



IMPACT OF NATURALISM ON ENGLISH LITERATURE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE OF THOMAS HARDY'S MAJOR NOVELS

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Abstract

Thomas Hardy is one of the prominent novelists and poets of the late Victorian era, was born on June 2, 1840 at the village of Upper Bockhampton near Dorchester in Dorset. In this paper, Thomas Hardy's Jude the Obscure (1891) and Tess of the d'Urbervilles (1891) will be examined for its naturalistic aspects (1895). The theoretical section examines naturalism in general and how it influences literature. The emphasis is also on Hardy's life and the whole experience that inspired his writing. The practical portion of the curriculum deals with the naturalistic elements present in these novels and their function in the development of their plots. Nature, the elements, fate, inheritance, and influence. "The interconnectedness of global economic, political, cultural, and environmental forces that continuously modify present conditions" is how globalization is defined. Globalization has a significant impact on society at large. This is a way to provide people from diverse backgrounds, cultures, and dialects a global stage to interact and learn how to behave and interact socially without degrading or harming one other's "prestige." Being global requires a shift in how one views life, values, culture, and language. Writers from throughout the world have done a fantastic job of capturing this feature.

Keywords: *Naturalism, Culture, Values, Language, Effects*

Introduction:

The reason for this exploration is to lay out a superior comprehension of Naturalism in a scholarly significance is a strategy which created from authenticity. Its name was gotten from the term natura which implied nature. "Initially 'Naturalism' was utilized in old way of thinking to signify realism, Epicureanism or any secularism... Eighteenth century Naturalism... was a philosophical framework that saw man living exclusively in a universe of seen peculiarities, a sort of vast machine which decided his life as it did nature, to put it plainly, a universe without

supernatural, otherworldly or divine powers." The essential thought of this scholarly style is that an existence of not entirely settled by his heredity and the climate he lives in, his milieu. Hence in naturalistic books there seem intricate depictions of the social climate where the characters move. Naturalists accepted that social improvement could be made sense of commonly, for instance by the environment, topographical climate or organic and racial bizarreness of individuals. Toward the start of the nineteenth hundred years there fostered an incredible enthusiasm for nature inside the Romantic Movement. Naturalism on writing as well as on the

expanded utilization of the English language with extraordinary reference of strong's remarkable elements of work and the way things were utilized inside different social orders, culture, religion, connection. It has left its impressions in each field of life. This uniqueness has been upset in differing degrees in lieu of globalization.

Regionalism and Importance of Wessex:

The provincial novel composing was one of the elements of England in the nineteenth century that was moving and consequently the extent of nineteenth century English Novels is very restricted when contrasted with crafted by Russia. Solid composed provincial books they have a place with the subject of regionalism since he was well aware of this region. Strong's books were affirmed to Wessex concerning Hardy what occurs in wessex happens wherever on the planet. The issues looked by individuals of his locale are normal to the entire humanity. In this way his books, however bound to Wessex have widespread application.

Human Relations and Aspirations:

Rather than scrutinizing society, Hardy is keen on human yearnings and connections. Love, Marriage and family structure the focal topics of his books. Strong was the primary writer to investigate man - lady relationship out of the marriage that caused in the different are. His books were generally perused age as they depicted the life and culture of the working class who had gained cash and had the relaxation to read. We additionally find more than adequate references to old style scholars like Homer, Oedipus and Sophocles. Tough's verse investigates the subjects of provincial life and nature, love and misfortune, enormous lack of concern, the desolates of time, the certainty of death and the cruel incongruities of war.

The Mayor of Casterbridge:

The unfortunate example of The Mayor of Casterbridge has been said by most

pundits to be more unequivocal than that of The Return of the Native; by the late 20th 100 years, notwithstanding, pundits rushed to bring up that there are significant challenges engaged with considering The Mayor of Casterbridge to be a model lamentable ceremony. In spite of the fact that Henchard is Oedipus-like in his resistance to the normal, Creon-like Farfrae, the plot of the novel, similar to that of The Return of the Native, includes the responses of a bunch of characters to the immortal lack of concern of the world. For this situation, the quiet and immovable world is imaged in the dead fantasies and traditional legends of Casterbridge.

Tess of the D'Urbervilles:

The structure and importance of Tess of the D'Urbervilles springs from Tess' connection to the natural world. Toward the start of the original she is a genuine offspring of nature who, albeit delicate to excruciating disjointed qualities she would say, is sure that the regular world will furnish her with a premise of significant worth and will safeguard and support her. At the point when nature bombs her, her perplexity tosses her out of the agreeable universe of guiltlessness and regular affinity. Tess then starts an excursion both internal and outward looking for a steady direction and a reintegration into a relationship with the regular world.

Naturalistic components in Tess of the d'Urbervilles:

There are a few elements in the clever that depend on the naturalistic hypothesis. The main naturalistic impacts in this novel are the milieu, the climate where individuals reside, which assumes a significant part in every one of the existences of the characters and the heredity which decides the personalities of the characters, their way of behaving, their deeds and furthermore their physical and mental manners and the destiny which forces different snares upon the people thus it calls the shots to satisfy one's

foreordained fate. The social and regular setting and its impact are most apparent by the significant characters of the novel on the grounds that their experience is depicted in more noteworthy subtleties. The milieu comprises of various layers that in an alternate degree impact individuals' lives.

Naturalistic components in Jude the Obscure:

In this novel, the impact of the naturalism is more apparent than in Tess of the d'Urbervilles as far as heredity and milieu, there are proclamations in a real sense alluding to these peculiarities. Both Jude and Sue were accursed by their family backgrounds, the two of them were pruned to pursue botches, taking everything into account and furthermore the hereditary qualities decided their intriguing, inconspicuous characters. The destiny in this novel is very little noticeable since every one of the naturalistic scenes are established in the heredity of the characters. Since his young life, Jude was for all time helped to remember his pointlessness. He was a vagrant whose auntie dealt with him since she had pretty much no other decision. Consequently, his heredity here resolved him to forthcoming absence of progress. Something else that Jude acquired from his progenitors was his personality which was fairly surprising; he was exceptionally touchy, perhaps to an extreme. He would never hurt a living animal.

Conclusion:

The books of Hardy examined in the Paper are available terrible stories. The main dissimilarities developed from the differentiation that Tess of the d'Urbervilles is a female misfortune, while in Jude the Obscure the significant hero is a man. Tess as a female person bore every one of the ladylike elements, expectations, yearnings and dreams. Not at all like her mom, Tess had rather humble

desires, all things considered, she simply wished to support her actual self, her uprightness. The two books that motivated this proposition have comparative themes and subjects and it is so because of the impact of naturalism. Nonetheless, naturalism isn't the main artistic style that is apparent in these books, there are, for example, components of sentimentalism and imagery. The elaborate and topical variety makes these books actually fascinating and worth examining over hundred years after their distribution.

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