

Psychology and Literature: Study of Imagery and Imagination

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Abstract :

This study show the relevant use and purposes of these two literary terms. In this Study, I have made deep research for its psychologically and literary perspective for this i have made special focuses in the basis assumptions of these literary terms, functions and purposes of these devices in various aspects of literature.

Introduction :

Human behaviors is a complex and typical concept. Psychology is a growing subject. It is a developing science its branches in different spheres. In literature the role of psychology is very vital. Theorists suggest that literature allows readers to access intimate emotional aspects of person's character that would not be obvious otherwise, That literature aids the psychological development and understanding of the reader, allowing someone to access emotional states form which they had distanced the marchers psychologists have also been using literature as a tool for people to help them understand challenges and us use. literature, it is here suggested is therefore a tool that allows readers to develop and apply critical reasoning to the nature of emotions.

Basis Assumption of literary terms/Devices :

2.1 Imagery :

The meaning that is gained in any situation is stored in the mind in the form of images. These images are later recalled where the need for them abuses. Images arise out of specific experience, that an individual has. Even abstract ideas are generalised experience of a number of concrete stations. We must however remember that the images are not merely conservative. They do not only retain whatever impressions are given but sometimes they blend one or more images together and reconstruct something new, something that did not exist before. In such cases the images are the causes of imagination. One must have a stock of images gathered form the concrete reality as well as experience and a number of images built before they can be blended together.

Theories of Imagery :

In the eighteenth and in early nineteenth centuries psychologists used the term “Image” in the some sense as they used “Ideas” “Associations” or “Thought” . They assumed that memory and thinking involved a definite imagery. Hume distinguished between impressions and images for the first time stating that whole impressions acorn in presence of the objects are just faint copies of the original impression. His views were shared by James Mill. As the images are formed out of impressions and the gateway since in particular is more actives in giving is the impression. Different writers it was found used different senses. Perhaps if we could ascertain which sense is predominating in which person we may build up his imagery accordingly.

In literary term Imagery means to use figurative language to represent objects, action and ideas in such a way that at appeals to our physical senses. Usually it is thought that imagery make use of particular words that create visual representation of idea in our minds. The word “imagery” is associated with mental pictures, However, this idea is but partially correct. Imagery, to be realistic turns out to be more complex than just a picture.

2.2 Imagination :

Psychologically, to a man in the strict there is perhaps hardly any difference between mental imagery and imagination. Perhaps one may confuse imagination with more day dreaming which represents an lament of wishful thinking in which motioned, adolescents but some, times adult as well as children indulge. While there is often an element of fantasy in day dreaming or in imagination as defined by psychologists there is also a creative thinking. It is a process that leads to practical and constructive ends though it may not always lead to tangible results.

In term of literature, Imagination is a natural structure of the mind which must be trained or attuned to appreciate the greatness of art to develop a meaningful standard of taste.

3) Function of these two terms :**3.1 Function of Imagery in Literature**

The function of imagery in literature is to generate a vibrant and graphic presentation of a scene that appeals to as many of the readers senses as possible. It aids the reader’s imagination to evasion the characters and scenes in the literary pieces clearly.

3.2 Function of Imagination in Literature

The importance and function of imagination on the creation and critique of literature varies between and within various artists arrays. Originally seen as an aberrant function of the mind, imagination was subservient to the powers of reason and order.

4) Purpose of these terms

4.1 Purpose of Imagery

The purpose of imagery in poetry and other writing is to create picture in the mind of the reader, Pictures that evoke certain feelings which the writer desires the reader to feel. This type of imagery appeals to the readers sense of visual perception.

4.2 Purpose of imagination

The power of imagination helps us to visualize things that cannot be seen, forming an image of an object or an experience before us bring it to physically reality. This power is inherent in all of us and can be developed to a very high level.

5) Conclusion :

We conclude that these two important and powerful device of literature, imagery and imagination present in the contemporary literature and psychology. This presence is highlighted and displayed in various aspects of literature of a poetry, drama, peers and fiction. To enrich or clarify pupils store of meaning, writers should first of all make fullest use of the environment. Experiences are of then classified into groups so that similar images and imaginations may be formed.

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