

HYPOSTASIS OF NATURALISM

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ABSTRACT:

NATURALISM CORRESPONDS TO A PHILOSOPHICAL CONCEPT, ACCORDING TO WHICH THE REAL BOILS DOWN TO WHAT IT IS TODAY, THAT IS WHAT IS VISIBLE, PALPABLE, MEASURABLE. WHILE SUBJECTIVITY ROMANTIC AND REALISTIC THINKING WERE IN THE CENTRE OF THE WORLD AND SUSTAINS IT, NOW THINKING SUBJECTIVITY WITHDRAW FROM REALITY, WHICH NO LONGER HAVING INTERNAL BINDER IS DECOMPOSED INTO A PLURALITY OF FRAGMENTS. DETACHED, THINKING OBSERVED REIFIED WORLD-READY TO FALL APART, OR BROKEN DOWN INTO BITS. NATURALISTIC METHOD HAS BEEN CRITICIZED, SAYING IT LACKED THE DEPTH THAT WOULD BE ALLOWED TO DISCOVER, AS HE HAD REALISM LAWS OF SOCIAL REALITY. ON THE CONTRARY, IT CAN BE SEEN AS NATURALISTIC LITERARY STRUCTURE REVEALS, BY ANALOGY, A REAL WELL-DEFINED STRUCTURE. REPORTED TO THE COMPANY, THE DOCTRINE OF REVOLUTIONARY, BECOMES NATURALISTIC AS IT DOES IN THE CASE OF JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU, WHOSE WORK EVIDENCED A DESIRE FOR EACH BELIEVER'S LITERARY INDEPENDENCE, WHICH LED TO A TREND OF RADICALISM

KEY WORDS: NATURALISM, CONCEPT, THE ELEMENTS OF REALITY, REALIST PROSE.

1. INTRODUCTION

Naturalism corresponds to a philosophical concept, according to which the real boils down to what it is today, that is what is visible, palpable, measurable. While subjectivity romantic and realistic thinking were in the centre of the world and sustains it, now thinking subjectivity withdraw from reality, which no longer having internal binder is decomposed into a plurality of fragments. Detached, thinking observed reified world-ready to fall apart, or broken down into bits.

Naturalistic method was criticized, saying that it lacked the depth that would have allowed him to discover, as he had done the realism of the laws of social reality. On the contrary, it can be seen how the literary naturalist reveals structure, by analogy, a real well-defined structure. In England, becoming national was equivalent to becoming a naturalist, as in Germany meant to be romantic or in old nordic Denmark. William Wordsworth was the English writer who liked to expound ideas them with perfect it in grandiose, pictures in a picture perfect the entire population of England in the North, the mountains and Lakes of exceptional beauty. The most profound trend that represent weather naturalism-rendered as "Don Juan", whose author is Lord Byron, or "The Cenci", written by Percy Bysshe Shelly. "In England the doctrine of naturalist is so strong that crosses the romantic supernaturalism

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promoted by Samuel Coleridge, as much as the belief in revelation of the Anglican Church in artistic creation of William Wordsworth and revolutionary liberalism of Lord Byron or historical interest to Walter Scott." Within the above mentioned writers works, naturalism is not dominant within their personal beliefs, and in their artistic guidelines. Here's what he said about the critic George Brands English realism: realism, This "rich force based on different English qualities such as love of country or the sea. Most poets that appear during this period are from either country or sailors. English Muse is always friendly and the estates of castles ". Another feature of English naturalism is their interest for the animal world, with predilection towards domestic animals, as a result of their English home. An old English tradition said that England would be the Queen of the seas, presented as symbols of freedom. You can notice the abundance of paintings with marine or aquatic .

2. PERSPECTIVES OF THE NATURALIST

Reported to the company, the doctrine of revolutionary, becomes naturalistic as it does in the case of Jean Jacques Rousseau, whose work evidenced a desire for each believer's literary independence, which led to a trend of radicalism. As a result of love and admiration towards nature, children, peasants and animals, William Wordsworth, initiates naturalism, as love towards nature. When we talk about Samuel Coleridge, however, the situation changes because its naturalism is intertwined with contemporary German romanticism, which follows in the legends and superstitions, but without being caught in his foolish excesses, due to the naturalistic treatment and its responsiveness towards the Earth and the sea-in fact, versus the reality.

