



PSYCHOLOGY IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

SAHIL THAKUR¹, Dr. SONU²

¹School of Arts and Humanities, Alakh Prakash Goyal Shimla University, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh, India

Email: sahilthakur1610@gmail.com

²Assistant Professor, Department of Arts and Humanities, Alakh Prakash Goyal Shimla University, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh, India

Email: sonu.classy@gmail.com



Article information

Received:24/4/2021

Accepted: 27/5/2021

Published online:02/06/2021

doi: [10.33329/ijelr.8.2.162](https://doi.org/10.33329/ijelr.8.2.162)

ABSTRACT

Literature, integrated in fields such as history, philosophy, social science, psychology and so on, is a discipline in which language is used as a means of expression for human interpretation, existence and culture. The purpose of this paper is to discuss texts in terms of its multi-disciplinary structure, psychology, in particular, taking into account the person and the existence, personality and diversity that is often studied by writers, philosophers, artists, psychologists and psychologists. Several complex ideas, mysterious personalities, and confusing motives have been linked to characters in a variety of genres: For example, the name Bovarism is defined by Flaubert's Madame Bovary. The same examples in the literature can be repeated. Personality and existence were fundamental themes in literature, which existed even before the functioning of the mind. It is clear that there is a strong connection between literature and psychology because both deal with people and their response, grief, desires, and personal and social concerns through a variety of concepts, methods and techniques.

Keywords: Literature, Existence, Language; Psychology, Man

1. Introduction

Literature and Psychology

Literature intertwined between disciplines such as history, philosophy, social science, psychology and so on is a discipline in which language is used as a means of expression to describe a person, existence and culture, personality and diversity that has been read and discussed all the time by writers, philosophers, painters, psychologists and psychologists. There is a very strong connection between literature and psychology in that they both deal with people and their responses, worldly ideas, sorrows, desires, fears, conflicts and reconciliation; individual and social concerns, through various concepts, methods and approaches. Clearly, literature makes people aware and questions their identity by raising awareness and awareness. It should be noted that humanity and existence have always been fundamental to many sciences, fine arts and literature.

Books are the richest and most complete human record. Lyric Poetry is a very successful human effort to explain qualia. This novel is man's most successful attempt to explain the knowledge of the individual who travels in space and time. For Noam Chomsky, books are one of the most important sources of information, about a person and his or her life, unique experiences and idiosyncratic values:

Science is trying to create a general set of rules that apply to the whole world, which was in existence before, and could not be discovered by anyone sooner. Literary works explicitly describe the dense details of personal information, which are always different, because each of us has his or her own little or very different history, transforming all the new experiences we have; and the creation of literary works repeats this distinction ... ”.

Your own history is one of the most important things a reader learns through books. Concerning the personal information provided, it is said that "... Even if fiction is a science in itself, it is always the kind of personal information we find in it" Emphasis is also placed on literature as a means of conveying cultural and social value: "Literature is a social institution that uses as its central language, the nature of society ... literature represents life, and life, in essence, is social, whether natural or internal world or human evolution.

In addition, social and cultural status is very important in the writing process. Psychological and cultural issues or annual discussions may be reflected in the literature to some extent: "The author is not only influential; he influences it. Art not only produces life but also clay Used as a social text, books can be made to express the framework of social history. But books do not replace social or political. It has its own purpose and purpose ". Books are a valuable way to gain insight into human experience. According to Trilling, " only books and their readings can allow us to see anything like the 'whole' of human experience, the 'perfect' of man - the logical, emotional, sacred and impure dimensions of humanity". Sartre comments on literary work and thus the author's intent is as follows: " It is the author's duty to eradicate inertia, ignorance, prejudice and false feelings." On the other hand, although it is a very complex term to describe it, psychology can be described as "a systematic study that attempts to explain the physical behavior and its relationship to the intangible psychological processes that take place within the body and external events in nature".

Keeping the ongoing debate in the field of psychology, starting with Aristotle, in mind, can be shown that "... Modern psychologists study the same actions, thoughts and feelings that attracted Aristotle. "By 'psychology of literature', we can mean the study of the author's concept, as a genre and as an individual, or the study of the art process, or the study of the types of psychology and rules. , finally, the results of textbooks for its students (audience psychology) "

Different from their methods and approaches and their perspectives, psychologists who practice psychology basically apply key concepts and terms, methods and categories in Freudian psychoanalysis: Freudian criticism or old criticism of the mind, music, etc.. To the best of his knowledge he analyzes the characters ' inventions by the writers, the language they use and what is known as the 'Freudian image.' Thus, in Freudian's way the script is treated as if it were a living person ... Focusing on the methods of Freudian psychoanalysis, psychoanalytical analysts not only reflect the mind and personality of the author but also address the works of the author as products or texts of thought that are very important to individuals including artists and writers, in particular, during creation. Within this framework, it is important to point out that both literary and psychological are appealing in thought and emotion.

