism constitutes a return to nineteenth-century demands for ideological clarity, for the “social mandate” of both writer and critic.”

In Russia Vissarion Grigoryevich Belinsky (1811-1848) functioned as a critic through all his intellectual changes. Belinsky gave publication advices to such writers as Dostoevsky. As critic for four major reviews he became the principal champion of the realistic and socially responsible new Russian literature. Belinski wrote in his Letter to N. V. Gogol:

You are only partly right in regarding my article as that of an angered man: that epithet is too mild and inadequate to express the state to which I was reduced on reading your book. But you are entirely wrong in ascribing that state to your indeed none too flattering references to the admirers of your talent. No, there was a more important reason for this. One could endure an outraged sense of self-esteem, and I should have had sense enough to let the matter pass in silence were that the whole gist of the matter; but one cannot endure an outraged sense of truth and human dignity; one cannot keep silent when lies and immorality are preached as truth and virtue under the guise of religion and the protection of the knout.

René Wellek wrote in the article Literary Criticism in the Dictionary of the History of Ideas:

Today in Russia and generally behind the Curtain, the Marxist concept of criticism prevails. In its official version it is simply didacticism: criticism serves the inculcation of Communism and writers are judged according to whether they do so or not. This didacticism is combined with sociologism: a study of the society which assumes that the writer is completely determined by his class origins and reflects and should reflect the society he describes. In subtler versions of Marxism, mainly in the writings of the Hungarian György Lukács and his follower Lucien Goldmann in France, this simple version is rejected; rather, the critic's task is to analyze the structure of his society and that of former ages and to interpret and judge authors in their historical place, dividing them into reactionary and progressive without regard, however, to their overt intentions and allegiances. Goldmann draws a distinction between comprehension and explication. Explication is the insertion of a work into the context of a social structure.

Marxist criticism – popular and further developed in the communist countries- is related to cultural criticism, historical criticism, and sociological criticism as
Marxist criticism is a type of criticism in which literary works are viewed as the product of work and whose practitioners emphasize the role of class and ideology as they reflect, propagate, and challenge the prevailing social order. Marxist critics view texts as material products to be understood in broadly historical terms. Marxism, the political dogmatic thinking derived from Marx' writings, began with Marx in the late 19th-century with Das Kapital (1867). Marx was also a literary critic writing critical essays in the 1830s on such writers as Johann Wolfgang von Goethe and William Shakespeare. In The Holy Family Marx and Engels use the term Critical Criticism. Even after Marx met Engels in 1843 and began collaborating on political works such as The German Ideology (1846) and The Communist Manifesto (1848), he maintained his interest in literature. In The German Ideology Marx and Engels discussed the relationship between the arts, politics, and basic economic reality in terms of a general social theory. Economics provides here the base or infrastructure of society (German: Basis), from which a superstructure (German: Überbau) consisting of law, politics, philosophy, religion, and art emerges. Later in the 19th century Marxism was looking for economic and social causes for human states of mind. In works like The German Ideology and The Communist Manifesto, written with Friedrich Engels, Marx proposes a model of history in which economic and political conditions (Überbau) determine social conditions. Marxist criticism, which prevailed in the Communist countries, found many followers in the West. Marx wrote in his Critique of Hegel's Philosophy in General (XI.6) on German criticism:

This is perhaps the place at which, by way of explanation and justification, we might offer some considerations in regard to the Hegelian dialectic generally and especially its exposition in the Phänomenologie and Logik and also, lastly, the relation (to it) of the modern critical movement. So powerful was modern German criticism’s preoccupation with the past – so completely was its development entangled with the subject-matter – that here prevailed a completely uncritical attitude to the method of criticising, together with a complete lack of awareness about the apparently formal, but really vital question: how do we now stand as regards the Hegelian dialectic? This lack of awareness about the relationship of modern criticism to the Hegelian philosophy as a whole and especially to the Hegelian dialectic has been so great that critics like Strauss and Bruno Bauer still remain within the confines of the Hegelian logic;  

In The Holy Family Marx and Engels use the term Critical Criticism. Marx wrote in the Deutsche-Brüsseler Zeitung in Moralising Criticism and Critical Morality. A Contribution to German Cultural History in 1847:

Shortly before and during the period of the Reformation there developed amongst the Germans a type of literature whose very name is striking — grobian literature. In our own day we are approaching an era of revolution analogous to that of the sixteenth century. Small wonder that among the Germans grobian literature is emerging once more. Interest in historical development easily overcomes the aesthetic revulsion which this kind of writing provokes even in a person of quite unrefined taste and which it provoked back in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. 

In The Art of Literature (chapter 7) Arthur Schopenhauer mentioned that “in appreciating a genius, criticism should not deal with the errors in his productions or with the poorer of his works […]”. In the History of Philosophy (English translation 1908) Alfred Weber named as the representative philosophers of the ‘Age of Criticism’ Locke, Berkeley, Condillac, Hume, Kant, Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel. In the introduction to Croce’s Historical Materialism and the Economics of Karl Marx Alexander Dunlop Lindsay mentioned:

It is often said that it is the business of philosophy to examine and criticise the assumptions of the sciences and philosophy claims that in this work it is not an unnecessary meddler stepping in where it is not wanted. For time and again for want of philosophical criticism the sciences have overstepped their bounds and produced confusion and contradiction. The distinction between the proper spheres of science and history and moral judgment is not the work of either science or history or moral judgment but can only be accomplished by philosophical reflection, and the philosopher will justify his work, if he can show the various contending parties that his distinctions will disentangle the puzzles into which they have fallen and help them to understand one another.

In The Man Versus the State Herbert Spencer wrote in 1884 in the chapter The Great Political Superstition:

Here we will take leave to question it. In default of the justification, once logically valid, that the ruler on Earth being a deputy of the ruler in Heaven, submission to him in all things is a duty, let us ask what reason there is for asserting the duty of submission in all things to a ruling power, constitutional or republican, which has no Heaven-derived supremacy. Evidently this inquiry commits us to a criticism of past and present theories concerning political authority. To revive questions supposed to be long since settled, may be thought to need some apology, but there is a sufficient apology in the implication above made clear, that the theory commonly accepted is ill-based or unbased.

The notion of sovereignty is that which first presents itself; and a critical examination of this notion, as entertained by those who do not postulate the supernatural origin of sovereignty, carries us back to the arguments of Hobbes.

Despite the different developments in European countries philology was one of the 19th century’s first scientific approaches to human language not only related to ancient languages, but also to modern and less known languages. For example similarities between Sanskrit and European languages were first noted in the early 18th century and theories of a proto-Indo-European language developed. Philological interests in ancient languages spread widely. It also opened a way to the modern science of linguistics in the early 20th century initiated by Ferdinand de Saussure. One branch of philology is historical linguistics using methods of comparison and critical study.

1.5. “Modern and Postmodern” - On Criticism in the 20th Century

Leitch described the 20th century as the Age of Criticism and Metacriticism:

If the first half or two-thirds of the twentieth century seems an Age of Criticism, then the latter part appears an Age of Metacriticism. In place of the critical scrutiny of “literary” works, we witness the exploration and production of “critical” texts as “literary” creations. [...] One impulse of deconstruction is toward a practice of metacriticism. [...] Within this emerging domain or contemporary discourse, a third force, “historical metacriticism,” seems likely to develop. [...] Apparently, all the old subjects and types of criticism can be carried over to a project of metacriticism.
Many European languages have words derived from Greek ‘kritike’. The words for a critic as a person is in in most European languages etymologically derived from Greek. Most of the terms of criticism in European languages derive from ancient Greek. Contemporary Greek κριτικός means literally criticiser. Greek κριτική is critique, review, reviews, κριτικάρη is animadversion, castigation, censure, reflection, review, anmärkning means animadversion, bad mark, comment, demerit, observation, and remark. The English term ‘to criticise’ is in Swedish att kritisera. Critic is in Dutch criticus, criticaster (criticiser), scout (criticise), recensent, kunstbeoordelaar, and beoordelaar (judge). Dutch kritiek is critical, beoordelings is appraisal, judging, aanmerking is observation, remark, and reproof. Critic is in Albanian kritizier (carping, dutch uncle, faultfinder, faultfinding). Albanian kritikë comprises attack, castigation, censure, and critique. Critic is in Bulgarian критичка, критикар (censor, criticaster, faultfinder), and критик (reviewer). Bulgarian критика (animadversion, appreciation, comment, critique), претенка (judgment, appraisal, assessment, calculation, estimate, estimation, judgement, and opinion). Critic is in Czech kritik (reviewer). Czech kritika means critique and review. Romanian critic means censorious, climacteric, critical, critically, crucial, decisive, delicate, and judge. Romanian critică means attack, bar, critique, reviewal), judecare (appreciation, censure, condemnation, estimate, estimation, and judgement). Serbo-Croatian kritičar means censor. Serbo-Croatian zamerka is objection, and reproach, osuda is censure, condemnation, conviction, denunciation, disapproval, excoriation, verdict), kritika is critique. Also the Latin-derived criticizam exists in Serbo-Croatian. German Kritiker has the meanings censors, critics, detractor, and reviewer. Hungarian kritikus has the meanings censorious, climacteric, critical, and crucial. Hungarian kritika is critique. In Hungarian a ‘criterion’ is ismérő, ismertetőjel, jellegzetesség, kritérium, and próbákölő. A critic is kritikus. Critical is bíráló, boncolgó, gáncsoskodó, igényes, kritikus, kritizáló, kritikai, vál Más, and vízsgáló. To criticise is kritizál and bírál. Criticism is kritika. The English term ‘critical’ is in Hungarian bíráló. The English term ‘criticism’ is in Hungarianan bírálás.

The English term ‘criticism’ is in Esperanto kritiko. Italian critico stands for climacteric, critical, crucial, judge, and reviewer. Italian critica has the meanings comment, critical essay, critics, critique, review,
stricture, and write up. The English term 'to criticise' is in French blâmer and critiquer. The English term 'to criticise' is in German kritisieren, and vorwerfen. The English term 'to criticise' is in Italian criticare. The English term 'to criticise' is in Portuguese criticar. The English term 'criticism' is in Portuguese critica. The English term 'critic' is in Portuguese critico. The English term 'criticize' is in Italian criticare. The English term 'criticism' is in Italian critica. The English term 'criticism' is in Spanish crítica. The English term 'to criticise' is in Spanish atildar and criticar. The English term 'critic' is in German der Kritiker, die Kritikerin. German kritisch is in English 'critical'. The English term 'criticism' is in Spanish crítica. The English term 'to criticise' is in Russian критиковать and раскритиковать. Russian критическая, критический, and критическое is in English 'critical'. The English term 'criticism' is in Russian критика.

Critic is in Estonian it is kritiseerija, in Finnish it is arvostelija, in German it is Kritiker(in). In Latvian the critic is kritiks, in Lithuanian kritikas, priekabas vertintojas, in Norwegian kritisk røst, in Polish krytyk, in Swedish häcklare. Critic in Finnish is arvostelija (reviewer). For the word критика a near etymology estists: начиная с Тредиаковского; см. Христиан. Через франц, critique от лат. critica, греч. κριτική; критику "сужу, выношу приговор". Отсюда новообразование критика (Лесков).

These examples show that the field of meanings for criticism expanded in Eurpe and brought a variety of employments of criticism. In Polish krytyka derived from Greek kritle (techne) is sztuka myślenia, rozstrzygania and five meanings as applied criticism representative for the state of criticism in the 20th-century Europe:

1. analiza i ocena wartosci czegos z okreslonego punktu widzenia.
2. ocena ujemna; krytykowanie, ganienie.
3. utwor, artykuły krytyka, recenzja.
4. dział pismiennictwa obejmujacy oceny utworow literackich, muzycznych, dziel sztuki, przedstawien, filmow itp. 5. pot. ogol krytykow, autorow recenzji]

French critique has the meanings critic, critical, criticalness, critique, and crucial. The Dictionnaire de L’Académie française (8th Edition 1932-1935) wrote in the entry critique:


Critique


Il désigne encore la Science qui discute les faits obscurs, les dates incertaines, la pureté des textes, l'authenticité des manuscrits. La critique historique. Il se dit aussi de l'Ensemble de ceux qui critiquent, en quelque genre que ce soit. La critique lui a reproché telle chose. Il ne put échapper aux traits de la critique. Il se dit également de Toute observation par laquelle on signale quelque imperfection dans une production de l'esprit ou de l'art. Voilà une critique bien sèvre. Je n'adopte pas toutes ses critiques sur ce tableau. On a reproché tel défaut à ce poète et cette critique est fondée. Il signifie encore Censure maligne ou sèvre de la conduite d'autrui, à propos de personnes ou de choses Rien n'est à l'abri de sa critique. Exercer sa critique sur un ouvrage. Il en fait une critique amère. Faire la critique des actes du gouvernement. On ne leur a pas épargné les critiques.


Parallel to the New Criticism in the U.S. in Russia a new formal study of literature called structuralism flourished as a cross-over work between cultural theory and literary theory. Russian formalism was a movement of literary criticism and interpretation, which emerged in Russia during the second decade of the 20th century. The work of Mikhail Bakhtin has found its way into many theoretical approaches, including feminism, cultural studies, and literary criticism of the 20th century. Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch in On the Art of Reading in chapter XII. On the Use of Masterpieces (1920) writes about the critics of the 17th and 18th century and Pseudo-Longinus:

Masterpieces, then, will serve us as prophylactics of taste, even from childhood; and will help us, further, to interpret the common mind of civilisation. [...] Be this as it may, somebody wrote the treatise and its first editor, Francis Robertello of Basle, in 1554 called him Dionysius Longinus; and so shall I, and have done with it, careless that other MSS than that used by Robertello, speak of Dionysius or Longinus. Dionysius Longinus, then, in the 3rd century B.C.—some say in the 1st: it is no great matter—wrote a little book commonly cited as Longinus on the Sublime. The title is handy, but quite misleading, unless you remember that by ‘Sublimity’ Longinus meant, as he expressly defines it, ‘a certain distinction and excellence in speech.’ The book, thus recovered, had great authority with critics of the 17th and 18th centuries. For the last hundred years it has quite undeservedly gone out of vogue.

Charles Edwyn Vaughan in English Literary Criticism wrote:

Thus the history of English criticism, like that of English literature, divides itself roughly into three periods. The first is the period of the Elizabethans and of Milton; the second is from the Restoration to the French Revolution; the third from the Revolution to the present day. The typical critic of the first period is Sidney; Dryden opens and Johnson closes the second; the third, a period of far more varied tendencies than either of the others, is perhaps most fitly represented by Lamb, Hazlitt, and Carlyle. It
will be the aim of the following pages to sketch the broader outlines of the course that critical inquiry has taken in each. 177

The book Épistémologie Générale ou Critique de la Connaissance written by Roger Verneaux was published in the year 1987. Verneaux uses the postmodern term ‘scepticisme’ for the mainstreams of the knowledge teachings (courants principaux de l'épistémologie), empirisme, rationalisme, idéalisme and réalisme (réalisme). 178 As fundamental indications (notation fondamentales) of the applied criticism (critique) Verneaux mentions knowledge (connaissance), truth (vérité), security (certitude), the evidence (évidence) and the error (erreur). As contrastive opponents to it Verneaux mentions feeling (sensation) as essential theses (thèses essentielles) of realism (réalisme), reflection (réflexion), abstraction (abstraction), the affirmation (affirmation), introduction (induction) and translation (traduction) of Latin of texts (text latins). 179 Verneaux defines criticism (critique) as an analyse (analyse) of the functions of knowledge (fonctions de connaissance): La critique exige certaine une analyse des fonctions de connaissance et du sujet connaissant, et nos ne seulement une analyse logique ou rationnelle. 180 Lois Tyson differentiates in the year 1999 into psychoanalytic criticism (psychoanalytic criticism), Marxist criticism, toolistic criticism (tool criticism), new criticism (new criticism), Reader response criticism (reader response criticism), structural criticism (structuralist criticism), deconstructive criticism (deconstructive criticism), new historical and cultural criticism (new historical and cultural criticism, lesbians, gay, and 'Queer' criticism) as well as post-colonial and Afro-American criticism (Postcolonial and African American criticism). Tyson writes that critical theories (critical theories) are tools (tools) in the hands of the user (in your hands). 181

Critics of this development are the critics of postmodernism considered hollow rhetorical exercises. The term criticism in the 20th century was sometimes used negatively to describe tendencies in the society, which were opposite to traditional systems of morality. 182 In terms of the position of the Catholic church critical approaches towards the Bible became increasingly accepted as methods of study. In the Constitutio Apostolica qua Nova Vulgata Bibliorum Sanctorum Edition “Typica” Declaratur et Promulgatur is written that the critical method (critica ratio) may be used:

Ecclesia ergo in partibus occidentalibus illam ceteris versionibus anteposuit, quae Vulgata solet appellari quaque maximam partem a s. Hieronymo, doctore praeclaro, confecta, “tot saeculorum usu Ecclesia ergo in partibus occidentalibus illam ceteris versionibus anteposuit, quae Vulgata solet appellari quaque maximam partem a s. Hieronymo, doctore praeclaro, confecta,” tot saeculorum usu est (Conc. Trid., sess. IV; Enchir. Bibl., n. 21). Tam egregiae existimationi appellari quaeque maximam partem a s. Hieronymo, doctore praeclaro, confecta, “tot saeculorum usu


At the beginning of the 20th century existentialism in Europe became a philosophy promoted by Jean-Paul Sartre and Albert Camus considering each person as an isolated being living in an alienized world. Other representatives of this movement include Kierkegaard, Martin Heidegger, Albert Camus, Simone de Beauvoir, Martin Buber, Karl Jaspers, and Maurice Merleau-Ponty. In The Nation of December 18th 2003 John-Paul Sartre's Americans and Their Myths, first edited in 1947, was republished in The Nation:

There are the great myths, the myths of happiness, of progress, of liberty, of triumphant maternity; there is realism and optimism—and then there are the Americans, who, nothing at first, grow up among these colossal statues and find their way as best they can among them. There is this myth of happiness: black-magic slogans warn you to be happy at once; films that "end well" show a life of rosy ease to the exhausted crowds; the language is charged with optimistic and unrestrained expressions—"have a good time," "life is fun," and the like. But there are also these people, who, though conventionally happy, suffer from an obscure malaise to which no name can be given, who are tragic through fear of being so, through that total absence of the tragic in them and around them.

In the preface of Historiae Alexandri Magni Macedonis the editor Theordor Vogel writes:

Neque tamen, ut dicam quod sentio, tantum quantum forsitan quid opinetur refert, utri sententiae editor suffragetur. Etenim cum foedissimis calami erroribus inquinatus sit Parisinus liber, quamdiu ille in suo genere praeter minutas eiusdem familiae reliquias erit, i.i qui criticen in Q. Curtio exercent ea opera supersedere non potuerunt, ut singulis locis, quantum fidei tam neglegenter transscripto, quamvis bono libro habendum sit, diligenter cauleque ponderent. Usu rem expertus libenter testor, ad Curtii grammaticam aliquantulum, ad emendandum eius orationem enucleandum sensum haud ita multum interesse, in ultram partem inclinaveris, quippe cum plerisque graviora menda aequae ac lacunae omnium fere quinque codicum sint communia. Tantum tamen Parisino dandum esse cum Eussnero censeo, ut, ubicunque eius lectiones neque a scriptoris usu neque a sensu iustam reprehensionem habeant, illius auctoritate stetur. Quam legem eo confidentius mihi sanxi, cum is, qui illum codicem accuratius quam alii omnes perscrutatus sit, E. Hedinckius, simile quiddam ipse videatur docere.

In the 20th century the press, later the radio, film and TV were new and effective mass media and a critic as a spokesperson for contemporary opinions achieved his/her position as a journalist. The 20th century has been an era of enormous expansion and diversity in literary criticism. Europe and the United States have played increasingly significant roles. George Lukács wrote the most-influential non-Soviet communists writing of Marxist criticism in the 1930s and 1940s. René Wellek wrote in the article Literary Criticism in the Dictionary of the History of Ideas:

In the dialectical thinking of Lukács no contradiction is felt between asserting that the relative truth of Marxism is absolutely valid (Beiträge zur Geschichte der Ästhetik, Berlin [1954], p. 102) and that the party spirit demanded of the critic is not in contradiction to the other duties of an author: the objective reproduction of reality. In practice, the exact rules for criticism are laid down by solemn deliberations of the party congresses. Marxist criticism has returned to prescriptive criticism, to the imposition of specific themes, views, and even styles imposed by the immense power of the state, the party, and the literary organizations, which enforce the edicts in ways undreamt of even in the days of Richelieu.

Walter Benjamin praised new art forms bringing up the term ‘the age of mechanical reproduction’. Non-Soviet Marxists took advantage of insights generated by non-Marxist critical theories being


developed in post-World War II Europe. For some schools of formalism the distinction between 'literary' and other sorts of texts is of paramount importance. Modern disciplines using critical methods are deconstruction, some strains of Marxism and feminism have sought to break down distinctions between the two and have applied the tools of textual interpretation to a wide range of 'texts' including film, non-fiction, historical writing, and even cultural events as a kind of narrative. Postmodern philosophy beginning as a critique of continental philosophy postmodern thinking was influenced by phenomenology, structuralism, and existentialism, and by Friedrich Nietzsche and Martin Heidegger. Postmodern philosophy originated primarily in France from the 1950s until the 1970s influenced by structuralism of Roland Barthes. The most influential early postmodern philosophers were Michel Foucault, Jean-François Lyotard, and Jacques Derrida. In 1979 Lyotard wrote The Postmodern Condition. A Report on Knowledge. Lyotard argued here that in our postmodern condition meta-narratives no longer work to legitimize truth-claims. Lyotard suggested that people are developing a new 'language game' that makes a world of changing relationships. Lyotard stated in The Postmodern Condition. A Report on Knowledge:

Transformation in the nature of knowledge, then, could well have repercussions on the existing public powers, forcing them to reconsider their relations (both de jure and de facto) with the large corporations and, more generally, with civil society. The reopening of the world market, a return to vigorous economic competition, the breakdown of the hegemony of American capitalism, the decline of the socialist alternative, a probable opening of the Chinese market these and many other factors are already, at the end of the 1970s, preparing States for a serious reappraisal of the role they have been accustomed to playing since the 1930s: that of, guiding, or even directing investments.¹⁸⁸

Lyotard wrote also in The Postmodern Condition about the field Knowledge in Computerised Societies:

Our working hypothesis is that the status of knowledge is altered as societies enter what is known as the postindustrial age and cultures enter what is known as the postmodern age. This transition has been under way since at least the end of the 1950s, which for Europe marks the completion of reconstruction. The pace is faster or slower depending on the country, and within countries it varies according to the sector of activity: the general situation is one of temporal disjunction which makes sketching an overview difficult.

One could similarly imagine flows of knowledge travelling along identical channels of identical nature, some of which would be reserved for the “decision makers,” while the others would be used to repay each person’s perpetual debt with respect to the social bond.¹⁸⁹

Jean Baudrillard wrote cultural critical works on America. In America Jean Baudrillard wrote on the academic work done with a computer:

Hence, the academic grappling with his computer, ceaselessly correcting, reworking, and complexifying, turning the exercise into a kind of interminable psychoanalysis, memorizing everything in an effort to escape the final outcome, to delay the day of reckoning of death, and that other - fatal - moment of reckoning that is writing, by forming an endless feed-back loop with the machine. This is a marvellous instrument of exoteric magic.¹⁹⁰

According to Hugh Dalziel Duncan cultural criticism can occur only in certain kind of societies. When the structure of the society is relatively simple and the elite is largely able to control the legitimating process of its power, there is hardly any need for critics of different fields. Neologismen for forms of criticism became public in 20th century derivatives of the term critique in English language. The Encyclopaedia Universalis subdivided in 1968 critique into philosophical criticism (critique philosophique), film criticism (critique cinématographique), art criticism (critique d’art), theatre criticism (critique dramatique), historical criticism (critique historique), literature criticism (critique littéraire) and social criticism (critique sociale). Karl Popper liked to emphasize the need for ‘the open society’ (‘die offene Gesellschaft’) as a society where people can speak out and criticize. If science progresses through refutations, criticizing becomes essential. Inference is essential to and part of being human. Popper also mentioned: “But of all political ideals, that of making the people happy is perhaps the

most dangerous one”. Popper wrote that making people lucky is an aim, which leads to the loss of freedom:

Aber von allen politischen Idealen ist der Wunsch, die Menschen glücklich zu machen, vielleicht der gefährlichste. Ein solcher Wunsch führt unvermeidlich zu dem Versuch, anderen Menschen unsere Ordnung Werte aufzuzwingen, um ihnen so die Einsicht in Dinge zu verschaffen, die uns für ihr Glück am wichtigsten zu sein scheinen; also gleichsam zu dem Versuch ihre Seelen zu retten. Dieser Wunsch führt zu Utopismus und Romantizismus. Wir alle haben das sichere Gefühl, daß jedermann in der schönen, der vollkommenen Gemeinschaft unserer Träume glücklich sein würde. Und zweifellos wäre eine Welt, in der wir uns alle lieben, der Himmel auf Erden. ... der Versuch, den Himmel auf Erden einzurichten, produziert stets die Hölle.

The ‘criterion of falsifiability’ for Popper is a solution to this problem of demarcation, for it says that statements or systems of statements, in order to be ranked as scientific, must be capable of conflicting with possible, or conceivable, observations.

A communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on a European agenda for culture in a globalizing world (SEC(2007) 570) released in Brussels (10.5.2007) defines its purpose of cultural richness and diversity as follows:

Awareness is growing that the EU has a unique role to play in promoting its cultural richness and diversity, both within Europe and world-wide. There is also acknowledgement that culture is an indispensable feature to achieve the EU's strategic objectives of prosperity, solidarity and security, while ensuring a stronger presence on the international scene.

In the broad way of theory and applications in many fields of life and science criticism is the interpretation and evaluation of literature and the arts. It exists in the 20th century in a variety of literary forms like dialogues, verse, letters, essays, and treatises. Let us look back and compare: Criticism was used in the state organisations in the antiquity as a discourse medium in philosophical discourses. The critics of the artes liberales used criticism in their res publica litteraria for the organization as method for commending material. Representatives understand themselves in this epoch as users of a method or art of public argument in writing or talking about other recordings. Disciplines like the sciences and arts of antiquity and modern times in particular since 18th century up to 20th century used criticism as auxiliary method. Despite their historical changes typical elements of teachings in criticism subjected language. Excessive quantity is in form of the publicised idea of mimesis the imitation of arts. It is in form of the scientific methods of the preservation of literature. Scholars and artists used the visual media besides the writing. Criticism is represented in different ranges of the culture as medium of knowledge and its language in the 20th century. Its terms and fields historically changed. By the changes terminology used general aspects of the methods of criticism. The representatives of criticism took part in the public evaluation and in tended to describe terms and procedures with their terminology in historical writings. If we look at the current state of criticism, we must call it a time of decease according to recent voices. The ‘crisis of criticism’ was a term recently used for the state of criticism at the end of the 20th century based upon the assumption that the arena of criticism is not separate from the discussion on cultural meaning and the critic is on the frontlines of a cultural wars. However, these standpoint refer to the reality of contemporary life seen from a Zeitgeist-perspective of early 21st century.

