

COMPARATIVE LITERATURE, A POLE APART THOUGHT IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT

The paper titled 'Comparative literature, a pole apart thought in English literature' is a monographic artistic presentation describing, raising an interrogation toward the literatures around the continents for better production in the field of literature. From the chronological approach, there have been number of identifications enough and more for the humane in thought and the respect for the other as the mode of comparative literature. It has been maintained by the author how different thinkers of the continents put the know how into the stream of conscious presentation making it comparative literature as tying together the cosmopolitan community, which has been put in to presentation for the future generation to have a thought before they have their start.

Keywords: Legitimacy, equilibrium, humanness, contemporary, limitation, globalization, transcend, interpretatively, interdisciplinary, cosmopolitanism, sensibility, marginal literature.

Introduction

The eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries presented a sensibility towards literature and that has been reflecting since then. The age of enlightenment followed and the creativity in English writing has become an infinitum. Twentieth century had no barriers with freedom in thought and with human rights focused on in the field of literature sustaining with anticipation of the future. The art of writing has been the boon for the younger generation since the sprouting publications in the field of education. The 'one world' concept, in the minds of all those who loved world literature started to learn from the other which gave way for comparative literature.

Comparative skill is the base for the knowledge to get the best from each other. It widens the thought of the world as a branch and entertains the global consciousness of languages. It does not and cannot exist in a vacuum rather it builds a rapport with artistic fields. Comparative literature does not leave unlettered myths, epics and tales. From Aristotle to the modern time, research scholars are perplexed to find legitimacy of comparative literature. Though Greek and Roman epics played the

starting role in the form of literature, the folklore spread and maintained the equilibrium between literature and life. Historicism, romanticism, criticism and grammaticism cluster under the thought of comparative literature to bring in flourishing atmosphere in the field of literature.

The 'one world' concept in the mind of all- those who are in the field of world literature- clutches with humanness. The mind that instigates to produce any piece of art is the expression of the mind. It is for the betterment of the human beings with humanness that frames the base for literature to form the social concept of literature. The art of comparing between one another generates newness in knowledge bringing out inventive art.

Modern Indian literature has brought in invincible credit to the world literature and the crisis between the two sects in India is competitive as Dr. Marudhanayagam insists as in the following,

"The spectacular success of contemporary Indian writing in English has led to more controversy concerning its relative merits and limitation when juxtaposed with Indian Writing in the regional language like Bengali, Hindi, Malayalam, Tamil or Kannada."

Comparative literature has skeptics experiencing a constant crisis within. It has responded by enlarging its purview and self-definition. In the late 20th century, the European literatures embraced East-West literary and cultural relations. Edward Said's Orientalism, Homi Bhabha's De-constructionist post-colonialism, and Gayatri Spivak's Eclecticism have contributed to their best to comparative literature. Terrorism, war, and globalization conveyed their views for comparative literature. Comparative literature can survive as long as the balance persists between theory and practice. The indivisible relationships uniting humanism, humanities and humaneness are not refreshed in comparative literature which retains its emphases on language-training and critical skills. It satisfies desires to transcend boundaries culturally and interpretatively.

Literature that gives personal satisfaction creates social thought when read. This complex from both personal and social approach produces another kind of literature, which could be called as Comparative literature. From the biblical 'Babel Tower,' people have started to speak different languages which symbolizes the wide spread human race that used multiple languages with various kinds of dialects. Comparative literature brings in the best from the choice.

Comparative literature is a young and new discipline with renovating thoughts that extends beyond country and literature dealing with painting, sculpture, architecture, music, philosophy, history, the social sciences, politics, economics, sociology, sciences, religion, etc., not excluding human expression.

It was Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, in the early 19th century, promulgated the idea of Comparative literature or World literature. The interdisciplinary sect of literature stresses language skills and critical theory. Goethe's circulation of ideas as 'The Origins of Literary Cosmopolitanism,' introduced comparative literature to the world of thought.

The Sandra Bermann's Presidential Address of fourteen pages to the American Comparative Literature Association in 2009, explicates comparative literature

elucidating 'un-avoiding anything that falls under the sky'

"Comparative literature regularly joins literary texts from different languages and cultures. It also regularly connects, a poem with dance, a film with the novel, photography with the essay. It even relates different disciplinary languages and modes of thinking."

The modern comparative literature includes diversity of topics, authors, disciplines, and intellectual traditions individual and the collective, autobiography, history and writing and morality. Comparative literature tries to confirm the re-interpretations of any society's own image of identity. Praver (1998) explicates it with a different interpretation as the following,

"Comparative literature requires greater concentration, since two languages, two literary giants or two different fields are taken for the study, which involves various ages, cultures, persons, issues, and many more. The effectiveness of developing arguments is progressed in the comparative study."

French schools exemplified during the early part of 20th century that out lined thought out the world. American universities took the lead to have them in the 70s and 80s with the thrust for the continental culture studies. These scholars advocated cross cultural approach beyond national borders. Valid appreciation for other language literature buds on glowing with psychology. Interpretation of human consciousness and behavior, brought out from Freud and Jung, is functionally relevant to the study of contemporary comparative literature.

Comparative learning increases the skill during the process of research. It flings the scholar to the vast field of understanding the philosophy by entrusting themselves with a spirited search. The involvement of the individuals in reading to find the truth and the seek out are the base for the comparative learning. In grasping the essence of the search, the purpose is fulfilled only when it carries out the course of exploration in a proper manner with commitment and thirst for knowledge.

