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PHILOSOPHY-LITERATURE INTERFACE: A CRITICAL STUDY**Mr. Bhosale S. N.****Assistant Professor , Head, Department Of Economics ,
A. R. Burla Mahila Varishta Mahavidyalay, Solapur.****ABSTRACT**

The main goal of this paper is to compare and contrast philosophically the goals or subject matter of philosophy and literature, as well as the differences and similarities between their goals and methods. The objectives of each field of study are distinct from those of other fields. Philosophical goals may appear to be comparable to literary ones to the general public. However, philosophical research must focus on important goals that are distinct from those of other fields. From a broader perspective, philosophy differs significantly from other fields, and the differences between philosophy and literature will be the focus of this study. While acknowledging the significance of a rich exchange between philosophy and literature, this work will discuss similarities and differences between the two fields of study. The review will extensively draw in with the scholarly works of Plato, Rene Descartes, with a great spotlight on Jean-Paul Sartre's artistic work the clever Sickness (1938). Consequently, this exploration will explore the accompanying inquiries; What are the goals of literature and philosophy? What are the goals of literature and philosophy that are different and the same? For what reason do we want theory or writing or both?

**KEYWORDS:** *Philosophical goals , philosophy and literature.***INTRODUCTION**

In the nineteenth century, Jean-Paul Sartre was a French philosopher, playwright, and author of novels, plays, and philosophical texts. In particular, his 1938 novel Nausea conveys some of his philosophical concepts. However, these are not as clear as they might be in a philosophical text. The meaning of this work, nonetheless, lies not on grasping the philosophical ideas in seclusion, but rather in utilizing a similar as a scholarly work and certain abstract technique which is exact in his book What is Literature?(1947).

It is possible to view Sartre's philosophical novel Nausea as a foreshadowing of the philosophical concepts he presented in Being and Nothingness (1943). He reaches out to a wider segment of society via this novel to demonstrate the complexity of life to people outside of philosophers' circles. Sartre's philosophy is the result of two major world wars, and the sociopolitical dynamics of his time in Europe heavily influenced his philosophical ideas. In his novels and other works, he considers various scenarios that might arise in French society. So Sartre in some sense prevailed in thoughtfully captivating with his overall perusers.

This is not just a Sartre-centric exercise. Several other writers and philosophers, including Plato and Rene Descartes, have incorporated philosophical concepts into literary works. Through their literary works, like Plato's "The Republic" and Descartes' "Discourse on Method," which is an autobiographical work, they have used literature as a tool to convey philosophical ideas. The way literary narratives convey philosophical ideas in this way exemplify a masterful integration of philosophy and literature.

AIMS OF PHILOSOPHY:

Goals are unique to philosophy; fundamentally, it manages understanding themselves about their concerns with the encompassing scene and in relationship with others. As a result, philosophers primarily discuss issues with their "understanding of self and the world." Making personal sense in relation to other people and the world is seen as one of the issues with one's understanding of oneself and the world. Through the expression of one's personal sense of self and the world, philosophy, at its inception, sought to understand each individual in relation to the group of other people and the existence of the surrounding world, as exemplified by Plato, Descartes, and Sartre.

Second, whereas all other scientists and social scientists study, observe, and report the social or natural reality accurately, philosophers not only study and observe the social or natural reality, but they also analyze the results of their research, evaluate the methods used to obtain a more accurate picture of the world, and then they suggest better ways of understanding it on the one hand. On the other hand, philosophers try to come up with ideas like meaninglessness, suffering, anxiety, consciousness, intentionality, and other similar concepts. and the tenets of humanity, value, equality, and so forth. furthermore, hypotheses of equity, presence, epistemology, power, and so on. in order to make a society that is better for people to live in and that can guarantee individual rights (such as right to liberty, equality, and dignity). In this regard, the overarching philosophy is to maintain the interdisciplinary approach, which is essential for a proper comprehension of social reality and the world.