2. On the Development of Criticism on Continents

2.1. “Naqd” - On Criticism in the Middle East

Forms of criticism in the Near East must be regarded as a product of a specific cultural background with predominant religious elements.\(^{196}\) Jabbar Al-Obaidi in Communication and the Culture of Democracy: Global Media and Promotion of Democracy in the Middle East stated that the Middle East refers to the lands around the southern and eastern shores of the Mediterranean Sea extending from Morocco to the Arabian Peninsula and Iran. In this paper the Middle East term refers to the Arab countries in specific. The central part of this general area was formerly called the Near East, a name given to it by some of the first modern Western geographers and historians.\(^{197}\) Ali Ibn Ibrahim Al-Namlah wrote in Orientalism and the Making of Hatred:

The Critical Approach of Orientalism

These are attitudes towards the theme of the World and the Culture of Hatred fanaticism, dominance and clash of cultures, organized by the National Guard, the National Festival for heritage and culture. I have chosen to participate with a determiner of the relations between cultures in contemporary world, especially between Islamic culture and western culture which have religious background. I consider the old orientalism and the contemporary one, depicted by Ridwan and Abdelnabi Astif as the new orientalism, one of the most prominent determiners. Orientalism has made positive contributions and negative ones in eradicating the roots of hatred between Islamic culture and western cultures. According to Abdelnabi Astif, the term New Orientalism means a new intent confined to the intention of internal orientals and their complete responsibility of producing whatever related to their history, community, and culture.\(^{198}\)

21\(^{st}\) century-Arabic with over 200 million speakers spread over 20 countries stretching from Morocco to Iraq. Arabic replaced the Persian language in Iraq, the Greek and Syriac languages in Syria, the Coptic language in Egypt and the Berber language in North Africa. Berber are the descendants of the pre-Arab inhabitants of North Africa living in tribes across Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, and Egypt in the mountain and desert regions. They are an example for the mixture of Arabic and African traditions.\(^{199}\) In the Editor’s Notebook Elie Chalala wrote in Lamenting Standards of Arab Literary Criticism, Rushing Poetry into Translation in 2001:

The Arab intellectual community often complains about the state of professional criticism in the Arab world, whether of books, journals, music, film, theater, or visual art. This complaint, which for some intellectuals has hardened into resentment, may in some cases be excused by Arab literary critics' over-zealous enthusiasm about cultural production in the region, but the deplorable state of Arab literary criticism is indisputable. One indicator of its failings is the trend toward prolific translation of marginal Arab poetry into European languages, for without the filter of competent criticism, many individuals seeking political asylum pass themselves off as great poets in their native land.\(^{200}\)

The Arabic stem \(n-q-d\) means 'call to account'.\(^{201}\) According to Rajki’s Arabic Etymological Dictionary the verb \(n-aq-d-a\) has the meanings 'scrutinize' and (as doubtfully indicated) 'pay cash'.\(^{202}\) Critic is in Arabic بديئون فنان، يديئون نقد, ناقدون نقداً, يديئون نقداً, يديئون نقداً is critique, ناقدون نقداً comprises the meanings cash, commentary, criticize, critique, money, paper, rave, recourse, and review, داقتنلا.

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202 <http://www.studyquran.org/LaneLexicon/Volume8/00000096.pdf>
The spreading Islam itself is connected to oral traditions. In recitation the Qur'an’s emphasized formality is a value. A tradition of music existed in the Arabic area in the pre-Islamic period. Classical Arab music itself was a fusion of pre-Islamic Arab music with Persian and Turkish elements. The call to prayer (adhan) is recited by a Muezzin five times a day from the minaret of a mosque. Although not being considered as music by the Muslims, the prayer provides a basic structure and style for Arabian music. The scholarly tradition in the Near East developed concepts of education, from where secular and theological criticism could derive. But a specific independent and critical cultural perspective did not exist. Arabic grammarians had developed a systematic method for analyzing the style and the structure of classical Arabic. Arabic eloquence (balaghah) is a kind of rhetoric serving the Arabic sciences. According to the Encyclopaedia of Islam the noun balaghah is a derivate from ba'iigh, ‘effective’, ‘eloquent’ and from balaghah (‘to attain something’, ‘eloquence’). One aim among Arabs was to prevent the changes that were considered as corruption of the Arabic language, which began to creep into the language. The orator (khatib) originated from the Arabian culture. Arabic balaghah was the result of the conditions and circumstances that were prevalent in the Arabic context after Islamisation. The Arabic language reflects the variations discussed in the cultural divide. The rhythm in Arabic produces the effect called ‘lawful magic’ (sihr halal). The system of Islam is distinct from any other system and unique in both its source and transmission of contents. All texts of the Quran of the prophet and the Sunnah were considered free from weaknesses and limitations of any human ideas. The Quran is considered a mujaza (miracle) based on eloquence (balagha). Related to Arabic are specific linguistic disciplines. Ilm al-maani is the knowledge of semantics. Ilm al-bayan is the knowledge of figures of speech. Style is also expressed in the writing system of Arabic.

The secular components of the Arab-Islamic world view evolved for the first time in pre-Islamic time, when Arabs had developed primitive social systems with unwritten codes of tribal law and morality that centred on the concept of dignity (karama), honour (sharaf), genealogy (nasab), paternalism (abawiyya), and eloquence (fasaha). This orally-centred communication used a direct transmission of knowledge from one person to the other. The khatib (orator) is usually the Imam (prayer leader). According to Paul L. Hover oral transmission of mysteries leads to procedures in establishing research in the authenticity done in scholarly works, which resulted in ‘high standards’ of manuscript production. In Arabic we see the development of the use of one single language across centuries and countries. The terms used to describe the steps of the development of the language are:

Classical Arabic
Standard Arabic
Modern Arabic

210 Cf. for Arabic rhetoric:
calligraphy has several styles—Kufic, Thuluth, and Naksh style. Islam’s monotheism does not allow the representation of human or animal forms. The calligrapher found artistic expression in stylized flowing patterns.

Al-Jahiz (d. 868) wrote the two books Al-Bayan wa Al-Tabyin and Al-Hayawanin that he outlined in his formal theory of Arabic balaghah. According to Herbjørn Jenssen modern studies of classical art/science of Arabic rhetoric (ilm al-balaghah) has mainly focused on only one of the three disciplines that make up this field, namely the science of metaphors (ilm al-bayan). For the Arab theoreticians it was the science of meanings, the ilm al-maani, that was the most important part of balaghah. Ilm al-bayan, i.e. knowledge of figures of speech, like similes and metaphors for expressions or shades of meaning or similes and metaphors, is considered a feature of the standard educated. Ilm al-badi, knowledge of rhetoric, is considered the knowledge that reveals the beauty of language. The difference between ilm al-badi and ilm al-bayan are explained as follows:

The concern of ‘ilm al-badee’ however, are the manners in which speech is made more beautiful and ornamented (tahseen), and the ‘fine points of expression’ (mahaasin al-kalaam). Such ornamentation can take a number of forms, some examples of which are: rhymed prose (saj’) which enables prose to be divided into sections, or paronomasia (jinasas), which establishes similarities among the words used, or antithesis (tibaaq), or allusion to the intended meaning (tawriyah), or the use of opposites (mugaabalalat) to highlight the intended meaning, and so on.

One branch of knowledge is the ilm al-balaghaha (knowledge of oratory), which is considered a very important subject a commentator should master. Theological rhetoric, the science of words, (ilm al-kalaam) is related to word plays and semantic changes. Iltifat is a feature of Arabic literary and Quranic style. Lexically iltifat means ‘to turn/tur one’s face to’. Iltifat has been called by rhetoricians shajaat al-carabiyya showing in their opinion the daring nature of the Arabic language.

The word iltifat is used for turning aside in speech to talk about something before continuing with the original subject. The word iltifat was given a technical meaning as early as the time of Asmaii. In the time of Ibn Al-Mutazz (909) the term iltifat refers more to narration from or narration to address. Types of iltifat and related features exist. Arabic rhetoric refers to a phenomenon called iltifat (‘conversion’ or ‘turning one’s face to’). The change of speech from one mode to another, for the sake of freshness and variety for the listener and in order to renew his interest and to keep his mind from boredom was a part of the rhetorical culture. The main idea in terms of the history of Islam is that Muhammad was a speaker and prophet. The origins of Arabic philosophy (falsafa) are Greek and Arab philosophy begins with the Arabic translations of Greek philosophical texts. One of the earliest and most important of theoretical treatises is the Catalogue of the Sciences written by Al-Farabi (ca. 870-950). In this work Al-Farabi categorized Aristotle’s logical texts according to a scheme Arab scholars had taken from late Greek commentators. To these logical texts known as the Organon Al-Farabi added Aristotle’s

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213 See for ilm al-badi (‘new style’):
214 See for ilm al-balaghaha:
Rhetoric and Poetics as the core sciences. The theory of poetry as a form of praise and blame was borrowed from rhetoric, where epideictic speeches of praise or blame is one of the three genres of oratory. The formal pursuit of knowledge had existed in several forms since the time of the Greeks. Muslim scholars also preserved the heritage of Greek science and philosophy adding commentaries and glosses.

The Arab scholars also undertook efforts to collect oral history and recorded compositions that had survived in the memories of recitators. Abu Ali Sina (Avicenna) developed the medicine and philosophy of ancient Greece. Avicenna wrote numerous works. In Europe they were translated into Latin. After Latin versions of Averroes' commentaries on Aristotle started to circulate among scholars, the works of the Greek philosopher were rediscovered. The first Christian crusade began in 1095 after the Byzantines asked Pope Urban II for military assistance. A commentary written by Averroes was translated into Latin in 1256 by Hermannus Alemannus and had a wide circulation. Hermannus Alemannus wrote the Didascalia in Rhetoricam Aristotelis ex Glossa Alfarabii. Books were translated from Arabic into Latin. The idea that poetry is a branch of logic was developed in scholastic philosophy in the wake of Aristotelian studies at the universities of Paris and Oxford. In the classification of the sciences proposed by Thomas Aquinas (see also chapt. Middle Ages), poetry was considered an ‘inventive logic’. In translating the Ars Rhetorica of Aristotle into Arabic the terminology of rhetoric was introduced into Arab. Maqamat lil-Hariri is in Latin Harinii Eloquentiae Arabicae Principis Tres written by Hariri (1054-1122). The work of Averroes together with earlier Arab scholarship on Aristotelian influence had theory on influence in the poetry in Latin West. Ibn Rushd (Abu'l-Walid Ibn Rushd, Averroes) was the authority of the Malik School of Law in Cordoba regarding laws.

Averroes' Three Short Commentaries on Aristotle's Topics, Rhetoric and Poetics were written in Arabic exemplifying how Averroes integrated Islamic traditions and Greek thought. Like Aristotle in his Poetics Averroes makes the classification between khataba (oratory), safsafa (sophistry), and ibara (rhetoric). Talkhis means commentary, a genre Averroes used for his own studies of Aristotle. Accordingly the Talkis Kitab al-Jadal is a commentary on Aristotle's Topics. Averroes produced commentaries on Aristotle's major works that were translated into Latin during the 13th century. His commentary on the Poetics was an attempt to unite the principles of Aristotle's literary criticism with the literary practice of Arab culture. The medieval tradition of prescriptive poetics was a product of a historical synthesis of classical poetic arts, rhetoric, and teaching on style.

Under the Abbasid caliphs Islamic civilization integrated Arabic, Byzantine, Persian, and Indian cultural traditions. In the Quran one can find a strong emphasis on the value of knowledge in the Islamic faith. In the Arabic language we find typical rhetorical elements. Rhetoric was designed to teach a practical skill in Islamic countries speaking Arabic. Mosque schools included hadith, jurisprudence (fiqh), philology, poetry, and rhetoric. Those who study the Quran and the traditions (hadith) are known in Arab countries and Turkey as the ulama or ‘learned’, and in India as maulawis. In the modern law (fiqh), the Quran and its pronunciation (tajwid) and style of reciting (qiraa), Arabic grammar and rhetoric (sarf, nahw, balagha), law (fiqh) and its principles tafsir, kalam, and hadith, as well as logic, arithmetics, astronomy, adab (literature), and hikma (philosophy and metaphysics) were taught. Prior to the appearance of the idea of the licentia docendi in the medieval Christian university, it had already developed in Islam with the same designation expressed in Arabic as ijazat at-tadris. When Arab influence spread to Spain and Sicily, Europeans became aware of Arab culture and academies.
spread across the Near East and the Mediterranean. Cordoba and Toledo in Spain were centres of Arab learning. Similar to textual criticism Arab schools invented methods to proof the quality of the tradition of the Quran. Fabricated hadith can be recognized by external evidence related to a discrepancy found in the dates or times of a particular incident. Sunan Abu-Dawud is a collection of sayings and deeds of Muhammad also known as the sunnah. The reports of the prophet's sayings and deeds are called a hadith. Components of hadith are used for text criticism. A hadith is composed of three parts: Matn (text), isnad (chain of reporters), and taraf, which is the part or the beginning sentence of the text, which refers to the sayings, actions or characteristics of the prophet or his concurrence with others action. The authenticity of the hadith depends on the reporters and the linkage among them. A number of classifications of hadith have been made. Four main categories of hadith can be identified:

Qudsi ‘Divine’. This is a revelation from Allah, relayed with the words of the Prophet
Marfu ‘Elevated’. This is a narration from the Prophet, e.g. I heard the Prophet saying.
Mauqif ‘Stopped’. This is a narration from a companion only, e.g., we were commanded to ...
Maqtu ‘Severed’. This is a narration from a successor.

Six other categories can be identified.

Musnad ‘Supported’. This is a hadith which is reported by a traditionalist, based on what he learned from his teacher at a time of life suitable for learning, similarly - in turn – for each teacher until the isnad reaches a well known companion who in turn, reports from the Prophet.
Mutassil ‘Continuous’. This is a hadith with an uninterrupted isnad which goes back only to a companion or successor.
Mursal ‘Hurried’. This is if the link between the successor and the Prophet is missing, e.g. when a successor says "The Prophet said...".
Munqati ‘Broken’. This is a hadith whose link anywhere before the successor.
Mu'adal ‘Perplexing’. This is a hadith whose reporter omits two or more consecutive reporters in the isnad.
Mu'allaq ‘Hanging’. This is a hadith whose reporter omits the whole isnad and quotes the Prophet directly.

According to the reliability and memory of the reporters this provides the final verdict on a hadith four categories can be identified:

Sahih ‘Sound’.
Hasan ‘Good’. This is a hadith, where its source is known and its reporters are unambiguous.
Daif ‘Weak’. This is a hadith, which fails to reach the status of hasan. Usually, the weakness is one of discontinuity in the isnad in which case the hadith could be according to the nature of the discontinuity like munqati (broken), muallaq (hanging), mudal (perplexing), or mursal (hurried), or one of the reporters having a disparaged character, such as due to his telling lies, excessive mistakes, opposition to the narration of more reliable sources, involvement in innovation, or ambiguity surrounding his person.
Maudu This is a hadith whose text goes against the established norms of the Prophet's sayings, or its reporters include a liar.

The Islamic teacher (mudarris) lectures based on a commentary. The difference between two types of prophets, nabi and rasul, is that a nabi merely receives messages from god, but a rasul in addition to receiving messages has the mission to propagate them and deliver them to the people. These are the types of prophets:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basir</th>
<th>Seer</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sami</td>
<td>Hearer</td>
</tr>
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The metres of Arabian poems were first codified in the 8th century by Al-Khalil Bin Ahmad. Metre (wazn) is based on the length of syllables. Rhyme (qafiya) is basically determined by the last consonant of a word. Arabic knows the terms literary fasahah (elegance), balaghah (eloquence), mawizah (exhortation), and khitabah (oratory). Mawizah and khitabah (oratory) can be differentiated. Oratory deals with emotions and is considered effective when emotions are inert and stagnant. Mawizah is required when lusts and passions become uncontrollable.

In terms of oral culture the prayer is one of the elements of Islam made either collectively or individually as expression of a constant link with the divine, in other words an ability to break with one's material preoccupations. Amongst religious students called talabatu (sing. talib) the usual course of study is as-sarf (grammatical inflection), an-nahm (syntax), al-mantiq (logic), al-hisab (arithmetic), al-jabr wa l-muqabalah (algebra), al-manā wa l-bayan (rhetoric and versification), al-fiqh (jurisprudence), al-aqāid (scholastic theology), at-tafsir (commentaries on the Quran), ilmu'l-usul (treatises on exegesis and the principles and rules of interpretation of the laws of Islam) and al-ahadis (the traditions and commentaries). The Arabic word al-bayan is defined in the Ghiyasu'l-Lughah as 'fluent and eloquent speech.' The term occurs in the Quran (Surah LV 3). The word also occurs in the traditions of hadith.

Among those who submitted to God's invitation and upheld the prayer (salat), the affair (amr) is conducted on the basis of consultation. By the term ‘affair’ in this verse and in the hadith related from the Household of the Prophet, is meant rule and governance. And in the word of Imam `Ali we read: “When I rose to run the affair (government), a group broke their allegiance.” And in Imam Hasan’s letter to Muawiya, we read: “After Ali (May Peace be upon Him), Muslims trusted the affair of government to me.”

In the Quran the suras contain many details on speech, which is here the holy speech. In Al-Qadr (The Night of Decree) (Sura 97, Ayat 1) is said:

97:1 We have indeed revealed this (Message) in the Night of Power.

In Yusuf (Joseph) (sura 12, ayat 1) is said:

12:1 A.L.R. These are the symbols (or verses) of the perspicuous Book.

In Al-Baiyinah (The Clear Evidence) (sura 98:1) is said:

98:1 Those who reject (truth), among the people of the book and among the polytheists, were not going to depart (from their ways) until there should come to them clear evidence.-

In Al-Jinn (The Jinn) (sura 72, ayad 1) is described that the jinn (ghosts) are calling the Quran a wonderful recital:

72:1 Say: It has been revealed to me that a company of jinns listened (to the Quran). They said, 'We have really heard a wonderful recital!!

In Al-Nour (The Light) (sura 24, ayat 1) is said:

24:1 A sura which we have sent down and which we have ordained in it have we sent down clear signs, in order that ye may receive admonition.

In Al-Qalam (The Pen) (sura 68, ayat 1) is said:

68:1 Nun. By the pen and the (record) which (men) write,-

In the 26th chapter of Al-Ahuara (The Poets) is written that the mystic books are in perspicuous Arabic speech. In chapter 20 (Ta-ha) is written: ‘If thou pronounce the word aloud, (it is no matter) for verily he knoweth what is secret and what is yet more hidden.’ (026.016).

Ibn Rushd identified three methods in order to receive knowledge. The burhan as method of logical demonstration was the most superior method. The second was jadal (dialectical). Jadal according to Ibn Rushd was the method used by theologians. The art of khatabah consists of rhetoric, sophistry and persuasion. This method according to Ibn Rushd is to be used while dealing with the mass audience. Ibn Rushd’s Tahafur al-Tahafut consists of discussions and proofs. Ibn Rushd writes about the allegorical writing:

61 If Scripture speaks about it; the apparent meaning of the words inevitably either accords or conflicts with the conclusions of demonstration about it. If this [apparent meaning] accords there is no argument. If it conflicts there is a call for allegorical interpretation of it. The meaning of ‘allegorical interpretation’ is: extension of the significance of an expression from real to metaphorical significance, without forsaking therein the standard metaphorical practices of Arabic, such as calling a thing by the name of something resembling it or a cause or consequence or accompaniment of it, or other things such as are enumerated in accounts of the kinds of metaphorical speech.

Ibn Rushd writes about the psychological background of the diversity of people’s natural capacities as a reason of different meanings of scripture:

72 The reason why we have received a scripture with both an apparent and an inner meaning lies in the diversity of people’s natural capacities and the difference of their innate dispositions with regard to assent. The reason why we have received in Scripture texts whose apparent meanings contradict each other is in order to draw the attention of those who are well grounded in science to the interpretation which reconciles them. 73 This is the idea referred to in the words received from the Exalted, ‘He it is who has sent down to you the Book, containing certain verses clear and definite’ […] down to the words ‘those who are well grounded in science’.

The Muqaddimah (Introduction or Prolegomenon) is a source for Arabic rhetoric and speech of the High Middle Ages. The Muqaddimah is the most important Islamic history of the pre-modern world written by the 14th-century Arab scholar Ibn Khaldun. The Muqaddimah was a universal work of
several fields of knowledge. Islamic religious scholars must know the sciences connected with the Arabic language. These parts of the Arabic linguistics are lexicography, grammar, bayan (syntax and style), and literature. Knowledge of these parts is necessary for religious scholars, since the source of religious laws is the Quran and the Sunnah. Their first transmitters were Arab men around Muhammad and the men following him in a second generation. According to the Muqaddimah these sciences differ in emphasis according to the different degrees of usefulness. According to the Muqaddimah educated people feared that the Arab linguistic values would become entirely corrupted. They derived certain norms for the Arab linguistic works from their way of speaking. Ali noticed that the linguistic habit was changing. The science of syntax and style and literary criticism in the description of the Muqaddimah developed as a ‘science which originated in Islam’ after Arabic philology and lexicography. In the Muqaddimah bayan has been divided into three subdivisions. The first subdivision has as its subject the investigation of forms and conditions of speech in order to achieve conformity with all the requirements of a given situation called ‘the science of rhetoric’ (balaghah). Scholars have added as a third subdivision the study of the artistic embellishment of speech achieved through the ornamental use of rhymed prose (saj), which divides speech into sections. A figure used is paronomasia (tajnis), which establishes a similarity among the words used or the use of internal rhyme (tarsi) that cuts down the units of rhythmic speech into smaller units or through. Another figure is the allusion (tawriyah) to the intended meaning by suggesting an even more cryptic idea, which is expressed by the same words or through. Another figure mentioned in the book Muqaddimah is the antithesis (tibaq) and similar figures. In the Muqaddimah this is called ‘the science of rhetorical figures’ (lim al-badi). Recent scholars have according to the Muqaddimah used the name of the second subdivision, bayan (syntax and style), for all three subdivisions because the ancient scholars had discussed it first. According to the Muqaddimah eloquence is conformity of speech, which is performed by literary critics:

1557. An explanation of the meaning of natural and contrived speech. How contrived speech may be either good or deficient.

1556. It should be known that the secret and spirit of speech - that is, expression and address - lie in conveying ideas. If no effort is made to (convey ideas), (speech) is like "dead land" (mawat). 1558 Which does not count. The perfect way of conveying (ideas) is eloquence. This is shown by the literary critics, 1559 definition of eloquence. They say that (eloquence) is conformity of speech to the requirements of the situation.

1570 Knowledge of the conditions and laws governing the conformity of word combinations to the requirements of the situation is the discipline of eloquence (rhetoric). The conditions and laws were deduced from the Arabic language and have become a sort of rules. The manner in which word combinations are used indicates the relationship that exists between two interdependent (parts of an utterance). (It does so) with the help of conditions and laws constituting the main part of the rules of Arabic. The situations that apply to the word combinations - which may be earlier or later position, determination or indetermination, implicit or explicit (reference), statements used restricted or absolute, and so on - indicate the situations that envelop from outside the (existing) relationship and the persons discoursing with each other.

A science described in the Muqaddimah is bayan, the science of rhetorical style:

In its conventional meaning, a word combination indicates one particular idea, but then the mind moves on to what might be the consequence of, or have as its consequence, that idea, or (what might) be similar to it and, thus, express (some idea) indirectly as metaphor or metonymy, 1571 as has been established in the proper places.

1572 This moving around causes pleasure to the mind, perhaps even more than (the pleasure) that results from indicating (the requirements of the situation). All these things mean attainment of a conclusion from the argument used to prove it, and attainment, as one knows, is one of the things that cause pleasure. The different ways the (mind) moves around in this way also have (their) conditions and laws, which are like rules. They were made into a (special) craft and called "the (science of) style" (bayan).

1573 (This science) is sister to the science of idea expression, which indicates the requirements of a given situation. The (science of style) has reference to the ideas and meanings of the word


combinations. The rules of the science of idea expression have reference to the very situations that apply to the word combinations, as far as they affect the meaning. Word and idea depend on each other and stand side by side, 1574 as one knows.242

Both sciences of idea and style according to the Muqaddimah establish the science of rhetoric:

Thus, the science of idea expression and the science of style are both part of rhetoric, and both together produce perfect indication and conformity to the requirements of the situation. Consequently, word combinations that fall short of conformity and perfect indication are inferior in eloquence. (Such word combinations) are linked by rhetoricians to the sounds dumb animals make. The preferred assumption is that they are not Arabic, because Arabic is (the kind of speech) in which indications are in conformity with the requirements of the situation.243

The Muqaddimah gives this definition of eloquence:

Thus, eloquence is the basis, genius, spirit, and nature of Arabic speech.244

The Muqaddimah uses for literary criticism the term bayan.245 In the Foreword of the Muqaddimah is written:

It is well known to competent persons and reliable experts that the works of al-Masudi and al-Waqidi are suspect and objectionable in certain respects.16 However, their works have been distinguished by universal acceptance of the information they contain and by adoption of their methods and their presentation of material. The discerning critic is his own judge as to which part of their material he finds spurious, and which he gives credence to. Civilization, in its (different) conditions, contains (different) elements to which historical information may be related and with which reports and historical materials may be checked.246

Islamic philosophy differentiates between several modes of reasoning. According to the Dictionary of Islamic Philosophy the term naqid al-muqaddam has the meaning "denial of antecedent, an invalid (aqim) mode of reasoning which does not warrant any logical conclusion".247 The term aks has the meaning “conversion, i.e. deriving a proposition by way of an immediate inference from a given proposition by transposing its subject and predicate but without changing its quality and without distributing a term in the inferred proposition (makus) which is not already distributed in the given proposition (makus minhu); sometimes called al-aks al-mustawi to distinguish it from al-aks al-naqid see also munakis.”248 The term al-aks al-naqid has the meaning “contraposition, i.e. an immediate inference in which from a given proposition we infer another proposition, having for its subject the contradictory of the given predicate, e.g. from the proposition of the form "All S is P" we have through al-aks al-naqid "No not-P is S"; it thus involves first obversion (adl) of the given proposition then conversion (aks) of the obverse (madul).249 The term ain al-tali has the meaning “affirmation of the consequent, an involved mode of reasoning which does not warrant any logical conclusion; opposed to naqid al-tali."250 The term ain al-muqaddam has the meaning “affirmation of the antecedent in the minor premise of a mixed hypothetical syllogism (al-giyas al-sharti al-mutassil) leading to the affirmation of the consequent (tail) in the conclusion, a valid mode of reasoning called the positive mode (modus ponens) of hypothetical syllogism; opposed to naqid al-muqaddam (denial of the

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antecedent) which is a form of logical fallacy. The acceptance of printing by Muslim clergy marks the beginning of religious publishing. The process of kharraja (publishing) was accepted as a dominant feature of the mission of Islam. Printing was forbidden in the Middle East soon after its invention due to its power. Two major types of religious publishing are turath (heritage) works, and dawah (piety or propaganda) works. Zaharna stated that for the Arab culture emphasis is put on form over function, affect over accuracy and image over meaning. In the Science Of Makki and Madini (Historical Criticism) published by the American Muslim Society an access to Quran study by historical criticism was done. We can read here:

The third science to develop from study of the Quran was Ilm al Makki wal Madini (knowledge of the locus of revelation – Makkah or Madinah). Like the contexts of revelation, the study of the locus of revelation may be subsumed under exegesis. Most of the pertinent materials were included in the exegetical works. However, the study is independent and autonomous, because it deals with historical materials different from those of the science of ashab al nuzul. The latter takes into consideration the particular historical materials in the individuals and their interrelationships, and the events, deeds, and circumstances that constitute the real matrix of the specific verse or verses in question. These, however, are not the only historical materials relevant for a correct understanding of revelation. The Makki and Madini science was developed in order to answer three different inquiries.

