

Differences between literature and arts in the context of language

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Abstract

Branches of art, in a general sense, constitute an integrity with their common traits. Yet, they differ in their functions, form and capacities. Music has a phonetic construction, which consists of sound. Plastic arts such as architecture, sculpture and painting consist of marble, stone and paint. Literature, on the other hand, consists of words. The key element that separates art branches from each other is the material that is used for each and everyone of them. Due to its unique construction, literature is different from other arts with its multidimensional mental function and with the way it appeals to the senses. In this sense, with its distinctive aspects, literature must be used as a subject in scientific studies. Literature is an intellectual art branch which is built in brain by having kneaded of the elements such as language, structure, content and style. Literature is anthropocentric in everyway. Without a doubt, the key element that makes literature different in many aspects is language. This study investigates literature's differences from other branches of art in the context of its production materials.

Keywords: Art, literature, language, differences in literature.

1. Introduction

In spite of many definitions about art, according to many thinkers like Herbert Read, Ludwig Wittgenstein and Thomas E. Hulme; art is undefined. Read says that art and beauty concepts are not used in place. According to him it is wrong that beautiful things are art and art is beautiful. Difficulty lied in the definition of art is due to this approach. The search for beauty in art is not necessary. Because when the history of art is analyzed, it will be understood that it has no relevance with beauty. (Read, 1974) Wittgenstein specified that art and the art branches can not be separated with definite lines from each other by his following saying: " knowing the meaning of a concept does not mean knowing the common feature (definition) of all the things that the concept indicates, but it means using the concept in place and knowing the things that it pointed out " (Moran, 2008). And Hulme complains of inadequacy of words, variability and unreliability of concepts." after a short time, necessity of creating new slogan word which does not make any sense, turned into unreliable, and which lost its validity" occurs about the words (Hulme, 1999). Ambiguity of the concept of art originated from the negligence of usage of the words and the lack of liaison with each other.

Art which is one of the basics of life make itself feel almost in every subject concerning with individual and community. So we are faced with numerous definitions of art. Hegel defines art as the soul of the artist which inserts into material and makes it similar to itself. (Ergun, 2-3). In other sources art is defined like: "using ability and imagination in creating aesthetic objects that can be shared others, environments or experiences", (Sanat, 1993) "the ability of man who makes himself supreme and immortal with his works" (Akarsu, 1994), "concrete form or expression of emotion of beauty which constitutes one of the basics of human psychological life and converted aesthetic forms with materials such as language, notes, color, stone, marble and bronze." (Cetisli, 2008).

Artworks which constitute unity with their specific nature show a lot of differences in their creation as well as their transforming to reader/listener/ audience. The arts which show differences in materials function and different dimensions, generally, are divided into two parts as plastic and phonetic arts. They are divided into five parts architecture, painting, sculpture, music and literature when a little detail is descended. In addition visual arts such as theatre, cinema, opera, ballet take their places in the sub-branches of the arts. In this study, we will focus on aspects which are separated from other branches of literature in the context of language, which is important with its various functions and different sizes.

2. On Literature

Literature is one of the arts has no specific definition. Even identifying it is difficult because of its characteristics like its showing a rapid movement, separation of different branches and telling the truth like the fiction. Even though, there are numerous definitions of literature. Jean-Paul Sartre defines literature as "subjectivity that manifest itself under many appearances of objectivity, a conversation with the same value for a great silence due to its expertly organized structure, a self-refuting idea, a mind which is nothing more than frenzy mask, endless which evinces that history is nothing more than a moment, a historical moment that suddenly takes us to immortal human with the secrets it revealed, in a continuous manner like the giver of the information clearly evinces it is an information exchange carried out reluctantly (Sartre, 1995).

Ali Nihat Tarlan who defined it as "literature is a wind blowing in the garden of language. It moves leaves, a storm occurs, it throws that; all these symbolic motions and skids are based on language and leave essential marks. That temporary or permanent marks on the language, namely feeling and ideas which has compatibility with feeling, the manifestations of the imagination of these two clung to express themselves or harmony of the first excitement that actuate them" (Tarlan, 1981). Besides Sartre's artist-centered language definition, he highlights elements like language, feeling, idea, imagination and excitement.

To understand the literature, it is necessary to know well four basic elements which form it like language, content, structure and style. "Language" is the most important material and element which forms literature. There is a multi-dimensional relationship between the humankind and the language. First of all, language is a communication tool that holds individuals and societies together. Mankind is an entity that needs to share thoughts and feelings with words. And literature is an art consisting of masters telling their thoughts and feelings in a beautiful and effective way.