In terms of realistic prose, it made itself felt through writers such as Charles Dickens, William Thackeray, the Bronte sisters, and last but not least: George Eliot (Mary Ann Evens in reality). Charles Dickens was one of the writers whose autobiography is found in cold and small and chilly world it portrays in his work. He was a realist par excellence and a keen observer of life, taking attitudes on facts humanity, always having regard to the social misery, the obsession with wickedness his fellowmen and the injustices that are. The conception and its realistic vision have been fuelled by hatred of capitalism and the manifest sympathy for the bourgeoisie which belonged to and that you see it as a model of virtue. The logical outgrowth of literary Realism was the point of view known as Naturalism. This literary movement, like its predecessor, found expression almost exclusively within the novel. Naturalism also found its greatest number of practitioners in America shortly before and after the turn of the twentieth century. Naturalism sought to go further and be more explanatory than Realism by identifying the underlying causes for a person's actions or beliefs. The thinking was that certain factors, such as heredity and social conditions, were unavoidable determinants in one's life. A poor immigrant could not escape their life of poverty because their preconditions were the only formative aspects in his or her existence that mattered. Naturalism almost entirely dispensed with the notion of free will, or at least a free will capable of enacting real change in life's circumstances. The theories of Charles Darwin are often identified as playing a role in the development of literary Naturalism; however, such a relationship does not stand up to investigative rigor. Darwin never applied his theories to human social behavior, and in doing so many authors seriously abused the actual science. There was in the late nineteenth century a fashion in sociology to apply evolutionary theory to human social woes. This line of thinking came to be known as Social Darwinism, and today is recognized as the systematized, scientific racism that it is. More than a few atrocities in world history were perpetrated by those who misguidedly applied Darwinism to the social realm. One could make the case that Naturalism merely a specialized

variety of Realism. In fact, many authors of the period are identified as both Naturalist and Realist. Edith Wharton for one is frequently identified as perfectly representative of both aesthetic frameworks. However, Naturalism displayed some very specific characteristics that delimit it from the contemporary literature that was merely realistic. The environment, especially the social environment, played a large part in how the narrative developed. The locale essentially becomes its own character, guiding the human characters in ways they do not fully realize. Plot structure as such was secondary to the inner workings of character, which superficially resembles how the Realists approached characterization. The work of Emile Zola provided inspiration for many of the Naturalist authors, as well as the work of many Russian novelists. It would be fairer to assert that all Naturalist fiction is Realist, but not all Realist fiction is Naturalist.

3. SPEECH OF CHARLES DICKENS

In his novels, Charles Dickens plays exclusively black part of society and of its time, made up of judges, lawyers crooks and corrupt Presidents in vain illusions, sellers with absurd provisions of laws, with delayed premeditated and processes with tough prison regime, as can be seen in the novel, "Pickwick Poppers", in which realism appears used as a stylistic technique evidenced by the miserable conditions in which diseases, poor food and infect it produce physical and psychological trauma. The whole work from which you can quote the best known novels: "Oliver Twist", "great expectations", "Carranza", bring to the fore the man's simple, uncomplicated deep, philosophical and existential order, furnished with kindness leads to weaknesses that make him sympathetic, a man burdened with a hard life, presented with a critical high realism and expressiveness.

Also the characters that we have outlined in their work, the Bronte sisters lived in a medium gravy and stiff in an unhappy family, experience which it has printed a bleak vision of life. The three Bronte sisters represented a pivotal moment in British realism. Their works are individualized by slightly poetized of suffering, of patience, of reconciliation with fate, common, and Charles Dickens. Charlotte Bronte, a very introverted and a sentimental abandoned by fate in utilitarian and hypocritical society, will live a lifetime in poverty and sadness, would eventually come to a large extent with its characters. The novel which gave him fame was "Jane Eyre"-true protest against many aspects of life time, slope of the aristocracy, of hypocrisy and fanaticism. Note the originality of the novel is seen as a strong aspiration to freedom from social prejudices and to equality between women and men.

Realism and stronger it is, the author of Kayak's novel "Wuthering Heights". This novel is mostly a love story, but not one in the romantic manner, but in the most realistic manner possible, with typical characters of the 19th century.