Remak (1961) does not confine comparative literature to an area but to the level of human expression. Making comparative literature is merely a positivist science

establishing literary sources and influences. The noble comparative literature with the adaptability of Western literary theories and methods apply the comparative study in national literatures as common system of learning comparative literature. Thus comparative literary studies devote Western theories of literature through Structuralism theories or Poststructuralist theories.

Western literary theories are rooted in Greek, Roman, Italian, Spanish, French, English, German, Russian and American, etc. This notion conveys that comparative literature is an indirect study of two or more than two national literatures. Appreciation for cultural differences possibly helps to grow since they are mirrored in social, artistic and literary facts originating in different national and geographical traditions. Going beyond the found data crossing all borders is essential for the research scholar to reach at a conclusion. The involvement in manifold paths of research has the right indication towards the reality that has been hidden.

Bringing the mind of another culture closer to the other is reflected through the help of comparative literature where growth is easier with intellectual exchange. The western thought and the definitions of comparative literature still remains as the paramount neglecting the other border crossed theories. European literature is the exclusive preserve as most of the other groups have only nodding acquaintance with it.

A rich backyard-centuries-old literary traditions, folk-tale and life all round them have equal importance involving theory of translation processed in comparative study. Both translation and transliteration are though different, they give ideas about the core point of hunt on the finding of precision. It sketches in the various ideas from multiple cultures of languages and throws the light towards finding truth from the variety of thought that clicks the decision making a precise one. The facility of two languages is faced with desire for knowledge that leads the study en route for the pronouncement of making it with certain truth and applied sciences as technological assistance.

The apposite comparative literature is acted upon works of the same language and the opposite Comparative

writers. Steven Totosy de Zepetnek talks about a discipline with knowledge in comparative literature as the following, "Comparative literature has an ideology of inclusion of the other be that a marginal literature in its several meanings of marginality, a genre, various text types, etc."

Comparison could lead to new knowledge and wider sense of grasping and comprehending, it could not be excluded from the art of learning. Nelson (2001) reflects his thought on comparing it with the mind and the rest pointing it out as a presumptuous study.

Saussy (2006) pictures the present situation of Comparative literature without which the literature of today could not take the lead to give its best. The universal literature extends its branches clinging on to Comparative literature that opens the world in to the hand of all. The code of behaviour of Comparative literature is well said by Saussy (2006). Though it has been universally accepted as an art and subject, it was in the beginning suspected and neglected; Saussy (2006) moves to the extent of daily currency of course work, publishing, hiring, and coffee-shop discussion.

Relationship between literature and other areas like art, music, philosophy, politics, etc. are not at stake. The possibility of learning more about the other literatures and the acquiring of knowledge is more in comparative literature. Americans succeeded the French in attempting to offer innumerable courses to have research and modern outlook. This led to new branch of learning called comparative literature.

The usage of Comparative literature was unknown to many until Roland Greene emerged with his might, and the future shock of it could not have been thought by the beginners practicing the primary works, with which the works have come.

British and the French colonies had the influence of comparative literature. The aftermath of the war kindled the fire of nationalism and the comparative learning with full swing. People started to write jaunting their own country, culture, language and the modern technology with the other. It led to multiple means of growth in an innumerable approach.

Cultures and the historical entities support the literature that gains knowledge from the branch of comparing and contrasting. The unanswered questions are answered in comparative literature, which thrives to give all possible means of communication to the newly born branch. Creative minds have greater access in the branch of comparative literature. Change in literature is inevitable and 'comparative literature' is the substantiation.

The comparative thought could lead to the global consciousness. The keener sensitivity towards language, literature, art and culture has most effective way of understanding the humanity through the touch of comparative art. Transnational interdisciplinary is responsive mode for humanities. The transnational thought has been created in many occasions in the mind of many comparatists and linguists. Descartes (1684) thinks more efficiently with the transcending reality of human beings in affiliation to truth, saying that all knowledge obtained through the simple and pure intuition of an isolated thing is obtained by comparison.

Significance in reading and learning of different languages and texts play valuable contribution to the subject, not excluding to acquire any aspect of learning that is available. This interest can bind together the team of research scholars in to one bundle for the global benefit. Appreciating the art of life and the writings of various languages easily brings forth the required knowledge. Venturing into the search in comparative literature ties together the cosmopolitan community. In comparative literature, there could always be the inclusion of greater emphasis on postcolonial and interdisciplinary studies.

De Zepetnek (1998) crafts the art of comparative literature as a discipline. As knowledge of art emerges from a simple concept and develops with a discipline without which it could not sustain. Steven's words have a core picture to the disciplinary subject, the comparative literature as an ideology inclusion of marginal literature, a genre, various text and types.

Comparative Literature discipline has scholarly applications existing in many countries. Comparative

learning is done according to the individual's style or method. It arises from all aspects available as primary source. The point in which one differs from the other in the process of research is the self-centered satisfaction one attains. The colourful pavement of secondary sources either guides or misguides the thought or the concept of research. Still, there are precious paths that could be pursued or kept as replica.

A rich backyard-centuries-old literary traditions, folk-tale and life all round them have equal importance of comparative literature including theory of translation processed. Translation and transliteration are though different, they give ideas about the core point of hunt on the finding of precision. It sketches in the various ideas from multiple cultures of languages and throws the light towards finding truth from the variety of thought that clicks the decision making a precise one. The facility of two languages is faced with desire for knowledge that leads the study en route for the pronouncement of making it with certain truth and applied sciences as technological assistance.

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