

# Socio cultural analysis: bibliography of charles dickens



**ASSIGN  
BUSTER**

The birth date of Charles John Huffam Dickens was February 7 1812 in Landport, Portsmouth, England. He spent his early childhood in London and Chatham with his father who was a naval clerk. When he was 12 years of age, his father was imprisoned for debt. Dickens was compelled to leave school to work in Blacking Warehouse. He could never forget this double humiliation for the whole of his life, although this made him succeed despite having a little formal education. He could obtain little monies pasting the labels on pots of the boot blacking. The cruelty of the working conditions made Dickens have a lasting impression which made an influence in his fiction and essays. It also influenced his foundation of reforming the socio-economic and labor conditions.

Over his career, Charles Dickens had edited a weekly journal for twenty years, wrote fifteen novels and hundreds of non-fiction articles and short stories. During his artistic life, he fought for the rights of the children, their education and other different reforms.

Charles Dickens became a court stenographer and later an expert reporter of the Morning Chronicle as he could understand the political phenomenon of the time. His sketches, mostly of life in London began to appear in periodical in 1833, but his collection Sketces by Boz of 1936 were a tremendous success.

Charles Dickens married his first love, Maria Beadnell, in 1830, but the parents if the wife terminated the courtship later by sending her to Paris for studies. Later in 1836, he married Catherine Thomson Hogarth. He lost his wife after a brief illness after one year.

## FORMAL ANALYSIS

The picaresque novels, which Dickens found on his father's house, became the factor which literally influenced him to love the 18th century style. Also, according to Ackroyd (1990), Dickens's literary influence originated from The Arabian Nights fables. His novels were mostly based on the works of the social commentary. He was more than a critic of poverty and stratification of social injustices of the society.

Dickens was successful at evoking the smells of London; he attacked law injustices, evils and social hypocrisy. Dickens' writing style could be marked by a creative linguistic, and his literary work was full of satire.

Many people criticized the work of Dickens citing disorderliness in the structure of the literature and its sentimentality. Although, everybody was in agreement of his wit the life handles.

Dickens published his work through serialization in weekly and monthly magazines, which were reprinted in formats of the standard book. Most of the works of Dickens were almost Portraiture. For example, Oliver Twist, which he provides readers with an idealized portrait of a boy who was unrealistically good, but his values were subverted by involvement of a gang. The work of Dickens belongs to the Post Impressionism since all of the work is a fiction or non fiction of coincidence. Most of the work is reporting for impression to the readers on what was going on.

## CONCLUSION

Dickens in his work tries to highlight the life of the poor and the disadvantaged persons in the society and how the governments usually forget them. His fiction demonstrated the changing public opinions regarding to the class inequalities. He depicts the exploitation of the poor and condemned the public institutions that the abuses will be not allowed in the public sector and demonstrated how they exist.

The portrait of the Charles Dickens creates an emotion of what is being shown in his literal work. His work changed the motive and attitude of the government officials to the disadvantaged community by creating awareness. His words click my heart to treat others in the positive manner as an equality concept.