In addition, the goal of philosophy is to investigate plausible explanations for the world as told by writers in their works of art, such as novels, plays, essays, and plays. about how they looked at the world and came to the conclusions they did about it based on their actual experiences. In addition, they justify the findings of their research, which may or may not be included in opinions, debates, or arguments. "The only way criticism and refutation can have a place in philosophy is in this way." Through criticism, logical dialogue, and refutation, the result is acceptable or better. Therefore, it takes moderation to listen to the arguments of analysis of others in order to achieve a better result or comprehension as well as an acceptable position.

Philosophers say that philosophy is a way to think about the important questions about life that come from the essence of truth in order to figure out how to build a moral society and live well. It's possible to say that there are questions because no one can answer them. One of life's challenges is that we will always run into people who demand answers from philosophers and believe that every question has an answer. When we are unable to provide a satisfactory response, they frequently become hasty and critical. In such manner, thinkers' direction — for potential responses, or whether we don't have to find answers yet recognize them — protect and support us. Because philosophers ask difficult questions about life and death, war and peace, and so on, philosophy helps humans decide what is right and wrong.

Philosophy, on the other hand, tries to make sense of every individual in relation to things in the world and other people. However, there are times when our senses mislead us and cause us to live in a false sense of reality. However, whatever is recorded in our memory for future review is seriously flawed. People need to use their mental reasoning in their daily lives if they want to accurately depict the world or identify their own misunderstanding or misperception of an illusion or hallucination. Every human being is born with an intellect that grows to its fullest potential over time, and the process of consciousness enables individuals to achieve excellence by performing a task that requires constant thought. An individual's random curiosity emerges from their spontaneous engagement or mental development. Thus, the ultimate goal of philosophy is to maximize one's potential and develop the

human mind to its fullest potential; one that contributes to the improvement of human life and the world. Thus, even though our senses deceive us, a human being can recognize the real world through constant evaluation. In this regard, it would appear that the goal of philosophy is to dispel a person's misperception of the illusion or unreal world through investigation, research, discussion, and justification of other people. So the Through evaluation, justification, examination, observation, and so on, the primary objective of philosophy is to discover an acceptable response to life's open questions.

AIMS OF LITERATURE:

The writing is a region or a degree through which writers delineate their investigation and comprehension of people and the world. Literature is also a mirror, reflection, and outcome of society or the world because it depicts individuals or societal issues, aspirations, and society from all angles. All that in writing is gotten from society — the essayists notice the circumstances, occasions, occurrences, political issues, and so forth. from society and investigate the nature of humans, their way of life, profession, relationships, day-to-day activities, adventure issues, and other topics in depth. then they record in writing what they learn from their observations of human life and society. Additionally, it is a reflection of the lives of the authors. According to Sartre, "the literature of the period between the wars has a hard time of it these days," there was a time when a particular historical event, such as a war, could be better expressed in the form of a novel than in a textbook.

In literature, it becomes the writer's responsibility to support and advocate for all those who are disadvantaged, oppressed, and exploited—individuals or groups. Additionally, he presents his complaint to society, which serves as his judge. He is aware that his story will have a greater impact if it is more realistic, has more expression and movement, and has a more intimate understanding of human nature and psychology.

To be more specific, literary artists primarily write novels, plays, essays, and biographies with the intention of bringing about human peace. The primary objective was to cultivate a civilizing effect among people and to cultivate awareness strategies that would entice readers.

Since life can be described as written, literature is all about it. It discusses everything from tragedies to joys to difficulties to emotions to feelings to imaginations. which everything has to do with life. Because the people who were affected at the time are more likely to inspire readers or people to feel compassion for them, literary artists write about these experiences to show the general public. We learn how to (re)act in various situations and gain insight into the intricate dynamics of human relationships and conflicts. It would appear that the primary goal of literary works is to instill a sense of harmony among people. It helps us learn about the courage, honor, honesty, and integrity that makes us feel empathy, which sharpens our sensitivity. We can, in some ways, become decent people. Through experiences and knowledge, literature aims to help an individual mature so that he or she can defend the real world or the truth. By providing readers with examples of various experiences, values, beliefs, and meanings throughout written history that they may not otherwise be able to find, literature aims to fill up with human sentiment.

