

## LITERARY PHILOSOPHY AND MAJOR PHILOSOPHICAL ENGLISH LITERATURE FOR ENGLISH EDUCATION

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**Abstract:** In the domain of knowledge, literary philosophy plays a key role to disclose the contextual aspects of the world. The literary philosophical thoughts are interlinked to the major features such as the literature and literary study; the function of literature, literary theory, criticism and history and the related general, comparative and national literatures. The ordering and establishing the literary text is also one function in this procedure. The extrinsic approach to the study of literature includes literature and biography, literature and philosophy, literature and society, literature and ideas and, the literature and other arts. The intrinsic study of literature is the mode of existence of a literary work of art, euphony, rhythm, and metre, style and stylistics, image, metaphor, symbol, myth, the nature and modes of narrative fiction, literary genres, evaluation and literary history. The English literature is extensively broad area to understand the philosophy of literature along with other national literatures. Further this can be viewed through the works of many literary artists of distinctive ages for example, Geoffrey Chaucer, William Shakespeare, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, T. S. Eliot, John Milton, Percy Bysshe Shelley, John Milton, Thomas Hardy, James Joyce and Joseph Conrad. When syllabus of English language is designed many basic concepts of philosophy and psychology are considered for the better understanding of the content. At the same time the considerable care is undertaken for language functions and skills of learners.

**Keywords:** Philosophy, Education, Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton.

**Introduction:** In the domain of knowledge, literary philosophy plays a key role to disclose the contextual aspects of the world. The literary philosophical thoughts are interlinked to the major features such as the literature and literary study; the function of literature, literary theory, criticism and history and the related general, comparative and national literatures. The ordering and establishing the literary text is also one function in this procedure. The extrinsic approach to the study of literature includes literature and biography, literature and philosophy, literature and society, literature and ideas and, the literature and other arts. The intrinsic study of literature is the mode of existence of a literary work of art, euphony, rhythm, and metre, style and stylistics, image, metaphor, symbol, myth, the nature and modes of narrative fiction, literary genres, evaluation and literary history. The English literature is extensively broad area to understand the philosophy of literature along with other national literatures. Further this can be viewed through the works of many literary artists of distinctive ages for example, Geoffrey Chaucer, William Shakespeare, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, T. S. Eliot, John Milton, Percy Bysshe Shelley, John Milton, Thomas Hardy, James Joyce and Joseph Conrad. When syllabus of English language is designed many basic concepts of philosophy and psychology are considered for the better understanding of the content. At the same time the considerable care is undertaken for language functions and skills of learners.

**Theoretical Framework of the Research:** The theoretical framework of the above mentioned

content is the examination of the literary philosophy and philosophical literature of the various phases and designing the same in appropriate to the English language learning. Further it enables the learners of the distinct ages to be proficient in the language.

**The Broad Area of Literary Philosophy:** Literary philosophy is an extensive subject in the field of English. However it can be comprehended in the systematic process. In the broad thinking, the literary philosophy is not limited not only to English language but also to the all languages of the world. It can be applicable to the worldly languages. The nature of literature is consisting of the factual context and the literary portrayal in the entire literature. In the early period generally the entire knowledge is identified with the knowledge. Literature and the literary study are interrelated subjects because the first is the literary portrayal of a historical or general context in a form of genre. Further this portrayal represents the any feature or entire features of society. In addition to this literary portrayal, the literary study is the philosophy of the literature and its evaluation in terms of prominent characteristics of the extension of the context and appropriate representation. The various theories were originated to philosophize the content related to many fields of knowledge. Further the function of literature is humanization of existing society in the terms of socio, political, economical, religious, cultural, traditional, scientific, philosophical elements for example in the history of English literature, many examples can be set from beginning of the literature, *Beowulf* is a portrayal for strong defense and war to

