

INTERDISCIPLINARY LITERATURE WITH PERFORMING ARTS

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Interdisciplinary refers to a course or programmed of Study involving two or more major areas of department of study. Interdisciplinarity involves the combining of two or more academic disciplines into one activity (e.g. a research project). It is about creating something new by crossing boundaries, and thinking across them. It is related to an interdisciplinary or an interdisciplinary field, which is an organizational unit that crosses traditional boundaries between academic disciplines or schools of thought, as new needs and professions have emerged.

In other words Interdisciplinarity is an adjective describing the interaction among two or more different disciplines. This interaction may range from simple communication of ideas to the mutual integration of organizing concepts, methodologies, procedures, epistemologies, terminologies, data leading to an organization of research and education in a fairly large field. An interdisciplinary group consists of persons trained in the different field of knowledge (discipline) with different concepts, terms, methods and data organized by a common effort working on a common problem with continuous intercommunication. Bechtel identified five patterns of disciplinary relations. These are:

- ❖ Developing conceptual links using a perspective in one discipline to modify a perspective in another discipline.
- ❖ Recognizing a new level of organization with its own processes in order to solve unsolved problems in existing field
- ❖ Using research techniques developed in one discipline to elaborate a theoretical model in another.
- ❖ Modifying and extending a theoretical framework from one domain to apply in another.
- ❖ Developing a new theoretical framework that may re conceptualism research in separate domain as it attempts to integrate them.

Thus we can see that interdisciplinarity is an approach that involves interaction among two or more different discipline. For example Literature has its strong connection with other disciplines like:

- ❖ Literature and Dance
- ❖ Literature and Fine Arts
- ❖ Literature and Music
- ❖ Literature and Cinema
- ❖ Literature and painting
- ❖ Literature and Photography
- ❖ Literature and Architecture

Literature

Literature is the mirror of society. We, as individuals and as a society can hold our eyes on the social ills, social benefits by reading our Literature. Literature is the reality mark to check what is going on behind us or in the front of us in the world. Thus we can say that the body of written works of a language, period or culture is called Literature

CENEMATOGRAPHY OF LITERATURE

Cinema

Cinema is an electronic form of modern art. The main tools of the cinema are the professional photography, songs, dance and acting and the director uses the electronic form to assemble them. These things are the assimilation of arts. In general we can say that bouquet of art is found in films.

On the interdisciplinarity of literature and cinema Jawed Saab said "Jab Gulzaar Sahab Kisi Film ke liye koi Script likhte hain to who literature nahi hoti aur wahi script agar koi publishing house panno pe chaap deti hain to who literature ho jatti hain"

Fine Arts

Fine arts are developed for aesthetic purposes as well as for conceptual values. Fine means purity of that discipline but some regard it as good. For example 'Dhyanchand' has taken Indian Hockey team to the level of fine arts.

Both Literature and fine art are inter-related. Various forms of fine arts are reflected in literature. Forms of arts means the type of network such as drawing, painting, photography, sculpture, printmaking etc. and Language id used to describe these arts:-

Forms of Visual art

1. Painting/ Drawing
2. Comics
3. Photography
4. Sculpture
5. Architecture

Forms of performing arts

1. Dance
2. Film
3. Music
4. Sculpture
5. Architecture

We can see the reflection of these forms in the literary texts:

Painting

It is the art of applying pigment to a surface such as canvas, paper, wall, wood panel etc. It is a medium of expression of the painter's mind. Similarly the author expresses his view point

through writing. Thus we see that the purpose of both is same but the tools are different. Moreover the subject matter of painting is about nature, people, other living beings, objects, events, places etc. The literary authors are also used these objects as themes for writings. Thus we see that both are inter-related.

Sculpture

It's a three dimensional form of artwork created with the help of materials like rock, wood, plastic etc. The sculpture is also directly or indirectly related with the Literature for example P.B. Shelley wrote a poem Ozymandias after looking a sculpture of king Ozymandias. Thus it shows that literary writers get inspiration from this form of art.

Architecture

It is an art of designing the buildings. It shows different civilization because the buildings, statues, architected by the architectures reflect the civilization. In the same way, by reading literature, we can understand the civilization of different societies through the knowledge of their way of thinking, their socio-cultural aspects for example we can know about the Indus valley civilization through paintings, works of architecture of that time as well from the writings about that period.

