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NEW FINDINGS IN CRITICAL THEORIES AND PRACTICE

WITH REFERENCE TO

TRANS-DECONSTRUCTION : THEORY ON MONISM

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Trans-deconstruction is a novel term evolved by the critic, Dr. Pramod Pawar. It is published by Nyaa Publishers, Cameroon. It is a critical literary theory. It is about the centered, stable, singular meaning-oriented reading practice beyond the theories of interpretation and analysis of the text. It makes the reader to think about the word, text and meanings beyond its territory. (Ganjewar, D. N.)

The trans-reconstructionist believes that the text is read against itself to reach the transcendental signified or the truth. The textual subconsciousness is the primary stage to undergo the textual superconsciousness. It is understood and expressed in silence. However, superconsciousness

is different from textual sub-consciousness. The unconscious state of the text is consciously studied by the critics. He also studies the unconscious reflection of the author's point of view in the text. The critics of trans-deconstruction believe in the presence of the centre in the text which is fixed and functional. In addition to this, the reality of the text lies within the text and without too. Such dichotomy is the same where the superficial meaning is subverted and the deeper level of meaning is trans-deconstructed. The critics of trans-deconstruction never believe in the superficial meaning of the text. The surface features of the text include syntactic and semantic structure, phonology, vocabulary which helps in defining the deeper structure textual super-consciousness. The centre is the finalized meaning with transcendental signification. The truth is inside and outside as well. The main focus is on the unity rather than disunity of the text wherein oneness of binary oppositions justifies the text. To find out the truth of the text, a critic simply works for the centered singularity of the text. The critics of trans-deconstructionists sincerely reach the signified after all the efforts made by the critics of diverse discourses. Trans-deconstruction is a practice of reading which consciously exposes the textual super-consciousness centered in the text with all the singularity of meanings for all the discourses. The multiplicity of the meanings is a product of singularity. Its emergence causes the birth of trans-deconstruction by setting the text in all its uniformity. The critics search for the abstract evidences in the text to retain the pin drop silence in the text. The text works further on the biographical culture of the author. (35)

This study helps the critics undergo the text analytically and transcendently. The text has the centre which is revealed in the form of uniformity. Trans-construction is a method of reading which goes in search of the ultimate and absolute meaning of the text carrying the textual singularity within itself. The trans-deconstruction is categorized linguistically for the author-free internal textual analysis and author intrusion for the external analysis of the text. The reading is made for the author's point of you that has unconsciously engineered the structure of the text. The cultural, historical and experiential aspects are taken into consideration for the analysis of the text. It highlights the uniformity of the binary oppositions, ambiguity, paradoxes, conflicts and contradictions within the text. The critique of the text reaches the culmination point of analysis from where no further interpretations are necessitated to reach the signified at the end. The appropriate textual conclusions should be made analytically to reach the transcendental signified. The text may not be sequential in its presentation, so the critics need to properly make the

sequence of the text. The textual innocence surmounts over textual sub-consciousness wherein apparent presences seem to be mere illusions in the trans-reading of the text. All the literary interpretations are taken into consideration amidst the free play of signs forming the plurality within the text. The centre is a unification of the sub-conscious and conscious spirit of the text. The incomplete analysis of the text often contradicts within itself. The variability and slipperiness all over the text defaces the text demonstrating the unreliability of the text. The general features of the trans-deconstruction theory include confusion and fusion of the text, the postponement and procurement of the meaning, the orientation and destination of the text, centering and decentering of the text...etc. (36)

Such singular, unique, fixed and centre-oriented meaning brings in the rationality in the text. Any poem, text or drama can be analyzed through trans-deconstruction theory in order to reach the final signification. The analytical conclusion of the text is supposed to be the destination of the textual analysis. The conclusion makes the readers peep into the different points of view expressed through discourses. The study of culture, history and bio-note are necessary to listen to the inner and outer voices of the text. It also studies the inner and outer perception of the reality portrayed in the text. The text believes in the fact that the text is a complete entity which needs no further interpretations beyond itself. All the reality is not linguistically arrested into the text. But still, the text is full of binary oppositions such as male-female, day-night, presences-absences...etc. Female is much more important than male; night is privileged over the day and darkness is prioritized to light. This natural alteration on there versed study of the established norms is shown as one and the same in the trans-deconstruction study of the text. The reader is to study the super-consciousness of the text which is the product of all these parameters for actual analysis of the text. In this context, the meaning is stabilized and binary oppositions are settled down as one and the same. The analysis of the text is a main concern of the study which the author wanted to engrave into the text. The biographical sketch is essential in the interpretation of the text. A critic should study the author's point of view especially the creative work, the style of writing, places and things, characters, experiential truths. His status must not be made dead for the analysis of the text. The trans-deconstruction makes interpretation of the text lively through the finalized, meaningful and complete images and phrases embedded into the text. (37).

