

A Brief Study of Criticism and Its Forms

Dr. V. Chandra Sekhar Rao (csrao46@gmail.com)

Professor of English, Hyderabad, India

Abstract

Criticism is a critical study of some subject or theme which seems as: an interpretation, assessment, analysis, judging merits, unfavorable opinions and systematic inquiry. It also gives the opportunity for context setting. Literary criticism may have a positive or a negative inclination as well as an investigation of someone's work of literature. Critical theory is the philosophical appraisal and analysis of society and culture and it keeps up that philosophy is the main snag to human freedom. There are various forms of criticism occurring in the day-to-day life.

Keywords: Criticism, Critical theory, Forms of Criticism, Literary Criticism

Introduction

The word, *criticism*, is gotten from the French word, critique; it was long, thinking back to the fourteenth century. Criticism is a word utilized in two identifies; at first, it implied "an academic investigation and adjusted judgment". The words "critic" and "critical" existed in the English language from the middle of sixteenth century. The word "criticism" first showed up in English in the middle of seventeenth century. A while later in mid-twentieth century, it came to connote "an unfriendly assault" pointing out the terrible features of the topic. The following are the definitions of criticism taken from the contemporary dictionaries:

1. the act of criticizing usually unfavorably; the art of evaluating or analyzing works of art or literature also : writings expressing such evaluation or analysis; the scientific investigation of literary documents (such as the Bible) in regard to such matters as origin, text, composition, or history. (<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/>)
2. an opinion given about something or someone, esp. a negative opinion, or the activity of making such judgments; Criticism is also a careful discussion of something in order to judge its quality or explain its meaning. (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/>)
3. the act or an instance of making an unfavourable or severe judgment, comment, etc; the analysis or evaluation of a work of art, literature, etc. (<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/>)

Criticism is a critical study of some subject or theme which seems as: an interpretation, assessment, analysis, judging merits, unfavorable opinions and systematic inquiry. It also gives the opportunity for context setting.

“For all criticism is based on that equation: KNOWLEDGE + TASTE = MEANINGFUL JUDGMENT.” - Mendelsohn, D (2012). The New Yorker

In this equation, the word, ‘meaningful’ is significant. The above cited equation indicates that criticism should be meaningful by juxtaposing knowledge and taste. Like some other sort of writing, criticism is a type that one must have a talent for. Individuals who have a skill for it are those whose knowledge crosses strikingly and powerfully with their taste.

Moreover, criticism is the investigation, assessment, and understanding of literature, work of art, film, and social patterns. The objective is to comprehend the potential implications of cultural wonders, and the setting. Thus, it is frequently assessed how social preparations identify with other social creations, and what their place is inside a specific kind, or a specific social convention. The initial English meaning of criticism was chiefly literary criticism, judging and understanding literature. Over the span of the seventeenth century, it obtained the broader feeling of disapproval, just as the more specific significance of the "insight of taste", for example the specialty of evaluating the characteristics and character of scholarly or creative works.

Literary criticism and Critical theory

Literary criticism and Critical theory are juxtaposed to make individuals confused to comprehend both the expressions. But, there is a lot of variance between the two: Literary Criticism and Literary Theory. Literary Criticism is an exceptionally focused critique of a piece of literature, cultural texts, appreciations, literary theories, psychology, linguistics and so forth. Literary Theory normally deals with the issues containing to literature, such as: the way of composing or writing, understanding the literary text and author and so on.

Literary criticism is the investigation, contrast, understanding, as well as assessment of works of literature. Literary criticism is basically a view, bolstered by proof, identifying with subject, style, setting or authentic or political setting. It for the most part incorporates dialog of the work's

substance and coordinates the thoughts with different experiences from research. Literary criticism may have a positive or a negative inclination and might be an investigation of someone's work of literature or art.

On the other hand, Critical theory is the philosophical appraisal and analysis of society and culture. It applies information from the sociologies and the humanities to uncover and challenge control structures. Critical theory has starting points in sociology and furthermore in literary criticism. In human society and political way of thinking, the expression "Critical Theory" depicts the Western Marxist philosophy of the Frankfurt School, which was developed in Germany during the 1930s. Critical theory keeps up that philosophy is the main snag to human freedom.

Different Forms of Criticism

After having studied and understood what Criticism, Literary criticism and Critical theory, one has to know the different forms of criticism. There are various forms of criticism occurring in the day-to-day life. Here are the Different Forms of Criticism for one's knowledge:

Aesthetic Criticism:

Aesthetic Criticism is viewed as a piece of aesthetics concerning about making a decision about the excellence and mindfulness style and design and different issues of human assumption fundamentally. Human life has a tasteful measurement in many pieces of life significance there will be a great deal of potential for analysis. Design analysis is viewed as the most noteworthy type of tasteful analysis on account of the way that engineering is a mix of three distinct fields, such as: arts science and Technology. An aesthetic critic would not say it's wonderful or it's awful, and somewhat, plan to expound on the significance of the work and the explanation for why something is lovely or appalling. He would likewise expound on how the importance of a structure ought to be deciphered.

