



EVERLASTING IMPACT OF PSYCHOLOGY ON ENGLISH LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT

Comparative texts are a study of "unlimited texts". Literature, which meets within disciplines such as history, philosophy, sociology, psychology etc, it is a discipline in which language is used as rhetoric to translate man, existence and culture. The human soul does texts and texts nourish the human soul. Psychological acceptance of people considers human ideas and natural health and provides indications of actual activities; On the other hand, the literature also focuses on the realities of life to make clear the views of places. Literature and psychology both, pay attention to desires, thoughts, feelings and mental matters of the mind. Past writers and poets have acquired a "conscious conscience" in a sense dislike and showing many psychological contradictions found the meaning of this problem in their jobs. This paper attempts to explore the relationship between literature and psychology through psychological criticism in categories such as psychoanalysis author, reader and text as well Psychology and creative process, Psychoanalysis and biography through psychoanalysis.

KEYWORDS: comparative literature, literature and psychology unwilling conscious and psychological criticism.

Introduction

English Languages and Languages taught a variety of subjects along with bookish ideas and criticism. These lessons expose readers of books to different perspectives and relationships among others. Among them, comparative literature is also included. It aims to grow textual and cultural information in a comparative environment and provides a rich environment for the development of a comprehensive, well-informed reader, writer, and thinker.

We are trained to present convincing arguments, in order to make good use of and use a variety of theoretical tools and methods, and to participate in informal discussions with both academics in the field of comparison Books and in other fields of modern and ancient languages. The course of the Comparisons as a

Discipline was slow and arduous and faced literature study and cultural expression in all languages, nationalities, and disciplines boundaries.

Comparative literature "plays a similar role in international research relationships, but works with languages and cultures of art, understanding cultures' from inside. It is a field that divides its categories of staff who read books at national borders, across periods of time, in all languages, genres, cross-border between books and so on fine art (music, painting, dance, film, etc.), and in all forms (literary and psychological, philosophy, science, history, architecture, social, political, etc.). In short, a comparison books are a limitless subject. The first idea for this term paper was read this course again it was because of the fulfillment that is part of this process. Therefore, this research is focused on the literature as well mental functioning; what is the relationship between literature and psychology and comparative literature history? In general, comparative literature cannot be separated from other categories.

Literature review

Literature and psychology are two branches of science that study the human soul. Psychology explores how people behave and their causes while literature reveals a person's character through fiction. These two lessons in human behavior are related and beneficial.

And the basic block of the relationship between books and psychology is a written book works. Literary works educate people and describe their inner world and all its aspects. The reason is that simultaneous writing is a product of a certain attitude.

At the same time, Jung noted, and so did psychology provide insight into the scriptures by examining psychological processes. Psychology studies are directed to existing books, texts and texts presented by Freud and continued with other prominent theorists such as Adler, Jung, Lacan, Fromm, Klein. Likewise, writers and scholars such as UN. Holland, Lev Tolstoy, Fyodor Dostoevsky and Virginia Woolf contributed psychology of books.

Writing benefits from psychology in terms of successful introduction of characters, expressing their feelings, and bringing the reader to the human psychological level literally. Psychology and the study of books come together in their focus on fantasies, emotions and people the soul. There is therefore a two-way relationship based on the interrelated communication between the books as well psychology, in the form of an examination of the work of writing on psychological resources as well discovering psychological facts in writing work. Psychological content comes from a wide variety of genres, from poems to short stories, play games and novels. However, the clearest reference to the human mind is found in psychological novels deal with internal human experiences, thoughts, feelings, emotions and internal access. Centuries ago, Aristotle coined the term for books face-to-face psychology: catharsis (mental or emotional cleansing).

In the meantime, literary and psychological literature has been compiled by various authors, philosophers, critics, or by many techniques or movements. Not only was it a catastrophe combining genetics and the production of literature, but it was also novels, poems, a short story and even some psychological ideas that brought the psyche and the books together.

Apart from literature and psychology no other branch of science has become heavily involved in the study of the relationship between the human body and the soul and to resolve problems, to make efforts to define relationships according to certain rules, to know the mysterious aspects of the human soul and its unconscious places through long periods of time and detailed travel: at the same time both branches have been experiencing difficulties in their presence between art and science for almost a century. Although approaching works of literature and scientific data on psychology is the result of 19th-century positivism, a relationship between the two categories mentioned goes back to the Ancient Greeks.

Thus, Freud to his own the work called *Creative Writers and Day-Dreaming* makes for a powerful model of books process. According to those model writers they are happy with the desires, their desires know nothing they have been enriched since childhood and built on a writing style that can convince the audience. Using that

model Freud wrote a lengthy review of Leonardo Badegül Can Emir Da Works by Vinci and Dostoevsky; interpreted dreams in Jensen Gradiva's book and at the same time in this way he analyzed the characters of the Hamlet genre.