Literature is, according to one interpretation, metaphysical, allowing one to delve into the inner workings of the human mind. It opens up a vast world of different people's thoughts and feelings, brightens up gloomy corridors of existence, adds color, brightens up mundane situations, transforms mundane thoughts into something sublime, dramatic, sometimes superficially contrived, interesting, if not excitingly sobering. Literature is a passion, a human mind at its best. It crosses boundaries that are still unknown to the uninitiated and has no bounds. As it allows the heart to dictate and lead for reasons that only the heart can comprehend, it captivates and, at times, enslaves the mind.

Literature serves as a mirror, illuminating a wide range of human experiences, ideas, and pains in everyday life through a variety of perspectives. It is accurate to say that literature is directly derived from human life. It has the potential to enhance our perceptions and experiences of the difficulties associated with principle, worthiness, lifestyle, and human curiosity. Consequently, one can arrive at definitive perceptions of what he reads by enduring a literary work. There are many reasons why literature is the product of human culture. It has two prime purposes — possibility to drive the feelings

and wills of the perusers — and to enlighten specific data and subjects with respect to social and virtues to the perusers.

The differences between the aims of philosophy and literature: Philosophical and literary goals diverge, as can be seen from the preceding discussion. The distinction is precise in one respect: philosophy discusses the difficulties in comprehending one's self and the world that emerge suddenly from one's personal sense in relation to other people and the world's existence; It looks at the study's findings and methods for getting a better understanding of one's self and the world in which one can live humanly. Literature, on the other hand, is a kind of narrative that expresses the problems and events of an individual, other people, society, politics, etc., whereas philosophy is also more about an argument.

The goal of philosophy is to make the arguments about how authors perceive and evaluate the self and the world based on their own lived experiences clearer. Therefore, according to Plato, "but now that the best means of deciding is through experience, wisdom, and argument? The most accurate judgment must be that of an argumentative philosopher. Philosophers use arguments to demonstrate the veracity of one's claim or understanding of the Literature describes events (war, conflict, life history, etc.) in contrast to reality. incidents are made public. The goal of literature is to convey feelings, thoughts, imaginations, and other experiences. about how society and people will be predicted in a particular story for the general public or readers. In writing, one needs to work around the key thought, outline it any sort of story, a sort of grouping so it very well may be any verifiable point that could come up. So, let's talk about Plato's dialogues with Socrates. What Plato had done was narrate by using a short story from Socrates' dialogues to explain why a particular culture evolved over time, what was the most important aspect of the local people or local set, and then incorporating the future line about what should be predicted. Therefore, when narrating, a person must not only incorporate the present but also the anticipated future. So Sartre says "the striking thing about existences of the past is that they generally unfurl just before the extraordinary occasions which surpass conjectures, dishearten assumptions, upset designs, and present new light as a powerful influence for the years that have gone by".

Ole Martin Skilleas argues that literature and philosophy each have distinct fields of study. To bridge the gap, there is insufficient connection between the two. Because there is no connection between the description of philosophical concepts and the narrative of a particular story, it's possible that he looks at the difference between the conceptual basis or method of concepts and story themes. The method of concepts (consciousness, intentionality, anguish, anxiety, etc.) serve as the foundation for the analysis of philosophy. and incorporate a specific theory's explicit definition of their meanings. The way or path of analysis is called method in philosophy. The expression of literature is focused on the theme or plot of the story, whereas a study can proceed to achieve a specific goal or end by employing peculiar methods. Literature plays a significant role in the development of human emotions, comprehension, and curiosity. The ultimate goal of literature is to relieve people of the emotional burden they carry.