Psychology occupies a prominent place in the analysis of literary works, and each field places that person at the center of his or her studies and analysis. In this regard, it may be necessary to draw the reader's attention to the Psychological novel, "for the most part concerned with the spiritual, emotional and mental health of the characters and the character's analysis and not on the structure and action ...". Psychology is a source of encouragement to many people and professionals, for example, Sigmund Freud, a man who pioneered psychological criticism, analyzing many literary works including Shakespeare's works.

Psychological criticism is about the characters, who act as symbols of the world and the presence that will be presented as role models to express the purpose of life. Students can identify themselves with characters,

who can be considered real people and: "People can imitate their lives by following heroes and fictional heroes and heroines". With regard to literary production, it can be emphasized "Character formation can be thought of as intertwined, to varying degrees, genres, characters, and actors ... Characters in dramas and novels are judged to be 'mentally' true. Conditions are recommended and sites are approved for the same quality. Sometimes the theoretical theory, held consciously or partially by the author, seems to fit the situation or situation".

In terms of the mind, the ideas of the author, the dreams, the intellectual consciousness or ignorance, the differences between the personality of the author and the author in the text are also considered. For example, "I am Madame Bovary" says Flaubert . Many themes, represented by the authors, can be symbols of their personality.

Since psychology is actually related to psychoanalysis in literature, in addition to the characters, the author and the writing process, it also deals with psychological processes. To highlight the relationship between literature and psychology, it is widely known that psychology enhances the forces of nature and the production process: to look at or allow them to fall into patterns that are not yet available. However, in itself, psychology only prepares for the act of nature; and in the work itself, psychological truth is the art of art only if it promotes coherence and complexity - in short, it is art".

In view of the author's creative process, it is argued, "The processes of his creation are a legitimate curiosity of psychologists. They can classify the poet according to body and mind types; can explain his mental illness; they can even examine his unconscious mind. Evidence from a psychologist can come from unwritten texts or from work itself". The artist is undoubtedly an extraordinary person, repeating, recreating, rewriting, rearranging, re-examining and re-examining, aspiring to produce independence and attain immortality. The artist has been given great qualities that the average person may lack: For Jung, one of the leading psychiatrists

"... the artist is a very attractive case for a psychologist who uses analytical methods. The life of an artist cannot be anything but full, for there are two forces within him - on the one hand the natural longing for happiness, the satisfaction and security of life, on the other the ruthless love of creation which can go so far as to conquer all personal desires".

His work may be inevitable and interesting, but it does not describe the poet.) According to Freud," the artist ... with his special gifts ... molds his paintings into a new kind of reality, and men accept them as the reason for the importance of real life.

Thus, in a certain way he becomes a hero, a king, the creator, the favorite he wished to be ..."Jung in his famous work entitled Psychology and Literature states that "it is clear enough that psychology, in the study of psychological processes, can be introduced into the study of literature, because the human mind is the vault of all science and art". Jung describes the work of art as a result of the artist's creative process and states that "In the case of art we have to deal with the production of intricate magical objects ... In the case of the artist we have to deal with the magical resources themselves. First we must try to psychologically analyze the artistic achievements used, and secondly we must evaluate the living and the art as a different person". Jung also states that ideas related to writers can be found in their works:

"It is quite possible to draw ideas about an artist on a work of art, and vice versa, but this assumption does not end" In addition to their distinctive nature, and specific terms and conditions, both psychology and literature benefit each other while explaining, interpreting, discussing issues related to gender relations, one's place in society, one's desires, failures, successes and more. Jung discusses the relationship between psychology and art by focusing on their related principles: "Psychology and the study of art will always have to be turned around for help, and one will not do the other ... Both principles work in spite of their relationship"

Writing and the Understanding Interaction

Theater, short story, poetry, and novel are considered major genres, all conveying and conveying ideas and feelings to the individual through a variety of structures, styles and expressions. To illustrate, a novel is a

type of authentic writing, which takes its name from the Italian novella. As the word “novel” suggests, it focuses on new, in other words, different experiences. The novel, therefore, is the most appropriate form of human psychology and life: a place for analysis and interpretation, or an invitation to their method of presentation.”

Through the act of learning, “we find ... a close imitation of man and habits; we see the web and social fabric as it really is, and as we experience it when we come into the world. When poetry ‘has something more’ higher ‘in it, this tastes more personal. We are familiar with the motives and characters of humanity, give our ideas of right and wrong through practical examples, and are taught the knowledge of the world through a person with a spirit of love ” As the novel depicts characters, “endowed with moral, ethical, and emotional attributes” it certainly serves as a means of psychological testing.

