

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN LITERATURE AND PHILOSOPHY

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Abstract

In this Research Article, we examine that what can we learn from both literature and philosophy. We know that Philosophy revolves around truth, intellect and literal use of language, literature on fiction, emotion and metaphorical language. Some philosophers and literary theorists believe philosophy and literature intersect in a number of places. A recent literary theorist and philosopher have argued that philosophy and literature are not so different but both can be exemplified by the same text, whereas many writers do not see the consecution indicating the correlations between Philosophy and literature. Therefore, the question of the correlation between two is proactive de the academia. Though Philosophy is basically the study of knowledge it studies matters of existence, mind, nature, reason and knowledge, while literature is the study of written work in which it studies are written or oral work with superior artistic or intellectual merit. Thus we shall examine understand to focus on the point of converges of the two discourses as a way of grounding relationship between literature and philosophy and how they impact in the Education.

Keywords: Philosophy, Literature, metaphorical, Academia, Consecution and Converges.

Introduction

The Relationship between philosophy and literature has been close since the two fields became distinct practices having different ways they are complex and debatable in the field of academia. Philosophers have used various literary forms in expressing their points likewise; literary authors always made excursions into philosophy. For Example: Epicurean Poet such as Titus Lucretius Carus wrote Philosophical poetry and Greek Philosopher Parmenides authored a difficult Metaphysical poem which has earned him a reputation as early Greek philosophy's most profound and challenging thinker. Plato, Augustine, Berkeley, Hume wrote dialogues and, Montaigne and Emerson used to write the essay. Likewise, some philosophers such as Jean Paul Satre, Voltaire, and de Beauvoir have made philosophical points in their novels. Also a few philosophers, like Nietzsche rejected philosophical reasoning and promoted a literary exploration of the human condition, while not being concerned with gaining truth and knowledge in the traditional sense of those terms, whereas some philosophers, such as Sartre and de Beauvoir, gave their philosophical views a parallel literary treatment in their novels and plays as well.

So, Philosophers, in the course of history, have taken different attitudes and stands with regard to literature. Some of them have expressed their philosophical views in forms and genres which belong undisputedly to literature as an art; many others have not done so. Some have used literature as a source or as a subject in developing a philosophical view or a philosophical system; others have referred to literature at all, or referred in a very casual way only. A few philosophers have, but many have not, contributed to the theory of the study of literature and its foundations. All these attitudes and non-attitudes or stands and non-stands could be made the subject of met philosophical analysis. Thus we shall look into and focus how Philosophers think themselves engaged in a literary venture and vice versa and made important in Education.

The Significance of Literature and Philosophy in Education

What is knowledge? What are the goals of education? What are the characteristics of basic education? What is the good citizen or educated individual? What are the basic principles of democratic education? Questions like these require a comprehensive analysis of the theoretical foundations of education. From ancient times to the present, thinkers have attempted to discuss the role of true meaning of education and schooling. Many scholars who have a profound impact on our understanding of the meaning of schooling and the world are distinguished philosophers of their times such as Plato, Aristotle, John Frederick Herbart, William James, John Dewey, Maria Montessori, John Locke, Jean Jacques Rousseau, and Jean Piaget among many others. Most of the leading philosophers

