

Education and Communication in Emerson's American Scholar

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Abstract

Education is the transmission of knowledge, skills and attribute comes in many structure. Traditional education happens in a multiplex institutional foundation, like communal schools. Non-formal education is also organized but takes place outside the fixed schooling system, while informal education is unstructured learning through daily experiences. Formal and non-formal education is divided into levels that include early childhood education, beginner, higher and advanced education. Other categorization attention on the teaching method, like teacher-centered and student-centered education, and on the subject, like science, language and physical education. The term "education" can also refer to the mental states and standard of educated people and the scholarly field scrutinize education phenomena. Communication is a process that involves sending and get messages through oral and non-oral methods it is used to convey our information in the way of thoughts, opinions and ideas. Communication used to exchange our ideas, facts, feelings or impressions to others. Communication is an thrilling and truly challenging field of human interaction. Communication skills, a fascinating study, which are completely neglected in formal education. Communication can be a fun as we are interacting with others by exchanging emotions, opinions etc. Fast changes in the society demand that people be proficient in all segment s of communication. The body of knowledge of communication in all segments is just as essential as developing skills in any other disciplines.

Keywords: Education, Challenging, Demand, Communication, Qualities,

Introduction

The American Scholar starts with an introduction in which Emerson explains that his intension is to survey the scholar as one function of the whole human being. The scholar is Man thinking. The reminder of the essay is systematized into four sections, the influence of nature, the influence of past and books and the influence of action on the education of the thinking man. In the final section, he explains the works of the scholar and later he explains his opinion of America in his own time. He tells about education should provide to developing the deep ability that all scholars have not only to think on their own , but to have the courage to believe in what they have to say and express it clearly.

Ralph Waldo Emerson was an American essayist, Lecturer, Philosopher and poet who led the Transcendentalist movement of the mid 19th century. He was born in New Bury Massachusetts. He was named after his mother's brother Ralph and his father great grandmother Rebecca Waldo. Emerson moved away from the religious and social beliefs of his contemporaries. He gave a speech "The American Scholar" in 1837. His first two collections of essays

are First series and second series. Emerson is also was known as a mentor and friend of Henry David Thoreau, a Sch Transcendentalist. He uses the themes throughout nature that nature survive exists to serve man, and explains the ways. He also explains the importance of being self-reliant, relying on one's own abilities and judgment rather than external checking or approval from others or school-like environments, as opposed to various formal and informal means of socialization.

Education

Education is the transmission of knowledge, skills, and character traits and comes in many forms. Formal education happens in a complex institutional structure, like public schools. Non-formal education is also complex web but takes place outside the formal schooling system, while informal education is unstructured learning through daily experiences. Formal and non-formal education are separated into levels the primary education, secondary education, and tertiary education. Many factors influence whether education is successful. Psychological factors include motivation, intelligence, and personality. Social factors, like socioeconomic status, ethnicity, and gender, are often linked to discrimination. Further factors include access to educational technology, teacher quality, and parent involvement. The main academic field investigating education is called education studies.

Emerson on Education

Emerson tells about the logistics of schooling, sticking to more general principals. His philosophy of education, like all his other philosophies, only can collect from reading through his essays and lectures and synthesizing applicable remarks. The audience of "Education" can be many groups. It could include students, teachers, parents, and anyone that takes part in the education system. The occasion upon which the essay was wrote was that of the faults Ralph Waldo Emerson saw in the education system. He conceived education not as gathering knowledge of the world but it should reveal man's inner strength and develop self reliance. Education must enable man to develop his potential intellectual faculties thus making him self-reliant. Only then can he reform himself and enjoy his individuality. According to Emerson, "the secret of education is respecting the pupil".

Communication

Communication is sharing the ideas, emotions, facts, opinions, or attitudes. Communication is the important of management. The basic function of communication are (planning, staffing, supervision, and management) cannot be done effectively. Communication is process of sharing information or message from one person to another. Communication is Latin word means "to share". The word communication is derived from Latin "communis" which means "common sense". Verbal communication: Communication occurs through verbal, verbal or written communication that conveys or conveys a message to others is called oral communication. Verbal communication is the use of language to transfer information verbally or in sign language. Verbal communication is important because it works well. It can be helpful to support verbal Non-verbal communication any non-verbal communication, spoken words, conversation and written language is called.

