

ROMANTIC HERMENEUTISM OR ROMANTICISM HERMENEUTIC

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ABSTRACT

Hermeneutic is the science or the theory of text interpretation. Schleiermacher gives priority to the own work and offers the overall plan in two types of hermeneutics: grammatical hermeneutics and technical hermeneutics. Wilhelm Dilthey believes that the ultimate interpretation is not getting to what the text states, but to the one who has him stated in the text. Romanticism, however, is a kind of emotional reaction against wisdom-oriented. The purpose of this study is demonstrating the hidden relationship between the two schools of romanticism and traditional hermeneutics. These relationships can help in the area of basic concepts and fundamental issues in hermeneutics. Results obtained from this study are that the source of traditional hermeneutics is romanticism school and paying too much attention by romantic to the creator of the work and its feelings has been made to traditional hermeneutics.

Keywords: school, traditional hermeneutics, romantic, romanticism, Schleiermacher.

INTRODUCTION

First, it is necessary for the induction topic and getting a strong result, two issues of hermeneutics and romanticism schools should be discussed:

1. Hermeneutics

Hermeneutics is the theory and science of text interpretation. Hermeneutics is derived from the Greek word (*hermeneuō*, 'translate' or 'interpret') meaning that interoperation and to clear, to understanding and to explain. In Greek mythology, Hermes interprets often coded messages from the gods for the attenuations. So it is not surprising that hermeneutics as a method being initiation from the interpretation of sacred texts and is very near to jurisprudence. The logomachies of reformism movement over the Catholic Church ruled which only the church has the authority to interpret the Bible lead to conclude through insistency of protestant on self-determination on scripture and clearly attempt to show that the fundamental of biblical.

Overall statue from the theory and practice of the controversies lead to development of hermeneutics. Gradual adjustment of the material and turn it into a methodology for the interpretation of the text, in the late nineteenth century form to the more general philosophical theory that emphasizes the decisive importance of interpretation. Friedrich Schleiermacher, German theologian, was the first researcher who attempted to interpret the outcome of the general theory, a theory that can be applied in the context of non- religious material. Schleiermacher what is known as the hermeneutic circle was formulated: 'in anything, the component to be understood in the context of overall and the overall to exiguous'....He believes that, it is inevitable to issues about understand and this is a view point that remains on the twentieth century hermeneutics. Accordingly, Schleiermacher believes that we understand the author belong to last days better than herself, because we can see him in the historical context broader than in the past (Rima Mecharik, 2005 : 462-461).

The hermeneutic that is proposed by Schleiermacher, in fact, gives priority the owner of work and does not give a value to the reader's understanding. This approach is different from the modern hermeneutics. In the viewpoint of Schleiermacher for full understanding of any work one should be get the other life and works of the author. But, in the other hand, one cannot be know the author without understanding his

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work. Also the full understanding of the text is dependent on understanding of phrases and words but also his understanding of words depends on the understanding of the whole text. It is evident that we faced to circles: refers to the idea that one's understanding of the text as a whole is established by reference to the individual parts and one's understanding of each individual part by reference to the whole. Neither the whole text nor any individual part can be understood without reference to one another. This process has been discussed and a critiqued known as "hermeneutic circle". Schleiermacher defines the hermeneutic circle which it is the infrastructure of the hermeneutic theory that 'the component is understand in the context of the whole and the whole is also achieved through component' (Emami, pp 268-269).

Schleiermacher takes the discussion broader and more technical that the entire premise of is not affected by the difficulties of the text. In the viewpoint of Schleiermacher we less and more must be known before understanding of the entire of text that the text basically want answer to what questions i.e. what we have expectance.

In his opinion the interpreter ought to pass the subjective experience of the author and therefore hermeneutics is reverse as a ballad. The ultimate aim of hermeneutics from his perspective is a full understanding of the style. The interpretation has two aspects in viewpoint of Schleiermacher: (1) Grammatical interpretation; (2) Technical interpretation.