It is well known that literature is an important source of promoting the science of psychology which attempts to explain human emotions, behavior, and psychological processes from science vision.

According to N. Holland (1990, p. 34) literature played a major role in Freud's discovery of psychoanalysis. It would be wrong to say that psychologists benefit from them studying literature in their analysis of specific concepts, events and ideas (Nayki, 2014,k. 9). Each character in the books is eligible as a case study for psychology.

It was Samuel Richardson who held the previous features of the beloved novel and the first light of a psychological novel about his Pamela. It was James who borrowed the stream of the method of knowing from psychology and he introduced it to be utilized in books, and so on cunningly employed by James Joyce in Ulysses and Virginia Woolf in Mrs. Dalloway.

Charles Dickens, with his famous industrial novel Great Expectations, showed off well-crafted practices of mental reality. George Bernard Shaw's Pygmalion was named after man of Pygmalion mythology, and the name was changed to Pygmalion the effect of emphasizing material things related to the functioning of the mind and the functioning of men.

A century before Sigmund Freud, the father of psychoanalysis, performed his psychoanalytic visionary development, English poet William Wordsworth wrote about nature and caring, "The child is the father of Man." It has been reported that from birth-to-birth physical maturation occurs (e.g. in earlier centuries, it developed only in the 20th century with the discovery of Sigmund Freud in a psychiatric testing facility. Psychological content in literary works covers a wide range of Genres from the poem to the short story, from the novel to the play, yet the most open description of the human mind can be seen in novels. Not. Only Freud (1856-1939) studied psychology related to literature, literary works and literary critics; studies during this area were conducted after him by other leading psychologists.

Psychological analysis of text content is done based on the four main points mentioned by Abrams. Psychological literature research is mainly aimed at studying the influence of society emotional states, thoughts and behaviors of characters in a story or novel, the character analysis, process of book works and creative psychology. The water source for the automatic flow of the legend was James Joyce, an Irish novelist, who is the image of the Artist as a young man expressing mental growth and knowledge artist on five different levels: feeling, emotions, body, love, religious love and finally the level of intellectual awareness. He was told about the amazing use of language; this the novel represents the evolution of modern English mythology.

Psychoanalysis provided valuable resources in three areas of literature research: 1) itself, 2) studying the creative process in literature, and 3) in writing biography. In addition, this helps to illuminate the tangential text problem which is very important in the field of aesthetics: student-work relationship.

Psychology and criticism

Two notable methods exist in written criticism, and both are widely used today in elegies of a given text, a) the study of psychological objects within the work itself, without discussion these in any way the origin or history of the work; b) possible reading of a myth archetypal patterns in work.

Psychoanalytic criticism of texts is based on the argument that if texts are the expression of author's persona, personal behavior must be analyzed to find the connection to the conscious and unconscious elements of the mind. There are three stages to development of psychological criticism of literature.

The first is the author's psychological research. According to Ernest Jones, author attitude affects his work because the purpose of art is secreted to satisfy the forbidden desire of infants.

The second phase is the student's psychological assessment. Norman Holland highlighted that reading he also shaped the nature of the student and therefore, his methods of self-defense, anticipation, frustration, and modification, and remodeling during the learning activity.

The third section focused on language and text. According to Jacques Lacan, the first the modern belief in mental illness and criticism, ignorance is organized as a language as well books are the product of language

Conclusion

With respect to studies since the 19th century comparative literature has been developed and considered, the science of comparative literature has been transformed in one way or another into theories of superstition comparative literature and textual criticism, comparative literature as the name of the umbrella focuses on world books on self-knowledge and more. Comparison texts are a unique tool for students or scholars or researchers who feel the urge to enjoy reading and to analyze literary works in other languages, domains and cultures of other nations, or interested in international studies and international relations. Regarding the problems encountered, Art from unconscious artists.

These serve as dreams, legends and stories, coming from a fat artist hidden in speech such symbolic speech is not made and improve the cause. Words can be amazing because they mean art filtering the mind, cleansing of the soul and conscience for purification. Poets and writers of the past who have the discovery of ignorant psychological conflicts are reflected in their activities. Images of unmistakable equilibrium texts are old patterns.

Psychology and literature have similar relationships; psychology of fainting can be called epilepsy, and is a form of dune excavation in its external view, too is familiar with literary and literary critics. This work applies the same dream to literature, and to work the dream and its elements are in a form related to the scriptures. It is clear that there is a need for psychology of literature in order to make a better analysis of the text work. Apart from the obvious need, in addition to other limited functions, the location of psychology workbooks in the methodical sense it has not been developed and continues to use words level.

It is therefore necessary to provide psychological studies courses at the university departments of literature and psychology to train specialists and promote research in this place. This will be an important step towards filling the gaps in the literature mental functioning. Such studies will open up discussions about explicit analogies between studies of literature and psychology making a contribution and setting a model for those who are just developing research in this area.

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