The learning process of a novel or other type of activity is not limited to understanding the structure, structure, and characters, or its linguistic and formal features, and requires an active learning process with psychological, social, historical and philosophical approaches that give the reader new ideas. This learning activity involves mental processes such as brainstorming of characters, attention to word choice, observation of social or individual events, activities, exploration of certain emotions, deep fears, grief, anxiety, invisible discovery, unspoken, hidden meanings or motives, problems , unbridled desires, desires or instincts (Davis & Schleifer, 1998 Lacan also refers to the process of formulation: The text that 'conveys' this message appears around the numbers representing the characters (characters, settings, images embedded in both, etc.) which appear to appear less and form the essence of the text ”. Ignorance can be learned as a language to gain human independence, in other words, characters, through other images, guides, and relationships between other characters in those psychoanalytic studies refers to the relationship between parents and children, sex, love, certain codes of suppressed desires, disagreements, dreams , emotions , including factual or non-fiction, Thus providing a variety of meanings and expressions. Contrary to literary methods, reading-based approaches are essential to the fact that in each learning process, texts are repositioned according to different worldviews, historical and cultural perspectives, and individual and social value judgments to generate meaning. cognitive and emotional. In this complex and logical process, first, the author and then the reader can be tested.

Within this framework, it may be necessary to mention Stanley E. Fish, who said in “Postponing the Student Definition of Student Interpretation Case” commenting on the importance of the student and the process of learning in his / her mind where the student acts as a psychologist or psychiatrist: “... student work is the center of attention , ... Definition includes [execution] and review of ideas, issuance and remorse of judgments, coming and leaving conclusions, granting and withdrawing of approval, clarification of causes, questioning, giving answers, solving puzzles. In short, these works translate ... ”.

The text communicates encryption or encryption codes that can only be created by readers; this section is the most important part of the learning process in order to express not only the student's nature but also that of the creator: “The hidden motivates the learner to action, but the action is also governed by what is revealed; the obvious in its timing is to change when the output is illuminated. Whenever a student closes a gap, communication begins. The gap serves as a kind of pivot on which the whole text-reading relationship is centered ”In a similar vein, Wolfgang Iser

Novels, poems, short stories or plays are believed to show something about different cultures, lives, experiences, moral beliefs, social and cultural values like honesty, respect, love, hard work, friendship, patience, justice, kindness, obviously or indirectly which will be vital . in various categories, race, gender then on. Whether the texts accept those values to be taught or taken lightly or do not contradict the existing situation, reject the notion of change and innovation, contain many different moral or social values, social, cultural, religious values, experiences or ideas, and evoke critical analysis and interpretation of the fact that include definition levels. In fact, it is clear that texts or written texts, man-made and man-made, aim to teach to a certain extent. That is to say, the purpose of poetry is to entertain and instruct, to entertain and to teach as Horace states in *Ars Poetica* “Instruction to convey and give pleasure, / Or both at once to make a compass ...” In other words, "Poetry is the art of combining fun with reality, calling for thought-provoking thought"

3. Test Writings in Literature

Clearly, it must be acknowledged that many contexts, ideas or feelings have been read, read, remembered, and analyzed by writing works, and many complex words, mysterious personalities, and complex motives have been associated with characters in centuries-old literary genres: For example, the word Bovarism Living in a world of dreams and legends and having stories of adultery love to escape her husband and her boring life, Bovary gets nothing but suicide as she has already crossed the limits for a male-dominated society. In this same sense,

Pip in *Great Expectations* by Charles Dickens is known for his ambition and plunder because of his high hopes for money to lose his roots, as well as his loose maturity. However, Pip learns to accept the barriers between classes in the end. Dickens has been criticized and accused of presenting many traumatic and heartbreaking incidents that could be the worst in real life; yet, he refutes the accusation, stating: "All that he wrote was true that this remarkable transformation of luck, this sudden transformation was not just a fictional story.

They represented the way of the world. Indeed, to him, it was the spirit of truth itself". Shakespeare's Othello is a hero who kills his innocent wife Desdemona because of his deceptive jealousy which is also known as Othello syndrome. Othello's dreams, the language he uses, and his unconscious mind, balance or imbalance between his ego, super ego and id can be explored to unravel the mystery behind his back

The grief of *Romeo and Juliet* is a sign of hopeless love. Hamlet is one of Shakespeare's tragedies, translated on screen and stage several times. Hamlet's most famous saying is soliloquy, "To be or not to be? That is the question" to think about existence and revenge. Herman Melville's main character Captain Ahab, who also has a biblical meaning, is one of the most confusing fictional characters, plagued by his absurd and powerful desire to take revenge for losing his life.