In modern times the colonisation and influence of the European countries resulted in secular movements. It also resulted into opposite conservative religious movements. As described by Ayish a tradition of research known as 'Islamic communication' gained vogue in the mid-1980s. In its basic configuration, this tradition was no more than an exposition of how mass media could be used to propagate Islamic ideas and concepts around the world. Arab countries develop local publishing industries, but they also have access to television, computer, and Internet technology in different degrees depending on the economic situation of each country. Arabsat (Arab Satellite Communication Organization) is positioned as the leading provider of satellite communication for the Arab World. It was established to serve the needs of telecommunication, information, culture, and education sectors. The introduction of mass media studies into Arab countries was marked by strong Western influences in terms of media formats, media usages, and perceptions of communication effects. Also Academic communication schemes in the Arab world were modelled after Western, especially American programs. For globalisation Arab leaders are pursuing with greater vigour liberal investment policies. Radio and television are, until recently, everywhere in the Middle East centralized services under state control, sponsorship and supervision. Besides the growing popularity of television and satellite TV, the radio remains the most important medium for communication, since it can reach distant rural areas. In the Beirut Declaration in 2002 was said:

The Council welcomes the resumption of the dialogue between Iraq and the United Nations. The Council calls for lifting the sanctions on Iraq and ending the tribulation of the fraternal Iraqi people. The Council rejects threats of aggression against some Arab states, particularly Iraq, and reiterates categorical rejection of attacking Iraq. The Council denounces international terrorism, including the terrorist attack on the United States on 11 September 2001, as well as the Israeli Government's exploitation of this attack. The Council emphasizes the distinction between international terrorism and the peoples' legitimate right to resist foreign occupation, and stresses the need to reach an international agreement within the framework of the United Nations.

In the Pact of the League of Arab States (March 22, 1945) was stated regarding communication:

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Article 1.
The League of Arab States shall be composed of the: independent Arab States that have signed this Pact.

Article 2.
The purpose of the League is to draw closer the relations between member States and co-ordinate their political activities with the aim of realizing a close collaboration between them, to safeguard their independence and sovereignty, and to consider in a general way the affairs and interests of the Arab countries.

It also has among its purposes a close co-operation of the member States with due regard to the structure of each of these States and the conditions prevailing therein, in the following matters:

(a) Economic and financial matters, including trade, customs, currency, agriculture and industry;
(b) Communications, including railways, roads, aviation, navigation, and posts and telegraphs;
(c) Cultural matters,257

Arab ministers of communication ratified new strategy of communication from 2007 to 2012. This new Arab strategy based on a plan including pivots related to enhance communication's services among the Arab countries and the E-government in addition to developing Arab joint market in the field of communication, as well as encouraging the Arab investment in human development.258 The Kuwait Constitution (1962) stated in article 36 (Freedom of Opinion and Expression):

Freedom of opinion and of scientific research is guaranteed. Every person has the right to express and propagate his opinion verbally, in writing, or otherwise, in accordance with the conditions and procedures specified by law.

Article 37 (Freedom of the Press) states:

Freedom of the press, printing, and publishing is guaranteed in accordance with the conditions and manner specified by law.

Article 39 (Freedom and Secrecy of Communication) states regarding freedom of communication:

Freedom of communication by post, telegraph, and telephone and the secrecy thereof is guaranteed; accordingly, censorship of communications and disclosure of their contents are not permitted except in the circumstances and manner specified by law.259

Yemen has a specific law (Law No. 25 (1990)) on press and publications. Article 3 states:

Freedom of knowledge, thought, the press, expression, communication and access to information are rights of the citizen which enable him/her to express his/her thoughts orally, in writing or in pictorial or in drawing form or by any other means of expression. These rights are guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution and by the provisions of this law.260

Muhammad Yahya wrote in Al-Tawhid. A Criticism of the Idea of Arab Nationalism:

The Arab nationalist propaganda has been increasingly voiced in recent months from many organs in several Arab countries, particularly Egypt. It was quite evident to observers of the Islamic movement that a re-vitalization of that idea was in order in view of the current hysterical building of defensive
strategies in the Arab region against the famous danger of Islamic ‘fundamentalism’. It is only appropriate that an idea which originated at the hands of Christian Levantine writers to serve as a weapon of disintegration against the ‘Uthmani State, should now be unearthed to be of service once more in the face of rising Islam. 261

In A History of Muslim Philosophy is written regarding modern criticism of Muslim natural historians:

[...] to learn moral and spiritual lessons from the phenomena of nature is, therefore, legitimate from the point of view of Islam because it is spiritually meaningful and fulfills a need, whereas finding the weight of a certain leaf of a tree to be so many grams is from this point of view a secondary and unimportant inquiry unless it leads to higher knowledge. The modern criticism of Muslim natural historians on this point is, therefore, unjust and based on a misapprehension of their point of view. 262

Muhammadullah Muhammad Khalili Qasmi stated in Does Islam Permit Critical Thinking? an ultra-conservative position identifying the legal process of decision making in Islamic culture, *ijtihad*, biased as ‘critical thinking’:

The clear and apparent meanings of the Glorious Quran and the Hadith, which are called ‘mansusaat’ or ‘nusoos-e-qatiyah’ in Islamic terms, have no place for criticism. Here, rational thinking to find out the depth is not only permissible but also encouraged in Islam. The principle beliefs, obligatory practices are from this category where the human mind is allowed to explore the reasons and the facts of the matters, but it is not allowed to criticize since the mind has its own limitation as other human faculties have. [...]

Besides, Islam allows critical thinking in other matters. The four major schools of thought in Islamic Fiqh i.e. Hanafi, Shaf'ee, Malik, Hanbli are the clear proof of the claim. The scholars, having deep knowledge of the Glorious Quran, Hadith and Islamic sciences, discussed the matters, which were not explicitly mentioned in the Qur'an and Hadith, and they perform *ijtihad*. 263

Naqd is the Arabic noun for criticism, especially literary criticism, and several forms of criticism in the Arab culture exist. 264 Recent developments in Muslim culture show tendencies of integrating criticism into an Islamic cultural concept. Here we find different concepts behind the term depending on the background. Sherin Khankan in A Muslim Manifesto wrote in Forum For Critical Muslims wrote on criticism of Muslims:

**Critique**

Critique is known as *naqd* in Arabic and is a positive word to us, as it fuels development and dynamism. It is important, that we dare to criticize each other, as critique often develops our understanding of how we ought to act as well as refining our points of view. There is a need for more critical voices among Danish Muslims. The highest form of critique is self-criticism to turn ones sight and critique inwards before we look outwards. We believe in the Quran as the revealed word of God. We consider this word to be eternally true, universal and infallible.

Our interpretations on the other hand are relative, impermanent and fallible. Our criticisms are aimed at our interpretations, which often become ideologies of truth. We are working for a critical approach to the dogmatic and reactionary interpretations of the Quran, as well as a critique of tradition and culture.[…] 265

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In the 21st century the term *naqd* is employed in a wide field of cultural assets. The newspaper *An-Naqd* is published since 1988 in London and now online available. Ibn Rashik was called *an-naqid ash-shaer* (critic and poet) in the writing of Abdarrauf Mahluf with the same name published in 1965. Ibn Haldun was called *naqid at-ta-rih wal-adab* by Utman Muwafi in the writing published in 1976. The Congress *Falsafat an-Naqd wa-Naqd al-Falsafa fi 'l-Fikr al-Arabi wa-'l-Garbi* (Critical Philosophy and Criticism of Philosophy in Arab and Western Thinking) was in Cairo in 2003. In terms of the expression of critical thought the countries in the Middle East have contents in their constitutions that guarantee the freedom of expression. On the other hand this freedom is limited by cultural values considered to be in higher esteem and traditions.

2.2. "Tenqid" - On Criticism in Non-Arabic Cultures, the Middle East and C. Asia

In Jewish *l'havdil, lehavdil* (lit. 'the difference') is used to contrast as a form of modesty something great from something far less significant. In the *Research Project of the Working Group Modernity and Islam* at the *Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin* was emphasized that in recent years critical thinking within the "Islamic and Jewish academic world has engaged in new ways of thinking about its own respective religious traditions." It was stated also that the "critique of the political appropriation of the religious sources evolves from the critical engagement with the tradition itself. This is true for contemporary Jewish as well as Muslim thought, at least within a religious avant garde." The *Bible* is written in Hebrew and became subject to textual criticism. The texts of the first five books of the *Bible* (Pentateuch) were written down in 500 B.C.E. Some of these texts date back to the 9th century B.C.E. The five books of Moses (*Torah*) are a part of the Jewish oral tradition. Thirteen basic rules of logic and style exist that govern the interpretation of the written Jewish law. These rules of *Rabbi Yishmael* are listed in the *Introduction to Sifra* and provide the basic tools for understanding the *Talmud*. Hebrew literature is represented by Solomon's *The Song of Songs* in the *Bible*. Modern Hebrew, Aramaic, and Arabic share many linguistic features. The title *naqid - 'shepherd'* was given to the ruler. In the Hebrew *Bible* *naqid* is a prominent, conspicuous person as chief of the royal palace. Glueck demonstrated that Hebrew *naqv and noqed* are similar in terms of their etymology to other languages starting from early Mesopotamian languages. In Arabic the root *n-q-t* means 'to pierce', 'to mark with dots', and *n-q-s* means 'to blemish'. In Syriac the root *nqd* has similar meanings. Hebrew is currently spoken by a community in the State of Israel. The noun 'critic' is in Hebrew *מְבַקֵּר*. According to *Webster's Online Dictionary* the English translation of includes the terms comptroller, controller, critic, critique, reviewer, visitant, and visitor. The English term 'to criticise' is in Hebrew *תוקיב*. The verb *תוקיב* has the meanings censure, check, commentary, control, inquiry, inspection, review, and stricture. Hebrew יְבִירוּ is in English 'critical'. The Jewish


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law was exposed by the soferim (scribes). In Palestina and Babylonia schools produced Talmuds, known as the Talmud Yerushalmi and Talmud Babli. Study and mastery of the Talmud marked one as a rabbi, a master. The oral law was used by the Jews. In fragments of the Dead Sea Scrolls (1Q29, 4Q376 1029 F.1) considered to be part of the Bible ‘tongues of fire’ are described in a text mentioning also the speech of a prophet and the interpretation of the priest:

[...] [...] the stone, just as the LORD commanded [...] and your Urim. And it [the cloud?] shall come forth with him, with the tongues of fire. The left-hand stone which is on its left side shall be uncovered before the whole congregation until the priest finishes speaking and after the cloud has been lifted ... And you shall keep [...] the prophet has spoken to you [...] [...] who counsels rebellion [...] [...] the LORD your God [...] [...] [...] the right-hand stone when the priest comes out [...] three tongues of fire from the right-hand stone [...] [...] and after he goes up he shall draw near to the people [...] [...] [...] these words, according to all [...] [...] and then] the priests shall interpret

When Israel was created as a homeland for Jewish people, Hebrew became the national language of Israel. The word Torah means ‘a teaching’. In The Aims of Yiddish Philology (1913) David Katz wrote about the philosophy and history of the Jewish history:

Of all the sciences, philology plays the greatest role in the national revival of oppressed peoples. Philology is not a hollow theory for scholars and sedentary academics but a practical guide for the people. It does encompass certain theoretical and historical components such as the history of the language and culture with which it is concerned and the general principles of language development. Yet its purpose and its educational importance lie with the practical life of the people. The first objective of every awakening people is the mastery of its own language in order that it be used all the more productively in its national creativity. As long as a people remain illiterate in its own language there can be no national culture. National culture comprises not only the poetic works of literary masters but primarily and foremost the skill to correctly speak and write the mother tongue.

Midrash is a commentary or interpretation of religious texts. Shailo is a judgment or ruling. Ancient translations are often used as witnesses of the biblical texts. Retranslated translations back into Hebrew demonstrate if another text underlies the translation used by the textus receptus. Clement of Alexandria’s Greek word iaoe favors the transliteration ‘Yahweh’ or ‘YHVH’. Hebrew and the Jewish culture developed their own forms of critical studies in literature. Hebrew belongs to the North-central branch of the Semitic family of languages. The formal language of the Babylonian Empire was Aramaic becoming the vernacular language of Judaea for 700 years. Hebrew was not used as a spoken language for about 2300 years. Hebrew and Aramaic are the languages of the early Bible writings and are central to Judaism and Jewish culture. Terms of speech are in Hebrew שמע (listen, hearing), אשכול (word), כריכים (expression), מילים (utterance), מילים (term, word) and ימי for expression, language, lingo, and tongue, וענין (oral expression), וענין (for saying, talk, talking, utterance, and word, וענין (address, lecture, sermon), וב (expression), and אימור (address, oration, ovation). Hebrew words or elements of words have become embedded in European languages. In European languages the influence of Hebraisms can be found as early as when travelling Sefardim (Arabic ‘safer’ ‘travel’) in the


280 Study and mastery of the Bible and tongue, speech, and tongue, [oral expression), and word, מילים (expression), and אימור (address, oration, ovation). Hebrew words or elements of words have become embedded in European languages. In European languages the influence of Hebraisms can be found as early as when travelling Sefardim (Arabic ‘safer’ ‘travel’) in the


High Middle Ages have taken with them their lingua franca, a language which originated in Spain and was changed by the fact that it was written in the Hebrew alphabet separated from mainstream Spanish by its association with the dominant languages in the areas of settlement and especially in the Ottoman territories. The Hebrew alphabet and writing became popular around 600 B.C.E. Communication terminology in Hebrew contains the term הָדוֹס which means conveyance, delivery, handing, pass, and transmission, תָרָדָשָׁה for broadcast, despatch, dispatch, and message, תָרָדָשָׁה and תָרָדָשָׁה for traffic and transport, connection, knot, liaison, and relationship, and תָרָדָשָׁה for conveyance, passing, and removal. The first written evidence of Hebrew is the Gezer Calendar, which dates back to the 10th century B.C.E. The Rabbi Donald A. Tam Institute for Jewish Studies mentioned the following disciplines in Jewish Studies:

Jewish literature includes the classic texts of the Hebrew Bible and the Talmud, as well as non-canonical texts, such as discoveries from the Dead Sea Scrolls, the Cairo Genizah and modern Hebrew poetry from Rahel Blaustein and Haim Nahman Bialik. [...] Literary critics analyze Jewish texts with the following guiding questions:

Which genre is used and why?
Who are the characters?
What is the tone?
How does the plot develop?
Who is the author? What is the writer’s intent?
What are recurring themes and motifs?
How do various schools of literary criticism understand the meaning of the text? Is there meaning?
Who is the author writing for? Who are the readers, intended or actual?
If the author is multilingual, how is meaning affected by language choice?
The purpose of literary criticism is to offer interpretive analysis, to make a value judgment, or to enrich the reader’s understanding of the historical background of a work. One critic’s interpretation provokes a scholarly debate among other critics, who respond with fresh interpretations.

Eric Zakim in To Build and Be Built. Landscape, Literature, and the Construction of Zionist Identity criticized the “normative forms of Hebrew criticism and Zionist historiography”:

This present study begins in a consideration of the consequences of this incapacity of history and criticism—despite their many achievements—to present things in a way that does justice to what the original slogan "to build and be built" actually tried to express. "To build and be built" presents the mutual relation between Jew and land as something other than an identity thesis, where the terms of this reflective formula would present themselves as self-evidently true. Conversely, the two normative forms of Hebrew criticism and Zionist historiography —literary and political—advance precisely an identity thesis that the original formula always found suspect.

Due to its geographic origin the Arabic language had contacts with Greek, Persian, Copt, Roman, Indian, and Chinese culture. The Arabs translated and preserved literature of the Greeks, Indians, and Persians. During the 9th and 10th centuries a translation movement centered in Baghdad. Islamisation reached the Eastern part of Europe and Central Asia. Islam spread all over Central Asia. The maktabs and madrasas of Central Asia were signs of the Arabic influence in Central Asia. The transmission of knowledge (talim) was one concern of the maktab. Pupils were also taught proper modes of behaviour and conduct (tarbiya). The instruction in Islamic schools was entirely oral and written texts served as visual mnemonic aids. Central Asia has traditions of oral poetry, but oral transmission also

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extended to textual forms. Maddahs and qissakhwans were itinerant reciters and storytellers, a common phenomenon in Arab countries and Central Asia. Events devoted to reading aloud from manuscript texts are called mashrab. The transmission of knowledge beyond the maktab was diffused throughout society.  

We can see several cultural assets in Middle East culture as opposed to the Islamic culture. In the 6th century B.C.E. early Persian cuneiform was influenced by neo-Babylonian script. Good transport and communication systems were essential in ancient Persia. Iranian people were defeated by Alexander the Great in 331 B.C.E. Middle Persian was used in the south-western part of Iran and the official language of the Sassanide Dynasty. Middle Persian is less known. The modern Persian language is influenced by the Arabic language, and many words are compound words taken from an Arabic stems. Transmission of knowledge in oral tradition was the job of the bard and the minstrel. Prophet Zoroaster received his prophetic calling, in which he envisioned god through Vohu Manah (‘good mind’). Seventeen hymns composed by Zoroaster were preserved over the centuries by the Zoroastrian community. Zoroaster’s teachings were handed down orally from generation to generation. The dastan (‘history’, also jir, ir, chorchok) is an oral history used in the area of today’s Iran and common among the peoples of Central Asia. Later versions of the dastan were written. The dastan is part of the permanent recordings of people. The dastan has also been used to propagate religious ideas or doctrines, although the genre in its original form is not religious. Firdausi’s Shahname (Book of the Kings) was finished about 1010. It is an epic history of the pre-Islamic Iranian kings focusing on the conflict of Iranians with the Turan (Turks). In Persia Ferdowsi’s Shahname transmitted the tradition of Iranian monarchs and it was used to legitimize their right of western Iranian lands. Saadi wrote The Tree Garden (Bustan, 1257) and The Rose Garden (Golestan, 1258). The book Golestan is composed of eight chapters with introduction and conclusion. Speech and communication issues are themes in the first chapter about the Manners of Kings, chapter 2 on The Morals of Dervishes, chapter 4 on the Advantages of Silence, and chapter 8 on Rules for Conduct in Life. The ability to read a book like the Golestan or Bustan is considered in Central Asia as a sign of a liberal education. The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam (ca. 1048-1122) are mystical and do not follow Islam’s principles. The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam use the metaphors ‘wine’, ‘rose’, and ‘nightingale’:

And David’s Lips are lock’t; but in divine
High piping Pelevi, with “Wine! Wine! Wine!
And David’s Lips are lock’t; but in divine
principles. The education. The ability to read a book like the Dervishes focusing on the conflict of Iranians with the Turan (Turks). In Persia Firdousi’s Shahname is composed of eight chapters with introduction and conclusion. Speech and communication issues are themes in the first chapter about the Manners of Kings, chapter 2 on The Morals of Dervishes, chapter 4 on the Advantages of Silence, and chapter 8 on Rules for Conduct in Life. The ability to read a book like the Golestan or Bustan is considered in Central Asia as a sign of a liberal education. The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam (ca. 1048-1122) are mystical and do not follow Islam’s principles. The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam use the metaphors ‘wine’, ‘rose’, and ‘nightingale’:

Hafiz (Khwaja Shams ad-Din Mohammad of Shiraz) due to his mystical poetry is known as Lisan al-Ghahib (‘The Tongue of The Hidden’) and Tarjoman al-Asrar (‘The Interpreter of Secrets’). Main genres of Persian poetry are the qasida (ode), a long poetic rhyme form for panegyrics, the ghazal, a short poetic form for lyrics, the mathnavi for narrative themes, and the robaiyat for epigrammatic poems. In the 10th century a significant tradition of Islamic Persian poetry began. The Sufi tradition, which originated in Persia, involved singing, dancing, and storytelling as techniques for exploring the inner spirituality. Born in 1207 in the town of Balkh in Khurasan in contemporary Afghanistan, Jalal Al-Din Rumi became a Sufi teacher in 1240 in Konya in Turkey with a group of disciples gathered around him due to his great eloquence, theological knowledge, and engaging personality. The Discourses of Rumi (Fihi ma Fihi) consist of questions of a disciple and answers by a master.

Under the Umayyad Dynasty the use of Middle Persian, written in Pahlavi script was abandoned by the administration and Arabic was used instead. In the 10th century Persian was written in the Arabic alphabet. The Iranian poet Bahaeddin, son of Jalal Al-Din Rumi, composed a poem entitled Rubab-Nameh in Farsi in which he included 156 Turkish verses. In the Sufistic Lexicon (Islihat al-Sufiyya) of Abd al-Razzaq al-Qashani (d. 1330 C.E.) the ‘secret of the reality’ (sir al-haqiqa) means that which

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Ancient Persian has evolved into Farsi, Kurdish and Pashto. Douglas Craven published in 1910 a Higher Persian Grammar for use of the Calcutta University showing differences between Afghan and modern Persian with notes on rhetoric. Iran’s University of Teheran has a Department of Communication. Regarding the recent politics developments in Iraq and the U.S. and UN activities there Goodall, Trethewey, and McDonald stated that the existing communication strategy for public diplomacy in the Middle East failed. They name as two major reasons for failures of communication in public diplomacy the reliance on an outdated one-way model of influence, and an inability to prepare for, or respond to the jihadi media and message strategy that has thus far dominated local ‘cultural interpretations’ of U.S. diplomatic objectives. Jihad is one of the elements of Islam, meaning ‘holy war’ and expressing the intention to spread this religion. The oldest known work of Persian literary criticism after the Islamic conquest written in the Samanid period is the Muqaddame-ye Shahname-ye Abu Mansuri. Critic is in Farsi (سرپرداز، رگدرگ، رگدرگکرکن (expert, judge), فارسی، دانشآوران، زبان‌شناسان). Farsi دانستنی means ‘to censure’ and ‘to gaff’. Derived from Arabic the English term ‘criticism’ is in Farsi دانستنی.
in Farsi (harfgir) is a censurer, caviller, and critic. An odour (harfgir) is criticism. A cloud of genius (churdbin) is subtlety of genius or close criticism. A cloud of words (churddan) is a critic. A man of letters, a literary man, a literary critic, and a writer. A poet, charms, and graces. Following Parsinejad the history of criticism starts in the second half of the 19th century in Iran. Mirza Fath Ali Akhundzade (1812-1878) is regarded as the founder of modern literary criticism in Iran. Akhundzade's wrote on criticism (qaran), a Faulktfinding Treatise (Resale-ye Irad), On Verse and Prosse (Darbare-ye Nazm va Nasr), Note to the Scribe (Khetab be Kateb), Note to the Narrator (Khetab be Naqef), The Art of Criticism (Fann-e Kritika), and Principles of Writing (Osul-e Naqesha) among other works.

For centuries the Turkic speaking peoples have migrated to the West and intermingled continuously. In the time Mahmud al-Kashghari was writing his Diwan Lughat at-Turk in the 11th century Arab scholars had lost interest in oral and folk cultural forms. The Diwan Lughat at-Turk (Turkic Language Lexicon) is an encyclopedic lexicon of the Turkic dialects including citation of proverbs and poetry with glosses and explanations in Arabic. Al-Kashgari's Diwan Lughat at-Turk was composed in the 11th century as an old lexicographical source. Being the earliest known Turkic book written in Arabic, Diwan Lughat al-Turk was composed as a Turkic-Arabic Lexicon, where Turkic words were presented in Arabic transliteration and provided with translation and comments on etymology, contexts, and various possibilities of their use. Kashghari based the structure of his work Diwan Lughat al-Turk on the structure devised by a fellow Central Asian Turk, Abu Ibrahim Iskhaq ibn Ibrahim al-Farabi (d. 961) for his dictionary of Arabic. Kashghari's dictionary was dedicated to the Abbasid caliph Al-Muqtadi. The language, which Kashgari described, is the language of the Turkic runic inscriptions dating from the 8th century, the beginning of the foundations of a Turco-Islamic literary culture. Among Mahmud al-Kashgari's Diwan Lughat al-Turk we find such terms like 'otruk' (scheming, two-faced, dishonest, not open, not decisive). In verse 70 (p. 141) about 'adgu' (good) is said:

Honor and respect your clansmen; when you receive a gift prepare a good recompense for it.

In verse 189 (p. 289) about 'kanig' (joy) is written:

Describing the bounty of the queen: 'The cloud of her (bounty) rains down pure gold; should her flood flow (upon me my happiness would be perfect and) I would overflow with joy.'


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Mahmud al Kashgari's *Diwan Lughat al-Turk* states guidelines in communication as follows:

*Meclisde arif ol, kelami dinle.*
*El iki soylese sen birin soyle.*
*Elinden geldikce sen iyilik eyle.*
*Hatira dokunma, yikici olma.*

*Keep your wits about you in group discussions and listen attentively to all views.*
*If there is a division of opinion, state your own preferences decisively.*
*Do good to others as far as it is in your power to do so.*
*Don't wound people's feeling gratuitously or be deliberately destructive.*

The Qutadghu Bilig by Yusuf of Balasaghun was written in 1069 as a long didactic poem in the genre mirror-for-princes. In 1037 Seljuk Turks invaded Iran and founded a dynasty, which continued to reign in Iran till 1197 C.E. Oratory in modern Turkish is *konuşma sanati* ( declamation, elocution). Turks had an oral tradition that is called *sagu* or *sav* including the epics of heroes. Modern Turkish uses for communication the term *iletşim*. The Turkic languages constitute a language family of some thirty languages, spoken across a vast area from Eastern Europe to Siberia and Western China. The Turkic languages are traditionally considered to be part of the Altaic language family. The Turkic language with the greatest number of speakers is Anatolian Turkish. Tatar Turkic languages are a group of closely related languages spoken by people spread across a vast area from Eastern Europe to Siberia and Western China. All Turkic languages show similarities to each other in terms of phonology, morphology, and syntax.

From Proto-Turkic *kɨ̄č*- as Altaic etymological root with the meaning 'to criticize, malice' several words in Turkic languages derived: Karakhanid qɨ̄čur-, Tatar qɨǯɨ-, Turkmen Gɨ şi t 'reproach', Khakassian xɨsxar- 'to reproach, blame', xɨşɨr- 'to tease smb.', Yakut kɨhɨr-, Tuva qɨźɨrɨ- 'to tease, ridicule', and Kirghiz qɨşɨn-.

The appreciation of Arabic oral tradition decreased as an emphasis was put on developing a literary language and as Quranic language became more remote from contemporary speech. Proverbs are useful poetry, cultural tools for thought and persuasion, and instances of authoritative language. The Turkic languages belong to the large Altaic language family. Paksoy in the edition *Central Asian Monuments* wrote that in a time "when Central Asia's importance to the world affairs is again resurgent", it is “necessary to understand the intellectual nucleus of Central Asians' mode of thinking. This is especially important, because an overwhelming majority of Central Asian writings do not appear in any other language than their own dialects”. The appreciation of these monuments, “their messages and their influence over time contribute to the understanding of current issues precisely because they are directly linked in the minds of the Central Asians themselves”. Turks imitated the concept of *adab* the Arabs and Iranians had. The *Nasihatlar* (Admonitions) written by Abbas Kulu Agha Bakikhanli is a short work comprising laconic and simply stated moral 'lessons' written for young people. It was composed in 1836. In the *Nasihatlar* we find advices for communication and thinking:

19. [5] *Do not do any deed or speak any word from which no good will come in [this] world or in the next world, in order that you will not suffer damage (loss).*

22. [7] *Associate with those people that adults consider to be decent, stay far from the base and those who chatter, so that you will not become like them.*

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28. [13] When a person becomes angry, he departs from reason. Do not do any work in that condition. Only begin after your anger has cooled!