Non-verbal communication: It occurs with signs, symbols, colors, touches, body or facial features. Insignificant communication is using body language, body language and facial expressions to transfer information to others. It can be used both intentionally and deliberately. For example, you may have a smile on your face when you hear an idea or a piece of interesting or exciting information. Open communication is helpful when you are trying to understand the thoughts and feelings of others.

Summary

The American scholar which prominence the particular role that nature has in a scholar's development. The text open with acquit as a lecture, originally titled "An oration" before the II Beta kappa society at Cambridge, August 1837. In 1841, he included the prose in his book, but he changed its title to "the American scholar". This prose is explored as the first Clarian of An American Literary Renaissance. This subject of the remonstrance is the role of the American intellectual has decided from the European intellectual. Emerson calls the wiser that is engaged, positive, and broad minds. He regards that American scholars have been overly resting on their European ancestors, and that they need to hammer out their own. He warns against "sluggard intellects" that are the result of overspecialization.

Emerson views the role of the American intellectual in contemplate to nature, books, and action; these three different influences form three separate numbered segment of the lecture. In the first segment, Emerson scrutinizes the wiser relation to nature. He discusses the process by which scholars learn how to divides the natural world and to see the laws and systems behind the distinct disorderliness of nature: "To the young mind, everything is individual, stands by itself. It finds how to join two things and sees in them one nature; then three thousand". Emerson warns against this process of tying separate things together to which they become overly separated and bodiless: it's only "collection and classifying of facts". He urges instead that the intellectual learns how to see the natural world as a reflection of his own soul, and its laws as being equivalent to those of the human mind: "Nature then becomes to him the measure of his achievements.

In the second section of his lecture, Emerson discusses what he sees as the American wiser perfect relation to books and warns against an overly venerating and primitive-looking approach to literature. He reminds us that earlier glorified writers such as Cicero, Locke, and Bacon "were only young men in libraries when they wrote those books". While acknowledging the innate sacredness of old books, he sees "a grave harmless" in whole colleges and fields of study being devoted to the study of these books. He believes that such institutions can breed a frightened and attentive brand of knowledge, and instead calls for a less fearful approach to both writing and reading. He reminds us that every book must speak of its time, and that every book is human and distorted. He believes that the knowledge who leads a full and strong life that is a life away from books will bring more to his reading and his writing: One must be an originator to read well. The mind is support by labor and creation, the page of whatever book we read becomes brilliant with various allusion.

Emerson leads to the third section of his speech, involving the importance of action in the life of the American intellectual. Stating that "life is our dictionary", he appeal to the essential of actual observation and being an unavailable in the immediate physical world. He speaks of the ways in which living and thinking inform each other as being similar to the laws of nature.

Emerson condemn the favored ideas that students can't actually do anything "practical" because they're too busy thinking and writing. Alternatively, Emerson states that "living" and taking a vital role in society's work actually helps students builds a better academic work. He considers that action could lead to conviction, much like the flow of the sea." Not only do the event of working and action lead to new thoughts, but it also introduces the scholar to new words. Getting to understand the language of "the field and the work-yard" as well as that of the upper classes adds color to the scholar's language and helps them convey their ideas in a language that all can relate to and understand.

Summing Up

Finally, Emerson sees the "new importance given to the single person" as one more symbol of the willingness of American society for artistic transformation. Scholars take upon themselves the

duty of uniting their civilization. In the matter of, the American Scholar, they will help unite the country by generating work that is precisely. American and that resonate the actuality and truth of being part of the United States in the 19th century, to some extent than continuing to confide on European ethics that had no congruity in a country as young as the U.S. Not only would that learner earn the nation's honor, but they would pave the way for future American scholars that had long been pessimistic by the negative perspective towards "speculative" individuals. Sooner or later, Emerson anticipate that the works composed by American scholars will result in a genuinely united nation by showing each person that they are connected by a "Divine Soul which also inspires all men."

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