

Matthew Arnold The Function Of Criticism

Matthew Arnold the Function of Criticism Matthew Arnold, one of the most influential Victorian critics and poets, profoundly shaped the understanding of literary criticism in the 19th century. His essay "The Function of Criticism at the Present Time" stands as a cornerstone in the theory of literary criticism, emphasizing its vital role in shaping culture, refining taste, and fostering moral and intellectual growth. Arnold believed that criticism was more than mere evaluation; it was a moral and spiritual discipline that helped societies and individuals attain a higher standard of understanding and appreciation of art and literature. This article explores Arnold's conception of the function of criticism, its significance, and its enduring influence on literary theory.

Introduction to Matthew Arnold's Critical Philosophy

Historical Context

To appreciate Arnold's perspective on criticism, it is essential to understand the context of Victorian England—a period marked by rapid industrialization, scientific advancements, and social upheaval. Amidst these changes, there was a concern that the cultural and moral fabric of society was eroding, and that art and literature could serve as guiding lights in this turbulent era. Arnold's critical philosophy responded to these concerns, emphasizing the moral and civilizing function of literature.

Arnold's View of Culture

Arnold saw culture as a pursuit of "the best which has been thought and said" across civilizations. He believed that criticism played a crucial role in discerning and propagating this best, acting as a bridge between the past and the present, and between society's moral aims and artistic achievements. His emphasis was on fostering a refined moral sensibility through the appreciation of art and literature, thereby contributing to individual and societal improvement.

The Core Ideas of Arnold's "The Function of Criticism"

Criticism as a Moral Discipline

One of Arnold's central assertions was that criticism is fundamentally a moral activity. He argued that true criticism involves moral judgment and promotes moral development. To Arnold, critics should be guided not merely by personal taste but by a sense of moral and cultural values that elevate society.

1. Criticism helps individuals develop moral sensibilities.
2. It encourages a sense of discipline and objectivity in evaluating art.
3. It fosters humility by recognizing the limits of human knowledge and taste.

The Role of the Critic

Arnold believed that the critic acts as a mediator between the work of art and the audience. The critic's role is to interpret, evaluate, and communicate the significance of a work, guiding society towards a deeper understanding of cultural ideals.

1. Discerning the "true" and "beautiful" in art.
2. Serving as a moral guide in cultural matters.
3. Conserving and transmitting cultural values across generations.

Criticism as a Guiding Light

Arnold emphasized that criticism should serve as a beacon to society, helping people recognize the value of high art and encouraging the cultivation of taste. He believed that without proper criticism, society risks falling into superficiality and moral decay.

The Functions of Criticism According to Arnold

1. To Cultivate Taste and Aesthetic Appreciation

Arnold saw criticism as essential in developing refined taste among individuals and society. He believed that taste is not innate but cultivated through exposure to great art and enlightened criticism.

1. Refinement of aesthetic sensibilities.

2. Guidance in distinguishing good from bad art.
3. Promotion of universal standards of excellence.

2. To Maintain and Promote Moral and Civilizational Values

For Arnold, literature and art are moral enterprises. Criticism serves to uphold moral standards, reinforce civil virtues, and foster societal well-being.

1. Art as a moral teacher.
2. Criticism as a moral safeguard against decadence.
3. Encouraging art that contributes to moral and spiritual upliftment.

3. To Preserve Cultural Heritage

Arnold viewed criticism as an essential tool for conserving the best of past civilizations, ensuring that cultural achievements are appreciated and transmitted.

1. Interpreting and understanding classical works.
2. Maintaining a dialogue between past and present.
3. Preventing cultural amnesia.

4. To Foster Intellectual and Spiritual Growth

Beyond aesthetic appreciation, Arnold believed criticism should stimulate intellectual inquiry and spiritual reflection.

1. Encouraging critical thinking.
2. Engaging with profound ideas and moral questions.
3. Inspiring individuals to pursue truth and virtue through art.

Arnold's Criticism in Practice: The "Touchstone" Method

The Concept of the Touchstone

Arnold introduced the idea of a "touchstone," a standard or criterion against which all works of art are measured. This standard is rooted in the highest moral and aesthetic ideals.