William Faulkner's *Rose for Emily* cites an example of life at death: Loneliness and social pressures, including her father's, turn Emily into a nightmare. He is begged to return his father's body; however, she has lived with her lover, (her body) poisoned her, for forty years: she herself lay in bed". Samuel Richardson's *Pamela* is known for her ability to assert her independence in a patriarchal society that denies women's equality:" ... My soul is equally important to the soul of the princess Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*, opens with the following humorous statement:" It is a universally accepted fact, that one lucky man must be without a wife ". Elizabeth agrees to marry the man she loves after she has overcome her pride and declared her equality: "In the marriage of your nephew I must not regard myself as a person leaving that place. You are a gentleman; I am the daughter of a gentleman: until now we are equal" He is still an emotionally satisfied man in his quest to find a true love: "I am the life of my husband as fully as mine ... we are well-behaved ... perfect harmony as a result".

In the same way, Lucy Snowe in Charlotte Brontë's *Villette* is silent and invisible; However, she struggles not to lose her independence and is seen at the end of her story, gaining financial and emotional security: "M. Emmanuel was gone for three years. Reader, it was the happiest three years of my life" Charlotte Perkins Gilman's story in *The Yellow Wallpaper*, portrayed as a sad victim of women in a marriage center, who is constantly fenced off and locked up, gets nothing out of it and goes mad.

A novel written by Sylvia Plath, who suffers from depression and eventually commits suicide, focuses on protagonist Esther Greenwood who attempts suicide several times. Maggie was wrongly described as someone who had been fired from Mill on the Floss by George Eliot. Although he is a victim of homosexual male characters including his brother Tom, he never ceases to love her: "In death they are not separated" .

Thomas Hardy of *Jude the Obscure* explores the theme of marriage, focusing on traumatic events, and the efforts of the characters, ending failure, and death. Hardy, another memorable character Tess is found guilty despite being the purest character in the novel. Robinson Crusoe, the symbol of the power of each capitalist, is able to establish his own empire on the island. T. S. Eliot in *Four Quartets* refers to the state of health around us: "What we call the beginning is often the end.

The ending is where we start. Wordsworth's "My Heart Leaps up" reveals a basic mystery: "A child is the father of a human being." Coleridge emphasizes the sin of nature and its curse on humans in *The Rime of*

the Ancient Mariner. Shelley discusses the effects and emptiness of the dynamics in her poem entitled "Ozymandias." The same examples can be repeated. All of these situations, signs, images, social or personal problems, fears, failures and successes

Conclusion

In view of the above examples, it can be said, "Human nature has long been a matter of curiosity and great interest. People have always wanted to be able to understand and predict the behavior of others "by adding authenticity and beauty; practical and imaginary, common and non-existent objects . Although the methods may vary, human nature has been a very important and important subject for scholars, philosophers, artists and writers, celebrating human nature as an indescribable part. Literature is one of the most important ways to understand human nature. Literary works serve as tangible cultural heritage and beauty that should be studied as sources of human creative process.

The scriptures teach different themes and ideas about emotions, reactions, disagreements, worries, motives, desires and moments, which are related to the person and the presence. It is clear that it must be acknowledged that the structure of the various sectors is not considered that literature does not have a cultural, psychological and philosophical context in relation to its relationships with people in all its aspects. Psychology, which uses even ancient writing tasks as samples to provide a number of analyzes, in relation to the human mind and spirit, is one of the major subjects in which books are closely related. Clearly, literature is as rich as the source of the human mind and soul, which are fundamental in the field of psychology and psychology. That is to say, books are a storehouse of personal experiences and facts, basically the human psyche, idiosyncrasies, emotions and feelings. As a result, both literature and psychology focus on the same issues and both can pair with each other and provide many interpretations and ideas. It can be found; then, a common feature of psychology and literature is the power of each discipline to use different methods and methods to analyze human nature and existence.

References

- [1]. Daniel Mengistie Yimer, On the Interaction Between Literature and Psychology *EEE-SEM*, Volume 7, Issue 8, August-2019, 155-167
 - [2]. Goksen Aras / *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 3rd World Conference on Psychology and Sociology, WCPS- 2014 , *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences* 185 (2015) 250 – 257
 - [3]. Rosemary Conceição dos, SantosJoão Camilo dos, SantosJosé Aparecido da Silva, Psychology of Literature and Literature in Psychology, *Trends Psychol.* 26 (2) • Apr-Jun 2018, <https://doi.org/10.9788/TP2018.2-09Pt>
 - [4]. Psychology of literature, <https://www.slideshare.net/AlvyMayrina1/psychology-of-literature>
-