Dance

Dance is a performing art which mainly deals with the rhythmic bodily movement. The body language of dance not only resembles the verbal language but also influences Literature. Dance communicates ideas, stories, emotions and moods, much like prose and poetry. Literature often inspires dance and dance in turn inspires literature. Verbal language is used when one is teaching, learning, or creating dance and writers often use dance-imagery in their metaphors and often literary devices.

Films

Films also take the raw material from literature. The cinematographic script in itself is only the materialization between literature and cinema or cinema and literature. Thus we can say that there is a close relationship between literature and arts. It can also be said that Literature is an integral part of arts. We can see the reflection of arts in literature and of literature in arts.

Music

Music is an art form whose medium is sound. The common elements of music are pitch, rhythm, and the song qualities of timbre and texture. Music has always had a strong connection with Literature. The Greek term lyric was the joint term for both music and poetry but also in the poetical statements from the romantic writers and poets, which are still quoted today such as Walter Pater says: *All arts constantly aspires towards the condition of music (1873)*.

After the World War II, modern varieties of music such as rock n roll and Jazz have proven to be fruitful sources of inspiration for literature. Since from the ancient period, music and literature are interlinked. Even in Vedic Literature the mantras of Vedas are sung in a musical form. Samaveda contains hymns to be sung by those who did the chanting. It is this Veda which is specifically connected with music in India. In fact singing, instrumental music and dance were described as divine in the Vedic literature.

The epic form of literature is also connected with Music. We have examples of Ramayana and Mahabharata. These types of epics were written in the shloka form. Even the whole medieval literature can be sung for example Gurbani, Epics and Sufi Poetry especially Kafis. The theme of medieval epics is mainly our folk tales and can be sung. Besides this we have war poetry which can be sung in a very high tone.

The period of Gupta Kings shone in the literary excellence. Kalidasa was the prominent lyrical poet and writer of epics and plays in this age. The poem *Meghadoot*, the epic *Raghuvansha* and the play *Shakuntala* are some of his creative masterpieces that adorn the Indian literary tradition. Even in the Bhakti Movement, Hindustani Art Music, songs and composite presentation played a major role in propagating ideas in literature and music. The works of *Jayadeva*, *Vidyapati*, *Chandidas* are the prominent examples of this.

In English Literature opera plays an important role in the history of drama. Music remained an organic component in many of Shakespeare's plays like *The Twelfth Night*, *The Tempest*.

Many Literary writers have tried to capture the intangible power of Music in words. For example Leo Tolstoy's *The Kreutzer Sonata*. This celebrated the short-story slices open the equation of musical partnership with sexual partnership. Vikram Seth's *An Equal Music* is a sensitive evocation of musician's lives in the contemporary London. This book is permeated by the significance of Music. There are many writers, poets like Shiv Kumar Batalvi, Surjeet Patar etc whose poetry is sung by themselves as well as by other singers.

Folk Literature and Folk Songs are also sung by the layman. Actually literature depicts the feelings of an author; in the same way music is the source through which the musicians and lyricists express themselves. Thus we can say that the relationship between music and literature has always been a strong and natural one.

Conclusion

Thus through these things we can say that Literature has a strong connection with dance, film, Architecture, Sculpture, painting, commix, and music.

These things clearly show that Literature has deep relationship with other disciplines because no discipline is independent. Interdisciplinarity could therefore be seen as a way of living with disciplines more critically and self-consciously, recognizing that their most basic assumptions can always be challenged by the new ways of thinking from elsewhere. Interdisciplinary study represents, above all, a denaturalization of knowledge: it means that people working within the established modes of thought have to be permanently aware of the intellectual and institutional constraints within which they are working and open to different ways of structuring and representing their understanding of world.

It also becomes very clear that Literature represents the living style, way of thinking of ancient people and of our ancestors. Because the things described in Literature are related with the time of specific society and these is the product of specific time. Even the writers of other countries can know about the history, sociological, philosophical aspects etc. of any country by studying this type of Literature. Because in Literature everything happened in the past is described in a realistic way.