BARRETT'S PRINCIPLES OF INTERPRETATION

- 1. Artworks have "aboutness" and demand interpretation.
- 2. Interpretations are persuasive arguments.
- 3. Some interpretations are better than others.
- 4. Good interpretations of art tell more about the artwork than they tell about the critic.
- 5. Feelings are guides to interpretations.
- 6. There can be different, competing, and contradictory interpretations of the same artwork.
- 7. Interpretations are often based on a worldview.
- 8. Interpretations are not so much absolutely right, but more or less reasonable, convincing, enlightening, and informative.
- 9. Interpretations can be judged by coherence, correspondence, and inclusiveness.
- 10. An artwork is not necessarily about what the artist wanted it to be about.
- 11. A critic ought not to be the spokesperson for the artist.
- 12. Interpretations ought to present the work in its best rather than its weakest light.
- 13. The objects of interpretation are artworks, not artists.
- 14. All art is in part about the world in which it emerged.
- 15. All art is in part about other art.
- 16. No single interpretation is exhaustive of the meaning of an artwork.
- 17. The meanings of an artwork may be different from its significance to the viewer. Interpretation is ultimately a communal endeavor, and the community is ultimately self- corrective.
- 18. Good interpretations invite us to see for ourselves and to continue on our own.

Barrett, Terry. (1994) *Criticizing Art: Understanding the Contemporary*. Mountain View, California: Mayfield Publishing Company.