77. [62] That person is considered intelligent who sees his own faults more than those of others and attaches less importance to his own skills than to those of others.  

Turks live in tribal confederations. The Codex Cumanicus, which is presently housed in the Library of St. Mark, in Venice, Cod. Mar. Lat. DXXIX, consists of several unrelated works. In a wordlist of the Codex Cumanicus naqt (Arab. naqd) means ‘money’. The Turkish word köpük contains the meanings bubbles caused in fluids or liquors by fermentation or agitation, empty, senseless show of wit or eloquence, and rhetoric without thought, light, unsubstantial matter.  

Criticism has according to Seslisozluk. English-Turkish-German Dictionary the following meanings in Turkish:

1. eleştiri, kinama, adverse criticism yerme kusur, yerme, tenkit, eleştirmek.
2. eleştiri, kritik kusur bulma, olumsuz eleştiri.
3. eleştiri, tenkit, yerme, kinama,kritik.
4. eleştiri.

Seslisozluk. English-Turkish-German Dictionary gives the following definitions for criticism:

1. The rules and principles which regulate the practice of the critic; the art of judging with knowledge and propriety of the beauties and faults of a literary performance, or of a production in the fine arts; as, dramatic criticism.
2. The act of criticizing; a critical judgment passed or expressed; a critical observation or detailed examination and review; a critique; animadversion; censure, a serious examination and judgment of something; "constructive criticism is always appreciated" a written evaluation of a work of literature disapproval expressed by pointing out faults or shortcomings; "the senator received severe criticism from his opponent".
In Turkish criticism is eleştiri, tenkit, and kinama. In Turkish critic means eleştirmen, eleştirci, karşı olan kimse, kusur bulup duran kimse, and muhafif.\textsuperscript{325} The English term 'to criticise' is in Turkish eleştirmek.\textsuperscript{326} The Central Asian area is linguistically covered by Turkish languages and Indo-Germanic languages. The Arab language served as a tool for the Islamisation of the Central Eastern area including also a part of China. Since the Arab conquest people of Central Asia converted to Islam. Islamisation meant a complete change of sacred scriptures, languages, literature, and life style. But in spite of the immense linguistic diversity, as it was mentioned earlier on, all the language had space and often overlapped and shared common thesauri. Turkey represents the Western area of the Islamic cultural terminology of rhetorical and communication concepts. Turkish is influenced by Farsi, but also shares Arabic vocabulary, and Western loanwords. The Turkish language knows the terms hitabet and güzel söz söyleme sanati for rhetoric. Derived from the Arabic term is the word balaghah is belagat. The thesaurus of the Turkish language represents different mind concepts and levels of communication put together as meanings of one word. Terminology related to talk consists in Turkmen of the nouns belagat (negotiation), and argüle (debate, discussion, disputation, hearing, interview, meeting, negotiation), and dedikodu (report, rumor). In Turkish to criticize is kinamak, tenkit etmek, eleştirmek; eleştiri/kusur bul, degerini ölçmek, kusur bulmak, eleştirmek, and eleştiri.\textsuperscript{327} The Proto-Turkic root ‘к‘ч has the meaning ‘to criticize’ and ‘to malice’ and in Russian ‘критиковать’, ‘злобствовать’. In Karakhanid qčur- , in Tatar qči- in Turkmen Gì há meaning ‘reproach’, in Khákassian xís-xar- (‘to reproach, blame’) and x̱i̱ξ-i (‘to tease smb’), in Yakut Ḵhîr- , in Tuva qîzxîr (‘to tease, ridicule’), and in Kirghiz qįxîn- are similar stems.\textsuperscript{328} Paksoy mentioned that the Soviet state has exerted much effort to introduce the ‘idea’ of this ‘scientific finding’, the existence of separate ‘Turkic languages’ among Central Asians. It must be noted that in no Turk dialect or ‘language’, is there any such distinction as ‘Turkic’ and ‘Turkish’. This distinction exists in some Western languages, as well as Russian, with the latter referring to the Ottoman or Turkish republican domains and the former, to other Turks. It is noteworthy that, before the arrival of the Russians, the Central Asians were able to communicate among themselves, apparently totally oblivious to the fact that they were speaking in "totally separate language".\textsuperscript{329}

Collins argued that clans, informal organizations based on kin and fictive kin ties, are political actors that have a profound impact on the nature of post-transitional regimes and the potential for regime durability in the post-Soviet Central Asian area.\textsuperscript{330} Di Cosmo proposed a four-phase periodization including ages of tribute empires (209 C.E.-551), trade-tribute empires (551-907), dual-administration empires (907-1259), and direct-taxation empires (1260-1796) for Inner Asia.\textsuperscript{331} The languages of the majority of the inhabitants of the former Soviet Central Asian Republics come from the Turkic language group. Turkish is the most widely spoken language in Central Asia. Turkmen is mainly spoken in Turkmenistan and among the populations of Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran, and Turkey. Kazakh, Kyrgyz and Tatar are related languages of the Kypchak group of Turkic languages spoken throughout Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan, but also in regions of Central Asia in Afghanistan, Xinjiang, and Qinghai. Uzbek and Uighur are spoken in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Xinjiang. Terminology of talk consists in Turkmen of the nouns oïwe (accent, dialect), onomatopoetic myio-myio (rumour), geplenömek (converse), gep-gersc (conversation), and gep (parlance). The Arabic root n-q-d served for terms in criticism in many Turk languages. In

\textsuperscript{327} Səlislozłuk. Turkish-German-English Dictionary. June 5, 2007.
\textsuperscript{329} Paksoy, Hasan B. Sun is also Fire. European University Institute, Florence, Italy. June 7, 2007.
Turkmen tankyt stands for critique and review.332 A critic in Azeri is tanqidi and criticism is tanqid.333 Derived from Arabic root n-q-d is an intensive vocabulary in Turk languages related to criticism. In Uzbek dopilla means to denounce, to criticize, to light into. Doppola means to blacken, to criticize, to denounce, to follow the outline of, and not to let out of one's sight. Tanqidi is a critic. Munaqqid is derived from Arabic and means critic and detractor. Yomonlovchi is a critic. A tanqidi is a critical and censorious person. Tanachi means critical. Tanqidiy derived from the same Arabic root means criticism. Tanqid is derived from Arabic and means dangerous, tricky, critical, and crucial. Tanqid ket means to make a critical mistake. Empirico-criticism is empiriokritizism, a loanword derived from Russian. Empirio-criticist is empiriokrititsizm, a term also derived from Russian. A faultfinder or critic is tanqidboz, a term derived both from Arab and Persian. Tanqid qil is to criticize someone well and good. In Uzbek a tuban is someone who studies the arts or an art critic. In Uzbek sanatshunos is derived from Persian and means proper reading of the Quran, but also blind memorization and uncritical learning. In Uzbek a specific terminology for criticism exists: A qallislik is a textural critic. Derived from Russian tekstolog is derived from Russian and means textual criticism. Qorala means to find fault with and to criticize.334 The Uzbek proverb AURAL oyla, keyin soyla means First think, after speak. Oz tiling oz dushmaning means Your tongue is your enemy. Since independence from the former Soviet Union in 1991, the vernacular language of the Ukraine has experienced a revival and became the official language of the Ukrainian Republic.335 The Ukrainian Oral History Association was created on October 28, 2006, at the International conference ‘Oral History in Contemporary Social Sciences and Humanities: Research Theory and Practice’, held in Kharkiv, Ukraine.336 In Ukrainian criticism is критикує.

мольчаніе — золото (Slovo — serebro, molchanie — zoloto) means Word is silver, silence is gold. Слухом земля полнится (Slukhom zemlya polnitsya) means The rumour fills the earth. Media and communications in Russia include news, newspapers, magazines, radio, television, and news services. Most Russian subject directories and general portals have sections devoted to СМИ (Средство массовой информации) or mass media. 342 Critic is in Russian выговор. Russian критика is animadversion, critique, and critiques. 343 Ukrainian критика is animadversion, critique, and judgment. Ukrainian критика has the meaning of censor and critic means reviewer. 344 Glasnost (Russian: гласность) is a Russian word for ‘transparency’ or ‘openness’. Mikhail Gorbachev used to describe a program of reform introduced to the Soviet Union in 1985. The reduction of censorship resulted in a loss of power of the Communist Party. The name Eastern Bloc was used for the Soviet-led military alliance Warsaw Pact or the COMECON, the international economic organization of communist states. Soviet allies outside of Eastern Europe such as Mongolia were included in the so-called East Bloc. The former communist states were influenced by Soviet ideology in terms of communication issues. In 1989 Kyrgyz, Uzbek, Tajik and other languages were declared official/state languages of Central Asia. Uzbekistan adopted Latin script. In Kyrgyzstan along with the official language Kyrgyz from the Turkic family of languages, many other languages such as Uzbek, Tajik, Kazakh, Dungan, Uighur, Turkmen, Korean, and Tatar are spoken in the country. An example for the change of a former country of the Soviet Union to a separate country with an own education system is Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan’s languages are Kazakh and Russian, the official language in the time of the Soviet Union. A Journalism and Mass Communication Department exists at the American University of Central Asia in the Kyrgyz Republic. 345 Critical Thinking Laboratory (CTL), which was founded in the fall of 1999 in American University of Kyrgyzstan, is developing and inculcating philosophy of “Reading and Writing for Critical Thinking” (RWCT) program. The goal of laboratory is “to help to bring up and educate new and contemporary generation of people who are able to think flexibly, independently, creatively, initiatively, able to be responsible for their own education and future, after for the future of their country and able to be not only implemen ter of somebody’s orders but the man on whom depends the future and success of work which he conducts. In the fall of 2001 the laboratory was recognized in nation wide.” 346 In early 21st-century Kazakhstan at Kazakh National University communicology is taught as fundamental theoretical discipline and in its frameworks communicative as a ‘pragmatical discipline investigating functions and means of mass information processes in the society’. Besides PR as one complex other sciences called para-linguistics, kinetics, proxemika, conflictologia, imageologia and rhetoric exist indicating how the terminology used is part of the Western (Spanish, English, Latin, Greek) linguistic and intellectual tradition. Rights of media criticism are not fully developed. 347 Human Rights Watch in 2007 welcomed the initiative of the EU and the German presidency to embark upon a Central Asia strategy, following years of neglect of this important region by the EU. 348 The director of the International Press Institute (IPI) Johann P. Fritz issued a further statement about the silencing of the KTK and Karavan media organizations in 2007:

An independent media and the willingness of a government to allow media freedom is a true test of a democracy. At present, the Kazakh government is failing this test. It should reverse its course immediately by allowing KTK and Karavan to renew their operations [...]. 349

Eastern Iranian languages served as the lingua franca of the Silk Route around Samarkand. The exchange of good and also of languages is a factor for the spreading of languages and the

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implementation of words from one language to another in Central Asia. Central Asia is multilingual and multiethnic. In recent times an experience of a foreign influence was the process of 'Russification' in the Soviet Union, when Russian was imposed as a linguistic force ruling a conglomerate of states and nationalities. After the collapse of the Soviet Union a process of democratization and a global market economy with English as the lingua franca for global communication began. After the fall of the Soviet Union the new independent states Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan came to power situated next to Afghanistan, the Northern provinces of Pakistan, Eastern Iran, Western China, and Western Mongolia. After the fall of the Soviet Union the local languages could take functions the time before given to the Russian language. The Central Asian countries are ruled traditionally in clan structures. Hunter stated that Islam's deep roots in Central Asia made the religion an obvious contender to replace communism.350

2.3. “Viveka” - On Indian Criticism

Indian criticism is an example for a separate cultural tradition of criticism and the comparison with Western concepts. Lahiri stated in *The Spirit of Indian Philosophy* on criticism in India:

*The western view is based on incorrect information and untruth. It betrays colossal ignorance of ancient Indian thoughts. Its achievements are very imperfectly known to them even today. It may be that the philosophical thoughts in the western evolution may have resulted in a somewhat coherent type as of today but the Indian thought of old definitely represented a superb universal thought of that day. Most of the Indian thoughts in earlier stages existed in a much undifferentiated stage. We witness many schools of thought and criticism of various schools and find each system more differentiated and coherent. Unfortunately most of the systems of thoughts in many cases are lost. India never considered chronology as primary to philosophical interests, which was its main concern.*351

On the contrary Thumpamon wrote on Malayalam criticism figuring out the influence of Western criticism to Indian criticism:

*Modern criticism is concerned with projecting the hidden and the esthetic aspects of a literary world. As in other languages, in Malayalam also, methods have been used for gauging the levels of beauty in a literary piece. The aim of all criticism is one and the same but the stress of criticism is on certain functions. A new method of criticism sprouted as a reaction to the previous methods. “Art for Arts Sake” was swayed art, “Art for Life’s Sake” and “Art itself is life” came to occupy the centre stage. The criticism in Malayalam is indeed based on the western principles. Till that time, the treasury of Malayalam literary criticism was the fundamental theories of the Estheticians of the east. In the place of the authorities of Sanskrit in Malayalam criticism, now the second half of the eighteenth century western modes got established. Kerala open-mindedly accepted the western literary and intellectual ways from that time.*P. K. Narayana Pillai, who had same name.352

Lariviere divided into three types of criticism in Asia from a Western perspective on the area:

*The first criticism I will call the Orientalist criticism. It has its origin in the landmark work of Edward Said in his book Orientalism, but that book has spawned an entire mini-industry all its own. I want to talk about the charge that Europeans (and I include Americans under this rubric) have in some sense "created" the India that they study. That this "created India" has no basis in reality, and has been created to serve a constellation of interests all of which benefit Europeans and are inimical to the Indians, themselves. The second criticism I will call the Essentialist criticism. It is articulated, for example, by Ronald Inden in his book Imagining India. It is the one that says that what we have done with our knowledge of ancient India is create "essences" of India and Indian society. In doing so, we have again denied the reality of what India was and is, and created a manageable but grossly distorted view of India. In creating these essences we have also denied Indians agency in their own history. We have denied them the ability to shape their own destiny. The third criticism that I want to address is what I call the Distortionist criticism. This is the charge that ideas found in Indian culture are*

taken out of their context and used for nefarious purposes elsewhere. This criticism has been brought by Sheldon Pollock in an article entitle “Deep Orientalism? Notes on Sanskrit and Power Beyond the Raj.”

In The Rise of Historical Criticism Oscar Wilde wrote about the minds of Hindus and their affinity to criticism:

While as regards the Hindus, their acute, analytical and logical mind is directed rather to grammar, criticism and philosophy than to history or chronology. Indeed, in history their imagination seems to have run wild, legend and fact are so indissolubly mingled together that any attempt to separate them seems vain. If we except the identification of the Greek Sandracottus with the Indian Chandragupta, we have really no clue by which we can test the truth of their writings or examine their method of investigation.

A Proto-Indo-European root and its derived terminology show us the linguistic root for the Indian concept of criticism. A Proto-Indo-European root is *w– with the meaning ‘separate, alone’ Old Indian v– is ‘apart, asunder’; vitara is ‘farther off, more distant’. Avestan: v––p– is ‘separated’, Old Greek i’dio–, wi’dio– is ‘own’, Germanic Gotic is wira, and Latin is vitricus. Indian languages have several mind concepts employed with criticism. Derived from Proto-Indo European root *kens with the meaning to speak in a florid, solemn style is Old Indian samsayati with the meanings ‘to cause to recite, predict, foretell’, samsati for ‘to recite, repeat’, and sasti– for ‘praise and invocation’. Avestan sah is equivalent to ‘pronuntiare’. Derived is also Latin censere and censor. In Sanskrit sankata means difficult and critical. Sankata ka thana means conversation. Sankata kathā is conversation or talk. Sankata kara is commingling, mixture, intermixture of castes by unequal marriages and mixture of figures of speech. Sanskrit vivekita is discrimination, discernment, and judgment. Mithyakopa is wrong or false talk. Mithyakopa adhyavasiti is a false supposition serving as a figure of speech in which the impossibility of a thing is expressed by making it depend on an impossible contingency. Durvaca is an ill-spoken abusive word and means also hard to answer. Durvaca vakana are hard words or abuse. Durvaca vakas are stupid words. Codana ayi-tavya means to be censured or criticised. Suprakasa pratarka is a sound judgment. Viveka is discrimination, distinction, investigation, discussion, criticism, discernment, and judgment. Viveka khyāti is a correct judgment. A vivaka is one who pronounces a judgment. Vijnana is discernment, knowledge and the faculty of knowing. In Sanskrit prañina comprises the meanings information, discrimination, judgment, intelligence, understanding, wisdom, knowledge, and purpose. Purvanipata is an irregularity of the previous word. Nyaya is a rule, standard, axiom, principle, method, manner, propriety, correct way, logical proof or conclusion, and syllogism. Aviveka is a want of discrimination and lack of judgment. Indian languages brought different kinds of criticism. In Lushai specific forms for criticism and judgment exist. Finrawlin means according to one’s own wisdom, judgment, wit, astuteness or cunning. Ngaih dan means opinion, idea, notion, judgment, estimation, thinking, and view. Mgaih dan thiam means to understand, to know how to rightly construe, to know how to rightly judge, to know how to take a right view, to know how to form a right judgment, or opinion. Pawt-chat means to pull and break, to interrupt, to cut short when talking, to settle, to pronounce judgment upon, to decide a case or question, and to settle or decide between one way or the other. Rem hriatna means resourcefulness, skillfulness, expertise, prudence, wisdom in knowing the right thing to do, and good judgment. Ro rel means to rule, to reign, to govern, to manage, to administrate, to judge, to arbitrate, to administer justice or judgment, to execute judgment, and to exercise authority, to take counsel, to talk over a matter, to make arrangements, to arrange, and to

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decide or settle. In Marathi, aamaal is a critic, and judge. means examining, means proof, knowledge, skill, experimental knowledge, or experience. is a connoisseur, critic, and judge. In Nepali, alocana means criticism and critique. Samalocaka is a literary critic. Zaban-pakarna means forming or taking a measure or standard. The related noun means one who measures, a critic, and judge. Attha is an exposition of the sense, explanation, and commentary. Appaśsankha is a want of judgment. Tirana is measurement, judgment, and recognition. Paśsankha is reflection, judgment, and consideration. Vinicchaya is a decision, investigation, trial, and judgment. Vinicchaya is a dictionary, a record of judgment, mature understanding, clear knowledge or discernment, and profound wisdom. Vava means forming or taking a measure or standard. The related noun means one who measures, a critic, and judge. "Attha" is an exposition of the sense, explanation, and commentary. Appaśsankha is a want of judgment. Tirana is measurement, judgment, and recognition. Paśsankha is reflection, judgment, and consideration. Vinicchaya is a decision, investigation, trial, and judgment. Vinicchaya is a dictionary, a record of judgment, mature understanding, clear knowledge or discernment, and profound wisdom.
judgment, and sense. *(buddhi)* is derived from Sanskrit and has the meanings perception, observation, intelligence, understanding, sense, intellect, mind, wisdom, judgment, and discernment. *(a-vicar)* is want of consideration or judgment and injustice. *(a-vivek)* means without judgment or discrimination. *(bibeck)* means discrimination, discernment, judgment, discretion; sense, intelligence, and true knowledge. *(bicar)* means consideration, reflection, meditation, deliberation, investigation, examination, trial, disputation, discussion, and dispute. *(bicarna)* means to think, deem, opine, conceive, apprehend, consider, reflect, ponder, deliberate, comprehend, examine, discriminate, judge, investigate, estimate, calculate, determine, decide, pronounce judgment on, and feel. *(baiwastha)* is a legal opinion, judgment or decree according to Hindu law equivalent to *fatwa*. *(prajna)* is a clever or sensible woman and intelligence, understanding, intellect, wisdom, knowledge, discernment, discrimination, and judgment. *(parakh)* is inspection, examination, test, trial, proof, experiment, scrutiny, discrimination, and judgment.365

Common to all Hindus is belief in *dharma*, reincarnation, *karma*, and *moksha* (liberation) of every soul through a variety of moral, action-based, and meditative yogas. Fundamental principles include *ahimsa* (non-violence), the primacy of the guru, the divine word *aum* and the power of mantras. Indian literature is either religious or a reworking of familiar stories from Sanskrit epics. In Indian literature oral and written forms prevail. Hindu scriptures are classified as *shruti*, *smriti*, and *Itihaas*. The most famous works in Sanskrit are the Hindu holy texts like the *Vedas*, *Upanishads*, and *Manusmriti*. Hindu religious literature is of the two types of primary scriptures (*shruti*) and secondary scriptures (*smriti*). The *Sruti* scriptures are of divine origin. Truth was directly revealed to ancient *rishis* (sages) in their deep meditations. *Shruti* scriptures include the four Vedas named *Rig*, *Yajur*, *Sama* and *Atharva* and the Bhagavad Gita. There are 18 principal *Upanishads* and several minor *Upanishads*. South Asian History wrote that "the authors of the *Upanishads* had opened the door for various heterodox currents to emerge in society, and amongst the most significant of these were the Lokayatists who polemicized against religious charlatans, and the Nyayavadins whose rational epistemology created the foundation for intense philosophical debate and encouraged the investigation of the real world based on reason and logic, freed from the burden of superstition and irrational adherence to burdensome rituals."366 The *Upanishads* are divided into *Khanda*, *Adhyaaya* and *Prapathaka*. Oral literature in the vernacular languages of India is of great antiquity, but it was not until about the 16th century that an extensive written literature appeared. Main factors in this development were the intellectual and literary predominance of Sanskrit.

The *Vedas* first employed a terminology of criticism in Indian literature. A *brahma-srotri* is someone who has knowledge of the *Vedas* and the *Upanishads*.367 In the *Vedas* the term *viveka* means discrimination.368 *Viveka* is the ability of discrimination between the real and the unreal. According to Mazzola an ancient Vedic classification of literature provides an even more sophisticated moral perspective than contextual ethics. It divides literature into four types: *kavya* (lucid, poetic art), *purana* (moral tale), *Iti Katha* (factual history), and *Itihasa* (educative history). *Itihasa* is that portion of history from which human beings learn the lessons of *caturvarga* (catur, four; varga, class).369 The *Vedas* are the ancient scriptures or revelation (*shruti*) of the Hindu teachings. They manifest the divine word in human speech. They reflect into human language the language of the gods. There are four *Vedas*, each consisting of four parts. The primary portion is the *mantra* or hymn section (*samhita*). To this are appended ritualistic teachings (*brahmana*) and theological sections (*aranyakas*). Finally philosophical sections (*upanishads*) are included. The hymn sections are the oldest. In the first book Rig-*Veda* the first hymn is a monologue of a priest representing the sacred speech literature: *Agni.*

*I Laud Agni, the chosen Priest, God, minister of sacrifice, The hotar, lavishest of wealth. Worthy is Agni to be praised by living as by ancient seers.*

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He shall bring, hitherward the Gods.
Through Agni man obtaineth wealth, yea, plenty waxing day by day,
Most rich in heroes, glorious.
Agni, the perfect sacrifice which thou compassest about
Verily goeth to the Gods.\textsuperscript{370}

The \textit{Bhagavad Gita} is an extended piece which forms part of the larger epic \textit{Mahabharata}. The \textit{Bhagavad Gita} as part of the \textit{Itihaas} scripture \textit{Mahabharata} is in the form of a dialogue between Lord Sri Krishna and the mighty Pandava warrior Arjuna. In the \textit{Bhagavad-Gita} in the chapter \textit{Virtue in Work} the value of meditation and action is discussed:

\textbf{Of Virtue in Work}
Arjuna. Thou whom all mortals praise, Janardana! If meditation be a nobler thing than action, wherefore, then, great Kesava! Dost thou impel me to this dreadful fight? Now am I by thy doubtful speech disturbed! Tell me one thing, and tell me certainly; By what road shall I find the better end? Krishna. I told thee, blameless Lord! there be paths shown to this world; two schools of wisdom. First the Sankhya’s, which doth save in way of works prescribed by reason; next, the yog, which bids attain by meditation, spiritually.\textsuperscript{371}

Religious commentaries were also published on Indian literature. \textit{Dnyaneshwari} is a commentary on the \textit{Gita} divided into 18 chapters:

\begin{tabular}{ll}
\textbf{Chapter 1} & Arjuna’s Desponency \\
\textbf{Chapter 2} & The path of knowledge \\
\textbf{Chapter 3} & Path of actions \\
\textbf{Chapter 4} & Yoga of knowledge \\
\textbf{Chapter 5} & Renunciation \\
\textbf{Chapter 6} & Meditation \\
\textbf{Chapter 7} & Wisdom and knowledge \\
\textbf{Chapter 8} & The imperishable absolute \\
\textbf{Chapter 9} & Sovereign knowledge and sovereign mystery \\
\textbf{Chapter 10} & Divine manifestations \\
\textbf{Chapter 11} & Division of universal form \\
\textbf{Chapter 12} & Yoga of devotion \\
\textbf{Chapter 13} & The field and the knower of the field \\
\textbf{Chapter 14} & The three attributes \\
\textbf{Chapter 15} & The supreme person \\
\textbf{Chapter 16} & Divine and demoniacal endowment \\
\textbf{Chapter 17} & Three kinds of faith \\
\textbf{Chapter 18} & Release through renunciation \\
\end{tabular}

In Indian literature we see how the interpretation of a text by a commentary was since ancient times considered as a congenial work compared to the original source. In other words: Distance to the object is missing here and imitation favored. The philosophies of transcendence and immanence (\textit{bhedabheda}) assert both identity and difference between the world and finite individuals and Brahman. This world and finite individuals are real and different from the Brahman. Commentators of sutras could also have the status of a religious leader. Vallabha’s commentary on the \textit{Vedanta-sutras} is known as \textit{Anubhasya (The Brief Commentary)}, which is commented upon by Purusottama in his \textit{Bhasya-prakasha (Lights on the Commentary)}. His philosophy is called pure nondualism ‘pure’ meaning ‘undefiled by maya’.\textsuperscript{372} In the old Sanskrit poem \textit{Bhartharhari}, dedicated to the 5\textsuperscript{th} century grammarian and poet, literary criticism is practiced in a very stringent way resulting in an allegorical honor of love and poetic words:

\textit{Bhartharhari}
Of what use is the poet’s poem,
Of what use is the bowman’s dart,
Unless another's senses reel
When it sticks quivering in the heart?

"Do not go", I could say; but this is inauspicious
"All right go" is a loveless thing to say.
"Stay with me" is imperious. "Do as you wish" suggests
Cold indifference. And if I say I will die
When you are gone", you might or might not believe me.
Teach me my husband, what I ought to say
When you go away.

[...]

Philosophers are surely wrong to say
That attributes in substance must inhere.
Her beauty burns my heart; yet I am here,
And she is far away.

A poet who has not tasted grief
Can mourn in fiction, and command belief.
A man who mourns in truth has no such art
To find words for a broken heart.
When he saw her,
He was struck by the arrows of love.
Nor could he save himself by shutting his eyes:
For he was a young man of an enquiring mind.
And so he was forced to examine the problem
In greater detail
Of how the Creator
Had come to make
A figure like hers.