Language, in itself, is divided into three parts as literature, science and written language. Language of literature which is an art material varied in many aspects comparing to science and written language. It is relatively more easy to distinguish literature language than spoken language from science language. Because "the language of science" is only 'descriptive' or 'indicator' (Wellek, 1983). Objectivity, not subjectivity in the literary language is in the foreground. While using literary language, artist does not conform to grammatical rules and chooses synonyms and homonymic. Selected words may be filled with "historical elements, memories and connotations." Sometimes it is desired to make storms blow in the mind with profound words. Moreover, it is aimed to give aesthetic pleasure to the reader by using sound repetitions like alliteration and assonance. In spoken language quite a few words are used comparing to literary language. Literary language is consistent and effective. "It expands the possibilities of everyday language, edits, enhances, even sometimes forces them to rivet our attention on" (Wellek, 1983). In spoken language it is possible using different vocables instead of words as well as changing their places. In literary language, especially in poetry, words and their places can not be changed (Wellek, 1983; Pospelov, 1995).

The artist must use the literary language with its specific features. If he used the language/words like economists, sociologists and psychologists, he would cease it to be literary material and use it as a tool. So he limits himself. In a sense, "he leaves out the originality of excitement in reality, and substitutes tripe or a particular type of excitement instead of in the face of events such as love, nature and beauty." (Hulme, 1999). In fact, literature offers subjects by passing the filter of a language that could not and should not have neither spoke nor science language. That shows that the main determinant of literature is the language. Clearly, it means using language specific to literature. "Literature arouses deep feelings and aesthetic pleasures in humans. So, it virtually recreates the reality of life, not mediocrity and scientific reality of life (Kaplan, 1998).

Content, one of the basics of literature, is as important as language. Because artists determines the issues that constitute the essence of the work before using the material. With failing to give definite answers to "what is the subject of literature?" question, topic/content is the answer for the questions "which feelings and thoughts are focused on in the book, which issue, impression and event is discussed, and what it says to the reader" (Cetisli, 2004). However, making a limitation like;" these and those can be topic of literature but these are not" can not be possible. Because the subject of literature is human. It mentions every aspect of people like joy-sorrow, longing-hate, wealth-poverty, strength- weakness as well as telling the adventures and relationships of humankind. Such that, humankind is always in the center in all oral and written literary types, including particularly poetry, like from saga, tales and fables which are archaic and coming from the first literary works to today, to modern types like fantastic or allegorical novel (Ozdemir, 1980; Sazyek, 2013). So, human and everything that concerns human is the subject of literature.

Literature declares the existence of its constituent elements combined together. The third one of these elements is the structure / shape / form. Shape is important in the presence of art-works, but it is not enough. Firstly, the contents are taken into consideration and integrated with other elements while the artist is building his work consisting language, content, shape and style. For example, the events described in the novel are both the content of the work and the plot. If the relationship between the elements are ignored, artistry effect weak until completely disappears. Literature arranged for aesthetic purposes is an art integrated into the content and form (Cetisli, 2008).

The artist who are in the same condition with all the topics that concern human wanted to tell his feelings and thoughts in place and effectively. He will be in effort to put his work into an aesthetic

form. If a narrative is performed away from aesthetic structure, it can not escape from mediocrity regardless of whoever writes it. For this, "the content, meaning and language material, in the literary work needs to be built in robust and aesthetic form in the regard of both internal and external" (Cetisli, 2004). The writer in this mind, commits to paper by using items such as content in internal structure, and the type of work, poetic unit, format and measure; and items consisting of sound like rhyming, alliteration, and assonance. Author who used striking subject in his work may not have created a complete work of art, although he formally saved his work from mediocrity. If it were like that, each text describing topics such as love, joy, nature, fear, and death would be a work of art. Because, to be considered a work of art, it is necessary being unique. Namely, it should come from the pen of an artist who gave it life.

Style is the cause of artist and in a way his sign. Style which creates the artist is one of the basics of literature at the same time. Like art and literature concept, the question "what is style" is not given definite answer, either. However, because of its being a part of fine arts, about it, many ideas are put forward and many definitions are made. These definitions are united on three notes as writer-centered, reader-centered and work-based. Regardless of the aspect that literary works are evaluated, using language, namely choosing and regulating the material draws attention. This leads us to Paul Valery's literal language term which specify that poetry is written with words not feelings. The artist who extended his perspective by using language well follows a path specific to himself in the process from choosing words to completing work. The artist in effort to show himself different from others with his experience and accumulation creates a common perception and way of thinking by the influence of literary and philosophical currents he followed up. Further, with its civilization and culture, he forms of a style of himself by adding his "literary personality which is the most decisive basic element of style" (Kaplan, 1998).

