
LANGUAGE IN THE RESPONSE TO MEANINGS: AN ANALYSIS ON THE RELATION BETWEEN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

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Abstract: We know language to be a system that communicate meanings. This transfer of meanings produce the potent to exchange ideas. However the gravity in which a certain word is understood by an individual may differ from the gravity in which the same notion of the word is understood by another individual. Although language being capable of ‘play’ in the context of linguistic theory, this phenomenon of difference in comprehending the notion of the meaning of words differ and is dependent on the individuals parole. This paper aims to identify how is the structure of parole is developed in individuals and how literature effect the creation of detailing the parole on individuals.

To explain the idea that literature effects the structural construction of an individual’s parole with regard to the whole of language, an example can be considered where the word “hunger” or “war” is taken to be analyzed. The words in their individual sense provide the listener with its meaning of what it represent; however when the listener is someone who has read works on these themes such as *Les Miserables* or *Tale of Two Cities*, the degree in which he/she places the words intensity changes. This aspect of literature is something that gives the reader the second best of actual experience and drives the mind to a more conscious state. In conclusion, because language used in literature is immensely absorbed with intellectually provocative stimulus, the lingual forms are more than just lingual forms and is understood in a wider sense. This wider sense in language might be absent for one who is unfamiliar with literary closeness (or experience) which creates a difference in the paroles of the individuals, making two meanings for a word of the same meaning, thus proving literature effects the development of parole in individuals.

Keywords: Language, Literature, Meaning Creation.

Introduction:It is of little debate that one of the most alluring features of our ontological being is the consciousness of thought and the way in which language functions, so as to convey meanings. Even after the analytical eyes of structuralism and post structuralism have gazed into the abyss of the mysteries presence of language, it is still without the loss of wonder that the very nature of language is looked at today. Undoubtedly one knows the world through language and it is a personal and universal experience. Of all the ways in which language is applied, it is with much intensity that the language of connotative kind is practiced and this being the language of literature.

The paper aims to state how language can convey meanings or ideas when explained with the reference with literature such as novels, poetry etc... in a wider sense rather than indirectly associating language with its linguistic meaning. It also aims to provide how the difference in parole of individuals are effected by the influence of literature.

It is observed that the parole of individuals are different unlike the spectrum of langue. This creates the individuals to form different meanings from a common signifier. This difference in meaning from the same aspect is created primarily from experience and then by literary influence. A word may form meanings of different intensity for different situations depending on the factor of literary familiarity. Consider the word “hunger”, which can produce different “signifieds” for different individuals and how it is influenced by literature. One may know the meaning of the word “hunger” but he might not understand what hunger as a concept of human sensation is like. One may know the meaning of “poverty” and may not understand what it is like as a sensation of lack. If language was potent in itself as an independent medium of expressing Knowledge, then, the flux of understanding words and their

meaning on different intensity would not have been possible. This means that meanings conveyed through language is dependent on the parole created by experience with literature.

The meanings in language can be understood in two aspects. One aspect is where a person can understand a concept in a more complete sense, when that person has had some direct experience and the other, is by indirect experience. It is in the indirect communication of ideas that language is used to communicate. An expression can be conveyed by two factors, one being solely by language and the other being the usage of art as a medium for lingual meaning. It is when one lacks the direct experience, the role of language comes in to express the sensation of situations. This when done by using artistic means, such as a novel, conveys the sensation on a closer sense. Artists use language in an authentic nature. Language when experienced through literature evokes not only the emotions from our heart but also adapt us to more humane ways of existence, all without directly saying a word. All works of art beckon towards some basic universal thought of the existence of our ideal becoming and provides one with humanitarian righteousness. This increases the parole through literary placements of individuals. It is here that in language, literature provides to widen the parole by being a second best experience.

The idea of what expressions such as poverty, war, hunger, society et al convey varies the approaches that is told by language. One may understand their meanings through language, but it is through literature that their concept as a whole and a part of socio personal and universal presence gets conveyed on a more panoramic consistence. To substantiate this argument consider the very concept of “hunger”. The meaning of it as a sensation can be explained or taught by using language and to an extent the listener does get to know what hunger is; this on a more extensive propagation can be used to inform the listener that they should not waste resources or help the needy. Now consider the concept of “hunger” when one learns it through literary works, such as *Les Miserables*, where the reader experiences the concept represented by actual literary characters in real life positions. One understands the concept on a more personal level through the manifestation of characters and is presented with an analysis in regard to universal and social implications. This personalizing of universal concepts is what art does. Hunger as a concept is no longer a word that gives meaning but rather a sensation of human need. Rather than scientific ordering of parole for society, literary works provide that lesson not just without direct communication but also with aesthetic information.