A rasa is the ultimate criterion of artificial works in India, and depending of emotional states several rasas can be differentiated. The goddess of beauty in Hindu mythology is Lakshmi. Buddha comprises the terms intelligence, understanding, reason, intellect, mind, discernment, judgment, presence of mind, ready wit, perception, comprehension, opinion, view, belief, conviction, supposition, thought, correct or reasonable view, reflection, and meditation. Upcoming early Buddhism was also a form of social criticism. South Asian History wrote that "in a parable in the Kaalaama Sutta, followers of Buddhism are advised not to accept any moral codes on the grounds of Vedic authority (anussava), tradition (paramparaa), hearsay or report (itikira), textual authority (pittakasampadaa), apparent agreebility of the view (sama o no garu), authority of the holder of the view (takkahetu), apparent logicality of the view (nayahetu), the fact that the view is an accepted standpoint (aakaaraparivitakka), inadequate reflection on reasons (bhabbaruupataa), or the fact that the view agrees with one's own (ditthinijjhaanakkhanti)." Buddhism coming from India is now popular in East Asia and is spitted into many sects. One aim of the Buddhist is to have a 'truthful speech'. Five paths exist that a bodhisattva develops and among the Eightfold Path there is the quality of 'perfect speech'. The five successive paths for a bodhisattva are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Path</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sambharamarga</td>
<td>The path of equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prayogamarga</td>
<td>The path of training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darshanamarga</td>
<td>The path of seeing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Bhavanamarga  The path of intense contemplation
Vimuktimarga  The path of freedom

The term ‘path’ later came in use in Chinese, Korean and Japanese as dao. The eight-fold path consists of:

Perfect view
Perfect resolve
Perfect speech
Perfect conduct
Perfect livelihood
Perfect effort
Perfect mindfulness
Perfect concentration378

The basic Buddhist concept relays on the Four Noble Truths. Buddha gives in The Eightfold Path right speech as ‘absence of lying and useless speech’ this definition:

What, now, is right speech? It is abstaining from lying; abstaining from tale-bearing; abstaining from harsh language; abstaining from vain talk. There, someone avoids lying, and abstinens from it. He speaks the truth, is devoted to the truth, reliable, worthy of confidence, is not a deceiver of men.

Therefore examples follow:

Being at a meeting, or amongst people, or in the midst of his relatives, or in a society, or in the king's court, and called upon and asked as witness, to tell what he knows, he answers, if he knows nothing: "I know nothing"; and if he knows, he answers: "I know"; if he has seen nothing, he answers: "I have seen nothing," and if he has seen, he answers: "I have seen." , he never knowingly speaks a lie, neither for the sake of his own advantage, nor for the sake of another person's advantage, nor for the sake of any advantage whatsoever. He avoids tale-bearing, and abstains from it.379

Buddha describes with words such as gentle, soothing to the ear, loving, going to the heart, courteous and dear right speech in The Eightfold Path:

What he has heard here, he does not repeat there, so as to cause dissension here; and what he heard there, he does not repeat here, so as to cause dissension here. He unites those that are divided; and those that are united, he encourages. Concord gladdens him, he delights and rejoices in concord, and it is concord that he spreads by his words. He avoids harsh language, and abstains from it. He speaks such words as are gentle, soothing to the ear, loving, going to the heart, courteous and dear, and agreeable to many.380

In the words of Buddha’s ‘right speech’ is called samma-vaacaa. In Majjhima-Nikaya Buddha explains the term ‘right speech’ as ‘mundane speech’ in opposition to the ‘ultramundane speech’:

Now, right speech, let me tell you, is of two kinds: Abstaining from lying, from tale-bearing, from harsh language, and from vain talk; this is called the "Mundane Right Speech, which yields worldly fruits and brings good results. But the abhorrence of the practice of this four-fold wrong speech, the abstaining, withholding, refraining there from - the mind being holy, being turned away from the world, and conjoined with the path, the holy path being pursued--: this is called the "Ultramundane Right Speech, which is not of the world, but is ultramundane, and conjoined with the paths. Now, in understanding wrong speech as wrong, and right speech as right, one practices Right Understanding; and in making efforts to overcome evil speech and to arouse right speech, one practices Right Effort; and in overcoming wrong speech with attentive mind, and dwelling with attentive mind in possession of right speech, one practices Right Attentiveness. Hence, there are three things that accompany and follow upon right attentiveness.381

According to the Encyclopedia of Orientalia the Nyaya-Sutras "probably were composed by Gautama or Aksapada about the 2nd century B.C.E., though there is ample evidence that many sutras were subsequently interpolated." Gautama gives here several terms for forms of discourse. The Nyaya-Sutras "are divided into five chapters, each with two sections. The work begins with a statement of the subject matter, purpose, and relation of the subject matter to the attainment of that purpose. The ultimate purpose is salvation and salvation is attained by knowledge of the 16 categories: hence the concern with these categories, which are means of valid knowledge (pramana), objects of valid knowledge (prameya), doubt (samma), purpose (prayojana), example (drstanta), conclusion (siddhanta), the constituents of a syllogism (avayava), argumentation (tarka), ascertainment (nimaya), debate (vada): disputations (jalpa), destructive criticism (vittanda), fallacy (hetvabhasa), quibble (chala), refutations (jati), and points of the opponent's defect (nigrahasthanta). 382 Anviksi is a logical process based upon metaphysics, logic, critical thinking, and rhetoric. According to the Encyclopedia of Orientalia "the nyaya system of philosophy was established by the sage Gautama. As he was also known as Aksapada, this system is also sometimes referred to as the aksapada system. [...] Nyaya is predominantly based on reasoning and logic and therefore is also known as Nyaya Vidya or Tarka Sastra 'the science of logic and reasoning'. Because this system analyzes the nature and source of knowledge and its validity and nonvalidity, it is also referred to as anviksiki, which means 'the science of critical study." 383

The Buddhist belief system prescribed reasoning based on investigation as the means of determining ones dhamma (or dharma). The denial of criticism in Buddhist thinking is a part of the concept, not a denial per se. In a parable in the Kaalaama Sutra followers of Buddhism are advised not to accept any moral codes on the following ten grounds of 'Vedic authority' (anussava), 'tradition' (paramparaa), hearsay or 'report' (itikira), 'textual authority' (pittakaampaada), 'apparent agreeability of the view' (sama o no garu), 'authority of the holder of the view' (takkahetu), 'apparent logicality of the view' (nayahu), the fact that the view is an accepted standpoint (aakaaraparivatakka), 'inadequate reflection on reasons' (bhabbarupataa), or the fact that the view agrees with one's own (dittinjhanaakkhant). So we have an Indian tradition of logical thinking and Buddhist terminology. 384 Elizabeth J. Harris wrote in Detachment and Compassion in Early Buddhism:

Viveka and viraaga are the two Pali words which have been translated as ‘detachment’. The two, however, are not synonymous. The primary meaning of viveka is separation, aloofness, seclusion. Often physical withdrawal is implied. The later commentarial tradition, however, identifies three forms of viveka: kaaya-viveka (physical withdrawal), citta-viveka (mental withdrawal), and upadhi-viveka (withdrawal from the roots of suffering).

Kaaya-viveka as a chosen way of life was not uncommon during the time of the Buddha. To withdraw from the household life, renounce possessions, and adopt a solitary mendicancy was a recognized path. [...] Kaaya-viveka was valuable only if seen as a means to the inner purging and mental transformation connected with the destruction of craving. 385

Buddhism continued to have an impact outside India and developed its influence westwards to Syria and Alexandria and to Central Asia including the modern regions of Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzia, Kazakhstan, and Tibet. In the East its influence was felt on virtually every nation including Burma, Thailand, Malaya and Indonesia, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, China, Korea, and Japan. Buddhist scholars in China, Korea, and Japan offered their own commentaries and individual interpretations of Buddhist concepts. South Asian History wrote that “Buddhism survived only in those countries that escaped invasions by Islamic conquerors.” 386 Due to the influence of Islam "it might also be observed

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382 <http://www.enabling.org/ia/vipassana/Archive/N/Nyanatiloka/WOB/wob4nt08.htm>
383 <http://www.orientalia.org/gate.html>?name=Encyclopedia&op=content&tid=22320
384 <http://www.orientalia.org/gate.html>?name=Encyclopedia&op=content&tid=22325
386 <http://www.buddhismtoday.com/english/buddha/Teachings/003-rational.htm>
387 <http://www.enabling.org/ia/vipassana/Archive/N/Nyanatiloka/WOB/wob4nt08.htm>
389 <http://www.accesstoinsight.org/lib/authors/harris/b141.html>
391 <http://india_resource.tripod.com/buddhism.htm>
that the destruction of Buddhist centers of learning coincided with the destruction of extremely valuable textual materials - which could have been potentially rediscovered, and revived or reinterpreted by future generations of Indians so as to achieve a society that was more thoughtful and learned. Islamic texts did not offer anything comparable in terms of causality or epistemology. Nor did they offer the psychological, sociological, or moral insights that had been developed under the ambit of Buddhism. "387 In Dhammapada is written how the mind shall be disciplined:

Mind precedes its objects. They are mind-governed and mind-made. To speak or act with a defiled mind is to draw pain after oneself, like a wheel behind the feet of the animal drawing it. 1 Mind precedes its objects. They are mind-governed and mind-made. To speak or act with a peaceful mind, is to draw happiness after oneself, like an inseparable shadow. 2 I have been insulted! I have been hurt! I have been beaten! I have been robbed! Anger does not cease in those who harbour this sort of thought."388

Criticism in India has unique forms. But influence of a Western literary model is also visible in the field of criticism in literature in the first half of the 20th century. In the Online edition of India's National Newspaper from Tuesday, Dec 24, 2002 a recension of the work under the rubric Literary criticism of Kaavya Darpan (The Mirror of Poetry), a commentary on the Kavya-Prakasa, by Raja Chudamani Dikshita was published:

Literary criticism KAAVYA DARPAN of Raja Chudamani Dikshita: Latha-Editor; New Bharatiya Book Corporation, Shop No. 18, II Floor, 5574-A, Choudhary Kashiram Market, Durga Complex, New Chandraval, Delhi-110007. Rs. 400.

The history of Sanskrit literary speculations, called Alankara Sastra, forms a glorious chapter of outreaching Indian thought in the area of literary criticism. There are at least eight schools of view propounded by a long line of rhetoricians from Sage Bharatha to Jagannatha Pandita but the most important of them are the two schools of Rasa and Dhvani (Anandavardhana in his Dhvanya Loka revolutionised literary theory with the concept of Dhvani or suggestion as the "soul of poetry" and coalesced Rasa with it as the result of suggestion.) Anandavardhana's lead has been followed by several subsequent rhetoricians, more particularly Mammata, whose work Kavya-Prakasa became very popular and attracted no less than 30 commentaries on it, all over India.

The present publication is a critical edition of Kavya-Darpana, (the mirror of poetry) a commentary on the Kavya-Prakasa and it has six chapters called Ullasas, by Raja Chudamani Dikshita who lived in the later part of the 16th and the early part of the 17th century A.D. This edition, available only in a century-old edition in Telugu script with many mistakes, has now been compared with four manuscripts and brought out with short notes on Sanskrit rhetoricians, schools (Sampadayas) of Sanskrit Alankara, introduction to the author's life and work, and a good summary of the contents of the six chapters for the benefit of readers. This work lucidly expounds the formulations of the original Kavya-Prakasa and goes beyond it in certain contexts displaying the insights of the commentator. After explaining the nature of the significations of words (Vachaka, Lakshaha, and Vyanjaka) and the idea Dhvani as Vyanjaka, the author devotes the chapters to the characteristics of Uttama, Madhyama and Adhama Kavyas and thus systematises the statements of Mammata. This critical edition earns our appreciation. As a lucid commentary on the much-studied work of Mammata, Kavya-Darpana can be prescribed for higher studies in Sanskrit.389

Kapoor cites the 5th century philosopher of language Bhartrhari in the penultimate karika of the second kanda of his Vakyapadiya saying: “The intellect acquires critical acumen by familiarity with different traditions. How much does one really understand by merely following one’s own reasoning only?”(Ka-484)390 The collection Indian Literary Criticism in English. Critics, Texts, Issues was edited by P.K. Rajan in 2004 and contains chapters on Tagore’s criticism, Sri Aurobindo as a critic, rasa, and dhvani.

Mardhekar's contribution to aesthetics and criticism, C.D. Narasimhaiah essay towards a common poetic for modern India, on Meenakshi Mukherjee and the Indian English critical tradition, culture criticism in India and the Marxist problematic by Malini Bhattacharya, on poststructuralism as a radical alternative and the historiography of Indian literature in pre-colonial India up to literary criticism in the new millennium. Attempting to make a comprehensive evaluation of some of the major Indian critics/theorists in English and also focusing on some of the issues vital to contemporary Indian literary criticism. Movie criticism is a wide field in India due to the high number of productions in Bollywood. For example Taran Adarsh is a film critic and box office analyst reviewing Bollywood films. His film write-ups can be found at www.indiafm.com. Adarsh is the editor of Trade Guide, which tracks the box-office collections of Hindi films. In India religion is considered a way of life and is influential in daily life up to successful business relationships. In the Online edition of India's national newspaper The Hindu on Saturday, Jun 11, 2005 was written that media criticism must be objective:

'Media's criticism must be objective' Special Correspondent Thiruvananthapuram: Chief Minister Oommen Chandy has urged the media to be objective when criticising the Government and those holding public offices. Presenting this year’s Swadeshabhimanii Puraskaram and various Vakkom Moulavi awards, instituted by the Swadeshabhimanii Smaraka Samiti, here on Friday morning, the Chief Minister said democracy could be strengthened only through objective criticism and a tolerant and constructive response to such criticism from those in power. Mr. Chandy pointed out that Kerala had a glorious tradition of fearless journalism and that eminent persons such as Swadeshabhimanii Ramakrishna Pillai and Vakkom Moulavi had laid the foundations for fearless and objective journalism paying a heavy price. He hoped that the new generation would imbibe the examples set by such towering personalities of the past.

Contemporary gurus still employ a terminology for mental states they associate with reasoning. In The Terrible Kaali, The Benign Mother the Guru Sri Swami Chidananda wrote:

A real seeker and a worshipper of the Divine Mother should ever exercise his Vichara (enquiry), Viveka (discrimination) and Vairagya (dispassion) with a resolute and determined mind. It is the exercise of all these higher faculties, so that his lower faculties may be completely elevated or destroyed that forms the real worship of the Divine Mother. The Sadhana (spiritual practise) which the seeker does in order to destroy the impurities of his mind and heart, the Sadhana, which he does to burn up his egoism, attachments and all the aspects of his lower, human personality, this Sadhana constitutes the real worship of Durga or Kaali.

The spiritual background of criticism is still existing in modern Indian culture. According to the Glossary of Sathya Sai Baba’s Vahinis vichakshana is the discriminating intellect. Vichara (vichaara) is inquiry, analysis, and reflection of the nature of the Self or truth. Vicharana (vichaarana) is enquiry and analysis. Swami Krishnananda wrote in The Study and Practice of Yoga. An Exposition of the Yoga Sutras of Patanjali on Viveka:

„This is the meaning in substance of these sutras: What is the way to this attainment? Discriminative knowledge is the way, which has to be attained by the practice of the limbs of yoga—and there is no other alternative. Nanya pantha vidyate ayanaya (R.V. X.90.16), says the Rig Veda. We cannot have any other, simpler method here. There is only one method. This is a single-track approach, and everyone has to proceed along the same road which others have trodden from ancient times. This is the viveka khyati that is referred to here. The enlightenment that follows understanding of the true nature of things—this is viveka khyati. This understanding should be perpetual; it should be second nature to us.

[...]
This viveka khyati, or understanding, arises by stages; it does not suddenly burst like a bomb. In the beginning it very gradually reveals itself by effort, and later on it becomes a spontaneous feature. In one of the sutras we are told that there are at least seven stages of the manifestation of this understanding. The number seven is very holy, and it has been held holy in all religions and in all mystical fields, whether of the East or the West. Something very strange it is. In all the scriptures we


see this number seven mentioned as a holy number. These are supposed to be the stages of the ascent of the soul to its perfection."394

According to the glossary of Swami Virajeshwara, viveka khyati is dawn of viveka. Viveka is the discriminative faculty of the mind.395 Tamil Sri Vedanta Mahadesikan had the title Master of the Twin Harmonies of Tamil and Sanskrit and was born as Vedanta Desika in 1268 CE in the village of Tuppul near Kanchipuram. Desika’s dramatic play Sankalpa Suryodaya is a story of King Viveka (discrimination) and Queen Sumati (wisdom) that seek to free Purusha (soul) from Karma (human bondage) struggling against the evil forces led by Mahamoha (dense ignorance) and succeed when Purusha learns to surrender to Vishnu through Bhakti. Other characters are Darpa (pride) and Dambha (vanity). India's national newspaper The Hindu calls it a ‘criticism of the community’.396 Recent projects focus on the efforts to improve the knowledge of Indian history of criticism and Indian critics. The project Indian Critics Survey is a self-funded, non-profit project, organized by an autonomous group of critics, to conduct a survey of all the practicing Indian critics in English and the regional languages and to collect data on their current work, approaches, and views on the state of criticism in India today.397

2.4. “Criticism and Orature” - On African Criticism

On the African continent the concept of criticism was 'imported' by colonial powers. This we can say for the ancient high culture in Alexandria and for the colonization process in African countries in modern times. Local forms of criticism only derived in non-literal forms as reactions of personal behaviors in order to criticism someone's personal behavior according to social or moral guidelines. The modern forms of criticism we find in Africa are results from colonization: the literal form, the topics dealing with social issues of African countries, and protest against contemporary or past colonization are here predominant mostly in further developed areas and cultural institutions such as universities. African languages have terms for critical statements. In Hausa critic is mawuyaci, to criticise is aibata and hora.398 In South Khoisan etymology we find Proto-Taa xuv for to berate, criticize, and find fault with. In Bushman etymology of !Xoong xu^n -sa //xuV L is used.399 In Proto-Khoekhoe xoa stands for to criticize obliquely. Nama uses khoa for to criticize.400 An example for an African language that has a local vernacular expression for criticizing in the sense of a personal negative statement about another person is Haussa. In Hausa aibátaa is ‘criticize’, to give a critical advice is ‘hooaraa or kaa dá mutum’. These terms are used in oral speech situations with the meaning ‘to blame someone’.401 Derived from Dutch a critic is in Afrikaans beoordelaar and in Dutch beoordelaar, criticus, and recensent. Criticism is in Afrikaans beoordeling and berisping.402 Since these languages are mainly orally transmitted, they do not represent a specific critical culture with the exception of applied practical use of critical speaking. In Africa large parts of the continent had no literacy prior to colonisation. That is why this continent represents oral cultures. In societies of oral cultures the persons live in close connection with their environment and with each other. While in these cultures authorities depend on other factors then literacy, in many high developed cultures the ability to write and read was only

possible to learn for elite classes. The size and diversity of Africa makes it also a place of different oral cultures. The influence of foreign languages into a language by e.g. trade or colonization is a phenomenon that can be seen everywhere as result of intercultural communication. In Africa the native languages where influenced by Arab and European languages and the Swahili language is an example for the use of an international language. Literary critics are called in Swahili karii. A critic is called mthakiki or mneea. Critical in Swahili is chaguzi. A critical person in Swahili is mteuzi. Critical in Swahili is tafiti. A critical situation is called wasiwaswasi. Criticism is kamio, lawama, and masuto. For to criticize in Swahili several verbs exist such as aili, ailisha, atibu, aziri, chambua, checha, guna, hakika, kosa, laumu from Arabic, nyambua, nyonyo, onya, and pima. Swahili serving as a lingua franca is an African language used on the African continent mainly in Tanzania, Kenya, Congo (Kinshasa), Burundi, and Uganda. The Swahili language terminology is basically of Bantu origin, but it has borrowed words from other languages such as Arabic and Persian, and Portuguese, English, and German. Swahili had Arabic characters as written form before the European conquest of Africa. The language is written in a form of the Arabic alphabet. Christian missionaries introduced the Roman alphabet for recording Swahili. Christian missionaries taught Swahili as the language of communication to spread the religion. At one such wedding in the 1960s, the wandering poet used the occasion to censure male school teachers who were infamous for their affairs with school girls:

Vadzidzisi vanochema
Vanochema navakadzi
Vanogoda vanwe vei
Ivo vanavo vechikoro.

Teachers are grieving
They yearn for wives;
But which wives again
When they have school girls
Right in their midst?

Several English terms have been employed for criticism derived from a non-Western perspective. Critical thinking or elements like these are not part of African tradition but only developed in European traditions. Methods of African nationalist ideology are often derived from colonial-imperial discourse. Evan Mwangi wrote in 2005 about eco-criticism as an applied form of criticism:

The award of this year’s Nobel Peace prize to African environmentalist Wangari Maathai is a big boost to eco-criticism in the study of the continent’s literature. Eco-criticism, a relatively new approach to literature, is the study of the inter-relationship between art and the natural world. An elated Wangari Maathai receives news of the Nobel Peace Prize: "She was recognised for her environmentalist efforts." Although African critics have over the years examined the relationship between literature and other forms of social consciousness such as morality, politics, psychology, pedagogy and philosophy, a more conscious insertion of the study of environment in criticism would help us understand literature better and appreciate the art’s interaction with other forms of human practice. Prof. Maathai is the first African woman to win the award, and although she is not a literary personality, there are a few poems dedicated to her and her “green” campaign.

Wamba dia Wamba, a leader of the *Rassemblement Congolais la Democratie* (RCD-Kisangani) based in Kinshasa, the capital town of the Democratic Republic of Congo, made the statement that the basic issues of the Congolese crisis “have not been dealt with, since people have no confidence in the existing institutions and their officers. When the overall system is based on mediocrity and irresponsibility, each leader has no self-confidence. There is complete absence of a sense of statecraft and workmanship". The *Namibian* wrote in its article *World Bank Made Mistakes in Africa* in February 2000:

Conakry - If the World Bank made mistakes in Africa in the last twenty years it is because 'the Bank is only as smart as the people thinking about development', says Jean-Louis Sarbib, the outgoing World Bank vice-president for sub-Saharan Africa. Sarbib, now moving to the North Africa and Middle East section of the World Bank, candidly admits his organisation has made mistakes. But at least, he says, it has always acknowledged them and tried to correct them and move on.

Literacy is less developed in Africa than in other continents. Illiteracy is a barrier to information in contemporary Africa. The *Cultural Charter for Africa* (1976) drawn up by the General Secretariat of the Organisation of African Unity articulates the conviction that cultural domination led to the depersonalization of part of the African peoples. African literature professor at Nouakchott University El Hassen Ould Ahmed stated about the conditions of *African literature criticism*:

African critics are yet to settle down the question of an African literature criticism accepted by all. This is partly because of their different backgrounds, partly because of complexity of the different sources of African literature but mainly because of the absence of clear cut standards and features according to which people must evaluate the quality of an African Artistic work. [...] More complex and delicate situation of national languages is the fact that many local languages are usually spoken over a whole region covering different sovereign countries.

As Benton wrote: “Sympathetic critics of the world-systems perspective have emphasized the power of local conflict and culture to shape global structures. The critique has nevertheless left the main features of the global structural model intact. Two alternative approaches— institutional analysis and postcolonial cultural theory—offer important insights into how we might push the critique further.” Jean-Marc Moura mentioned *postcolonial criticism* as an impact on African literature:

Postcolonial criticism’s first contribution to Africa was precisely to develop simultaneous comparative study - I am a lecturer in comparative literature, which is perhaps why this interests me between Francophone, Anglophone and Lusophone texts. That is, to develop a specifically African point of view, independent of the language in which such and such a work was written, studying Senghor, Sony Labou Tansi, in the Francophone zone, Soyinka or Achebe, in the Anglophone region, José Juan Dino Vieira in the Lusophone zone.

Imre Szeman wrote in *Who’s Afraid of the “Nation-State”?* on the influence of postcolonial criticism regarding nationalism: If recent postcolonial criticism is more and more preoccupied with transnational and global cultural movements as the privileged sites of contemporary colonial and neo-colonial struggles and contestations, then who’s afraid of the imaginary, modernist, seemingly now irrelevant and global cultural movements as the privileged sites of contemporary colonial and neo-colonial struggles and contestations. Ngugi and Kwame Appiah concur in characterising as Afro-European literature written by...
Africans in European languages. A multiplicity of African languages and questions of the orality of their society characterize the continuity of literatures in African languages. Colonial bilingualism contained indigenous tongues and official dominating languages, mainly from the colonial power, and produced also *linguae francae* and pidgins for communicative purposes. In Feminist and womanist criticism of African literature. A bibliography was noticed by Sharon Verba that “rereading, willful misreading, and de- and re-coding are tools used in African literature and womanist or feminist discourse to challenge ‘canonized literature’ that tends to black out black and blanch out woman.”

African Storytelling is an introduction done by Cora Agatucci about the oral tradition in Africa:

It is only the story that can continue beyond the war and the warrior. It is the story that outlives the sound of war-drums and the exploits of brave fighters.

Traditionally, Africans have revered good stories and storytellers, as have most past and present peoples around the world who are rooted in oral cultures and traditions. Ancient writing traditions do exist on the African continent, but most Africans today, as in the past, are primarily oral peoples, and their art forms are oral rather than literary. In contrast to written “literature,” African “orature” (to use Kenyan novelist and critic Ngugi wa Thiong’o’s phrase) is orally composed and transmitted, and often created to be verbally and communally performed as an integral part of dance and music. The Oral Arts of Africa are rich and varied, developing with the beginnings of African cultures, and they remain living traditions that continue to evolve and flourish today.

Tortoise and the Birds and “Nnabe and Chineke” are examples of Igbo folktalest that explain how animals got their physical characteristics—a genre common in many cultures around the world.

In many of these cultures, storytelling arts are professionalized: the most accomplished storytellers are initiates (griots, or bards), who have mastered many complex verbal, musical, and memory skills after years of specialized training. This training often includes a strong spiritual and ethical dimension required to control the special forces believed to be released by the spoken/sung word in oral performances.

Evan Mwangi in Nobel Prize: A Shot in the Arm for African Eco-Criticism made the statement:

*The award of this year’s Nobel Peace prize to African environmentalist Wangari Maathai is a big boost to eco-criticism in the study of the continent’s literature. Eco-criticism, a relatively new approach to literature, is the study of the inter-relationship between art and the natural world.*

We will look now how in different African countries the relation between colonialism and national identity influenced forms of criticism. In South Africa the African National Congress (ANC) is a centre-left political party and has been South Africa's governing party supported by a tripartite alliance between itself, the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) and the South African Communist Party (SACP) since the establishment of majority rule in May 1994. The ANC's willingness to support terrorism was subject of both foreign and domestic criticism. In *Criticism and Censorship in the South African ‘alternative’ Press with Particular Reference to the Cartoons of Bauer and Zapiro* Mario Pissarra made the following statement on criticism:

Cartooning is an extremely heterogeneous practice whose genealogy can be traced back to caricature. 1. This paper does not concern itself with the diversity that can be found in the cartoons Derek Bauer and Jonathan Shapiro (Zapiro), but rather chooses to focus on the potential of cartooning as a critical practice. This paper proceeds from the premise that criticism and censorship are oppositional and antagonistic concepts which seldom appear alone. Criticism, particularly when expressed publicly and directed at specific interest groups (eg. a ruling elite) frequently evokes censorship, whilst censorship and repression and resistance.