Literature, on the other hand, explains everything about life experiences directly without resorting to systematic linguistics terms, whereas philosophy explains the entirety of life experiences with the aid of essential questions, such as "what is life?" and "where must we go ahead?" In this way, language explores the dissimilarity principle between literature and philosophy. as life's situations, events, and so on are explained by literature and philosophy. both use proclamation discourse. Because there are references where we are unable to use every synonym and other word, the language of this philosophy exhibits the characteristics of scientific, systematic, and rational thought. On the other hand, telling, narrating, and explaining in words without limiting the use of various words are characteristics of literature in language. Philosophical methodology is distinct from literary methodology. Literature, on the other hand, is in fact a historical life, and philosophy's goal is to reflect on life.

Relation between the aims of philosophy and literature:

The goals of philosophy and literature differ from one another, as we saw earlier, but there are also similarities in the goals they pursue. In Sartre's philosophy, philosophers explicitly describe how they use literature to make sense of how they understand themselves and the world. The goal of this study is to learn what Sartre said about the connection between literature and philosophy in the novel *Nausea* through Roquentin. "The two phenomena of philosophy and literature are entwined, and that the conjunction of the two constitutes a field of study," he asserts. Philosophers seem to define primarily based on how concepts are expressed within a particular theory. Even though they do not write literary works, philosophers must engage with a narrative in order to explicitly convey their philosophical concepts.

Because of their engagement with literature, as we can see in Sartre's writings, philosophers may have believed that it would be more effective to convey philosophical concepts through literature. It's possible that Sartre's first philosophical work, *The Transcendence of the Ego*, conveyed philosophical ideas in a manner that was not pleasant. As a result, he wrote a novel called *Nausea* in 1938. In it, he uses literary genre to implicitly discuss some philosophical topics. Therefore, his translation of philosophical ideas into works of literature did not appear to cross the line between philosophy and literature.

To be more specific, literary works have been used by philosophers and literary critics to explicitly convey philosophical concepts. It is abundantly clear that the goal of literature and philosophy is the reflective interpretation of human experience, which can also be best described as a criticism of life. However, they differ in their nuance due to their similar focus on the fullness of life. The authors appear to make sense of and acknowledge each individual's misinterpretation of illusion with regard to the world's surrounding existence, as the aims of both areas of the study are clear. In this regard, writers express their understandings of lived experiences and their worldview through literature and philosophy in order to better predict human behavior.

... writing appropriately supposed isn't just sensible, consistent with life, but at the same time is an outflow of our encounters and of the our encounters and of the existence that encompass us. It uses simple, sophisticated language that both affects our thoughts and feelings. These qualities are only assumed by literature when it deals with life's realities and experiences.

Therefore, personal experiences with the world and society serve as the foundation for literature and philosophy. There are two ways Oladipo bases his theories on literature and philosophy: language construction and social consciousness. Social phenomena constitute the first link between the two. He thinks that they are social in more than just the general sense that they are made by people who make up society. He thinks that they are social in two important ways: first, philosophy and literature both come from the experiences of people or groups, and second, they often deal with very abstract issues that come from thinking about the things that happen in life.

It is clear that the same thing that can be interpreted in various aspects of a person's life experiences is the focus of both fields. They are both illustrative of the pursuit of superior outcomes or of comprehending and addressing human existence's issues. The notion that both of these fields are linguistic constructions is the second major connection between them. While literature engages with those words to communicate ideas, thoughts, and moral principles to enlarge perceived realities, philosophy evaluates the method of concepts and clarifies them.

In addition, the fact that philosophy and literature both reflect social status and development is an important and integrated aspect of the preceding. The nature of an era is conveyed through its philosophy, and the difficulties and realities of that era are conveyed through its literature. The two of them mirror the confidence in human about same real factors. In this way, both literature and philosophy have real-world goals. If philosophy rejects reality, then it abstracts in order to discover the primary self—who am I? Therefore, literature begins with reality or fact and moves on to imagination (not fanaticism); It evolves into something beautiful through the creative process.