For centuries, topics such as love, beauty, solitude, death are told and still going to be. But a few works have come to this day without losing their value like Fuzuli's "Layla and Majnun" telling love, and Montaigne's "Death" essay describing death. What makes that kind of works valuable is neither just its topic nor its materials, but its style. This issue which makes it valuable is created by combining these elements in harmony and creating a harmonious whole.

3. Differences of literature from other arts

Arts are occurred, shaped defined and evaluated with products consisting them. Pictures are created with paint, sculptures with marble, architectural works with stones, musics with musical notes, and literature is with language. Materials are effective both in identifying and recognizing art, and distinguishing. "Because fine arts are first separated from each other by differences in the materials they are attached or used" (Cetisli, 2008). Comparing arts in different angles, it is seen that they have advantages and disadvantages from each other. Entirely out of plastic arts address to eyes, music to ear and literature to the mind. Being mental of literature makes it more comprehensive than others.

Viewing art as an architectural objective being, sculptures appeared to be three dimensional, and pictures two. Physical size is not concerned in music and literature. However, these art forms, together with their mystical and metaphysical properties, create spiritual dimensions for humanbeing. In the first stage, plastic arts can be considered to be more comprehensive than music and literature. In fact it is not that true because architectural works are considered as a whole with their atmosphere and city they built up and together with all assets. The sculpture which is more abstract than architecture is two-dimensional but unique. Moreover, it goes right to lose its third dimension with relief style (Okay, 1990). Notes that constitute the music is written to solfegé paper. Solfegé is an ordinary piece of paper for someone who does not understand notes. But according to a person expert in music, that piece of paper is an aesthetic value. We can not talk about the object-work relations for the literary works composed from the book. Because dynamic and fictional world which is

placed in the static book only comes to life with a reading event in reader mind (Sazyek, 2013: 1128-1129).

While creating his work, the artist efforts according to materials in his hand. Hegel, who described art as the spirit of the artist that inserts material and makes it similar to itself, sees this spirit "very dependent on sculpture and architecture material, completely dominated to material in the picture, and nearly purified the material in music and literature" (Ergun, 2-3). Materials forming architecture such as stone, soil, cement can be found anywhere in the world. But a serious organization and group work is necessary in work building. Getting the material of a statue is a little difficult. However, the power used on building sculpture is less than power in architecture. Getting the material of painting requires a serious effort. In music, effort and attention which exceeds effort is needed, but in literature attention is not enough, a production that "another qualifications step in like intuition" is required. The main reason of this difference is that the source of language is human-centered. "This truth will push us to use higher and more ontological perspective to literary work unlike other literary work of art" (Emre, 2012).

Creating every art of work only one time and its being unique leads us to work-mass relationship, naturally. Namely, architectural works can not be moved to another place from where it was built because of the space dependency. Because model, photo or movie of the work does not give an aesthetic pleasure to art lovers; reaching it, recognizing it, and getting pleasure from it requires to pay the price. Even if large fees were paid for destroyed architectural monuments in historical process, it is impossible to reach it. Sculptures and paintings can be transported with great care from one place to another. It is possible to provide copies closer to the original by the advantage of the technical possibilities. However, for a good art lover "no other aesthetic pleasure can be considered apart from enduring the burdens for the sake of seeing the original version of a work which is original and single in the world." Music mostly reaches listener as a result of two artist's -composer and annotator- work. In addition, the same work can be reinterpreted by different commentators. This indicates that music reaches art lovers through commentators, not composers. If musical works come with today's modern technique tools to listeners, it means a copy and reproduction of interpretation of the work. All this shows us that the work gradually goes away from the authenticity of the work. Literature which is far from this weakness comes forward with its originality. Because the first written literary work may be reproduced without losing something from the essence in different space and time. So the reader can reach what he wants in any time and environment. In this sense, it can be said that "literature is the only art among the other art kinds, which does not require to put any tool between work and art lover (Okay, 1990).

The art adapting to the pace of change of the world shows the concerned change not in essence, more in the form of new expression. Expression's richness is more valid for literature because its material is language. It is not a great change in the expression of plastic arts. In terms of expressing opportunity, music is more effective than plastic arts. However, it is seen that sound is also limited against to word. Because there is no other art form that varies as much as literature material. Language comes from the day it started to be used until today by enriching, changing, refreshing after revived. It is "the most lively part of human and life" (Kaplan, 1989: 214). As Chernyshevsky said : "All the other arts are not able to say even one percent of what literature said" (Pospelov, 1995). Indeed, the presence of literary currents in literature history, literary communities, varying literature genres, and renewed different expression styles clearly show that literature is richer than other arts in terms of expression style.