According to Bernhard Magnier Africa's growing role in western European culture is reflected in the increasing interest in its literature. Magnier stated that confined during the 1970s and 1980s to politically radical circles, African authors now appear in the culture pages of journals. New anthologies from leading French publishers have raised the profile of African writing, while increased funding has enabled the professionalization of translation. Though channels of distribution are still at present weighted towards the West, African literature is on its way to becoming a vital manifestation of a universal literature. For Magnier literary criticism has to a large extent been professionalized. Literary journalists cover the current state of African books in the same way they would any other literature regardless of geographic origin. African books are today featured in the book section of the daily paper. This development, which has taken place as part of a wider movement recognizing the African continent, has established a place for African writing in the realm of a more universal literature, as well as placing upon it the same constraints as other literatures. In Approaches to African Cinema Study Martin Mhando wrote about an South African academic/critic:

For example, the South African academic/critic Keyan Tomaselli argues for orality as one of those specific influences characterising narrative patterns in Southern African cinema. Western critics have for a long time now, approached African cinema from thematic perspectives at the expense of more formal approaches. There are many reasons for this, not least, the effect of the initial encounter of cinema and the African based on the proverbial didactic function of film encouraged by colonial authorities. Immediate post-independence African cinema is often seen to mimic the style of didactic filmmaking set up under colonialism.

This type of filmmaking often emphasises content over artistic and cultural influences and styles.

A conscious application of the didactic functions of cinema was what was directly linked to African narrative. Lumumba-Kasongo stated that Ghana was a former British colony and the first sub-Saharan African country to offload colonial domination in 1957. There had been about 20 years of military interlude in civilian administration. The negative consequence of this military adventurism in the democratization process was disastrous. CS Monitor in 2003 wrote this headline about Zimbabwe:

In his three-year effort to reengineer the racial and economic landscape of Zimbabwe by forcibly taking farms away from whites and giving them to blacks, President Robert Mugabe has long counted on - and gotten - support from almost all of Africa's leaders.

The contributors to the Asmara Declaration on African Languages and Literatures stated:

We writers and scholars from all regions of Africa gathered in Asmara, Eritrea, from January 11 to 17, 2000, at the conference titled Against All Odds: African Languages and Literatures into the 21st Century. This is the first conference on African languages and literatures ever to be held on African soil, with participants from east, west, north, Southern Africa and from the diaspora and by writers and scholars from around the world. We examined the state of African languages in literature, scholarship, publishing, education, and administration in Africa and throughout the world. We celebrated the vitality of African languages and literatures and affirmed their potential. We noted with pride that despite all the odds against them, African languages as vehicles of communication and knowledge survive and have a written continuity of thousands of years. Colonialism created some of the most serious obstacles against African languages and literatures. We noted with concern the fact that these colonial obstacles still haunt independent Africa and continue to block the mind of the continent. We identified a profound incongruity in colonial languages speaking for the continent. At the start of a new century...
and millennium, Africa must firmly reject this incongruity and affirm a new beginning by returning to its languages and heritage.426

Philosophical wisdom in Africa has been handed down from generation to generation in a way which can be described as mainly oral.427 That is also the case with what is called oral literature. This concept, which is in use in the science of intercultural literature, makes clear that it is wrong to speak of an opposition between oral and literate. There are elements of writing in a mainly oral tradition and elements of orality in a mainly literate tradition. The broad range of orality and literacy is not given in order to belittle the importance of the transition from mainly oral forms of communication and tradition in African philosophy. The term ‘negro writing’ was used.428

M’Baré N’gom made first research on Hispanicidad through literature in Africa exemplified by Equatorial Guinea, the only sub-Saharan country with a literature of Spanish expression. This literature has not received much critical or theoretical attention. N’gom mentioned that Guinean literature, like other African literary expressions written in transcontinental languages, is the “expression of two literary traditions”: Spanish, marked by the strict and rigid norms of scripture, and African Bantu like Ndowe, Fang, and Bubi characterized by the more flexible and pragmatic rules of orality a phenomenon called ‘textual friction’, a “process through which the African text ends up incorporating the European text. During this interaction at the textual level by collecting and transcribing, and translating, a new cultural product evolves Pius Zirimu called ‘orature’. Since the act of translating from a source text to a target text is in itself an act of manipulation, therefore this process was not just limited to the thematic and structural levels”.429 In Africa literacy developed very late. Because cultural forms and expressions are organized as an integral part of the way of life of African peoples, particular forms may change or disappear when the institutions or lifestyles that support them are modified or abandoned. One exception to the African oral culture is ancient Egypt with an early literate society. In ancient Egypt the invention of writing was attributed to the monkey god Thoth (Djeuty in Egyptian). Coming from Egypt papyrus became the writing medium of Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans in Hellenism serving for record keeping. Old Egyptian used the hieroglyphics where we find the first teaching advises to students regarding the rules how to speak. Systematic comments on communication can be traced back to the precepts of Kagemni and Ptah-Hotep (3200-2800 B.C.E.) as the classic examples of a rhetorical practiced in a pre-modern time. The Maxims of Ptah-hotep as an ancient text dates to back to the Old Kingdom. The advice offered in the maxims gives insight into the speech practices used in the hierarchical society of ancient Egypt. The fragment of The Instruction to Kagemni (6th Dynasty. Papyrus Frisse I and II) in the translation of Gardiner gives advices about good speaking and caution in terms of speech that could talk something that is not accepted by the majority of the culture:

[…] the timid man prospers, praised is the fitting, open (is) the tent to the silent, spacious is the seat of the satisfied. Speak not (too much)! Sharp are the knives against he who transgresses the road, (he is) without speedy advance, except when he faults. When you sit with company, shun the food you like. Restraint of heart is (only) a brief moment!

Gluttony is base and one points the finger at it. A cup of water quenches thirst, a mouthful of herbs strengthens the heart. A single good thing stands for goodness as a whole, a little something stands for much.130

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431 Gardiner, Alan. “The Instruction to Kagemni and his Brethren”. In: Journal of Egyptian Archeology. 37 (1946), pp. 71-74

The ancient Egyptians used papyrus for writing hieroglyphics as early as the 4th millennium B.C.E. In Egypt the scribes were the social group having access to writing. Individual scribes signed their name on a document. Egyptian culture had—with the exception of Libya and Ethiopia—little influence on the rest of the continent. The step from oral to written recording of advices regarding speech conduct in Egypt was made in ancient times. The Nilo-Saharan language Nubian is the only modern African language with early written records dating from the 8th century C.E. to the 14th century and has an alphabet derived from the Coptic one. Coptic consisting of Greek characters with some special Coptic characters serving as the connecting language between ancient Egyptian language and modern Northern African languages in the Nile area and preserving the Biblical literature. Egyptian culture had except of Libya and Ethiopia little influence on the rest of the continent. The way from oral to written Rhetoric in Egypt was made in ancient times.

In the 7th century of the Christian invading first Christianized Egypt believers in the new faith of Islam missionized nearly the whole country. Spreading further westwards, Islam reached Europe, Spain, from the north of Africa and throughout North Africa Christianity was replaced by Islam with some exceptions like Egypt, Upper Nubia, and Ethiopia. Examples for the influences of Islam are converted ethnic groups such as Berber and Tuareg. Arbian influence in Africa can be found in literature, language and the educational system. In Algerian Arabic is the primary language of around 82% of the population. Most of the rest of population speak various Berber dialects with Arabic as a second language. The Tuareg tribes speak two Berber dialects. The nomadic Tuaregs were the first inhabitants in the Sahara region. The nomadic Tuaregs share little affinity with the black African majority of Niger. Myths, proverbs and songs are typical forms of African orality. The term griot refers to traditional recitators throughout Western Africa. Griots can be court bards or itinerant musicians and storytellers with a broad regional sphere of activity. Griots today live in Mali, Gambia, Guinea, and Senegal among the Mande peoples, Fulbe (Fula), Hausa, Tukulóor, Wolof, Serer, Mauritanian Arabs, and many other tribes. African griots serve as historians, storytellers, traditional praise singers, and musicians. Occult powers and primal energies of creation and destruction are called nyama by Mande peoples of Western Africa. The jeli or griots are a subgroup of the artisan professions that the Mande designate nyamakalaw, or nyama-handlers. According to Boni African orality contains a specific rhetoric. African orature is a term of Kenyan novelist and critic Ngugi wa Thiongo for stories orally composed and transmitted. The oral tradition developed in the oral societies of sub-Saharan Africa and particularly in West Africa, to which this communication primarily refers. Keywords to African and African American rhetorical considerations are harmony and unity, the divine spirit is found in community and nommo, the lived power of the spoken word. Forms of criticism can be presented in vernacular languages in traditional oral forms such as songs. This protest song shows the mistreatment and struggle of blacks in South Africa.

In Brutal Chainsby Didi Obichere
"In the brutal chains of apartheid
South Africa sheds so many bloody tears
Tears of anger, rage, and sorrow
Tears that have been gushing out
Of blood-shot eyes for many years

We have been chained into the Native Land Act
The gruesome act that controls our ev'ry step
The thoughtless act which separates us
Mother, father, children however close
We may be kept

We have been left the heart-throbbing chain marks
Of our brothers and children passed
The brutal chains that whipped away our people in Sharpeville
Locked away our leader, Mandela
Hammered away at our innocent school children in Soweto
Murdered away our brother and fighter, Biko
Will never be forgotten
Our struggle will linger on
And soon our strong arms will break these brutal chains
And we, South Africa, will surpass."

A common folklore with local variations has spread along with the Bantu language across Sub-Saharan Africa. Some of the first African writings to gain attention in the West were the poignant slave narratives, such as The Interesting Narrative of the Life and Adventures of Olaudah Equiano or Gustavus Vassa, the African (1789), which described vividly the horrors of slavery and the slave trade.

Olu Oguibe delivered a keynote speech held at the International Association of Art Critics Conference at Courtauld Institute in London, November 1996 about art criticism in Africa:

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Five years ago almost to the date, I had the honor to speak on art criticism and Africa not so far away from this spot. At the time, I had taken what many saw as a hardline, uncompromising position in arguing that the business of the state of art criticism in Africa should be left with the Africans. It was my opinion, too, that this business is one that ideally should be conducted in Africa. The very idea of discussing art criticism and Africa in London or New York did not seem particularly appropriate to me then. Neither does it now. It is, I believe, a reflection of the sad state of that continent and its leaders that five years on it has fallen on us again to speak about art criticism and Africa outside the continent. Perhaps I ought to mention that in those five years I have had only one opportunity to visit Africa, only one opportunity to visit my country, and may not do so freely today thanks to the presence of a dictatorship that has driven and continues to drive the finest minds, including art historians and critics, out of that country.

Criticism of modern African literature has developed. James E. Lassiter wrote in African Culture and Personality about the intercultural approaches to social issues:

African scholars writing on these subjects since the early 1960s have taken a humanistic, liberating or empowering approach. They have been specifically interested in identifying and explaining African psychological processes, personality characteristics, and the processes of African cultural adaptation to indigenous social conditions and exotic influences. For example, the work of University of Nairobi

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philosophy professor Joseph M. Nyasani (1997), which features prominently in this paper, is a recent attempt to define the "African psyche."  

In Contemporary African Philosophy Zeverin Emagalit wrote about four trends in African philosophy:

One of them is the popular understanding of Africa as a Dark Continent where there are no roads, no schools, no governments and no civilization. This is the Africa of journalists, merchants and tourist business people who want to promote their products. Another reason why some people usually express wonder and doubt at the mention of the existence of African Philosophy is due to the image of Africa as delineated by some anthropologists, social scientists, political analysis's and historians with a slanted approach to reality.

Basically, there are four trends that can be regarded as the core of African Contemporary Philosophy in our present times. The first of these trends is Ethnosophy. While the second is branded as Philosophic Sagacity, the third trend is Nationalist-ideological Philosophy. Finally, there is what we all know, Professional Philosophy.

Ethnosophy is a system of thought that deals with collective worldviews of diverse African peoples as a unified form of knowledge. It is based on the myths, folk-wisdom and the proverbs of the people. The term "ethnosophy" was coined by Paulin Hountondji to refer to the works of those anthropologists, sociologists, ethnographers and philosophers who present collective philosophies of life of African peoples.

The second current trend of philosophy in Africa today, is the Sagacity Philosophy. Philosophic Sagacity is a reflective system of thought based on the wisdom and the traditions of people. Basically it is a reflection of a person who is acknowledged both as a sage and a thinker.

The third current trend of Philosophy In Africa is the Nationalist-Ideological philosophy. It is a system of thought, based on traditional African socialism and familyhood. It represented by the works of politicians like Kwame Nkrumah, Julius Nyerere and Leopold Senghor. This trend of philosophy aims at seeking a true and a meaningful freedom for African people that can be attained by mental liberation and a return to genuine traditional African humanism wherever it is possible.

The final unit of philosophy in Africa today is the professional philosophy. In the African context, professional philosophy consists in the analysis and interpretation of reality in general. It further consists of criticism and argument, which to them, are the essential characteristics and conditions for any form of knowledge to be judged as philosophy.

Ecocriticism is an example how Africans adapt concepts of criticism. The word ‘ecocriticism’ traces back to William Rueckert's 1978 essay Literature and Ecology: An Experiment in Ecocriticism and apparently lay dormant in critical vocabulary until the 1989 Western Literature Association meeting (in Coeur d'Alene), when Cheryll Glotfelty revived the term but urged its adoption to refer to the diffuse critical field that heretofore had been known as ‘the study of nature writing’. In Nobel Prize: A Shot in the Arm for African Eco-Criticism Evan Mwangi mentioned that “although African critics have over the years examined the relationship between literature and other forms of social consciousness such as morality, politics, psychology, pedagogy and philosophy, a more conscious insertion of the study of environment in criticism would help us understand literature better and appreciate the art's interaction with other forms of human practice.” Mwangi sees differences between eco-criticism in the West and Africa:

In the West, eco-criticism focuses mainly on the 19th century literature which celebrated nature and wildness. In Africa, it would be more energetic because most of the literature has a rural setting or a degenerate urban background that expresses a longing for the lost rural peace.448

The concept of ‘ecocriticism’ is an example how a term of criticism was created and promoted by the Association for the Study of Literature and Environment in the 90s. For Heise in Science and Ecocriticism ecocriticism, or green criticism is “one of the most recent interdisciplinary fields to have emerged in literary and cultural studies. Ecocriticism analyzes the role that the natural environment plays in the imagination of a cultural community at a specific historical moment, examining how the concept of ‘nature’ is defined, what values are assigned to it or denied it and why, and the way in which the relationship between humans and nature is envisioned. More specifically, it investigates how nature is used literally or metaphorically in certain literary or aesthetic genres and tropes, and what assumptions about nature underlie genres that may not address this topic directly.”449 Dean answered the question "What is Eco-Criticism?" as “study of culture and cultural products (art works, writings, scientific theories, etc.) that is in some way connected with the human relationship to the natural world. Eco-criticism is also a response to needs, problems, or crises, depending on one's perception of urgency.”450 Since Africa is a continent in progress, a definite answer or point of the current state is impossibly made and only roots can be traced back and relations can be shown. In Science Encyclopedia about Realism In African Philosophy, Reality In African Aesthetics and Literary Criticism was stated:

One of the concerns of aesthetics has been the refutation of the colonialist definition of African aesthetics. A particular area of debate has been the negative assessment of African art, such as the claim that the category of realism does not apply to African art.

As can be seen, the concept of realism is used diversely in African philosophical and cultural practice. It is used in its traditional sense as a concern with art as a mirror of reality, but also in relation to the requirement for epistemological, cultural, and representational authenticity. It is noteworthy that the term realism is applied to a variety of realities and to different methods of representing the real. Even deconstructionists ultimately cannot avoid employing the traditional meaning of the word, of connoting the degree of representativeness or accuracy of artistic as well as philosophical and critical practice. What is also significant is that the philosophical attempt to define the real and realism often overflows the rather rigid categories set up by the African rationalist philosophers, proving that their concepts, rigorously defined as they are, cannot themselves fully represent the diversity of intellectual reflections on realism in Africa in the early twenty-first century. Perhaps even universal philosophy is particular after all.451

As far as African criticism is related to topics on Africa we can consider it independent, since critical forms of expressions are universal forms not determined by European standards. Where on the other hand criticism is used within European forms, we must consider this being an output of colonialism.

2.5. “Pi Ping” - On Asian Criticism

Chinese is the most influential language for the region of Far East. Its terminology influenced several languages of Far Asia. In Chinese pi ping is criticism. According to Mazzola the Chinese word for criticism is “piping. Wenxue piping […] means literary criticism. Although piping does not have the root meaning of sifting, it does suggest a similar idea, but from a slightly different angle. The first syllable of the Chinese word, pi, connotes ‘peeling’.” The process of criticism […] according to the Chinese language is like peeling away the husk to come closer to the core, which is often both sweet and

nourishing. The second part of the word, ping, refers to ‘measuring and ranking in accordance with an accepted standard’ (Han). So the Chinese word for criticism, piping, suggests the similar process as the Indo-European word keri—of moving carefully to the heart of the matter, by peeling, arranging, and ranking, once the center has been opened.” Within the cultural framework based upon Chinese culture Asian cultures have developed techniques similar to critical techniques. In The Rise of Historical Criticism Oscar Wilde wrote:

The Chinese annals, ascending as they do to the barbarous forest life of the nation, are marked with a soberness of judgment, a freedom from invention, which is almost unparalleled in the writings of any people; but the protective spirit which is the characteristic of that people proved as fatal to their literature as to their commerce. Free criticism is as unknown as free trade.453

Also a terminology of criticism exists in the Chinese language with expressions for ‘critic’, ‘critique’, and ‘critic’.454 Critic in simplified Chinese is 批评家 and in traditional Chinese 批評家. Critic in Japanese is 批評家. A critic as a person is in simplified Chinese 批評家的人, in traditional Chinese 批評家的人. A critical inquiry is 批評家, critique is 批評家, and discourse is 批評家 in Chinese characters. In Korean the critic is 申明하는 사람 and 비평가. Chinese 责 tse, in Korean 찍 has next to the basic meaning ‘upbraid’ the meanings to criticize, correct, to demand, to ask from, and to punish. 諱評 is chi-ping, in Korean 기평, in Japanese キヒョウ with the meanings to censure and to criticize. 諫 che, Korean 첩, Japanese チャク means condemn, blame, censure, charge, accuse, and criticize. 謹難 pang-nan, Korean 방난, Japanese ホウナノ has the meanings to criticize and to disparage. 評詫 ping-chu, Korean 평주, Japanese ヒョウチュウ has the meanings to criticize and to comment on.455 For critic 批 the modern Beijing reading is pi derived from preclassic Old Chinese phî. The basic English meaning is ‘to hit with the hand’. Later attested meanings are ‘to scrape’, ‘to criticise, make an official decision’. Vietnamese phe for party, camp, side may be traced back to the Chinese word with the latter meaning. The character 評 in modern Beijing reading is ping. The English meaning is to criticize, discuss since the Han-Dynasty. The Japanese reading is hyō; agetsurau. The character 筆 stands for zhen with the meanings needle and criticism. The character 議 in modern Beijing reading is yi and has the English meanings to plan, give thought to, and criticise.456 In Japan 点者(てんしゃ) is a critic of haiku poetry. 評論家(ひょうろんか) is a critic.言論士(いちげんこじ; いちげんこじ) is a person who is ready to comment on every subject. 警世家(けいせいか) is a social critic. 映画評論家(えいがひょうろんか) is a movie critic. 音楽評論家(おんがくひょうろんか) is a music critic. 評者(ひょうしゃ) is a critic or reviewer.457 春秋の筆法(しゅんしゅうのひっほう) is a critical argument laden with value judgment, where an indirect cause, often trivial, is made to appear as leading to the effect. 申し分のない, 申し分の無い, 申分のない, 申分の無い (もうしぶんのない) means no objection and nothing to criticize. 眼高手低(がんこうしゅてい) means able to criticize but not to create. 退め殺す ほめごろす means to compliment and criticize lavishly. 糾糾に言う くそみそにいう means to verbally attack, to run down, and to criticize severely. 批判材料 ひはんざいりょう

means elements deserving criticism. 責める (せめる) means to condemn, to blame, and to criticize. 私議 (しき) means personal opinion and criticism behind one's back. 我我に向けられた非難 (われわれにむけられたひなん) is criticism leveled against us. 文学論 (ぶんがくろん) is literary criticism or theory. 物議 (ぶつぎ) is a public discussion or criticism. 痛棒 (つうぼう) is severe attack or a bitter kind of criticism. 公論 (こうろん) is public opinion and unbiased criticism. 非難 (ひなん) is blame, attack, and criticism. 論評 (ろんびょう) is both comment and criticism. 妄評 (ぼうひよう; もうひよう) is an unfair criticism. 指弹 (しつだん) is attack, criticism, blame, and rejection. Derived from Chinese pi in Korean an art critic is 미술 비평가. To criticize is 비평하다, 비판하다, 평론하다, and 감정하다. Critical is 임계의. Critical philosophy is 비판 철학. An editorial critic is 사실. Criticism is 감정 , comparative criticism is 비교 비평, desultory criticism is 만평, interpretative criticism is 해석 비평, textual criticism is 본문 비평.

The main English translator of the Confucian texts was James Legge. Legge’s translations accompanied by Chinese text and extensive commentary were issued in a series of volumes called The Chinese Classics published between 1893 and 1895 and in contributions to Max Mueller’s series The Sacred Books of the East (1875-1925). The most influential text for all Northern Asian culture, the Confucian Analects (Chinese: Lun Yu), can also be translated as ‘discourses’ and ‘dialogues’ or ‘conversations’. The Analects contains twenty books that were compiled by his disciples and by the following disciples of the second generation. The Confucian canon as it exists today was essentially compiled by Zhu Xi. Zhu Xi codified the canon of the Four Books (The Great Learning, The Analects of Confucius, Mencius, and Doctrine of the Mean) that in the subsequent Yuan and Ming Dynasties were made the core of the official curriculum for the civil service examinations. In Chinese the terms shi for ‘to inspect’ and shiyoku for ‘sight’ and shikai for ‘field of vision’ and shisatsu for inspection come from the same root. Riso means ‘ideal’, riron and gakusetsu are ‘theory’ and meian ‘bright idea’. Teikainen is a ‘definite view’. Ji has the meanings ‘chararacter’, ‘symbol’, and ‘letter’. Goki is ‘way of speaking’, wahei is a ‘topic of conversation’ and sho means ‘to persuade’. In the She King, one of the classical Chinese works, artful speech is described:

_Alas that (right words) cannot be spoken, Which come not from the tongue (only)! The speakers of them are sure to suffer. Well is it for the words that can be spoken! The artful speech flows like a stream._

Two of China's logical schools of thought are the Mohists and the Logicians. Logic in China is part of another concept than the European Greek rooted one. Philosophers used both terms dao (way) and fa (standard) and show this way their similarity in thinking with sectarian writings from India. S.C. Combs in The Dao of Communication Criticism: Insects, Individuals, and Mass Society stated that Daoist rhetoric offers the potential to provide a ‘valuable and unique vantage point for communication criticism’. His paper concludes by discussing the implications of Daoist criticism for communication theory and practice. In so doing he illustrated important differences in the films, indicates central differences in Eastern and Western cultural values, and demonstrated the viability of Daoist rhetoric as a basis for communication criticism.

Asian concepts of thinking and world view rely on simple oppositions within a holistic system. Following dao is following the way of Daoism as ‘way’ is discussed in the Dao de Jing elaborating on yin and yang, wu wei, governing, the Three Jewels, and...
other principal terms and issues. The extant text of *Chuang-Tzu*, which is also the name of the author, consists of thirty-three chapters being a mixture of philosophic disquisition and anecdotes or parables of Daoism.\(^{464}\) Daoism's central books are the *Dao De Jing*, attributed to Lao Zi (Lao tse) and the *Zhuang Zi* (*Chuang Tse*). Genres of texts were developed. Religious Daoism in the *Daoist canon* (*Dao zang*) knows main texts (*ben wen*), Talismans (*shen fu*), commentaries (*yu jue*), diagrams and illustrations (*ling tu*), histories and genealogies (*pu lu*), precepts (*jie lu*), ceremonies (*wei yi*), rituals (*fang fa*), practices (*zhong shu*), biographies (*ji zhuan*), hymns (*zan song*), memorials (*biao zou*), and supplements (*si fu*). The basics of Daoism produced other writings. The *Great Mystery* (*tai xuan*) is based on the *Dao de Jing*. The *Great Peace* (*tai ping*) is based on the *Taiping Jing*. The *Great Purity* (*tai qing*) is based on the *Taiqing Jing* and other alchemical texts. The *Orthodox One* (*zhen gyi*) is based on texts from the *Way of the Heavenly Masters* (*tian shi dao*) tradition. The core concepts of Daoism are traced far in Chinese history incorporating elements of mysticism dating back to prehistoric times linked with the *Book of Changes* (*I Ching*), a divinatory set of 64 geometrical figures describing states and evolutions of the world. Taoism is also a government doctrine where the ruler’s might is ruling through ‘non-action’ (*wu wei*). In Daoism *yin* and *yang* are negative and positive principles of the universe representing opposites in relations to each other. The *yin* and *yang* symbol, a circle with black and white sections, depicts this. Around the circle white or black will increase, until the opposite color is almost gone. The cycle then repeats for the opposite color. *Yin* and *yang* represent the following opposites.

**Yin**
Negative  
Female  
Dark  
Evil  
Earth

**Yang**
Positive  
Male  
Light  
Good  
Heaven

According to the *Dao De Jing* constant principles underlie heaven’s behavior. The *Dao de Jing* was written by Lao-tzu saying that *the Master observes the world, but trusts his inner vision*:

1
*The Tao that can be told  
Is not the eternal Tao  
The name that can be named  
Is not the eternal Name.*

*The unnamable is the eternally real.  
Naming is the origin  
Of all particular things.*

*Free from desire, you realize the mystery.  
Caught in desire, you see only the manifestations.*

*Yet mystery and manifestations  
Arise from the same source.  
This source is called darkness.*

*Darkness within darkness.  
The gateway to all understanding.*

12
*Colors blind the eye.*

<Http://www.geocities.com/ziconix_the_mystic/chuangtzu.htm>
Sounds deafen the ear.  
Flavors numb the taste.  
Thoughts weaken the mind.  
Desires wither the heart.

The Master observes the world  
But trusts his inner vision.  
He allows things to come and go.  
His heart is open as the sky.

The editing and preserving of ancient texts needs critical studies of the texts. The Chinese version of the *Dao de Jing* itself has seen dozens of editions containing five to six thousand characters. The early 17th-century treatises on drama turned to the problem of the interrelation between ya (elegance) and su (vulgarity). In *Qu pin* (*Ranking of the Dramas*) Lu Tiancheng evaluated rustic dramas as ‘wanting’. With scholarly interest shifting from the musical to the verbal components of drama including spoken dialogues. In Chinese shih ping stands for historical criticism dealing with great events in history, methods of historical approach or entire historical works. Early work in Japan was heavily influenced by Chinese literature, since there was no native writing system. Asian mind concepts and critical thinking are divergent cultural assets. The Asian cultures are synthetical and emphasize social harmony or intuitive insights of the individual person under a social hierarchy as a higher value than criticism or argumentation. The lack of critical thinking tradition in Asia can linguistically be explained by the fact that educational systems and linguistic background are different. On the other hand China has its own indigenous traditions of logical and argumentative thinking as an meditative exercise, but in practice it is not considered of high value. The concept of wu-wei even is opposite to any approach of thinking at all. An example is given in *The Great Prajna-Paramita Heart Sutra* in Zen and Mahayana Buddhism emphasizing no thinking is written:

*Maka Hannya Hararmita shin gyo*

*The Great Prajna-Paramita Heart Sutra*

Kan ji zai bo sa gyo-jin han-nya ha ra mi ta ji  
Avalokiteshvara Bodhisattva, practicing deep Prajna Paramita,  
Sho-ken go on kai ku-do is-sai ku yaku  
clearly saw that all five skandhas are empty, transforming anguish and distress.