Implications of the Touchstone Method

This approach emphasizes that criticism should be guided by universal principles of beauty and morality, rather than fleeting fashions or personal preferences. It underscores Arnold's belief in objective standards and the importance of moral seriousness in criticism.

Criticism's Ethical and Educational Role

Criticism as a Moral Force

Arnold believed criticism could serve as a moral force by shaping individuals' character and societal values. It acts as a moral compass, pointing towards what is noble and true.

Criticism as an Educational Tool

He saw criticism as a means of education—helping individuals develop their aesthetic taste, moral sensibility, and cultural awareness. Through careful analysis and interpretation, criticism can elevate the mind and spirit.

Enduring Significance of Arnold's View

Influence on Modern Criticism

Arnold's ideas laid the groundwork for modern literary criticism, emphasizing the moral and civilizing function of literature. His focus on standards, taste, and moral purpose remains relevant today.

Application in Contemporary Criticism

Modern critics continue to grapple with questions of morality, objectivity, and the social function of literature, often echoing Arnold's conviction that criticism should serve higher cultural and moral aims.

Challenges and Limitations

Despite its strengths, Arnold's model has been critiqued for its potential rigidity and idealism—raising questions about the subjective nature of taste and the diversity of cultural values.

Conclusion

Matthew Arnold's conception of the function of criticism elevates it beyond mere evaluation to a moral and civilizing pursuit. He advocates for criticism as a guiding, educational, and preservative force that fosters taste, upholds moral standards, and preserves cultural heritage. His ideas continue to influence literary theory and criticism, reminding us of the vital role art and literature play in shaping individual character and societal well-being. In an age of rapid change and cultural fragmentation, Arnold's emphasis on the moral purpose of criticism remains both relevant and inspiring, urging critics and audiences alike to seek the highest ideals in their engagement with art and literature.

Matthew Arnold's "The Function of Criticism": An In-Depth Analysis

Introduction

When discussing the evolution of literary and cultural criticism in the 19th century, few works stand out as profoundly influential as Matthew Arnold's essay, "The Function of Criticism at the Present Time." Published in 1865 as part of Arnold's collection *Poetry and Criticism*, this essay remains a cornerstone in understanding the philosophical and moral responsibilities of critics. It is not merely a treatise on literary appreciation but a comprehensive reflection on how criticism functions within society, shaping cultural values, guiding aesthetic appreciation, and fostering moral development.

This article aims to explore Arnold's ideas in detail, examining the core themes, historical context, and enduring relevance of his critique. We will dissect his arguments through an organized, expert lens, providing clarity and insight comparable to a comprehensive product review—delving into the strengths, limitations, and significance of Arnold's philosophical stance on criticism.

Historical Context and Background

The 19th Century Cultural Landscape

To appreciate Arnold's perspective, it is vital to understand the cultural climate of mid-19th-century Britain. The period was characterized by rapid industrialization, expanding scientific knowledge, and shifting social structures. These changes prompted a reevaluation of traditional values and a quest for a unifying cultural identity.

The rise of utilitarianism, materialism, and a growing emphasis on empirical science often led to the marginalization of aesthetic and moral considerations. Critics, therefore, faced the challenge of articulating the importance of literature and the arts amidst a society increasingly dominated by pragmatism and utilitarian ideals.

Arnold's Position and Motivations

Matthew Arnold, a poet, cultural critic, and educator, sought to address this crisis by emphasizing the moral and civilizational role of criticism. He believed that criticism could serve as a moral compass, guiding society toward higher ideals. His background in classical education and exposure to German philosophy influenced his conviction that criticism should not merely judge works of art but also serve as a moral and educational force.

The Core Thesis of "The Function of Criticism"

Criticism as a Disinterested and Objective Activity

Arnold's central argument is that criticism must be disinterested—free from personal biases, commercial interests, or political agendas—and rooted in objectivity. He contends that criticism's primary goal is to discern and articulate the truth about works of art.