Conservative Criticism:

Conservative criticism is fundamentally concerned about adjustment to a standard or guideline, and coherence with the previous a custom or legacy or the like. Conservative critics think about that everything on the planet has its appropriate and legitimate place; individuals should realize what that place is, to their benefit; individuals should remain in their very own legitimate place, since they have a proper place there. They depend more on the techniques for the past instead of expecting more from the future since future is as a general rule inconsistent and past is increasingly solid since it has additionally testing strategies. It is regularly observed that conservative critics are senior individuals instead of the more youthful age who think about that they have seen everything and done everything.

Constructive Criticism:

Constructive Criticism means to show the reason for something which is yet accomplished by an alternate methodology. Making analysis isn't really erroneous and its explanation is additionally regarded yet it is guaranteed that is a comparative objective can be accomplished by an alternate strategy. Such type of criticisms are regularly considered as tips for development that is the means by which could things be better and be done in a progressively worthy manner. Constructive criticism alongside negative analysis has numerous utilizations what are viewed as utilized all together.

Critical Criticism:

Critical Criticism which is accomplished for Criticism is said to be critical criticism. This kind of Criticism was made well known by Karl Marx in the book, The Holy Family. To be critical is the most elevated constructive estimation of a critic and it is additionally a lifestyle for that individual. For inspirational purposes, such a position is frequently reprimanded and individuals regularly feel that for being important that ought to be an excellent explanation and being critical basically for being critical is certainly not a substantial explanation.

Destructive Criticism:

Destructive criticism is planned to destroy the criticized objective by making ruinous analysis. This type of criticism might be valuable to spare assets and lives in political and military settings. A thought isn't viewed as risky however a thought which is proposed in a specific setting can be hazardous. The term destructive criticism additionally infers that the power or extent of Criticism is to the degree that it gets dangerous. Destructive criticism from specialists like guardians will cause mental mischief the youngsters for kids, disturbing their confidence, conduct lead, social acknowledgment and they will grow up with less fortunate self-observations.

Factual Criticism:

At the point when a complaint what a contention is raised about a thought circumstance watches something incorrectly in it with the verification which is important to it is called as Factual criticism. It is frequently observed that when important certainties are alluded as off-base and these realities are said not to be valid that is their fact has not been set up and furthermore the way that is referenced infer various stories which can't be accommodated. Facts are the perceptions making with five faculties and is itself has an issue in view of the way that they are never totally lacking explanation. For factual criticism, the fact of the matter is of significance.

Liberal criticism:

Liberal criticism is basically concerned about individuals' privileges (counting human rights) and freedoms, with whether individuals are assuming liability for their decisions or not, and with the points of confinement of toleration. Liberal criticism centers around ensuring that every one of the conditions exist in which people can create, thrive and flourish effectively, as self-directed individuals, with at least limitations. Liberals along these lines reprimand whatever impedes this. Individuals' privileges, security and decisions ought to be regarded however much as could reasonably be expected, and snags to a free life ought to be assaulted and expelled.

Logical Criticism:

Logical criticism implies a complaint is raised about a thought, contention, activity or circumstance on the ground that it doesn't make rational sense. Such a protest for the most part

alludes to presumptions, rationality, suggestions, and plan. Consistent analysis is established in the essential intellectual rules that guide the conduct of people. Logical criticism likewise surmises that individuals concur about probably some essential realities and suspicions about the circumstance, or share for all intents and purpose probably a few convictions. It is absurd to expect to contend about a logical criticism with someone with whom one doesn't share any presumptions whatsoever, or who is reluctant to consider in any event the likelihood that a given suggestion may be valid.

Moral Criticism:

Moral Criticism is deals with the rights and wrongs of morals are qualities and standards of individuals who maintain about what is good and what is evil or rights and wrongs of the conditions that are looked by others. Ethical quality is fundamentally concerned with what is good and bad. This type of Criticism depends on the possibility that individuals ought to be dealt with comparably in comparable circumstances and similar standards ought to be applied to every one of the individuals in a comparable circumstance. The special case demonstrates that there exists a specific module which is an exemption for reasons unknown and such ethical quality is expected on the grounds that human conduct would be phenomenal without it.

Negative Criticism:

At the point when an observation is seen and voiced out as wrong, erroneous, offensive or dishonest it is named as negative criticism. The target of the criticism is to propose dissatisfaction or difference of something since it underscores the negative purposes of something. Negative criticism may badly affect individuals who pay attention to it. Individuals who offended respond gravely to it. A lot of it relies upon the amount of contrary analysis that is moved to the next individual since certain individuals can deal with negative analysis up partially past which it is resented.

Positive Criticism

Positive criticism causes to notice a decent part of something which isn't being thought about. It might be disregarded by individuals who see mainly the negative side of something that is the reason it becomes foremost significance to feature the positive side. Positive criticism may likewise be viewed as a kind of self-protection and it is additionally utilized as helpful criticism. The essential point of positive criticism is to give a reference edge to better conduct and direction. It encourages individuals to act better on a circumstance and gives numerous decisions to their conduct which thus expands their social opportunity.