Sha ri shi shiki fu I ku-ku fu I shiki  
Shariputra, form is no other than emptiness, emptiness no other than form;  
Shiki sozu ze ku-ku-soku ze shiki  
form is exactly emptiness, emptiness exactly form;

Ju so-gyo-shilli yaku bu nyo ze  
sensation, perception, mental reaction, consciousness are also like this.

Sha ri shi ze sho ho-ku-so-fu sho-fu metsu  
Sha-riputra, all things are essentially empty-- not born, not destroyed;  
Fu ka fu jo-fu zo- fu gen

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<http://61.152.93.149/english/Print.asp?ArticleID=966>


467 *Essays in Modern Chinese Literature and Literary Criticism*. Papers of the Berlin Conference 1978. A Selection of Papers, which were Read at the International Conference on Literature, Literary Theory and Literary Criticism in the People's Republic of China held at the East Asian Institute of the Free Univ. of Berlin, Sept. 18-24, 1978, pp. 67ff.


<http://litguide.press.jhu.edu/>

469 An important contribution to the history of criticism and all its aspects with a rich bibliographic backgrouns is:  
not stained, not pure; without loss, without gain.

Ze ko ku-chu-mu shiki mu ju so-gyo-shiki
Therefore in emptiness there is no form, no sensation, perception, mental reaction, consciousness;

Mu gen –ni bi zes-shin i
no eye, ear, nose, tongue, body, mind,
Mu shikil sho-ko- mi soku ho-
no color, sound, smell, taste, touch, object of thought;

Mu gen kai nai shi mu I shiki kai
no seeing and so on to no thinking;

Mm mu myo- yaku mu mu myo-jin
no ignorance and also no ending of ignorance,

Nai shi mu ro-shi yaku mu ro-shi jin
and so on to no old age and death,
and also no ending of old age and death;

Mu ku shu metsu do-y
no anguish, cause of anguish, cessation, path;

Mi chi yaku mu toku i mu sho tokko
no wisdom and no attainment. Since there is nothing to attain,

Bo dai satta e han-mya ha ra mi ta ko
the Bodhisattva lives by Prajna Paramita,

Shim-mu kei ge mu kei ge ko mu u ku fu
with no hindrance in the mind; no hindrance and therefore no fear;

Om ri is-sai ten do- mu so- ku gyo – ne han
far beyond delusive thinking, right here is Nirvana.470

Verse of the Han

(Incised on the han at Koko An)
Completely freed from yes and no;
great emptiness charged within;
no questions, no answers;
like a fish, like a fool.471

Soraj Hongladarom wrote in Asian Philosophy and Critical Thinking: Divergence or Convergence?:

It is widely recognized nowadays that critical thinking has become a necessary ingredient in all levels of education. Educators and educational policy makers agree that one of the desirable goals of education is that students are able to think critically. In Thailand, many have felt the need to inculcate critical thinking more seriously in educational curricula. Thais have gone so far as to include a clause in the newly promulgated Constitution that a bill on education be passed by Parliament. At the moment the act is being considered by various factors and agencies. The core of the proposed act is the idea that the students be able to think critically and independently.

This acknowledgement of the value of critical thinking has also reached the countries of Asia, whose cultural traditions are very different from that of the West. [...]
Consequently, Asian cultures and critical thinking are divergent only if the former opt not to amend their decisions. But since we are talking only about decisions, then it is not difficult at all to conceive that cultures would make new decisions in response to changing times.472

Critical methods are only done in a rudimental mediating form or as mental training. In recent time Western literature and translation was a form of practicing this concept. Wang in Translating Journals into Chinese: Toward a Theoretical (Re)Construction of Chinese Critical Discourse wrote:

Translation has played a very important role in Chinese literature, theory, and criticism. Modern Chinese literature is almost a translated literature, for, through a sort of cultural translation, traditional Chinese literary and critical discourse was deconstructed and has manifested itself in a new form. But translating Western journals into Chinese is only a recent practice, adopted since the turn of the century, because Chinese theorists realize that many insightful theoretical concepts and ideas first appear in journal articles.

[...] Chinese literary and cultural studies, due to the translation of these journals, will move closer and closer toward the international community, thereby having equal dialogues with the latter. Since most of the articles published in the above-mentioned journals anticipate their authors' substantial research and profound thinking of cutting-edge theoretical issues, they will certainly provide illumination to Chinese scholars' theoretical reflections.473

The South Asian culture contains in terms of its literature stories, legends and poem of oral tradition. South Asian culture offers a view to different countries with common linguistic, religious and political roots, but also national developments of these aspects. Malay was influenced by Arabic. In Malay fasih is fluent and eloquent. Kefasihan is fluency. Fikir is to think. Fikiran is opinion or thought. Berfikir is to think. Berfikiran is having the ability to think and to form opinions. Memikirkan is to think over and to ponder. Pemikiran is thinking. Sefikiran is an expression for having the same opinion. The English term ‘criticism’ is in Malay kritikan.474 The English term ‘to criticise’ is in Malay mengkritik.475 Vietnamese che has the meanings to criticize and to sulk.476 In Vietnamese a literary critic is nhã phê bình văn học.476 The English term ‘criticism’ is in Vietnamese sự phê bình. Vietnamese chế bài, chỉ trích is in English ‘critic’.477 The English term ‘to criticize’ is in Vietnamese phê bình.478 Vietnamese sự phê phán, sự phê bình stands for animadversion, censure, and stricture, sự chỉ trích lời phê bình, sự bình phẩm, lời phê phán, and lời chỉ trích is comment.479 In Vietnamese critic is danh tỏ và nhã phê bình (văn nghệ). A literary critic is nhã phê bình văn học and người chỉ trích.480 The English term ‘to criticize’ is in Indonesian mengkritik. A critic is in Indonesian pengenritik, pengecam (tally), pencerca (caviler, fault finder), pencela (detractor, fault finder), and pencacat (fault finder). Indonesian timbangan is an opinion based upon scales rather than weights. Penggugatan means accusing and claiming. Gugatan is an accusation, claim, and suit. Bahas is investigation, research, and study.481 In

474 See also for criticism in China:
Thailand. A critic is a person who examines and criticizes with the meanings faultfinder, and carper. Criticism is มหาวิทยาลัย for an critical article and a review. Criticism is การวิจารณ์ with the meanings caviling, carping, and complaints. Criticism as การประเมินผลงาน comprises the meanings study and analysis. 

2.6. “Criticismo and Criticism” - On Criticism in America

Both parts of America developed concepts of criticism rooted in European culture. In terms of linguistics South American criticism has its roots in the vernacular languages from the immigrating Europeans from Spain and Portugal. In North America the English language dominates. Portuguese, spoken in Brazil, employs crítico, exigente, and perigoso for a critic. In Portuguese criticismo, crítica, censura, and desaprovação is used for criticism. Critic in Spanish is crítico. Spanish crítico has the meanings alarming, censor, censorious, critical, grave, knocker, reviewer, serious, and vital. Spanish crítica means appreciation, censure, chicane, critique, indictment, notice, reflection, review, stricture, reparo means cavil, demur, indemnity, objection, observation, remark, repair, reproof, censura means condemnation, observation, remark, reproach, reproof, stricture, and viewing.485 Portuguese crítico has the meanings argumentative, assailant, climacteric, critical, crucial, reviewer, and serious.486

The native Americans were divided in different ethnic groups from North to South America and have – as Kennedy showed - different features in terms of their oral systems developed.487 The diverse ethnic groups in America have a variety of mostly orally transferred cultural heritage. Native Americans found forms for criticism as approach towards the behavior of the immigrating Europeans. Inupiat Eskimo language naipiqtuq means to watch critically. A fatkubnaq is a medium, which communicates with the spiritual world.488 In Proto-Eskimo naraq means to criticize, to curse. Eastern Canadian Inupik uses naraq(q)- and narga.489 Tachnechdorus (John Logan), Speckled Snake, Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiak (Black Hawk), Cobb, Seathl, Para-Wa-Samen (Ten Bears), Cochise, In-mut-too-yah-lat-lat (Chief Joseph) (1876) and Standing Bear are Idians of the 19th century that wrote speeches. Tachnechdorus (John Logan) (ca. 1723-1780) wrote a speech to the white men:

_I appeal to any white man to say, if ever he entered Logan's cabin hungry, and he gave him not meat; if ever he came cold and naked, and he clothed him not.2 During the course of the last long and bloody war, Logan remained idle in his cabin, an advocate for peace. Such was my love for the whites that my countrymen pointed as they passed, and said, "Logan is the friend of the white man.‖ I had even thought to have lived with you, but for the injuries of one man, Colonel Cressap, who last spring, in cold blood and unprovoked, murdered all the relations of Logan, not even sparing my women and children. There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any living creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it; I have killed many; I have full gutted my vengeance. For my countrymen I rejoice at the beams of peace. But do not harbor a thought that mine is the joy of fear. Logan never felt fear! He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan?‖_4890

In the Spanish and Portuguese language the tradition of rhetoric both in theological and civil life was transmitted. The social background in these countries is the Catholic religion.491 Prior to independence in Latin America higher education institutions were run by the Catholic Church of the Counter-Reform as part of the Spanish colonizing enterprise. European influence of rhetoric came from Spanish rhetoric mainly. Ioan de Guzman’s _Primer Parte de Rhetorica de Ioan de Guzman_ was published in 1589. Carlos Rollín’s _Praeceptiones Rhetoricae_ was published in 1744. Cipriano Soarez'
De Arte Rhetorica Libri Tres ex Aristotele was published in 1621. The Jesuits created in Europe and later in America great universities cultivating the study of grammar, rhetoric, Latin and Greek, as well as elegant writing and speech. Mexican rhetoric is influenced by the Southern European sources of the emperors. Social classes and estates based on distribution of economic surplus appropriated by the ruling class through tribute collection. Monarchy monopolized the legal use of violence, but ruled through provincial units of political organization that were based on ethnic, religious, and economic specialization. The Sociedad Mexicana de Oratoria y Literatura is responsible for oratoria and comunicación más and defines Retórica as arte del bien decir. In North America the English literature influenced concepts of criticism. South America has employed several terms of specific forms of criticism (criticismo) related to this area. Criticismo has the following definitions in a Chilean English-Spanish dictionary:

1. filos Sistema filosófico que considera a la epistemología como una disciplina filosófica independiente y fundamental, previa a cualquier otra.

2. filos Doctrina epistemológica de Kant.

Javier de Monserrat differentiated in El Concepto de Criticismo en Teoría de la Ciencia several forms of criticism:

1. Criticismo realista: pensar crítico científicamente consiste en hacerlo sometiéndose a una pauta; significa hacerlo con un criterio, con una pauta, dicho criterio no puede ser sino la experiencia, la realidad, mas exactamente la realidad de la experiencia.

2. Criticismo fenomenico. El hombre sabe que tiene una experiencia de apariencia, parcial, fenomenica de lo real. La crítica real de la ciencia es siempre crítica de los fenómenos.

3. Criticismo conceptual. Significa pues, que la ciencia vive en la continua crítica de sus propios conceptos y sistemas conceptuales para tratar de encontrar expresiones cada vez mas adecuadas de lo que objetivamente presenta la realidad.

4. Criticismo lingüístico. Dada la identidad entre pensamiento y lenguaje, el criticismo conceptual es, su vez, criticismo lingüístico. El criticismo conceptual, construcción o constitución crítica de los sistemas de lenguaje de la ciencia, a través de la crítica empírica de la realidad fenomenológica.

5. Criticismo estructural. Pensar crítico estructuralmente es, primeramente constatar el conjunto de datos fenomenológicos con que la realidad se manifiesta y, en segundo lugar, trata de reducirlos a una imagen unitaria y suficiente, es decir, real.

6. Criticismo Intersubjetivo. La crítica de la realidad realizada a niveles de intersubjetividad es el elemento crítico valorador esencial para la corrección de las interpretaciones en sistemas conceptuales y lingüísticos.

Afranio Coutinho in A Crítica Literária no Brasil wrote regarding crítica of literature:

A década de 1950, na literatura brasileira, pode ser considerada como da crítica literária. É o momento em que se adquire a consciência exata do papel relevante da crítica em meio à criação literária e aos géneros de literatura imaginativa, função da disciplina do espírito literário. Sem ser um gênero literário, mas uma atividade reflexiva de análise e julgamento da literatura, a crítica se aparenta com a filosofia e a ciência, embora não seja qualquer delas. É uma atividade autônoma,
obediente a normas e critérios próprios do funcionamento, e detentora de uma posição específica no quadro da literatura.

O reconhecimento de tudo isso pode-se afirmar que se fixou naquela década, sob forma tão aguda e profunda que justifica para ela a denominação de a década crítica, pela descoberta de sua autonomia e cunho técnico.

Essa época é uma réplica a outra, de grande importância na história brasileira, a iniciada em 1870 com a geração naturalista, a cujo trabalhos devem os estudos literários no Brasil a maioria dos padrões predominantes a partir de então e só postos em cheque nos últimos quinze anos.497

The main critical social influence of biblical studies of Catholicism came from the idea of ‘liberation theology’ in South America. Miguez stated in Latin American Reading of the Bible. Experiences, Challenges and its Practice:

This article is a brief and unpretentious survey of the historical development of biblical interpretation in Latin America in the last part of the XXth. Century, in order to help the reader toounder stand its present context. A liberating interpretation of Scriptures could not be fundamentalist of any one given location, or naïve in its appropriation of the text. A liberationist hermeneutics must also be self-critical, give account of the complexities and contradictions within the text as well as in the reading community. From a "liberationist canon" to a "canonical liberation".498

Literature and media serve here as forms for the expression of criticism. Social and media criticism is related to the relation between the media and the institutions in the country. Mostly it is reflecting the media themselves by means of the media. The Latin American media are both unregulated and highly controlled. Governmental censorship quickly became the norm in Latin American broadcasting.499

Resistance is here a term that used to be associated with criticism. Ângela Maria Dias wrote in A Possibilidade do Criticismo Hoje: Intelectuais, Mídia e Políticas Culturais no Brasil:

Ao contrário, a resistência crítica, ao encarar a Literatura como o lugar de exercício da "consciência dramática da linguagem", onde se consuma a inerável dissonância entre consciência e realidade, pode, sem enredar-se em ultrapassados absolutismos essencialistas, recuperar um indispensável horizonte universalista inerente à radicalidade da arte como "experiência de limites" e "momento de intensidade semântica e formal". Nesta direção, por sinal, Lyotard desenvolveu, na "resistência imediata ao "totalitarismo presente", uma reflexão sobre a arte moderna a partir da estética kantiana do sublime — quando a considera consagrada ao "presentificável" através de "presentificações" visíveis — numa espécie de "retração do real", hostil às boas formas do realismo pictórico e narrativo da indústria cultural.500

In Brazilian REP - Revista de Economia Política the following was written in 2005 on the reactions of neoliberal criticism:

The present wave of privatization and the relative success of the neoliberal criticism against the economic role of the state are part of the cyclical character of state intervention. We are now in the downturn of the cycle. During the upturn state intervention, measured in terms of nationalization’s and increase in regulation, is initially successful, but after some time it runs in increasing distortions. The crisis and the criticism that come with the distortions lead to a reduction and particularly to a change in the pattern of state intervention. But never to a return to l'Etat gendarme dreamed by neoliberals.501

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Some forms of criticism derived from the local culture. Dance criticism is a form of criticism related to local South American culture in Brazil. In an interview with Roberto Pereira Relache Casa Hoffmann asked:

C.H.: When did dance criticism start in Brazil?

R.P.: It’s difficult to say when it started, but certainly the twentieth century represented the construction of a dance tradition in the country, through the first official dance institute in the city of Rio de Janeiro, in 1927, and later with the creation of a company. The development of a public and of a specialized dance critic gains strength at this moment. 502

Argentina is an example for South American philosophical criticism keeping distance to European influence. In The Problem on Criticism Mirta A. Giacaglia made the statement that criticism evolved between the Western cultural tradition of reasoning and a fresh perspective to reflect upon the category of criticism in the country:

The crisis of enlightened reason and its effects opens up a new horizon that calls for a rethink of the idea of criticism. A certain way of looking upon criticism was that which was in correspondence with the ruling of the metaphysics of presence, characterized by the imperialism of Western reason, the turning to ultimate reasons and principles, the primacy of an autonomous and free cognizant subject, the idea of Being as full presence, of truth a sad equacy and of wholeness, fixity and permanency of structures. Today, historicity, contingency, antiesencialism and the lack of an ultimate grounding, open up a fresh perspective to reflect upon the category of criticism. Some of the most important issues of contemporary philosophy (“the inevitability of the hermeneutic circle, the impossibility of a neutral location for theory, the turning of all theory to its historical horizons of emergence, the constituting presence of pre-judgement in scientific and ethic statements, the critique of the idea of objectivity, etc” 1) guide us in the attempt to constitute a new conception of criticism, on the basis of the critique of the very idea of it. Criticism, understood from an ethimological perspective as the capacity to judge an decide according to rules, is an eminently modern issue that sends us back to the kantian”sapere audel ”, beyond the limits in which this remains caught. 503

In A Note in Reply to Joachim Hirsch John Holloway made the statement using for the situation of criticism in Argentina the term negative, corrosive, infernal movement of theory:

I take my stance in the printing house of hell. Joachim Hirsch does not. That is the difference between us. In the printing house of hell, according to William Blake, the devils print “in the infernal method, using corrosives, which in Hell are salutary and medicinal, melting apparent surfaces away, and displaying the infinite which was hid”. (Blake 1793/1988, 39) The Scream with which my book starts is a scream from hell. It introduces a negative grammar, a theoretical movement-against which aims to corrode, to destroy “all relations in which man is a debased, enslaved, forsaken, despicable being” (MECW 3, 182): this, with the aim of displaying the infinite which was hid, the social power of human doing. The movement of theory is negative, corrosive, destructive. Marx is an acid which destroys all fixed concepts, never-endingly. In a society which is based on the negation of the social power of human doing, any theory which aims to affirm that creative social power can only be negative, negating the negation of our social doing. The negative, corrosive, infernal movement of theory is at the same time the theoretical emancipation of human doing. The melting away of the apparent (fetishised) surfaces is immediately and directly the displaying of the infinite which was hid (the creative power of social doing). There is no middle term between corrosion and displaying the infinite. 504

The Brazilian educationalist Paulo Freire has developed a theory on thinking about progressive practice in his Pedagogy of the Oppressed. Freire in Pedagogy of the Oppressed differentiated between dialogics and dialogue and antidialogics and dialogics as matrices of opposing theories of cultural action: the former as an instrument of oppression and the latter as an instrument of liberation. His theory of antidualogical action and its characteristics consists of conquest, divide, and rule,

manipulation, and cultural invasion, while the theory of dialogical action and its characteristics contains values such as cooperation, unity, organization, and cultural synthesis. Mazzola stated:

What Paolo Freire called critical literacy is another helpful tool for political analysis. Friere, a Brazilian educator, found that literacy involves more than signing one’s name (signatory literacy). It also involves more than being able to read a message, write a check, count change, decipher a bus schedule, or follow traffic signs (functional literacy). It also involves more than being able to read and understand the key texts of a particular society (cultural literacy). 505

Garcia Marquez said in The Solitude of Latin America in his Nobel Prize Lecture, 8 December 1982:

Our independence from Spanish domination did not put us beyond the reach of madness. General Antonio López de Santana, three times dictator of Mexico, held a magnificent funeral for the right leg he had lost in the so-called Pastry War. General Gabriel García Moreno ruled Ecuador for sixteen years as an absolute monarch. 506

In La Crítica de la Crítica y la Movilidad de Sus Funciones Giraldo stated that when criticism approaches a series of problems related with legitimacy, statute and methodologies, the need of a ‘criticism of criticism’ should be considered consisting of ‘programmatic reflection’ and ‘theorizing in the bosom of discourses’:

En momentos en que la crítica aborda una serie de problemas relacionados con su legitimidad, estatuto y metodologías, vale la pena considerar la necesidad de una crítica de la crítica (esa especial tendencia de análisis, resultante de la reflexión programática y de la teorización en el seno de los discursos que tratan sobre el arte) caracterizada por una especial vocación autotélica y autorreflexiva. Bien sea como búsqueda teórica o aclaración de sus funciones, este volverse sobre sí mismo se convierte en el sino particular de un ejercicio demandado por nuestra realidad cultural. 507

George Yúdice’ article The Funkification of Rio. A Política Cultural do Funk Carioca exemplifies the influence of culture as a form of criticism:

Para estes, obras de arte são dispositivos heurísticos através dos quais o crítico ganha um conhecimento da realidade social, que é inacessível de outro modo. Os funkeiros não precisam que a crítica cultural lhes diga como sua realidade social está estruturada: eles sabem muito bem e utilizam este conhecimento para atingir seus objetivos. 508

Víctor Mendoza wrote in Hermenéutica Crítica on Latin American critical thinking (pensamiento crítico latinoamericano):

El pensamiento crítico latinoamericano, contribuyó seriamente a la reformulación de los resultados que los hermenéuticos europeos habían realizado, poniendo al interior la hermenéutica, la generación de una interpretación crítica-transformadora, en ésta el trabajo de interpretación, no sólo contiene un interés, sintáctico, semántico, pragmático o emancipatorio, también se inscribe como significativo, el interés transformador que se gesta desde la realidad de exclusión de las víctimas que producen interpretaciones “negativas” sobre el resultado de los efectos no intencionales del sistema mundo, para articularse dialécticamente a la transformación de la realidad, este presupuesto axiómático contienen modalidades distintas de la hermenéutica, producidas en Estados Unidos y en Europa. 509

Mendoza’s Modelos Hermenéutica are:

Hermenéutica Jurídica
Hermenéutica Crítica

Hermenéutica Teológica

Other models are:

El Modelo Filológico
Modelo Hermenéutico Crítico

Regarding Hermenéutica Crítica Mendoza stated:

Con el contexto de mediación crítica interpretativa expuesto y su inclusión en todas las relaciones humanas, estamos dando un paso significativo hacia la crítica a los actos de habla con pretensiones de univocidad represiva y su resguardo por el sentido de un mundo hegemónico.\[510\]

Henry Seidel Canby wrote in 1924: "It is unpossible to understand the development of American criticism without a true view of American history. Culturally, socially, and to a less extent politically there have been from the eighteenth century onward two Americas." Seidel Canby understood here the East as part influenced by Europe and the West as influenced by a global population.\[511\] According to the survey American Literary Criticism in the Nineteenth Century criticism and critical theory in the U.S. did not fully establish itself until early in the 19th century. Colonial critical theory was "initially associated with 18th-century thought, but soon thereafter began to embrace European Romanticism". Dissatisfaction with dependence upon the literature and theories of England would engender the most prominent features of American critical theory: "the insistence on a literature that was uniquely American" and one "that reflected the country's democratic principles".\[512\] The U.S. and Canada are culturally diverse societies. These diverse sources influenced current literary theory, criticism, and practice.\[513\] 21st century U.S.-American dictionaries employ a variety of definitions for criticism and critic. Wander wrote in The Ideological Turn in Modern Criticism on multicultural criticism: “If critical theory in the United States had New Criticism for its 50s and 60s, structuralism and post-structuralism in its 70s, and a “return to history” in the New Historicism in the 80s, Multicultural criticism may be the dominant critical mode of the 1990s. An ideological criticism repeating (and inspired by) many of the moves of Marxist and feminist criticism, multicultural criticism sets out to “de-center” the literature of European (particularly British) and American colonialism and domination in an attempt to reopen for indigenous voice(s) the subjects, languages and traditions of colonized peoples”.\[514\]

Now, let’s look at standard dictionaries used in the U.S. in the 20th and 21st century that demonstrate the change of meanings in this culture in the 21st century. Following the Webster Dictionary published in the year 1913 criticism is defined as follows:

1. The rules and principles which regulate the practice of the critic; the art of judging with knowledge and propriety of the beauties and faults of a literary performance, or of a production in the fine arts; as, dramatic criticism.
The elements of criticism depend on the two principles of Beauty and Truth, one of which is the final end or object of study in every one of its pursuits: Beauty, in letters and the arts; Truth, in history and sciences. Brande & C.
By criticism, as it was first instituted by Aristotle, was meant a standard of judging well. Dryden.
2. The act of criticising; a critical judgment passed or expressed; a critical observation or detailed examination and review; a critique; animadversion; censure.\[515\]
In *Roget's International Thesaurus* (1922) *criticism* is listed among the *Words Relating to the Sentient and Moral Powers*. The noun ‘detraction’ and the verb ‘detract’ have the synonyms “derogate, decry, depreciate, disparage, run down, cry down; back-cap [U. S.], belittle, pessimize, sneer at (contemn), criticize, pull to pieces, pick a hole in one's coat, asperse, cast aspersions, blow upon, bespatter, blacken, vilify, vilipend, avile, bear false witness against; speak ill of behind one’s back.”

According to *Wordsmyth* criticism is:

1. the act of making judgments or criticizing.
2. the result of such an act.
3. the art of making skilled and detailed observations on literary, artistic, or scholarly works.
4. an unfavorable or negative judgment or evaluation.

As defined by *Wordsmyth* a critic is:

1. anyone who judges or evaluates.
2. a person whose work is to write evaluations of literary, artistic, or other cultural works.
3. one who tends to criticize and find faults.

The *American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language* (2000) defines criticism as:

1. The act of criticizing, especially adversely.
2. A critical comment or judgment.
3. a. The practice of analyzing, classifying, interpreting, or evaluating literary or other artistic works.

b. A critical article or essay; a critique.

c. The investigation of the origin and history of literary documents; textual criticism.

The *American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language* (2000) defines a critic as:

1. One who forms and expresses judgments of the merits, faults, value, or truth of a matter.
2. One who specializes especially professionally in the evaluation and appreciation of literary or artistic works: a film critic; a dance critic.
3. One who tends to make harsh or carping judgments; a faultfinder.

