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BA(ENGLISH)
3rd part

Modern literary criticism is based upon a synthesis of the traditional and experimental background in the history of English literature. The historical and cultural Criticism consists on the works of scholars and professors like C.M.Boura, Efor Evans and Devid Cecil and also many more. Mostly new definitions and experimental methods are being used in modern society by the modern critics, the moral concerns of Mathew Arnold could be seen in the critical creeds of D.H.Lawrence and Middlton Murray. I think, many modern critics played vital roles in the area of modern Criticism but here I would like to mention some important critics as T.S.Eliot, I.A.Rechards, F.R.Leavis, John Crow, Clean Brooks and William Empson.

T.S.Eliot, the greatest and most influential critic of Modern Age. He is also as John Dryden because most of his literary Criticism is written in the form of preface to the purpose of justifying his own pure literary creation. His famous creations as The Use of Criticism(published in 1933),The Definition of Culture (published in 1948),Selected Essays (published in 1951),To Criticize The Critic (published in 1966) and On Poetry and Poet (1957).He is used as a critic many literary phrases for best expression like Dissociation of Sensibility, Objective Correlative, Tradition and Individual Talent and Impersonal Theory of Poetry.

I.A.Rechards, he is the pioneer of modern and new Criticism and also known as a major critic of the twentieth century. His essential works are the most important to uplift the levels of modern trends of Criticism. His famous creations as Principles of Literary Criticism (1924),Practical Criticism (1929), and Coleridge on Imagination (1935). He is admired for the originality of ideas. He also used the methods of scientific investigation for literary judgment. F.R.Leavis, he is known as a practical man of Criticism. He is deeply inspired by I.A.Rechards and T.S.Eliot. He wants to elevate human living and their culture through his comprehensive ideas. He believes in civilization and civilized communities too. His famous creations as The Great Tradition (1948),Revaluation (1936),and The Common Pursuit(1952). There are two important words of his literary journey (Enactment and Realization).

John Crow(used iconic signs), Brooks(used intention and extension)and Empson(his seven types of Ambiguity)are also tried to make healthy choices for their posterity through their literary skills. They are also inspired by modern critics and decided to give their literary contributions. They perform a great, historic and ideological matrix in the world of English literary Criticism. They produce psychological and cultural satisfaction through their literary terms and phrases to us in the Modern Age.