safeguard the English society from the opponent kingdoms and cherish the natives of England; during the age of Geoffrey Chaucer, his contribution *The Canterbury Tales* is a true reflection of the medieval England society, moreover it marked the life styles of many classes in society such focused classes are the religious order, nuns and priests; their deceiving nature in the name of God, in this regard the social context is even though Pope was paid tribute, the religious used to collect the large amounts of money from people for their spiritual services. But Chaucer deliberately avoided the faulty regime of king, despite he collected taxes, no care was taken for the people's welfare, in account of this matter there was formers revolt during age of Chaucer. Further John Milton reacted towards the enforcement of law against the freedom of expression in his significant literary work *Areopagitica*. Shakespeare's political drama Julius Caesar consolidated the enjoyment of democracy and rejection of monarchy in the depiction historical characters Julius Caesar and the elected political representatives of the people in the City State in Greek. In continuation to this matter the Character Caesar was brutally murdered because of strengthening and consolidation of his power in the Athens; the representatives felt that it would lead to ant democracy which is tyrant reign. Further the Greeks enjoyed the rights and duties in representative democracy; they could not tolerate the dictatorial reign of kings. Thomas Hardy depicted the social milieu of the contemporary English society; Coleridge's poetical feelings for reforms of the society expressed in his *The Lyrical Ballads* in which he elevated the views of French Revolution (1798) that are equality, liberty and fraternity. In this connection the work was composed and shared by his companion William Words Worth; Further he intended the raise of democratic and republic in England and minimize the power of king. This was occurred because of the impact of American and French revolutions; both of them were occurred to overthrow tyranny of monarchy and replaced democracy. So the Romantic revolution emphasized the rights of man.

**Philosophical Major English Literature:** In the history of the world many ages represented for distinct philosophies depending on the contemporary conditions. In continuation to this account the age of Chaucer was more dominated by the clergy and the language of French because this was immediate to the medieval Dark Age. Chaucer reformed the English language up to the standard to be appropriate to writing literature. Further his philosophy was depicting all classes of society and amicable to the monarchy; he focused on Clerical activities of the day and satirized the religious, priests and nuns. Later on in 1531 the religious cut the domestic life and spent in

celibate life; rejected to pay tax to the king of England.

William Shakespeare was the eminent literary personality of his age; he represented the age by his characters. Further his dramas portrayed the contemporary socio, economic, political, religious, cultural, traditional, scientific conditions for example, *Merchant of Venice*, *Hamlet*, *Romeo and Juliet*, *Julius Caesar*, *Antonio and Cleopatra*, *King Lear*, *Macbeth*. This age was known as Golden Age for literature. Further the each drama represented the philosophy of the age such as *The Merchant of Venice* was portrayal of Jewish of domination of the day. The philosophy behind this literary depiction was the cruelty of specific religious people. However the dramatist intrinsic image was unkind Jew, Antonio did not have mercy towards Bassanio. In the other drama *Hamlet*, the protagonist was prince Hamlet, who seek for avenge his uncle Claudius; he was responsible for his brother's murder and replacing himself as king and marrying the widow, who was wife of deceased brother. In this continuation *Macbeth* was representation of the contemporary event. Further it depicted the mind of strong desire for power and owning the kingdom for example King of Denmark, Duncan's betrayal and murder in castle was political scenario of the day. In this connection Lady Macbeth's dare mirrored the plots in palaces to overthrow empires. *King Lear* was the best drama to attempt about the relations in a family.

John Milton's philosophy in composing the two major works was that he was in despair because of interruption of English Civil War; he wrote the epics, *The Paradise Lost* and *The Paradise Regained*. The poet reflected the parallel political context in his works; On account of this matter there was Civil War between the Supporters of Parliament and (Roundheads) and the supporters of the King Charles - I (Cavaliers) to restore the long parliament and minimize the kings interruption in law making and administration. Further the outcome of the Civil War over king won and cherished the freedom lovers, Parliamentarians. Later on Milton composed the next significant work *The Paradise Regain* which reflected the views of supporters of the Parliamentarians. In this connection this work is the representation of the parliamentarians won the Civil War over the king, while the first literary composition was Biblical fall of Adam and Eve and the Satan over God; the second work was the raise and victory of man through the God's promise of Messiah who was foretold in name of the person Jesus, his sufferings for the emancipation of humankind by crucifixion and resurrection by washing the man's sins by shedding his holy blood to God as an atonement. The intrinsic literary portrayal in these two epics was Jesus was a

Lamb of God who sacrificed his own life in shedding his blood to God.

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