In the work of Victor Hugo such as *Les Miserables* one does not need to inform the consequence of poverty to the reader but rather the artist dose it himself through the narrative method. Thus in this case, the work act as an example to understand a concept on a wide panorama rather than language that defines. Through the literary work the very essence of constructs are captured that language fails to capture alone. When language is used as a medium of expression of ideas through art by writers, only then does the reader is able to analyze the ideas in a larger scale. Though language can technically convey ideas, it is only when mediated with art it serves its purpose to the fullest. Language makes the part of informing in independence, but when amalgamated with art it elevates to the process of thinking.

This is clearly seen in Thomas Hardy’s work *Tess of the d’Urbervilles* where hardy creates the reader’s sympathy towards Tess. Though Tess is “undesirable” to other characters in the work and to the Victorian perspective of being, one stands with Tess by the end of the novel. The novel thus explains to the reader through language about social hypocrisy and double standards along with the notion of physical and mental domination much better than conveying through denotative language alone. This increases the spectrum of the reader’s parole and widens their perspective of conditioning. The notions of socio personal and socio psychological repercussions as an influence of external factors on individuals is understood and analyzed through the work of Hardy rather than through language alone. The reader in the case of *Tess of the d’Urbervilles* is not only indirectly told of the perils of social decorum but also analyze Tess from the basic perspectives of humanity.

The usage of language with art gives language a wider perspective. In Charles Dickens’ *A Tale of Two Cities* the novel presents the face of war and its influence on individuals. Here Dickens uses language which is painted on artistic bones to present the reader with the consequences of war and the questions

of love. Where there is need of more musings on the concepts, more than the meanings and definitions that language provide, literature when used as a medium, provides the reader with raw informations that can further be developed up on. One understands ideals through language and one understands language more clearly through literature. The purpose of language is to convey messages, but with literature, language conveys the universal sensation of human belonging. In the process of writing, artists utilize this function of language to express their ideas. Here in literary representation of language, the artist brings closer the world of ideas through the representation of characters which enables the reader to experience what the character experiences on a more personal level. This method creates a personalization of events of the literary world to the reader. Thus through art, one understands the themes of life better than the one captured by language alone and results in a more inclusive parole. In *A Tale of Two Cities* it is when Dickens uses his artistic style of his narrative storytelling that the reader gets to “experience” the socio psychological impact of war, love and nationality on human life.

Literature cannot function without language and the function of literature is that of a midwife whose need is required for a proper transmission of universal expressions (ideas). Rather than reading a definitive writing of war one may understand the composition of war when reading literary writings on war poems or novels about it. The approaches of new historicism and psychoanalysis also provides in understanding the concepts better, as these too come under the extensive radius of “art”. In the simplest terms, meanings can be done in a completely definitive method or in a more constructive method where definitive language is nourished with literary references. This effect of exemplifying is what art does and when done, (depending on the usage of the example) creates an atmosphere where the listener/ student can identify the subject in a more personalized manor which gives a more sense to meaning of meanings

When directed with Art, language is more than language and words are more than words. There occurs a shift when the features of life are analyzed with the approach with art and allows a wider perspective to the nature of the being of humankind. The establishment of relations with ontological connectivity of the self, with others and the genomic environment is one of the prominent ideology to maintain the progress of humankind. Here, as seen with the afore mentioned examples of the influence of novels, individuals can understand the different paradigms of life such as “poverty”, “social influence”, “war”, at al. Ideas when examined by language and exemplified with literature explores humanity better than what ideas propagated through language.

In conclusion, when art is placed as a bridge between expressions and language, that language is removed further from the world of expressive kind in a position of twice distancing; however this as distanced as it is, is more effective in ways of communicating the activity of thought and develops the parole of individuals. Parole in language is accumulated for the individual not just by direct experience but also by indirect experience when one interacts with literature. This kind of development of the spectrum of parole creates a difference from the parole developed by one individual to the one developed by another as already observed in linguistics and can be reasoned to be associated with one’s literary paradigm next to experience.

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