

A REVIEW ON PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVE OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

Dr. Seema Dalakoti

Ganna Utpadak Mahavidyalaya, Baheri (Bareilly)

Abstract

Grammarians, philosophers, and linguists have defined the relationship between language and meaning in a number of ways. Indian aesthetics has a different understanding of meaning than the Western understanding. Indian aesthetics sees meaning as a single, holistic entity. Language is not something that humans use to communicate or interact with one another. It is, in fact, the medium through which our brains communicate and interact. Since language always comes into being either through our actual speech or thoughts, definite meaning in language can only be for words that refer to things that can be counted or measured. While words that are commonly understood by all people do not always have a clear meaning, certain words with a defined meaning can be more effective in communication. Since thoughts and language are both products of the mind, one must critically examine the nature of one's thoughts and language in order to make sense of life.

Keywords: Communication, English Literature, Philosophy and literature, Philosophy in Literature.

1. INTRODUCTION

Indian English Literature has a long history, stretching back to the 1830s when Kashiprasad Ghosh was producing works in English [1]. He is considered the first Indian writer to make use of the language in this way. Socihee Chunder Dutt was the first writer of fiction, and as such, she introduced Indian English novels to the world with their tremendous appeal and brilliance. Initially, however, political writing in the form of novels and essays dominated, as seen in Raja Ram Mohan Roy and his extraordinary work. He had written extensively about social reform and religion in India in the English language. The local language features appear to be an important stylistic influence on much of the Indian English literature. The local language construction and system is very clearly reflected in the illustrations, as is also reflected in the literal translation of

local idioms. English Indian writers have successfully "nativized" the "British mother tongue" by adopting stylistic features typical of that language, while also adapting it to the unique cultural context of India. Indian English Literature is a loyal enterprise to demonstrate ever-precious Indian English writings. Indian English has become a popular form of Indian culture and communication, and it is used regularly by Indians in their conversations. Over the past few years, Indian English writing has been doing very well in the global market. This is especially evident in the number of published books, as well as the acclaim and recognition these authors have received. The success of Indian authors writing in English is clear to see on the best-seller list, and their work is receiving rave reviews from critics [2].

2. THE PHILOSOPHY OF LITERATURE

The discussion of narrative raises philosophical issues because it exists as a form of communication. In narrative, a creator can use characters and settings to create a story that is both believable and exciting. The fact that people can empathize with fictional characters is a sign of how complex and powerful the human mind is. Some fiction can be seen as experiments in ethical theory. In works of fiction, characters often have motives that are not always clear, and they may take action that has consequences that are not always foreseeable. Some philosophers have chosen different narrative forms to teach their philosophy. This is in light of the fact that different stories can help people understand philosophical concepts better. The techniques and tools used in literary criticism and literary theory began to gain more prominence in Western philosophy. The philosophers of various persuasions who have preceded us paid more attention to literature than their predecessors. Some people have asked whether it's possible to communicate with words, whether an author's intended meaning can be understood by a reader. Others have used literary works as examples of contemporary culture, and have looked for clues to hidden attitudes in these works in order to critique social norms. The issues that literary works raise concerning truth and the philosophy of language are significant. Other problems arise regarding the truth of claims about fictional worlds and characters that may be implied but nowhere explicitly stated by the sources of our knowledge of them, for example, Sherlock Holmes had only one head or Sherlock Holmes never traveled to the moon [3].

3. THE LITERATURE OF PHILOSOPHY

Many poets have written about philosophical topics, and many important philosophers have expressed their ideas in poetic form. Hesiod's cosmogony, in which he discusses the origins of the universe, is an important philosophical poem. Lucretius' *De Rerum Natura*, in which he discusses the natural world, is also important. Epic poetry was also used as a teaching tool to teach philosophy [4]. The epic *Mahabharata* was written by Vyasa to teach Indian philosophy and Hindu philosophy. In Homer's *Odyssey*, he presented some important philosophical teachings. Some philosophers have written philosophical fiction, both novels and short stories. There is a long history of philosophical writing in which fictional or fictionalized characters discuss philosophical subjects. Plato's dialogues, in which Socrates frequently appears as a protagonist, are a prime source of information about Socrates' teaching. However, it is often difficult to determine Socrates' actual positions from Plato's own thoughts. Dialogues are a common form of writing among early Christian writers, including Augustine, Boethius, and Peter Abelard. Several early modern philosophers, such as George Berkeley and David Hume, also wrote in this genre from time to time. Many philosophers have had a significant impact on literature. Arthur Schopenhauer was one of the most influential recent philosophers in the history of literature. His system of aesthetics has had a significant impact on the way writers think about their work, and Thomas Hardy frequently references Schopenhauerian ideas in his later novels. Some philosophers are read for the literary merits of their works, even if their philosophical content is not the main focus. The philosophical ideas in Marcus Aurelius' *Meditations* are very similar to those of Stoicism, but even so, the *Meditations* are still read for their literary value and for the insights they provide into the emperor's thoughts [5].

4. CONCLUSIONS

Philosophy and literature share a lot of commonalities, which is why they are both such powerful tools for exploring and understanding the world. Philosophy is a body of knowledge that reflects on the human experience. There is no one definition of philosophy, but it can be described as a document of human understanding. Likewise, there is no generally accepted philosophical definition. Philosophy is a field that deals with some of the most difficult problems in intellectual

life. There is more to philosophy than reading and writing about literature. There is a third aspect to literary studies which we may call philosophy of literature. This involves looking at the literary work as a whole, and understanding it in its entirety. Philosophy of literature is a second-order discipline that looks at the origins and presuppositions of literature. Through literature and philosophy, people have been able to explore the universe and its many meanings, values, and future. Philosophical discourse assumes language. It is impossible without a clear understanding of the discourse conventions of the philosophy of language. Knowing the conventions of language is also a skill for understanding literary conventions.

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