It works for textual stability as the mark of fixedness and uniformity. The contextualization and multiplicity of the meaning finalizes the singularity in the text. It works for biography and intention of the author for the reliability and trustworthiness of language. The unsteady misinterpretation of objects in the text deepens the thematic approach of the author in the text. The reason behind the theme is the crux of the matter in the study of text. Their union of lost relations of the text and the reader is assimilated. The rapport in such relations never contradicts the textual misinterpretation. The critic needs to know the strength and weaknesses of the text for the detailed analysis. The text shows its own disintegration and undone structure as a drawback to itself for the finalized textual analysis. The strength of the text overcomes weaknesses in the textual super-consciousness. The irrational thoughts, indeterminacy with the text, rigid construction of ideas, unending plurality form the various features of the text. It mainly works for the meaningful gaps, discontinuities and breaks in the text. The critic of trans-deconstruction points out the textual unity and consistency in the absences of the text. It celebrates the presence of absences as the linguistic quality for securing meaning to stability. The ideas embedded by the author are tested to be a crystal clear textual register. The text produced by him is complete in itself as it acts like a mirror. The critic objectively mirrors his own reflection from author's point of view. No text is biased and prejudiced. The literariness of the language works as textual conflicts. The multiple meanings are generated through the text like wavering different strings are tied up to a single stable point of oscillations. (38)

The textual contradiction weakens the text by creating opposite embarrassment within itself. Trans-deconstruction theory advocates the fact that contradictions, paradoxes are the literary ornaments to the study of the text to better the textual content. The centre in the text is the unmoved mover. It moves the textual wheel of analysis on the track of absolutism after reaching the finalized meaning. Singularity of the meaning is a key to unlock the doors of textual super-consciousness. The grammar, patterns and linguistic structures generate a sense of coherent unity in the text. The text engages the readers to experience its super-consciousness as the final conclusion made by critics. The readers are least interested to study conflicts and put themselves into a fiasco in the interpretation of the text.

To sum up, trans-deconstruction is the best reading practice of any literary text to ascertain the fixed but functional centre in the text, to meet the singular, stable meaning for all the discourses, to know the textual super-consciousness, transcendental signified as the truth or the absolute meaning for all the discourses in human sciences. (39)

NEW FINDINGS IN CRITICAL THEORIES & PRACTICE ARE DETAILED BELOW:

All the interpretations, discourses and negotiations ultimately march towards the stable, singular, central, transcendental signified in the text.

Trans-deconstruction emerges into the arena of literary theories when–

- The author is declared as dead in the interpretation of the text.
- The plurality is considered to be the end of every textual analysis.
- There is the absence of the centre in the text.
- The centre in the text is variable but functional.
- The idea of nothingness prevails outside the text.
- There is a debate on the one term supremacy of binary oppositions held in the text.
- The textual consciousness within is an asset to the textual analysis.

Trans-deconstruction theory asserts that-

- The author is alive for ever in his Points of View in the interpretation of the text.
- Monism, singularity, absolutism, truth, the transcendental signified are presented as an output in the form of ultimate conclusion for every textual analysis.
- There is the presence of the centre in the text, fixed but functional like a pendulum.
- There are two centers like two Brahmandas—one is within and another is without.
- The Absolute Truth prevails outside the text.
- One weaker term in binary oppositions is privileged in the text to bring it to the equality and treat equity as a key factor for textual analysis.
- The focus of reading is on the textual super-consciousness for the finalization of meanings.

The trans-deconstruction theory studies the text from two different perspectives, that is, the Word within the text and the World outside the text. The Word and the World are the same. The truth outside the text is the same embedded within the text. As there are two Brahmandas in the universe within and without, the text has also two centers – one is within and another is without. Therefore, this theory asserts the fact that the centre in the text is fixed and functional. In addition, there is another world outside of the text. Therefore, the interpretation demands further interpretations revealing the centre within the text. No author is dead in the interpretation of the text. He is still alive in his absorbed points of view in the text. No text should be studied or analyzed in isolation because every text demands the non-textual references outside the text.

Do you think that the text is thoroughly studied or analyzed through a number of approaches of the critical theories in the interpretation of the text? Of course, it is studied partially, but not thoroughly. For a thorough study of the literary text, a theory of trans-deconstruction must be applied in the interpretation of the text.

The application of trans-deconstruction theory to the literary text is of high consideration.

- This is a critical reading practice to reach the singular, stable, transcendently signified meaning in the text.
- The theory believes in the presence of the fixed centre in the text like a pendulum and the absences are like the ornaments in the interpretation of the text.
- The focus of the trans-deconstruction theory is on the singularity rather than multiplicity, complexities or plurality of meanings in the text like the unity in all its diversity.
- The theory believes in the presence of the author in the text and refuses the assumption that the author is dead in the interpretation of the text.
- Trans-deconstructionist states that there is the centre in the text, the unmoved mover.
- The centre in the text is within and without. It means the centre in the text is fixed and functional.
- The theory practices the fact that there are two centers in the text, one is in the text and another is in the universe like two *brahmandas* – within and without!

- The trans-deconstruction theory believes in the textual superconsciousness, absolutism, monism, Truth.
- The trans-deconstruction theory believes in the oneness or the uniformity of binary oppositions held in the text. The marginal, suppressed or the subjugated term is privileged over the superior, dominated or the prime term to strengthen the vulnerabilities and bring them to the current flow of equality or equity in the interpretation of the text. (82-85)

The trans-deconstruction theory stresses on the finalization of all the plural meanings in the form of conclusion about the text.

With an emphasis on multiplicity of meanings, and by coining the word Transdeconstruction, Dr. Pawar explores the notions of stability, singularity and fixed center based on the theory of Monism. It is a challenging book that offers new insight into construction and deconstruction interpretations. Trans-deconstruction believes in the existence of a single reality, absolute meaning and questions all the stereotypical notions of multiplicity of meaning and non-centered text. The universe is shown through a different angle and surely will be the subject of many future debates. Deconstruction discusses the problems of the boundary of text, describing the way the text overruns the limits assigned to it. Pawar mainly focuses on the reading experience. In this way, he redefines the text and discusses the fixed center and asserts that all the meaning ultimately merges into one meaning. He rescues the reader from searching for endless multiple meaning. He however, shares some common ideas on the issues of text interpretation, intertextuality as well as the boundary of text. (*Neda Fatehi Rad & Azar Bagheri Masoudzadeh*)

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