



TRANS-INTERPRETATION : THEORY AND ITS APPLICATION

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Abstract

Theory of Interpretations x-rays the indispensable place of the author in literary criticism. The author is the soul of the text; he has never been dead in any interpretation of the text. An author stands as the soul in the body whereas the text forms the entire body. If you drop the author and simply focus on the text, it means that you disprove the presence of the creator and merely

celebrate its creation. I think that the celebration of any text in the absence of the author is literary injustice to the text. This work fits squarely in the realm of Critical Theory, Cultural studies, Translation and Interpretation Studies.

Key Words

Trans-deconstruction, Trans-interpretation, Critical Theory, Cultural studies, Translation and Interpretation Studies.

RESEARCH PAPER

The present paper mainly focuses on the theory (Part A) and its application (Part B) of trans-interpretation to the interpretation of literary texts. It is detailed as follows :

Part A. Theory

- Interpretation is to trans-interpret the text fully to cease the multiplicity of the text.
- Language is to speak about the content rather than the crux of the matter ingrained into the text.
- The author is to finish writing and be relaxed in the super-consciousness of the text.
- The reader is to study the subjectivity and objectivity of the text to reach the finalisation of the meaning.
- The binary oppositions are to merge finally into the oneness of textual power.
- The centre is to act like a pendulum fixed for the measurement of oscillations of plurality into the text.
- Super-consciousness is a rational-cum-spiritual meditation on the centre and content of the text merging all the disputes in perpetual silence emerging through unending discourses in human sciences and resting them in peace forever.
- The author, his point of view, intuition and super-consciousness should be given prime weighting for the interpretation of every text.
- The centre of a text lies within and without like two Bhahmandas for interpretation. The exploration of both centres is probable by means of trans-deconstruction, a theory on monism.
- The text has to do something with the content, not with the language.
- The author is still alive through his point of view in the interpretation of the text. His death is the death of the text and the rebirth of the reader.
- The absence of the author in the text is the death of the text.
- The author is alive forever in the superconsciousness of the text.
- In the theory of trans-deconstruction, the absence of the author marks the presence of his point of view in the text. He is not alienated from the centre of the text; often found relaxed on the lap of super-consciousness of the text, which has to be revealed through trans-

interpretation, transdeconstruction in order to reach the finalised, absolute meaning of the text.

- Writing never finishes the author; in fact, it makes it reunited with the text.
- Writing is, in brief, interpretative in nature with the camouflage of subjectivity in guise of objectivity for the trans-interpretation of the text.
- The author is no more, but his absence in the text is presence forever.
- Why are the readers given opportunities to read the text at leisure? Do they read what is meant for reading from the text? Are they not biased, prejudiced in the interpretation of the text?
- The reader carries his own world with him at the time of interpretations and the same world makes a big difference to him.
- The readers can unwillingly get the text drenched with their emotions and feelings. Here, the subjectivity surpasses objectivity.
- The readers connect themselves with the textual experiences at the time of interpretation, so the reading of the text becomes partial and it can meet both the beams twinkle in darkness, that is, a sense of the subjectivity merging with a sense of the objectivity in the interpretation of the text.
- The issue of subjectivity and objectivity intertwined for the trans-interpretation of the text.
- The interdependence of the textual subjectivity and objectivity will lead you to the scientific approach of analysing the text for the sake of clear interpretations of the text.
- Like a detective, the human mind always foresees a text rested as a paralysed patient dreaming for the well-being of the world all around him.
- The author is pre-existed and post-existed for the interpretation of the text.
- In the trans-interpretation of the text, the author is post-existed in the super-consciousness of the text.
- The post-existence of the author mirrors the own point of view of the author into the text which cannot be denied by the researchers.
- The researcher interviews with the author because he wants to know why and how the character is created in a story.

Part B. Application

- The creation of the character is the manipulation of the author in the text.
- A genuine literary piece work of art coexists with the ideas and emotions of the author.
- The author vividly portrays how he suffered in life, how he lived and what problems actually he faced in his life and notable impressions he received and failures he met are a symbiotic manifestation of the self into the text.
- The character is fed into the text by the means of the authorial point of view.
- Binary oppositions studied in the text are considered a single entity. Superiority and inferiority of binary oppositions are treated as a textual impartiality.
- The prioritisation of binary oppositions in a hierarchical mode is rejected in transinterpretation of the text. No binary term is privileged; in fact, it is treated as an equal entity in the interpretation of the text. For example: presence and absence should be treated as presence in the light (presence) and light in darkness (absence). The presence and absence are merged into a singular entity as a final entity in the trans-interpretation.
- The author talks to the readers through the means of the character sketch. Therefore, it is important not to ignore the author while interpreting the text trans-interpretingly.
- The presence of the author is post-existed into the text after creation and the reader monitors this justice.
- The presence of the author is marked by the absence, which is filled into text by the authorial point of view.
- The author is born with his text and dies with a poor reading of a reader.
- He is always alive with his own point of view in the text. He pioneered as an intruder into the text along with his dialogues, plot, setting, locale, themes, connotations, notations, characters archetypes, etc.
- The author is an insider looking in rather than a reader who looks out in the perception of reality and textual interpretations.
- The aforementioned views about the authorial point of view embedded into the text are quite apt in the trans-interpretation of the text.
- The text never is detached from the voice of the art concealed in authenticity. In fact, the text is attached with the voice of the author.

- The reader is reading the text in order to understand the morality, culture and individuality of his writing.
- The focus of a reader is principally on the values, ethics and morality reflected into the text.
- Trans-interpretation believes in the fact that the text finally ends with a certain conclusion. The message of the author can be turned into the message of the Supreme Power.
- The author into the text conveys the message of the Supreme Power.
- The author of science is beyond understanding of the textual power.
- The text is a representation of the culture in which the author is born and brought up in a socio-cultural ambience and the same cultural traits are vividly reflected into the text through different characters or events.
- For the fiction as a literary genre, the functionality of the text is a parameter for the sublimity.
- The textual analysis is subject to the presence of the author in a literary piece of art.
- The author-oriented interpretation will never be a fallacy for the readers in the literary theories.
- In fact, the reader is dead if the intent of the author is not taken into consideration.
- The text has already taken the position of the point of view of the author. His existence has to be revealed by the reader by connecting his own experiences with the textual experiences of the author.
- If it does not go as it has been aforementioned, the existence of the text will be felt without the soul in the trans-interpretation of the text.

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