Grammatical interpretation is discussion about structure of sentences and role of the words. Every word must be defined according to the tenor of the discussion. Technical interpretation discussed the meaning of sentences according to the text. Technical interpretation has two stages: *divinatory* and *comparative*. In the *divinatory* stage, the interpreter puts his to writer and trying to think like him and find him thought. In the *comparative*, the interpreter compares the author with other authors who works in the same field to find the certain aspects of his lines. Thus, the author is not considered in the grammatical interpretation, but in the technical interpretation, the author and his intention is desired. So Schleiermachercited that any sentence with a credit associated with whole language and with a credit associated with its idea of announcer.

Wilhelm Dilthey thinker of the second half of the nineteenth century (1911-1833) was a follower of Schleiermacher... and developed him theory through some possession. Dilthey says that the final interpretation is not achieve to what the text states, but achieve to the one who has to say in his text. . Thus Dilthey would like to say that interpreter does not have to recognize text, but it is seeking to thought and vital that provided in the text. On the other hand he wants to figure out how the author has expressed his *ego* and musings. So he focuses heavily on the author's rhetoric. The meaning of the text is same the author's subjective intentions (While new poststructuralist and deconstructists and hermeneutists do not believe in the authenticity of the author's intentions and say that to understand the meaning of the text should not be relied on author's intention) and the examination for the historical record to identify it is useful and important (Schleiermachersaid that the modern knowledge not be involved in the study of ancient texts to, because they are lead to cross purposes).

Hermeneutics of Dilthey wants to eliminate the time between interpreter and the author and makes it both contemporary. Dilthey said the main goal of hermeneutics is the full author's understanding so that even he has not been known it (Thus the text can be meaning separated from the author's intentions) (Shamisa, pp. 276-274).

2- Schools Romanticism

Romanticism (in French: *Romantisme*) or Romanticism (English)was an artistic, literary, and intellectual movement that originated in Europe. The romanticism was reintroduced the emotional and tangible aspects to the art of the West. The romantic artists free of traditional visualization framework realize their own personal ideas. Romanticism as the name suggests, must be considered as an emotional reaction against wisdom oriented; the tendency to highlight the *ego*, the tendency toward fantasy and dreams, the historical past and the unknown lands. From the viewpoint of the romantic people, the world divides into two categories: rational and emotional categories or more precisely, it is the highest and beauties.

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Romanticism in essence was the art movement that grew in the late eighteenth and nineteenth-century in the literature and then the visual arts, first in England and then Germany, France and throughout Europe. Romanticism somewhat was against aristocratic society and the enlightenment. It is said that the ideology of the French Revolution and its outcome will effect on it

"The emergence of romanticism has been caused several social factors which among them can be noted to the revolution of the context of European society and transformed from the feudal to the bourgeois; the realization of the French Revolution and its effects on the intelligentsia and the authors ... The essence of poetry is emotion, grievous and joy of your poet ...

In summarize the main characteristics of Romanticism are:

- Romantic thinkers and authors paid attention to individual instead generalities and general issues that were common in the neoclassical period. Thus the romantic vision is personal and introspective.
- In the vision of the Romantics, human nature is good and their bad are due to conditions that may be imposed on him from outside. The best example of such a view is the Jean Val Jean who the main character in *Les Misérables* novel.
- The Romantics unlike Classics whom are believed to the existence of social hierarchies in the universe were knew the whole world as the whole unit. For them, human has crucial relationships with the system of creation.
- The Romantics unlike Classics whom proceed in his works to known sound man and hero, turned to the common man and the child. This rotation of the transformation originates from a romantic vision. Based on this insight, the child is close to nature more than other people. He/she is not involve to the corruption and destruction and so well understood the clean language of nature. ... (Daad2008: 245-244).