Catherine and Heathcliff live a love impossible due to the very different personalities, but also of the environment which greatly influence the personality of people. Cathy will marry with a man, but the feelings for Heathcliff did not leave a will never be happy. This love will dramatically mark the existence and will destroy the soul. But all these are minor since the novel combines both love and malice in an emotionally unbalanced passion always remain chaste, and sensuality is missing entirely. Less popular than her sisters, Anne Bronte is noted for literary criticism by novel "Agnes Grey", considered a autobiography of the five years in which he lived the sad experience working as a governess in more bourgeois houses. Worthy of note and very impressive is the scene in which he is forbidden to attend the funeral of their father, with a cynicism and an almost naturalistic malice. As with his sister Charlotte roman, "Jane Eyre", it tells the suffering and abuse endured by a young woman condemned to live in a small and chilly world, a world of men.

William Makepeace Thackeray is certainly a realist critique, but is also tied to the best traditions of English literature, the great descriptions of 18th-century opera that brought him fame-"vanities millennial fair", it is a false criticism of England's social values at the beginning of the 19th century, the title has the inspiration of John Bunyan "The pilgrims Progress", in which the Christians and the evangelists had to pass on their way to heaven through a town called "Vanity". Here satirist damascened atmosphere reaches its peak the year 1848, which meant both for England and for the whole continent a moment of affirmation of democratic forces.

With a remarkable realism, William Thackeray creates a whole array of human folks and wicked, petty or benevolent. In spite of virtue and honour Saint Petersburg, it will bring you happiness. To the contrary, despite the exemplary morality, will discover that the man she loves was planning to leave for Becky, who is seeking a place in high society by any means. Striving since childhood at a lavish lifestyle far superior to her social level it will use all the strengths and will manage to impose itself in the world of the aristocracy. The words with which the novel ends: "vanity of vanities, Ah! Who is happy in this world? Who fulfils desires or is satisfied with his success? ", remained famous in world literature, through their ability to contain the essence of reason of being of man.

Broad, realistic fresco of society, "millennial fair vanities" impresses with its message full of sarcasm. Instead of model heroes, brings to the fore antiheroes, individuals of wickedness, immoral, people will go out on a stage whose interpret strings only puppeteer he seen. Mary Anne Evans debuts in English literature under the pseudonym George Eliot. Due to misogamy society in which he lived, he preferred to take a manly name under which to protect the writings, which would probably have been ignored and doomed to anonymity if he knew at the outset that I belong to a woman. "Realism in his novels is the socialist type, making comments on taste" Victorian era", by cultivating the melodramatic and the concept of suffering, a purifying some puritan rigorous and moralizing tendency too obvious."

The novel that made her famous and which do not and could not hide the identity was "Adam Bede"-the story of a young man who loved an aristocrat, having been deserted by him and then convicted of infanticide. In her opera can deduce a deep exploitation of human character. His artistic credo was that human destiny is influenced equally by each character and external conditions.

CONCLUSIONS

Promoting pessimism and suffering, as the supreme form of human feeling, naturalism, the desire to reflect as accurately as the truth, exaggerate the negativism of his sometimes excessive, by reducing human beings to purely biological side, where everything was linked to temperament and instinct, by promoting the idea that human existence not changed than meanness or misery, psychic imbalance.

Evidenced by the existence of positive characters in the novels of naturalistic invoice, even if, because of circumstances and the evolution of the action shall be dehumanized gradually because of money (most often) or at the level of unconscious feelings manifest change radically and the moral and spiritual degrades. The dominant theme of Naturalist literature is that persons are fated to whatever station in life their heredity, environment, and social conditions prepare them for. The power of primitive emotions to negate human reason was also a recurring element. Writers like Zola and Frank Norris conceived of their work as experiments in which characters were subjected to various stimuli in order to gauge reactions. Adverse social conditions are taken as a matter of fact. The documentary style of narrative makes no comment on the situation, and there is no sense of advocating for change.

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The Naturalist simply takes the world as it is, for good or ill. The Naturalist novel is then a sort of laboratory of fiction, with studies underway that ethically could not be performed in the real world.

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