Key Points:

1. Criticism should be an impartial pursuit aimed at understanding and explaining aesthetic value.
2. It must transcend personal preference and subjective taste.
3. The critic's role is to elevate the reader's understanding and appreciation.

Criticism as a Moral and Civilizing Force

Beyond aesthetic evaluation, Arnold emphasizes criticism's moral purpose:

1. Criticism should serve as a civilizing influence, guiding individuals and society toward higher moral standards.
2. It fosters cultural unity by promoting shared values and a common appreciation of beauty and truth.
3. The critic acts as a moral teacher, helping society recognize its highest ideals.

The Poet-Critic as the Ideal

Arnold famously advocates for the poet-critic—a figure who embodies both creative artistry and critical insight:

1. Poets possess a heightened sensitivity to beauty and truth.
2. Their critical faculties enable them to articulate the moral and aesthetic significance of art.
3. This dual role ensures that criticism remains rooted in genuine artistic understanding.

The "High Criticism" and "Low Criticism"

Arnold distinguishes between two levels of criticism:

High Criticism

1. Concerned with universal principles and the truth of aesthetic and moral values.
2. Seeks to elevate public taste and understanding.
3. Involves deep analysis and philosophical reflection on art and culture.
4. The ideal critic, according to Arnold, operates at this level.

Low Criticism

1. Focused on superficial judgments, fashion, or personal preferences.
2. Often driven by commercial interests or popular trends.
3. Lacks the moral seriousness and objective perspective essential for societal benefit.

Arnold underscores the importance of elevating criticism from the low to the high, emphasizing the critic's duty to serve as a moral guide rather than merely a judge of taste.

The Functions of Criticism as Outlined by Arnold

Arnold elaborates on specific functions that criticism should fulfill in society:

1. To Clarify and Explain
 1. Criticism should illuminate the meaning, significance, and artistic techniques of works.
 2. It helps readers understand complex or subtle elements that might otherwise be overlooked.

1. To Appraise and Judge

1. Criticism must evaluate the worth of artistic works based on moral and aesthetic standards.
2. It guides public taste and cultivates appreciation for excellence.

1. To Inspire and Elevate

1. Criticism should motivate creators and audiences to aspire toward higher ideals.
2. It acts as a moral stimulant, encouraging the pursuit of truth and beauty.

1. To Serve as a Cultural Custodian

1. Criticism plays a role in preserving and transmitting cultural values.
2. It helps define and uphold a society's intellectual and moral standards.

The Critic's Moral Responsibility

Arnold places significant emphasis on the moral dimensions of criticism:

1. The critic must possess moral integrity, sincerity, and a sense of duty.
2. Criticism should not be driven by personal vanity, commercial gains, or political motives.
3. The critic's ultimate responsibility is toward truth and moral progress.

He warns against the dangers of philistinism—a narrow, utilitarian attitude that dismisses the arts as mere entertainment or superficial adornment—and champions a critic's role as a moral educator.

The Critic and Society: A Symbiotic Relationship

Arnold's view of criticism extends beyond individual works to encompass its societal role:

1. Criticism as a moral force—it shapes the cultural climate.
2. Criticism as a unifying agent—it fosters shared cultural values.
3. The critic as an educator—helping society recognize and pursue higher ideals.

He envisions criticism as a cultural compass, guiding society toward moral and aesthetic enrichment, especially during times of social upheaval or rapid change.

Enduring Relevance and Modern Perspectives

While Arnold's essay was rooted in Victorian Britain, its insights resonate today:

1. The disinterestedness he advocates remains a benchmark for objective criticism.
2. His emphasis on the moral and civilizing function of criticism aligns with contemporary debates about the social responsibilities of critics and cultural institutions.
3. The idea of criticism as an elevating force continues to influence arts journalism, academic critique, and cultural commentary.

However, some modern critics argue that Arnold's ideal critic may be somewhat elitist, favoring a certain level of education and moral seriousness that might exclude diverse voices. Moreover, the proliferation of pop culture and digital criticism has challenged the feasibility of maintaining such disinterested and elevated standards.