Another prevalent viewpoint is accurate in both areas because it appears to depict the future possibility of how humans can live long, meaningful, and peaceful lives without war, conflict,

misinterpretation of illusion or hallucination, and other similar phenomena. Life is being rapidly transformed by philosophical and literary trends—from understanding to misunderstanding, real to illusion, truth from false, etc. They make constant efforts to comprehend life's realities; They get involved with individuals or society as a whole. They are content with the song of a broken heart; or through writing that merely satisfies our sense of wonder; They are now focused on life's issues and similar topics like an individual's or social value.

Why do we need philosophy and literature?

In contrast to academics, the authors appear to possess a clear sense of their perception, analysis, and comprehension of the world or human beings for the most recent discoveries. They are also able to convey their general readership in simple, highly readable prose, which distinguishes them from academics. In addition, in contrast to the majority of philosophers, they are able to pique the readers' interest with their captivating literary style and numerous real-world experience studies examples. So their commitment to scholarly profession is to expressly decipher philosophical ideas from murky of philosophical texts which is exact in Sartre's works.

Many of Sartre's ideas, he believed, could be better understood through concrete examples of people in actual situations. He thought it would be worthwhile to also use biography, literature, and drama to advance his philosophy. His major philosophical work, *Being and Nothingness*, is brimming with substantial representations of individuals, in actuality, circumstances that we can all connect with. This concrete evidence that Sartre frequently provides to back up his more abstract arguments is one reason why he is such an intriguing philosopher to study.

In this regard, we require literature and philosophy to specifically and rhetorically communicate philosophical concepts to common readers or audiences. Philosophers use a particular narrative to describe or elaborate on their philosophical ideas in order to express them explicitly. Reading poetry, short stories, novels, plays, and other forms of literature is popular. compare to philosophical works because they provide us with entertainment while we read them. On the other hand, philosophers don't just want to tell a story in their writing. The growing disparity between some major issues, reflections, and differences should not only make the reader happy but also help them clearly understand what philosophical ideas are.

As a result, philosophers use narrative or story-telling to convey their profound ideas. When writing begins with a specific narrative, it is easier for general readers to understand, and authors can also express their ideas without using such technical terms. When the author uses a particular protagonist's story to explain his philosophical issues, the reader's mind is also entertained while reading the book. It is uncommon for an author to be required to write philosophical texts in order to explain his or her philosophical ideas. It is evident in Sartre's novel *Nausea* that the literary works analyze philosophical ideas in simple terms into story-telling without using a lot of technical terms.

Philosophers attempt to define the meanings of concepts within a particular theory in the philosophical mode of interpretation. It is difficult for general readers to comprehend literary works if philosophers do not engage in them. As a result, they attempt to simplify the meanings of their philosophical concepts and explain them in a story-telling manner so that they can be easily understood through a particular narrative. This serves as a reminder that philosophy must engage literature for explanation. As Sartre fictionalizes his imagined story, the novel *Nausea* clearly reflects his philosophical concepts. As a result, literature and philosophy can complement one another. Writing tastefully acclimatizes and sends reasoning imparted in the scholarly fills in as exact in the abstract works of Plato, Descartes and Sartre.

CONCLUSION

The novel *Nausea*, in which the goals of philosophy are discussed in various dimensions, clearly reflects Sartre's philosophical concepts. In addition, the analytical explanations of a number of well-known philosophers have also discussed the goals of literature in great detail above. It is evident that there is a divergent analysis between the studies of philosophy and literature with the primary focus on

the philosophical concepts of Plato and Descartes. According to Sartre's literary works, the authors appear to explicitly describe their philosophical concepts in some of the works. However, it is observed that philosophy's goals appear to be somewhat distinct in that it primarily focuses on the perceptions and analysis of the study's results; and evaluates the method to improve one's comprehension of oneself and the world so that one can live a human life. While literature is a form of narrative in which the issues facing society as a whole are frequently expressed, Critically, it is possible to draw the following conclusion from the above analysis: in the modern world, philosophy and literature are still needed to communicate philosophical concepts in a rhetorical way to laypeople and in the most captivating way through literature for a profound understanding of the respect philosophical concepts of writers.

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