Following *Roget’s II: The New Thesaurus* (1995) criticism is defined as follows:

2. Evaluative and critical discourse: critique, notice, review.

In the *American Heritage Dictionary* a critic has three meanings: One who forms and expresses judgments of the merits, faults, value, or truth of a matter. One who specializes especially professionally in the evaluation and appreciation of literary or artistic works: a film critic; a dance critic. One who tends to make harsh or carping judgments; a faultfinder. Following the *Columbia Guide to Standard American English* (1993) the words *criticize* and *criticism* retain their primary senses having...
to do with evenhanded evaluation and judging. But far more prevalent are the pejorative senses of ‘judging unfavorably’ and of ‘finding fault’.523

In the North American edition of the Encarta World English Dictionary a critic is defined as follows:

1. somebody judging something: somebody who judges or appraises somebody or something an eminent critic of postwar government
2. writer of reviews: somebody, especially a journalist, who writes or broadcasts opinions on the quality of things such as drama productions, art exhibitions, literary works, and society as a whole the newspaper’s TV critic
3. fault-finder: somebody who habitually finds fault524

In Encarta World English Dictionary criticism is defined as follows:

1. act of criticizing: a spoken or written opinion or judgment of what is wrong or bad about somebody or something
2. disapproval: spoken or written opinions that point out one or more faults of somebody or something
3. assessment of creative work: considered judgment of or discussion about the qualities of something, especially a creative work
4. media525

In opposition to the Encarta World English Dictionary in the Collaborative International Dictionary of English a critic is defined as follows:

1. One skilled in judging of the merits of literary or artistic works; a connoisseur; an adept; hence, one who examines literary or artistic works, etc., and passes judgment upon them; a reviewer.
2. One who passes a rigorous or capacious judgment; one who censures or finds fault; a harsh examiner or judge; a caviler; a carper.
3. The art of criticism.
4. An act of criticism; a critique.526

In The Collaborative International Dictionary of English criticism is:

1. The rules and principles which regulate the practice of the critic; the art of judging with knowledge and propriety of the beauties and faults of a literary performance, or of a production in the fine arts; as, dramatic criticism.
2. The act of criticising; a critical judgment passed or expressed; a critical observation or detailed examination and review; a critique; animadversion; censure.527

The Canadian Encyclopedia stated that serious theatre criticism did not begin to emerge in cities such as Toronto and Halifax until the late 1820s because the infrequency of theatrical performances in colonial Canada did not warrant it.528 The Canadian Encyclopedia mentions in its entry Literature in English: Theory and Criticism Samuel Taylor Coleridge, a principal source of modern literary theory in English, who “made little direct impression in 19th-century Canada”.529 Following the Canadian Encyclopedia no French-language literary critic in Canada seems to have stature among writers equal to that of Bayle, Sainte-Beuve or Barthes in France. According to Canadian Encyclopedia the first substantial publication devoted to French Canadian literature was James Huston's Répertoire national (1848-50).530 The entry Art Writing and Criticism from The Canadian Encyclopedia mentions that “art
writing and criticism date for the most part from the 1950s. A distinction must be made between art criticism, which is a qualitative judgment of works of art, and the philosophy of art, which is concerned with interpreting. 531

The following text shows how criticism in the U.S. was a part of the separation from the European colonial powers and their culture. In The American Crisis Thomas Paine 1780 wrote upon the liberation of the U.S. from Great Britain and its independence:

These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph. What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly: it is dearness only that gives every thing its value. Heaven knows how to put a proper price upon its goods; and it would be strange indeed if so celestial an article as freedom not be highly rated. Britain, with an army to enforce her tyranny, has declared that she has a right (not only to tax but "to bind us in all cases whatsoever," and if being bound in that manner, is not slavery, then is there not such a thing as slavery upon earth. Even the expression is impious; for so unlimited a power can belong only to God.

Whether the independence of the continent was declared too soon, or delayed too long, I will not now enter into as an argument; my own simple opinion is, that had it been eight months earlier, it would have been much better. We did not make a proper use of last winter, neither could we, while we were in a dependent state. However, the fault, if it were one, was all our own; we have none to blame but ourselves. But no great deal is lost yet. All that Howe has been doing for this month past, is rather a ravage than a conquest, which the spirit of the Jerseys, a year ago, would have quickly repulsed, and which time and a little resolution will soon recover.532

Asa Mahan (1799-1889) in A Critical History of Philosophy wrote about the conditions of the reformation of the sciences in the U.S. still relying on European philosophy:

What is denominated the Modern Evolution in Philosophy begins with Sir Francis Bacon (1561-1636), who is regarded as the author of the inductive method in science. To comprehend the Evolution under consideration, we must attain to a clear and distinct understanding of the true idea of science, on the one hand, and of the method in science really developed by Bacon on the other. 'The sciences,' says Bacon, 'have hitherto been in a most sad condition. Philosophy, wasted in empty and fruitless logomachies, has failed during so many centuries to bring out a single work or experiment of actual benefit to human life. Logic hitherto has served more to the establishment of error than to the investigation of truth. Whence all this? Why this penury of the sciences? Simply because they have broken away from their root in nature and experience. The blame of this is chargeable to many sources; first, the old and rooted prejudice that the human mind loses somewhat of its dignity when it busies itself much and continuously with experiments and material things; next, superstition and blind religious zeal, which has been the most irreconcilable opposer to Natural Philosophy; again, the exclusive attention paid to morals and politics by the Romans, and since the Christian Era to theology by every acute mind; still farther, the great authority which certain philosophers have professed, and the great reverence given to antiquity; and, in fine, a want of courage and a despair of overcoming the many and great difficulties which lie in the way of the investigation of nature. All these causes have contributed to keep down the sciences. Hence they must now be renewed and regenerated and reformed in their most fundamental principles; there must be found a new basis of knowledge and new principles of science. This radical reformation of the sciences depends on two conditions; objectively upon the referring of science to experience and the Philosophy of nature, and subjectively upon the purifying the sense and the intellect from all abstract theories and traditional prejudices. Both conditions furnish the correct method of natural science, which is nothing other than the method of induction. Upon a true induction depends all the soundness of the sciences.533

Henry Seidel Canby was editor of The Literary Review of The New York Evening Post and a member of the English Department of Yale University. Seidel Canby wrote in On Fiction Sentimental America:

It is highly popular in France, although the excellent taste of French criticism keeps it in check. Italian popular literature exudes sentiment; and the sale of "squashy" fiction in England is said to be threatened only by an occasional importation of an American "best-seller." We have no bad eminence here. Sentimentalists with enlarged hearts are international in habitat, although, it must be admitted, especially popular in America.

When a critic, after a course in American novels and magazines, declares that life, as it appears on the printed page here, is fundamentally sentimentalized, he goes much deeper than "mushiness" with his charge.

[...] I am not touching in this picture merely to attack it. It has been abundantly attacked; what it needs is definition. For there is much in this bourgeois, good-humored American literature of ours which rings true, which is as honest an expression of our individuality as was the more austere product of antebellum New England. If American sentimentality does invite criticism, American sentiment deserves defense.

If one reduces this imperfect sketch of existing conditions to terms of literary criticism, the result is interesting. There are two great schools of criticism: the judicial and the impressionistic. The judicial critic—a Boileau, a Matthew Arnold—bases his criticism upon fundamental principles. The impressionistic critic follows the now hackneyed advice of Anatole France, to let his soul adventure among masterpieces, and seeks the reaction for good or bad of a given work upon his own finely strung mind. The first group must be sure of the breadth, the soundness, and the just application of their principles. The second group must depend upon their own good taste.

In the English colonies of U.S. North America, the concept of a free press was born. In the U.S. the lack of monarchy is one reason for the strong tradition in democratic oratory. The use of criticism resulted in different and often opposite estimations of the Bible and methods to approach it. In The Age Of Reason (Part II) Thomas Paine wrote that "this book, the Bible, is even too ridiculous for criticism." In Fallacies of the Higher Criticism the Cumberland Presbyterian Minister Franklin Jones Johnson (1852-1925) wrote against critical methods such as higher criticism of biblical studies:

The errors of the higher criticism of which I shall write pertain to its very substance. Those (if a secondary character the limits of my space forbid me to consider. My discussion might be greatly expanded by additional masses of illustrative material, and hence I close it with a list of books which I recommend to persons who may wish to pursue the subject further.)

Definition of "the higher criticism." As an introduction to the fundamental fallacies of the higher criticism, let me state what the higher criticism is, and then what the higher critics tell us they have achieved. The name "the higher criticism" was coined by Eichhorn, who lived from 1752 to 1827. Zenos, after careful consideration, adopts the definition of the name given by its author: "The discovery and verification of the facts regarding the origin, form and value of literary productions upon the basis of their internal characters." The higher critics are not blind to some other sources of argument. They refer to history where they can gain any polemic advantage by doing so. The background of the entire picture which they bring to us is the assumption that the hypothesis of evolution is true. But after all their chief appeal is to the supposed evidence of the documents themselves. Other names for the movement have been sought. It has been called the "historic view," on the assumption that it represents the real history of the Hebrew people as it must have unfolded itself by the orderly processes of human evolution. "The Elements of the Higher Criticism." But, as the higher critics contradict the testimony of all the Hebrew historic documents which profess to be early, their theory might better, be called the "unhistoric view." The Higher Criticism has sometimes been called the "documentary hypothesis." But as all schools of criticism and all doctrines of inspiration are equally hospitable to the supposition that the biblical writers may have consulted documents, and may have quoted them, the Higher Criticism has no special right to this title. We must fall back, therefore, upon the name "the higher criticism" as the very best at our disposal, and upon the definition of it as chiefly an inspection of literary productions in order to ascertain their dates, their authors, and their


value, as they themselves, interpreted in the light of the hypothesis of evolution, may yield the evidence.

Johnson speaks about the ‘assured results’ of higher critics as a ‘destructive protest’ mainly from Germany and Great Britain:

I turn now to ask what the higher critics profess to have found out by this method of study. The "assured results" on which they congratulate themselves are stated variously. In this country and England they commonly assume a form less radical than that given them in Germany, though sufficiently startling and destructive to arouse vigorous protest and a vigorous demand for the evidences, which, as we shall see, have not been produced and cannot be produced. The less startling form of the "assured results" usually announced in England and America may be owing to the brighter light of Christianity in these countries. Yet it should be noticed that There are higher critics in this country and England who go beyond the principal German representatives of the school in their zeal for the dethronement of the Old Testament and the New Testament, in so far as these holy books are presented to the world as the very Word of God, as a special revelation from heaven.536

In American colleges of the 18th century discourse was classified according to its use by clergymen, lawyers, or politicians. Robert Harris noticed in A Handbook of Rhetorical Devices about style:

While style is probably best learned through wide reading, comprehensive analysis and thorough practice, much can be discovered about effective writing through the study of some of the common and traditional devices of style and arrangement. By learning, practicing, altering, and perfecting them, and by testing their effects and nuances for yourself, these devices will help you to express yourself better and also teach you to see the interrelatedness of form and meaning, and the psychology of syntax, metaphor, and diction both in your own writing and in the works of others.537

William Spalding writes in his contribution to the Encyclopaedia Britannica on rhetoric:

Our general plan to the Systematic portion of Rhetoric now presents to us its Second Division, which treats of what the ancients called Disposition, or the Arrangement of the several Parts of Discourse. This department of the inquiry, a favourite one with the classical rhetorians, especially those of the later ages, has, in modern systems of the art, seldom received a place as a distinct branch, and has, indeed, been generally overlooked altogether; but the consideration of its suggests illustrations of the laws of eloquence, which claim for it some attention at least, although we shall not be tempted to dwell long upon it.538

John Crowe Ransom’s New Criticism (1941) named the U.S.-movement New Criticism. Criticism in the U.S. is part of the philosophical area and economy next to linguistic and philological studies in academia based upon European traditions. New Criticism since the 1920’s was an approach to literature, which was developed by a group of U.S.-American critics. Most of them taught at southern universities during the years following the World War I. New Criticism emerged in the early 20th century in response to a combination of both political and cultural developments. New Critics expected to isolate the object of their work and the object of the activity of criticism is the text itself and not its historical context. The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language (2000) defines New Criticism as follows:

A method of literary evaluation and interpretation practiced chiefly in the mid-20th century that emphasizes close examination of a text with minimum regard for the biographical or historical circumstances in which it was produced.539

In Introduction to Literature Michael Delahoyde stated regarding New Criticism:

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New Criticism emphasizes explication, or "close reading," of "the work itself." It rejects old historicism's attention to biographical and sociological matters. Instead, the objective determination as to "how a piece works" can be found through close focus and analysis, rather than through extraneous and erudite special knowledge. It has long been the pervasive and standard approach to literature in college and high school curricula.\textsuperscript{540}

In 1922 in \textit{Rhetoric and Poetry in the Renaissance. A Study of Rhetorical Terms in English Renaissance Literary Criticism} Donald Lemen Clark from Columbia University wrote in the Preface:

\textit{In this essay I undertake to trace the influence of classical rhetoric on the criticisms of poetry published in England between 1553 and 1641. This influence is most readily recognized in the use by English renaissance writers on literary criticism of the terminology of classical rhetoric. But the rhetorical terminology in most cases carried with it rhetorical thinking, traces of whose influence persist in criticism of poetry to the present day.}\textsuperscript{541}

Ransom's \textit{The New Criticism} provided the name for the influential mid-20\textsuperscript{th}-century school of criticism. In \textit{The Future of Poetry} Ransom wrote:

\textit{The arts generally have had to recognize Modernism-how should poetry escape? And yet what is Modernism? It is undefined. Henry James stopped before a certain piece of sculpture to apostrophize "beautiful modern spirit"; but he did not attempt a definition where a more incompetent man would surely have done it. In poetry the Imagists, in our time and place, made a valiant effort to formulate their program. Their modernist manifestoes were exciting, their practice was crude, as was becoming to pioneers, and instructive in more ways than they had intended.}\textsuperscript{542}

In the U.S. especially since the 19\textsuperscript{th}-century American writers produced theories and criticism. Joseph Campbell applied archetypal criticism in the U.S. According to Campbell criticism is the art of judging skillfully of the merits or beauties, defects or faults of a literary or scientific performance, or of a production of art. Campbell described myths as a manifestation of the universal human need to explain reality. Campbell wrote \textit{The Hero with a Thousand Faces}, where he compared the myths of various cultures and concluded that they were all the same monomyth. Campbell examined religion as a myth. In \textit{The Masks of God} he claimed that all myths have the same message.\textsuperscript{543} The movement of New Criticism was a fusion of I.A. Richards and TS Eliot with the later modification of a group of Southern U.S.-critics including John Crow Ransom, Robert Penn Warren, Cleanth Brooks and WK Wimsatt. The theoretical differences among the critics commonly described as New Critics like I. A. Richards, William Empson, Frank Raymond Leavis, Kenneth Burke, John Crowe Ransom, Allen Tate, Yvor Winters, Cleanth Brooks, Richard Palmer Blackmur, William K. Wimsatt, Jr. and René Wellek. Louise Rosenblatt answered in an interview in March 1999 regarding her theory of literacy:

Q. What major trends and philosophies have contributed to your theory of literacy?

A. I've become known as, you might say, a representative of the application of the pragmatist philosophy to esthetics. While I was teaching at Barnard at Columbia University in the thirties, although I never studied with him, John Dewey was still a professor of philosophy there. I did meet him and I ultimately became one of the early members of an organization called The Conference on Methods in Philosophy and the Sciences that he and other philosophers organized. In that organization I came into contact with Dewey, Horace Kallen and a number of the other leading philosophers and people in the social sciences and the humanities.

\textit{The meetings dealt with problems of methodology in all of these areas. The work of Charles Sanders Peirce as well as John Dewey and William James has been particularly important to my theory. Our Revolution: Essays in working class and international revolution, 1904-1917}\textsuperscript{544}

\begin{thebibliography}{9}
\bibitem{540} Delahoyde, Michael. Introduction to Literature. June 5, 2007. \textlangle http://www.wsu.edu/~delahoyd/psycho.crit.html\rangle
\bibitem{542} Ransom, John Crowe. The Future of Poetry. May 1\textsuperscript{st}, 2006. \textlangle http://www.english.uiuc.edu/maps/poets/m_r/ransom/future.htm\rangle
\bibitem{543} Cf. Ellen, K. Archetypal Criticism and Joseph Campbell. May 24, 2006 \textlangle http://www.fccps.k12.va.us/gm/faculty/english/archcrit.htm\rangle
\end{thebibliography}
A specific topic related to criticism of the U.S. is Anti-Americanism defined as follows: Anti-Americanism as a political and cultural sentiment has grown steadily over the course of the twentieth century. Although there are records of anti-American sentiment in political and literary writings in previous centuries, the United States has attracted more negative attention for its policies and culture in the twentieth century than any other time in its history. Due to its application in universities under the title ‘critical thinking’ criticism is in the U.S. an applied method. In terms of practical life-skills criticism serves for the building of opinions and individual judgments. Another field of application is the critical examination of cultural products done by critics in media. Urbinati wrote in Criticism of Intellectual Critics that “yet American critical intellectuals do not appeal to human rights to make their case against the liberticidal politics of American government (and its grave violations of the Geneva Convention). Even Dworkin, in his scathing criticism of the Bush administration, prefers to appeal not to human rights, but to the Bill of Rights and to the Constitution, even when those who are subject to Bush’s measures are not American. The argument that the critics use is implicitly that the appeal to universalism is redundant in this case because in the fundamental documents of the U.S. there is, incorporated and asserted, the same philosophy of human rights. For this reason, the criticism of intellectual critics, as important as it is, remains limited and is never as strong as it could be were it formulated on the basis of a universalistic perspective. The challenge that the defenders of rights should accept is to understand that in order to “protect” the laws and rights contained in the Bill of Rights, American politics should be judged according to universal criteria.”

2.7. On Criticism in Australian and the Pacific Area

In the Pacific zone autochthon cultures transformed after the colonization into hybrid cultures connecting both traditional and colonial elements of life. The region Pacific Asia called Polynesia is characterized by a variety of cultures, languages, and customs. Despite the strong Western influence the inhabitants of the islands level with their Polynesian culture. In Eastern Oceania lies the continent Australia besides Indonesia, East Timor, Malaysia, and the Philippines. Many islands in the Pacific are not independent states, but belong as colonies to the U.S., France, or Great Britain. Australia is among the countries in Oceania the most developed one with urban centers. In other parts of Oceania most humans live in small villages on islands with relatively less modern technology and also less school teaching facilities or higher education. The University of the South Pacific provides tertiary education in the Pacific region and investigates into all aspects of Pacific life of the countries Cook Island, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Island, Nauru, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Island, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. Criticism is here a result from Western influence in education and has less impact on the traditional life and cultural concepts. White and Tengan stated that “in contrast to the relative absence of indigenous practitioners of anthropology in the Pacific, recent years have seen a virtual renaissance of fiction writing and video production by Pacific Islanders, creating new forms of cultural criticism akin to interdisciplinary cultural studies in other parts of the world. As anthropology reconceptualizes the objects of its research, devises new approaches to fieldwork, and otherwise engages in dialogue with a range of interlocutors, the discipline is being redefined with as yet indeterminate results.”

For the area of the Pacific Rim David Dadge in When Politicians Meddle stated:

In truth, political leaders in the region have always been quick to blame the media for their reporting. With politicians becoming increasingly media obsessed, the slightest hint of criticism is met with harsh words and allegations of bias. Often the charges come from the government of the day and the opposition at the same time, squeezing the media between two opposing sides, but also affirming the media's belief that they must be doing something right.
Singh wrote in *Media Ethics and Accountability. Six Oceania Microstates: Thegenesis of Media Accountability* about the state of criticism in public mass communication:

While criticism of self-regulatory media councils have led to their improvement and development over the years, and are essential to keep them accountable and on their toes, it has to be tempered in the Pacific media context with the knowledge that autocratically-orientated governments are eager to turn such debates against the media to bring in controls.\(^\text{549}\)

Immigrants from all over the world settled in Australia and developed it into a modern nation. At first the culture of the Australian continent was strongly influenced by the colonial power England. With the developing of its own national identity also a defined national culture of Australia developed since the 18th century. Contemporary Australia is mixed by the influences of different groups of immigrants in all ranges with their lifestyles and also the oldest culture of the Aborigines. The development of an own Australian literature began in the middle of the 19th century. The poems and ballads of early authors like Henry Lawson, Banjo Paterson describe the life in Australia. The focus of Australian literature was always directed to the Australian inhabitants. The most known of the early poets of Australia are Michael Massey Robinson, George Barrington, and Frank the Poet. In poems of Ralph Waldo Emerson we find a decent irony and social criticism:

\[\text{Compensation}\\n\text{Why should I keep holiday}\\n\text{When other men have none?}\\n\text{Why but because, when these are gay,}\\n\text{I sit and mourn alone?}\\n\]

\[\text{And why, when mirth unseals all tongues,}\\n\text{Should mine alone be dumb?}\\n\text{Ah! late I spoke to silent throngs,}\\n\text{And now their hour is come.}\]

The continent has ethnical or differently defined groups resulting in a multi-cultural Australia. Australia’s media are strongly monopolized compared to other countries in the world. The Australians know many own word creations called also ‘strine’ derived from British English with their own dictionaries. ‘Strine’ has its origins in an old Cockney accent brought to the country with the arrival of the first settlers and convicts from England. Australian intellectual life was influenced by the British culture and other Western cultures arriving within the colonization process. The *Department of Philosophy* at the *University of Melbourne* described the relation between philosophy and questions and answers of its criticisms and distinctions as a dialectical relation:

A good philosophical answer is one that is backed up by well-ordered and clear arguments indeed an answer without supporting argument is worthless and sometimes barely intelligible. Moreover an answer must be informed must take account of the arguments advanced and of the criticisms and distinctions made by others who have thought deeply about the same questions. These others need not be philosophers; philosophical discussion is at its best when it is informed by the insights and anxieties of other disciplines as well as the resources of its own tradition.\(^\text{551}\)

The Centre of Applied Philosophy and Public Ethics at the *University Melbourne* was established as a Commonwealth Special Research Centre in 2000. International and social topics after the Second World War influenced the literature of the country and the contributions were also internationally respected. The criticism in Australia looks with specific Australian perspective to national and international issues. Washington Irving wrote in *Wolfert’s Roost and Miscellanies. Desultory Thoughts on Criticism*:

For my part, I doubt whether either writer or reader is benefited by what is commonly called criticism. The former is rendered cautious and distrustful; he fears to give way to those kindling emotions, and

brave sallies of thought, which bear him up to excellence; the latter is made fastidious and cynical; or rather, he surrenders his own independent taste and judgment, and learns to like and dislike at second hand.

The critic, too, who dictates thus oracularly to the world, is perhaps some dingy, ill-favored, ill-mannered varlet, who, were he to speak by word of mouth, would be disregarded, if not scoffed at; but such is the magic of types; such the mystic operation of anonymous writing; such the potential effect of the pronoun we, that his crude decisions, fulminated through the press, become circulated far and wide, control the opinions of the world, and give or destroy reputation.

Media criticisms developed terms such as media conglomerate for representatives of the industry such as Rupert Murdoch, who owns numerous newspapers in several countries and the publishing firm HarperCollins. Contemporary literary opinion finds expression in the quarters Meanjin of Melbourne and Southerly of Sydney, and in the weekly journal The Bulletin. The article Ye Olde Criticism's Greatest Hits in the magazine The Australian (June 17, 2004) by Jan Swafford mentions that the artist must survive in the Zeitgeist of his/her time:

After their demise, artists are at the mercy of history. The ones who survive are the ones who are malleable, who can ride the shifting tides of ideology, ideals, theory, fashion, catastrophe and shibboleth that constitute the Zeitgeist. The survivors, however, don't always ride those tides unscathed. Two cases in point are Johann Sebastian Bach and Mozart. Bach was created by his time but outlived it; Mozart was in tune with his time, but his legacy took surprising turns in the next generations.

Australian critics shared their objects with international critics referring to Australian works. The Who's Who of Australian Writers was published by D. W. Thorpe in association with the National Centre for Australian Studies in 1991 and The Oxford Companion to Australian Literature edited by William H. Wilde, Joy Wooton and Barry Andrews have kept record.

The Australian Association of Writing Programs (AAWP) was established in 1996 with its first conference, a gathering of teachers and students of creative and professional writing at the University of Technology in Sydney. The University of South Australia has a department of Communication Rhetoric and Reasoning. In Australia at University of South Australia a School of communication, information and New Media exists. A school of Journalism and Communication is established at the University of Queensland. Charles Sturt University offers the course Applied Criticism. In this subject students follow a self-directed research program in which they 'investigate the artistic, cultural and critical context' of their 'exhibition/performance/project', or other work selected in consultation with their supervisor. The University of South Australia mentions for its Electronic newsgroup COMMA that the use of netiquette is necessary for the participating persons:

Remember that all staff and students have access to these messages. Do not use COMMA to carry on private conversations, and please exercise the usual standards of 'netiquette' you would use with all e-mailing: that is, adopt a cool, calm, professional approach, with no personal attacks or comments, and nothing else you may be ashamed of in future for having posted.

In Australia speech teachers formed their own professional organization, the National Association for Academic Teachers of Public Speaking, which is now the Speech Communication Association. In Australian universities the disciplines rhetoric and communication are in the faculties of arts. At the

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554 Cf. as standard works for Australian criticism.
University of South Australia communication as rhetoric and reasoning is a combination of the classical rhetoric with its roots in Greece and Rome and literary and communication theory. Literacy, as the ability to read and write, has been much in the news recently in Australia. Simon Etherington in *Fair Dealings under Australian Copyright Law* stated that in Australia you are allowed to reproduce or otherwise use someone else’s copyright work for free and without permission if your use amounts to a “fair dealing” for a particular purpose. The permitted purposes are:

- Research or study
- Criticism or review
- Report the news
- Legal professional advice

In the *Copyright Law Review Committee* of the Government of Australia definitions of research, study, criticism, and review. According to Etherington the terms ‘criticism’ and ‘review’ mean to make some analysis or judgment about the quality of the thing being criticized or reviewed:

> Criticism may be strongly expressed and may also be made in a satirical or humorous way. [...] To be legal, your use of a copyright work for criticism must be to criticise the work you are using or another work – but not something else altogether. For instance, your criticism may be directed at the work you are using - like where you reproduce a poem or photograph for the purposes of commenting on and critiquing it. Your criticism may also be directed at other works. For example you may copy some lyrics of Run DMC to compare them critically with the work of Eminem. Also, your criticism or review may extend to the ideas or philosophies underlying the work(s) you are reviewing and need not be limited to the actual language or expression used.  

The state is organized in the individual federal states that possess parliaments with large authority for legislation. John Burnheim, Professor of General Philosophy at the University of Sydney in his book *Is Democracy Possible?* (1985) invented the term ‘demarchy’ to describe a political system without the state or bureaucracies, and based instead on randomly selected groups of decision makers. In *Future Directions for Rhetoric - Invention and Ethos in Public Critique* Ned Curthoys stated about public critics:

> At stake in the current crisis of the university is a loss of competency in public genres, as well as the critical flexibility and alertness, the skills of address which make for a ‘readiness to comment’ on issues of the day. Indyk laments the impending loss of an Australian tradition of public critics including James McCauley, A.D. Hope, and A.A. Phillips, literary critics and practitioners of reading who wrote from a ‘broad base’ of public and political involvement. 

By ‘publicity’, I mean a broad, reflexive mode of communication or address seeking sociable dissemination and diverse citation in public conversations, as opposed to a single-minded truth-assertion or empirical correction. 

> In the last few years in Australia, much of the 'theoretical' concern about foundationalism, positivism, and disciplinary rigidity in history, philosophy, and literary studies has articulated fears about the opacity, narrowness, and homogeneity of critical writing, its failure to impact on our cultural imagination. 

Australian literature is in the 21st century a recognized academic subject in educational institutions. The scholarly journal *Australian Literary Studies* is an adjunct to such courses. In addition many popular periodicals carry reviews and articles on contemporary publications and literary developments. Australian philosophy exams critically traditional Western ideas and marks new accesses. 21st-century topics of criticism are multi-cultural living, local literature, and language in film and television and in the arts, ethnical cultures, and globalization.

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