Critical Appraisal: Strengths and Limitations

Strengths of Arnold's Perspective

1. Moral Clarity: Emphasizing morality in criticism elevates the discipline beyond superficial judgment.
2. Educational Value: Promotes a deeper understanding of art and culture.
3. Universal Principles: Advocates for objective standards based on truth and beauty.
4. Cultural Unity: Recognizes the role of criticism in fostering shared cultural values.

Limitations and Criticisms

1. Elitism: The ideal critic's moral and intellectual qualities may be inaccessible to many.
2. Subjectivity of Aesthetics: Critics may struggle to define universal standards, given the diversity of tastes.
3. Changing Cultural Contexts: Modern pluralism challenges Arnold's notion of a single moral and aesthetic ideal.
4. Commercial and Political Influences: Critics often operate within complex societal pressures that complicate disinterestedness.

Despite these limitations, Arnold's framework remains a foundational touchstone for understanding the purpose and responsibilities of criticism.

Conclusion

Matthew Arnold's "The Function of Criticism" remains a seminal text in the philosophy of aesthetics and cultural criticism. Its core message—that criticism should serve as a moral and civilizing force rooted in disinterested objectivity—continues to inspire critics, scholars, and cultural thinkers.

By advocating for criticism as a means to elevate societal values, promote understanding, and serve the moral good, Arnold set a standard that underscores the importance of integrity, sincerity, and moral purpose in all critical endeavors. While modern society has evolved and critics face new challenges, the principles Arnold outlined continue to offer valuable guidance for anyone engaged in evaluating, interpreting, or promoting the arts and culture.

In essence, Arnold's essay is not just a call for better criticism but a reminder of the profound responsibility critics bear in shaping the moral and aesthetic fabric of society. Its enduring relevance affirms its place as a foundational text in the ongoing dialogue about the role of criticism in human civilization.

Questions & Answers About matthew arnold the function of criticism

No	Question	Answer
1	What is the main thesis of Matthew Arnold's 'The Function of Criticism'?	Matthew Arnold argues that the primary function of criticism is to serve as a guide to cultural and moral excellence by discerning and appreciating the best that has been thought and said, thereby elevating and refining society.
2	How does Arnold differentiate between 'disinterested' and 'interested' criticism?	Arnold emphasizes that true criticism should be disinterested, meaning it is motivated by a genuine pursuit of truth and beauty without personal or commercial interests, unlike interested criticism driven by self-interest or profit.
3	What role does Arnold assign to the critic in society?	Arnold sees the critic as an intermediary who helps society recognize and understand its cultural ideals, thereby fostering moral and intellectual growth and guiding the public towards higher standards.
4	According to Arnold, how does criticism contribute to the 'perfection' of a culture?	Criticism contributes to the perfection of culture by evaluating and interpreting artistic and literary works, promoting excellence, and inspiring society to aspire towards higher aesthetic and moral ideals.
5	What is Arnold's view on the relationship between criticism and literature?	Arnold considers criticism to be an essential companion to literature; it deepens understanding, preserves the best works, and helps shape aesthetic taste, ultimately enhancing literary appreciation.
6	How does Arnold justify the importance of classical studies in criticism?	Arnold advocates for classical studies because they embody universal truths and aesthetic ideals, serving as a vital foundation for critical judgment and cultural education.

7	In what way does Arnold see criticism as a moral activity?	Arnold views criticism as moral because it involves discerning moral truths in art and literature, fostering moral development in society by promoting values such as truth, beauty, and goodness.
8	What is the significance of Arnold's emphasis on 'appreciation' in criticism?	Appreciation is central to Arnold's concept of criticism because it involves a sincere and insightful recognition of artistic and cultural value, which is essential for guiding society towards higher cultural standards.
9	How has Arnold's 'The Function of Criticism' influenced modern approaches to literary and cultural criticism?	Arnold's emphasis on moral and aesthetic appreciation, disinterested judgment, and the guiding role of criticism has laid foundational principles for modern literary and cultural criticism, emphasizing the importance of critical objectivity and cultural elevation.

literature, aesthetics, criticism, poetry, philosophy, cultural criticism, literary theory, ethics, Victorian era, aestheticism