



MEANING, METERIALS AND TOOLS OF LITERARY RESEARCH

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Research having a factual airn, in common parlance refers to a search for knowledge and nowadays the term 'research' has assumed a new meaning emphasizing it to be value oriented in the interest of human beings. Research based upon scientific methods, is always exploring new knowledge verifying the old knowledges and filling the gab between the knowledge. Webster's definition of the term 'research' suggests that research being systematic and critical investigation, aims at the discovery of new cacts and their correct in formation. It is also the revision of accepted laws or theories in the light of the discovery of new facts. The entire process of the investigation in research is done under the certain principles. Research, based upon accurate observations and experiences, is an unhurried job that needs the 'basics of research' before the commenecement of the research. The 'basics of research' includes research skills are skills which are related to the charcter of the researcher and his or her knowledge about English studies. So the skills include his or her roer use of language, editing the text, questioning attitudes and complutational ability. Research methods and research methodology are two tems that are often confused as one and the same but they differ from each other in their definitions and applications. The primary difference between them is that research methods are the methods by which someone conducts research into a subject or a topic.

On the other hand research methodology is the science of methods. Research methods and research methodology both are essential in the procedure of research. A research student is always expected to be good at both research methods and research methodology. Since the aim and nature differ from subject to subject, the methods of research also differ from subject to subject. This is because the materials and research tools of each subject are almost different. As:

Physics, chemistry, botany, zoology and other natural sciences study natural phenomena. Their basic tools are observations and experiment. They replicate the natural conditions the laboratory and observe the changes minutely. The social sciences study his behavior. But man can not be put in a laboratory to be experimentd on the way natural objects can be naturally, observation and interview are the important tools that we use in the soivial sciences. (Sinha :2-3).

Literature, from social and natural science, is different because it is the product of the creative writer and therefore, literary research has to study both the literary text and the apoutor. The aims and objectives of literary research are largely concerned with the university Eduation system-which has three essential functions to be performed: (a) teachin, (b) research, n(c) extension. Teaching, as the first and primary function. Provides new directions to young generations. Teaching is the molst important function because without it the younger generation will never be able to have access to treasure of knowledge recollected by it ancestors. Research always tried to add something new to the treasure of knowledge and maintains the utility of teaching, Literary Research has four main objectives as advancement of knowledge, broadening the mind and sharpening the critical insight, creation of genuine and intelligent interest in literature and inclusion of the sense that the researcher is a member of collaborative community.



In context of advancement of knowledge a literary research has two aspects by which the advancement of knowledge is quite possible. First is the assimilation of the intellectual achievement of the predecessors. The genuine advancement of knowledge is possible when the research student possesses a thorough knowledge of what has been done in the past and what the present status of the knowledge in the field of his investigation is. There is every possibility for repetition of ideas if the researcher does not do so. The second is the discovery of new facts and for a fresh interpretation of the known facts. Broadening the mind and sharpening the critical insight of researcher, as an objective of literary research, is concerned with the character of the research who having critical insight, can make himself flawless from to “reap the page” instead read the page.

Today any research student is not expected to be completely ignorant about any subject and so in order to perform research successfully he/she is required the elementary knowledge of the natural science, social sciences, philosophy, history and religion. Creation of genuine and intelligent interest in literature is another objective of literary research and to create in the young a genuine interest in literature is one of the significant objectives of literary research because it develops the power of understanding and appreciating literature. Since research can not be done in solitude, it creates in research student a sense of belonging to a collaborating community. The task of research is not limited to person, place or time and even to university or country but it is carried on by different researchers, scientists from different nations simultaneously on the same topic of research as we see different scientists jointly receiving rewards for their research. Thus, the objectives of literary research help to candidate to make his or her literary value carrying forward, and helpful.

