



**TRANS-DECONSTRUCTION AND TRANS-INTERPRETATION :
KEY APPLICATION**



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ABSTRACT

- *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.*

KEYWORDS

*superconsciousness, , monism,
application of theory, trans-
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RESEARCH PAPER

Redemption according to Pawar Pramod is the final door that he hopes to pass through after death. Redemption is his ultimate goal and he believes that it is achievable if he keeps a good relationship with God and man. The repetitive use of the phrase “yearn for redemption” and the grossly repeated reference to “redemption” in his Ubiquity reinforces the poet’s determination to be redeemed at all cost. He points out that human life is the only life from which the redemption is possible. (Hans Ndah Nyaa)

The author can only justify the motif of writing in the text. In fact, the writing is simply a manifestation of the authorial inclination of the experiences of life reflected into the text.

The concept of redemption of soul is overviewed and brooded only in the life of Human being in the entire Universe. At the same time, the human life and soul are reflected in the text. The text itself has multiple meanings. As a meaning begets meanings, meanings lead to further interpretations and interpretations demand more explanation and illustration. Dr. Pramod Pawar conceived the term, “Trans-deconstruction” as a movement following Post-Structuralism and Deconstruction. The term itself has its origin in his book, *Transdeconstruction : Theory on Monism*. The present paper is a simple attempt to analyze the theory in relation to the existence of the author in the text. Effort has also been taken to overview the comparison of the theory with Post-Structuralism, Deconstruction, and Transcendentalism etc. (Ganjewar, N.D.)

THEORY OF TRANS-INTERPRETATION :

- 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 the 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 super-consciousness 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, trans-deconstruction 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.

With an emphasis on multiplicity of meanings, and by coining the word Transdeconstruction, Dr. Pawar explores the notions of stability, singularity and fixed center based on the theory of Monism. It is a challenging book that offers new insight into construction and de construction interpretations. Trans-deconstruction believes in the existence of a single reality, absolute meaning and questions all the stereotypical notions of multiplicity of meaning and non-centered text. The universe is shown through a different angle and surely will be the subject of many future debates. Deconstruction discusses the problems of the boundary of text, describing the way the text overruns the limits assigned to it. Pawar mainly focuses on the reading experience. In this way, he redefines the text and discusses the fixed center and asserts that all the meaning ultimately merges into one meaning. He rescues the reader from searching for endless multiple meaning. He however, shares some common ideas on the issues of text interpretation, intertextuality as well as the boundary of text. (Neda Fatehi Rad & Azar Bagheri Masoudzadeh)

APPLICATION OF TRANS-INTERPRETATION FOR THE STUDY OF A LITERARY TEXT:

- 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 trans-interpretation 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 especially Ttrans-interpretingly the text.
- 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 no more 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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