7

Practical Criticism:

Practical criticism is a protest or evaluation of the sort, that something "does or doesn't work" in down to earth reality, because of some explanation or cause. The attention is on valuable impact. Practical criticism is only some knowledge acquiring first hand which discloses the motive behind why an action is erroneous and what are the circumstances under which it might succeed. Frequently questions and concerns are raised about the reasonableness and appropriateness of a thought when somebody voices it out. It is seen that practical criticism was progressively viable when individuals are concerned about the reasonable idea of the issue.

Private and Public Criticism:

Criticism can be communicated privately (secretly) or publicly (freely). The most private criticism is just in the brains of the critic just as the most evident explanation of not communicating a criticism is that the critic accepts open information on a specific criticism would be hurtful either for him or for other people. The main distinction among private and public criticism is unclear and there are different understandings of completely public and totally private. The level of Criticism which is made private or public relies upon the legitimate standards for communicating criticism.

Professional criticism

Someone may offer a criticism in his expert limit dependent on his expert involvement or professional experience in the subject of the criticism; so, it is said Professional criticism.

Someone is being criticized, as he has flouted a professional standard. Typically, a talented occupation or a profession has a lot of models, aiming to ensure the nature of work. In the event that the standards were not there, the products and enterprises provided would be trashy, pointless or risky. Professionals realize what the standard is, through preparing and training, and they clarify pertinent parts of that standard to the individuals they manage.

Religious Criticism:

Religious Criticism is identified with passing judgment on activities and thoughts identified with the presence of God and whether they are positive or negative for people. A religion would regularly have Holy messages which fill in as a manual for decipher the activities are instill the thoughts and true them as positive or negative.

Theologians frequently posed inquiries, for example, how would we realize what God needs for individuals which are frequently attempted to answer dependent on strict standards and laws and by divine motivation by the way of appeal or meditation. Numerous religious authorities may condemn the conduct of individuals on the off chance that it clashes with the precept endorsed by the religious messages anyway the intention of religious criticism is significant since if the criticism is offered in right soul it can have a decent impact as opposed to a negative impact.

Revolutionary and Radical criticism:

Revolutionary criticisms are likewise utilized in manners which are beforehand inconceivable and these reactions are related with youth or new age for finding the personality among the more established age. Central suspicions are normally focused by radical critics to show a definitive motivation behind it. Radical critics are perpetually discontent with them shallow thoughts. Revolutionary or radical criticism is frequently compared with political fanaticism, however may not be the situation each time since these kinds of Criticism primary just demonstrated to be exceedingly easy to demonstrate that specific thing is true or false which is opposing to the well-known view of individuals.

Scholarly criticism:

Scholarly Criticism is considered "insightful" just in the event that it complies with academic standards. Frequently scholarly criticisms are observed by others to find faults and advise possible substitutes and in this way, they confirm to sustain the value of criticism all over. The principal objective of the scholarly critic is to improve the understanding of a subject with the assistance of investigation. Scholarly criticism is not neutrality yet the very fact that somebody has built up an insightful criticism implies they're taking a partisan position.

Scientific Criticism:

The scientific criticism is not concerned with ethical values but with quantitative qualities. The essential focal point of scientific criticism is on whether a thought can be refuted valid or what are the breaking points of climate application independent of whether individuals like them or not. Thus, scientists use rationale and pertinent evidence, which is offered by understanding just as experimentation and focus on the reason for the movement that is significant.

Speculative Criticism:

Speculative criticism is grounded on speculation or things that might be caused or what cause is known as speculative criticism. At the point when enough proof isn't there, then speculative criticism happens. Individuals need to manage vulnerabilities a large portion of the occasions in their lives and they need to decipher things without knowing the subtleties and that is when speculative thoughts happen as a main priority. Speculative criticism happens when things are accepted in a specific way then the results would be someone or other.

Theoretical Criticism:

Theoretical Criticism deals with the importance of thoughts dependent on practicality. It is concerned with the importance of a theory and its application to reality alongside its legitimacy, confinements and its motivation. The theory is criticized from the perspective of others or inside or regarding investigational proof or likewise its utility for modern suggestions to the activity and human conduct.

Conclusion

Considering the dictionary definitions, Criticism is an opinion (especially negative) about something/someone, or the activity, and also a careful discussion of something. Literary Criticism is an exceptionally focused critique of a piece of literature, cultural texts, appreciations, literary theories, psychology, linguistics and so forth; whereas, Critical theory is the philosophical appraisal and analysis of society and culture, applying information from the sociologies and the humanities to uncover and challenge control structures. There are various forms of criticism occurring in the day-to-day life. Therefore, Criticism is the investigation, assessment, and understanding of literature, work of art, film, and social patterns.

References

<https://www.iep.utm.edu/literary/>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Varieties_of_criticism

<https://www.marketing91.com/18-different-types-of-criticism/>

<https://libguides.dickinson.edu/criticism>

<https://www.newyorker.com/books/page-turner/a-critics-manifesto>

<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/>

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/>

<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/>