Romanticism principles are:

- 1- The importance of the artist's individuality and sense
- 2- In this school is important due to the feeling and emotion.
- 3- Failure to follow the rules fixed and mental desires.
- 4- Counting superior human emotions and spiritual issues (Romanticism is described in painting with words, and overcome feelings of superiority over intelligence)
- 5- Using art as a means to stimulate the senses.
- 6- Show fantastic and mysterious space anomaly chaotic and sometimes crazy people.
- 7- Displaying of brainstorm and exciting seeking a way full of movement and color.
- 8- Freedom means that the artist can be portraits every part of the life who wanted.
- 9- Romantics view to the life in theosophist mode (discovery and intuition).
- 10- Trying to escape of the fact that the indulgence of romantics in this principle lead to emergence of the realism movement.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The aim of the mentioned introductions is concluded that introduce two sensitive and extensive topic so that they are related and interaction with together. These topics are including: Romanticism and hermeneutic school with approach of ideas and opinions of the Schleiermacher, then, in further proceed to elaboration, exploration and prove this relationship.

One of the fundamental principles of the romanticism school is give importance to individuality and sense of the artist. This means that the priority of the make meaning and essence is an artist's work. So the method of understanding of the meaning depends on knowing the creator of the work and the work and environment of social, political and ... (Those that have made his mind).

Formation of Romanticism as a coherent school of thought with a philosophy and codified and certain principles accepted in Germany. The school in 1797 with a circle of comrades around the Schlegel brothers reached to peak. The important that led to the development and rapid deployment of the German

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Romantic and weakness of and Enlightenment era and short term of it. The differences of the romantic are not in different countries, it can be seen even in a country. Romantic in Germany is divided into two generations:

A) Initial romantic: the place of this group was in Berlin than in the small town of Jena. The core of the group was brothers of Schlegel, Friedrich Wilhelm. It is named Jena school. The group has its integrity as a group had a particular interest. Except Schlegel, the Vachon Roder, tick, Novalis also attended in this group. Schleiermacher who religious thinkers, Schelling who philosophers and Baader physicians were members in this group. This group has a lot of emphasis on the imagination and protest rebellion against the rationalism of the Enlightenment.

B) Big romantic: this group which in 1805s gradually take place early Romantic unlike them are largely paid attention to were theoretical consideration and most of them were poet or novelist. They gradually diverge from extremist thought of early romantics and turned into practical and realistic issues. This group formed the best works in the context of lyric poetry and romantic fiction and they also became known as the Heidelberg or young romantics. The most important people in this group are Ichen Dorof, Arnim, Bernantov, Hoffmann and Rokert. Friedrich Daniel Ernst Schleiermacher with Humboldt was the founders of University of Berlin (1808-181). By the end of his life, he taught at the university. He was a translator of Plato's classic by German and one of the most prominent members of the early Romantic circle between the years 1796 to 1806.

As mentioned earlier, Schleiermacher was member of romance and extremist romantic. The sinking in romantic books caused to the Schleiermacher posed a topic to discuss hermeneutics. Hermeneutics in absolute sense was "approach to full understanding a work". The Understanding or hermeneutic methods that were considered by Schleiermacher was founded on the recognition of the author and creator of work. So we can say that the source of the traditional hermeneutic is the Romanticism school and excessive according to the creator of the work and his romantic feelings was causing traditional hermeneutics.

Hermeneutists in the early period were provided the same understanding of the text and organize the dispersion of the vote. Albeit, later the concept of hermeneutics make to major changes during the deconstruction era, but in this study (as mentioned) the centrality of the hermeneutic concept is in traditional views of hermeneutics.

Conclusions

This study has examined the relationship between school of hermeneutics and Romanticism. Hermeneutics is rooted in Romanticism, because the founders of hermeneutics were extreme Romance. When indulge enters in the romanticism that is the result that the comments and opinions of authors further found priority and importance. And the reader should not be understood apart from the author's original purpose. The focus on authenticity of author leading to the design of topic of hermeneutics according to Schleiermacher. Therefore through the study of principles and institutions of Romanticism one can get that hermeneutics is rooted in Romanticism, because Romanticism is associated with hermeneutics hence that is the factor of mental and intellectual body of Schleiermacher and him coworker in the proposition of hermeneutics

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