
Interpretations Intellectualized : A Study of Human Demarcation

- Dr. Pramod Ambadasrao Pawar
Assistant Professor of English,
Research Guide and Head of the
Department of English,
Sant Dnyaneshwar Mahavidyalaya, Soegaon;
Dist. Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar MS

ABSTRACT

The author speaks the text. The reader is to consider this point for interpretations. What is language after all? Language is a mode of expression to the readers. The language is a tool of interpretation to the text. Simply, the language unmasks expressions to the

readers. Language simply facilitates the readers to understand a deep sensation of the author. The author has been reflected in the text for the sake of interpretations.

KEY WORDS

Author, text, language, interpretation, sense

RESEARCH PAPER

The language is much more significant in the interpretations of text. It is a means of venting the author to the world. The manifestation can be personal or impersonal in nature, but the notes it generates are to be merged into oneness. The text is studied thoroughly for the exploration of a core meaning hidden into it. The reader is to sense the text in complete wisdom. He is to go for interpretation of the text seeking the author in it. His psychological conditions affect writings adversely or sometimes favourably. The psychoanalysis of the text needs to be undertaken for interpretations.

The inclusion of the author for interpretations is a prime concern of the critic. Writing is not reaching the crux of the matter in a text where the destination is essentially made by the author for interpretations. It is mistakenly interpreted that once the author writes the text, he is dead for further interpretations. He is removed from the text forever. The author is essentially like the soul in a body. Once he is removed, the body is of no use. In fact, the author is an integral part of the text, which cannot be alienated from the corpus of the text. The researcher has to read him first and incorporate him in the research studies for interpretations. His writing reaches where he wants the readers to be led. The fact is that the writing is simply a means of reaching somewhere where the author desires it to be. The fullest sense of the author can be had through the study of the author in its relation with the text. It is indeed important that the authorial concern does matter in the interpretation of the text. The readers can reject the interpretation. However, the authorial note is not averted. The acceptance or rejection of the text is based on a mode of interpretation chosen by the reader in writing. The text is manifested through the language and its language that often speaks to the readers. The author puts on the mask of language. It is a reader who unmasks the face of the language. The linguistic interference into the trans-interpretation is very much appreciated for the pre-existing impersonality of the author. The essential point of interpretation is to be met by the reader. The author needs to be taken into consideration for justified interpretation by the readers. The text is in guise of a pre-existing personality of the author inherent in the text. There is no superiority and inferiority of the content in the interpretation of text. How can you celebrate

the creation while ignoring the creator? How can you research the creation while rejecting the creator? In this context, the text is a creation and the author is a creator.

Both creation and creator are intermixed and cannot be studied separately or either eliminated. The amalgamation of these two diversified strategies in any interpretation of the text does matter to find out the essence of text. This is mostly assumed that the author is not the backbone of the text. The text is written forever for the readers. The author is declared dead because he has nothing to do with the text. The author does not govern the textual matter or the textual content. As a matter of the fact, the author and the language he uses govern the text. The linguistic formulations held in the text are to be studied critically and it will lead you to understand the formal structure of text. However, this is not true as far as trans-interpretation is concerned. Trans-interpretation is essential for the exploration of the centre in a text. It is to study the text fully by incorporating the point of view of the author. It is equally important that the author plays a vital role in the interpretation of the text because he is the creator and without his perspectives and the language, no text can be fully studied. An author is a tool for expression that cannot be separated from the creation. The language in a text governs the content and the language is to be studied to know the content to its fullest sense in the text.

The interpretation of text is based on the consideration of prevalent textual super-consciousness. Therefore, it is natural to know the security of the text rather than its insecurity.. The text was nothing, but an expression of a deep authorial content to the readers. The author hides many things from the text such as his authorial note. It is much more important to know the author completely because the hidden part of the author has not yet been reflected in the text. The authorial note is the crux of the matter for interpretation of the text. The point of view of the author ingrained in the text is extremely important in the interpretation of the text at its fullest sense. The revelation of knowledge has not been a sole responsibility of the author; in fact, writing is a necessity of creation. In some cases, the status of the author has been maintained for the interpretation of the text and his presence is absolutely retained in paintings especially in art and literature. The impression is that the authorial note presented in its creativity marks the perfect presence of the author in paintings. It is said that language is a substitute of communication. The language can also be entitled as a system of interpretation in the

interpretative world. The linguistic formulations held in the text are crucial for interpretations. The reader is to study the language of the text before reaching the absolute meaning of the text. The language is the prime concern of almost all literary texts for interpretations. The scientific, observational and methodological mode of interpretations formulates the meaning.

The study of the textual analysis is a herculean task for readers to meet the absolutism in the text. The interpretation is a symbolic manifestation of facts from the text comprising of illusion and reality altogether. The reality can be perceived in terms of the sensitisation of things. It can be perceived through the sensory perception. It is sensed rather than outwardly concretised. It is interiorised rather than exteriorised. Writing is a huge responsibility of the author and a prime concern in the interpretation of the text. The writing is not an escape from the emotions and feelings of the author in terms of the formulation of the text. It is an apparent interpretation of the thought processes of the author. It is a tangible manifestation of the imagined world of the author wearing the mask of concretisations. The utmost care is taken for the emotions and feelings of the author in interpretations. In terms of writing, the pragmatism of the original author peeps into the interpretations. There are different disciplines of knowledge, which further demand for interpretations. Writing is paramount for the author who is present himself in the text through language. It cannot be speech narration for the interpretations. It can be the personification of the author confined in the conceptual essence of the text. The author can only justify the motif of writing in the text. In fact, the writing is simply a manifestation of the authorial inclination of the experiences of life reflected into the text.

Hence, my theory of trans-deconstruction takes precedence in literary studies.

REFERENCE

Pawar, Pramod, A. 2021. *Trans-deconstruction : Theory on Monism*, Cameroon : Nyaa Publishers.