The primary tools, in science are observations and experiments and in literature too but in literary research we do not make experiments the way a physicist does. In literary research the manuscripts and printed books are taken to be the main material for a researcher. Manuscripts mean all the works of an author whether written in his own hand or in the writing of others. Printed books and manuscripts assimilate all the texts, letters, diaries, journals, memories review and critical comments and criticism by readers and critics. The materials, in literary research are categorized into two kinds- primary material and secondary materials and secondary material. Primary materials are directly writing about, the raw materials of our own research. The secondary materials are books and articles in which research report the result of their research based on their primary data of source. Two of the most common problems faces the beginning researchers, the first is they don't know where to find sources and the next one is how the sources are located. First we have to keep our primary focus on the literature, we have to evaluate the literature rather than just summarizing it. Then it should be compare/ contrast sources to each other rather than writing discrete sections, then the connect literature with the research. In case of making materials available of various universities play a significant role and in case of finding materials one must develop the skill how to make the best use of libraries as W.R. Owens writes:

In the matter of tools of research, observation and experiments are common tools to all kinds of research. But in the domain of literary research there are special tools, although some of them are used in natural and social science. They are (A) Bibliography (B) Note system (C) scientific tools (D) Textual analysis Bibliography, as a tool in literary research, means ‘Science of books’. Bibliography is usually divided into two main domains: domain of primary sources and domain of secondary sources. The former domain comprises all the things produced by the



author-literary texts (Poems, plays, stories, essays and novels) autobiography, dairy, journals, letters and memores while the later comprises all the works by readers and critics produced on the work of the author.. In the domain of secondary sources a researchers finds various literary tols to proced with his research. The primary difference between these two domains of sources is that in the former domain a researcher have to investigate systematically while in the later domain helps to a researcher to understand, Note system, as a tool of literary research, provides facts for future reference. However, in literary research a technique has been developed for taking notes, which is now as note system. About the note- taking and types of note-taking Nichols writes:

Although everyone agress that note-taking is essential to research probably no two researchers use exactly the same methods. Some prefer to take notes by hand on index cards or sheets of paper. Using a computer might save your time and should improve the accuracy with which your transcribe material, including quotations, from your notes into the text of your paper. If you require detailed notes on specific sentences and passages but do not need the exact wording, you may wish to paraphrase-that is, to restate the material in your own words. When your believe that same sentence or passage in its original working might make an effective addition to your paper, transcribe that material exactly as it apperars, work for work, comma for comma. (38-9).

However, note taking system can be broadly seen into two major reading as lecture notes and text notes. When researcher stars feeling trouble in reading the faints letters of a manuscript the magnifying glass help him to decipher the faint letters. A research student may also benefit immensely by making the relevant use of tape recorder as a scientific tool in literary research. Textual analysis is the most important and enormous among the tools of literary research. It discovers and demonstrates the truth. The textual analysis is concerned with words and syntactical structure of the text and their inter-relationship. In the category of words it analyses, simile, metaphor, metonymy, images, symbolism and other figures of speech. In the second group are the metre system and the stanza fors, usually called versification.---

However, it is a great value to a research which is performed under certain principles. The earnest effort of the paper, in conducating a literary research, is to try to measure the value and necessity of the meaning and tools of literary research.

--Although everyone agrees that note-taking is essential to research, probably no two researches use exactly the same methods. Some prefer to take notes by hand on index cards or sheets of paper. Using a computer might save your time and should imrove the accuracy with which you transcribe materials, including quotations. There are generally speaking, three types of note-taking: Summery, Paraphrase and Quotation. In summary, summarize if you want to record only the general idea of large amount of material. In paraphrase, if you require detailed notes on specific sentences and passages but do not need the exact wording, you may wish to paraphrase-that is, to restate the material in your own words, In quotation, when you believe that some sentence or passage in this original wording might make an effective addition to your paper, transcribe that material exactly as it appears, word for word, comma for comma. Whenever you quote vibration from a work, be sure to use quotation marks scrupulously in your notes to distinguish the quotation from summary and paraphrase. Using electronic materials calls for special vigilance. If your download a text and integrate quotations from it into your paper, check to see that you have placed quotation marks around words taken from the source.



However, it is a great value to a research which is performed under certain principles. The earnest effort of the paper, in conducting a literary research, is to try to measure the value and necessity of the meaning, objectives and tools of literary research.

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