Being variable and lively of the language provides literature to be dynamic art. Plastic arts - as stated above- has a stable structure. Architecture, painting or sculpture offers a snapshot of the objects or landscapes to viewers in the most effective way as being stable. Artist/audience wants to have sincerity and life in his work. When Michelangelo's famous statue of Moses completed, throwing his hammer to his face and shouting "talk to me" is a good example for this. Literature which is independent from time and place concerns human and everything about human. Because in the other

arts "a situation/event/experience that may be a question for a moment can be a content itself for poetry while it is just a starting point for novel" (Sazyek, 2013). Novels and stories -thanks to their dynamic structure- can express the human in the nominal universe in a realistic way with almost every aspect like psychological, sociological, and economic.

Literature does not include visuality as plastic arts. This could be seen as inadequacy of literature. But its dynamic, mental and fictional structure eliminates this weakness. Literature that reflects both visible and invisible reality of life takes not only eyes but also auditory, tactile and smelling sensations into account by synthesizing images. Even the artist does not neglect himself while showing objects. "He indicts himself and the relationship with the universe surrounding himself and all kinds of feeling, intuition, thinking and perceptions that this relationship engendered by imagining in his mind"(Cetisli, 2008,78). Due to telling people in all aspects of sociological and psychological of literature and language's being its material, it is seen that it closely linked with the idea. While it is indirect in other arts to reach the idea, "it is possible in literature to reach the idea immediately and directly" (Pospelov, 1995).

Literature is rich in many ways from the other arts because of its different functions and dimensions. Literature which owed its superiority to language has some weaknesses again because of language. The material of architecture, sculpture, painting and music is universal but literature's is national -because of belonging a nation-. Plastic arts and music, produced anywhere in the world, address all the people, but literature only the people that can talk the language it is written. Every reader wants to read works written in other languages. But to reach its original version he should know that language as his mother tongue or get the translated version into his language. Yet,, translation into another language of a work, especially poetry, makes it away from its all originality. Poetry does not accept different words in its language, even replacing the same words with each other. In this aspect, literature is weak comparing to others in terms of the universality principle of art.

Literature is separated from plastic and visual arts in principle. Painters, sculptors and actors, reveal their works with artistic images with direct visualization. The painter by lines and colors, the sculpture by bronze, marble or statues made by wood; theatre and film actors by playing their play in theatre scene or stage offer it in a concrete way. In these arts, visuality and sight, but in literature, connotation and thinking is foreground. The view, events and circumstances that literature offers to reader or listener are not visible. Reader must characterize objects and phenomenons in the work in his mind as if he lived it. In this aspect, literature is devoid of imagination comparing with other arts (Pospelov, 1995).

Artists use the language in the best way with their metaphors and artful expressions. However, sometimes they feel inadequate in the face of the richness of ideas and feelings they experienced, and they complain about the impossibility to clearly express their desires. In this case, it is possible to connect individual's inner time with the incompatibility of outer time. The individual tries to write his feelings and ideas in outer time, or draw on his imagination. But the feelings and ideas of the individual show rapid streaming according to his mood in his inner life. The person who is unable to create a time to transfer his feelings and thoughts from his stream of consciousness thinks that it is inadequate to express them. Indeed, "sometimes in the face of an amazing nature event, while listening to a song, or watching a work of art, we feel ourselves fulfilled, however no word can fall from our lips. So, some signs like voice tone, mimic, gesture start to enter into the content of event that we called language (Okay, 1990). Despite of that richness, the opportunities offered by the language are incapable and limited comparing to colorfulness and eternity of our inner world.

4. Result

Concepts such as literature and art are learned in the best way by identifying the differences between fellows. Because the identities of beings are hidden in their differences. Because of their material. the arts show differences comparing to others in terms of structure, function, dimension and principles. Because literature is produced by language/words it is thought to be superior than other arts. For example, it has the proper richness to reflect human and everything that concerns him with all the dimensions. That's why there are a lot of researches that compare literature with other arts in different dimensions such as structure and function. The literature not only has an important place in the field of art, but also it is considerable in the field of social sciences. It is closely associated with social sciences such as sociology, psychology, history, anthropology, education and linguistics. Fields like sociology of literature, psychology of literature, historical novel, education and literature relation are becoming more important day by day. Literature finds itself in the center of comparative art studies and interdisciplinary works because of its richness. Because of the fact that literature is able to work mutual with art and science branches, that can provide field researches different perspectives. In this present research, the relationship of literature with other arts in the context of language. the relationship of literature with both art and social sciences which is ever-changing always creates different work fields. In this context, it is suggested to the researches to work on new studies by putting the relationship of literature with art and science in the center.

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