

# Comparative study for tess of d'urbervilles and jude of the obscure

[Literature](#), [Novel](#)



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The book of D'Urbervilles, the problems of Tess tend to start when his father comes to know that their family came from ancient family. She experiences pressure which makes her to approach Alec D'Urberville who seduces her. Later they bear a kid together but the kid dies at her infancy stage.

Thereafter, Tess falls in love with Angel. She tells her story of D'Urberville to Angel who does not become happy about it because he says she is not pure hence he leaves claiming that D'Urberville may come back to her. Tess becomes desperate up to an extent where she become the mistress of Alec until Angel comes back. Tess kills Alec and escapes with Angel but she is later caught and charged with murder and eventually she is killed. On the other hand Jude has an ambition of joining the university. He is distracted by the village girl and they end up delivering the child together. Later they separate and Jude tries to pursue her dreams and goals (Hardy, 12-14). The university rejects him hence leading him to work as the stonemason. In the process he come to meet his cousin who is more educated and intelligent than him. In the process they start a relationship and finally they end up having kids together. They experience a lot of problems together up to an extent the kid of Arabella kills the kid they have delivered with her cousin. The kid of Arabella finally kills himself. At the end the two separates and her cousin goes back to her husband and Jude goes back to Arabella who they had kid together before. The paper is going to explore different aspects that are read from the two books. The aspects are, the changing of the ideas for the Social Class, women being dominated by the men, love, the existence of injustice and the naturalistic nature.

In Hardy's book, Jude is portrayed as the dreamer. Jude becomes a prisoner for her own physical nature and one of the desperate haunting creations. Jude is dark and not sympathetic account for the insuperable obstructions of the existence of human that show the yawning of Hardy for spiritual values that passed and the despair of their fall.

In D'Urbervilles, Hardy shows the issues about the mores that concern the sexuality in the society. This done through him questioning the compassionate of the society and the defending of the heroine who becomes seduced, and raped with the son of the employer. She delivers an illegitimate child and she is rejected by the man who she married and loved. She is finally killed for the murdering of the original lover (Thomas, 34-45).

Hardy brings out the class of the education system as being challenged. This is through the defeat of the aspirations of Jude to the knowledge. At this moment the mortality becomes affronted in a way that it is sympathetically shows Jude and Sue changing partners leading to having kids together without the knowledge of marriage in their minds. On the other hand Tess is seen moving from one world which has beautiful regions within Marlott. She descends to the slopes to have a claim kin and there the environment is cool and formal but it is contrived. In Talbothays is the place where Tess comes to experience the great joy and happiness. The place is green and at the same time it is fertile. On the other hand the region of Flintcomb-Ash is barren showing the harshness for the work of Tess's life. Finally the narrative comes into an end in an equal way of mysterious region (Lall, 40-75).

Unfairness is observed in the life of Tess and his family generally up to an extent that it becomes as if it is the aspect that is general for human survival for Tess for d'Urbervilles. Tess has no intention of murdering Prince nevertheless she receives the punishment though like how Alec was punished in the unfair way for the rape that was conducted by him. Nor do we seem to have any kind of justice that is being waited for in heaven? Tess shows the images of the significance for societal class of England at nineteenth-century plus the hardship for the class that is defining in the simple way. Therefore the theme which is recurrent is which shows how the men tend to dominate the women, having power over them connected primarily to the maleness of their own (Millgate, 93-115).

The central theme of Hardy's novel is love. This is clearly shown through the emphasis for the part that women played through the human drummer. Hardy tries to show that the existence for women as a whole, was love. He shows their sweetness, courtly, frailty, submissiveness and the caprice. He tries to represent them when they are fault through the tender chivalry. He has sympathy to women and the suffering of Tess. The attitude was partially because his temperament he was born for the love of fair sex. But it is as a result of his own view towards the human nature. Women are shown in a way that they depend on fate hence it causes tragedy to them. Tess therefore becomes the victim of the men for whom she had love for Angel. The strong sympathy that Hardy has driven him to become hostile to such kind of idealism. Tess represents those victims with supernatural forces (David, 511-522).

The final paragraph of D'Urbervilles shows the immortals for the spot of the novels of the heroine. Jude shows the tragedy for the fulfilled aims that are thwarted within the two agencies which are distinct hence showing the ambitions of the man who is poor and man who is weak in terms of character. The adequacy of these leads to obstacles which are abundantly proved but the main characters Jude and Sue become conscious. On top of that there is also deeper hostility which is more comprehensive and Tess becomes the impeachment of the divine and human agencies.

Jude expresses his sympathy for women in his sub-title A pure woman faithfully presented. The critical handling that Jude employees led to the end of the warfare of Hardy with most critics. Jude as the hero becomes the late comer in the long line for the Victorian characters who are fictional. The young talented man tries to show the position he stands for contrary to the ads for the society (Tomalin, 113-145).

D'Urbervilles shows the complex pictures for importance of the social during the nineteenth century of England plus difficulties for defining the class in a simple way. Durbeyfields become the powerful emblem whereby the class becomes no more in terms of evaluation in the Victorian times as the way it could be during middle Ages. Durbeyfields have the purity in terms of blood despite the person plus almost everyone in the book, hence this this leads to pieces for the genealogical trivia. In the context of Victoria, money matters a lot as compared to the issue of lineage which shows how Simon the father of Alec was successful in the usage of his fortune, which was large in terms of purchase for the lustrous family, and transformation of his clan to the Stoke-

d'Urbervilles. These issue of the class confusion goes further to affect the Clare clan, whose son is the most promising, Angel, who intends to become the agriculturalist and wedding of the maid, hence sidestepping the freedoms of tradition for the Cambridge schooling plus the rectory. His readiness to toil alongside the labores for a ranch gives him help to ingratiate him towards Tess, hence their associate may not become potential if he was extra of the old-style. Therefore the characters who are in the triangle of Angel, Tess and Alec become powerfully marked by the misperception concerning their societal classes (Woodhall, 90-120).

Most of the features in the novel tend to be based on the naturalistic theory. The milieu is the environment where the people reside hence it serves the importance for the lives for the characters and heredity hence therefore it becomes one of the naturalistic influences. It plays the role of determining temperaments for the characters, their deeds, behaviors and the mental deposition. Social and the natural setting is visibly seen by main characters of the book. This is because their background tend to be portrayed at a greater detail. Milieu tend to influence the lives of people in the different degree and manner. Clair is heard saying that unfairness has become dominant amongst the life of Tess plus his family to the level that it is seen as normal in their existence. Christianity shows that there is compensation later after life for the unhappiness of the suffering in this life. The forces that tend to control life are irregular and are not fit shown to people. Pre-Christian services that are done with the workers of the farm at beginning of the book plus the last rest of Tess in Stonehenge help us to recall of the world which

gods tend not to be fair but are uncaring in nature. This is shown through the quote Justice was done, and the President of the immortals had ended his spot with Tess. (Yeganeh, 60-79).

Discrimination of women by men is seen when Alec acknowledges that he seduces Tess at his own benefit. The abuse that Alec shows to Tess becomes the most serious occurrence that shows the dominance of male over women. Another good example is seen when Angel says that he has preference for Tess, the friend to Tess, Ratty, wants to commit suicide and also a friend to her, Marian, ends being alcoholic which leads to their past youngster who falls for Angel look alarming. The offence does not just show affection but the fascination which is not healthy. The girls seem to be having a desire for the man who does not realize that the women have an interest in him. This shows how women are more unsettling as compared to the outward of Alec and the cruelty.

Lastly, the two novels bring out the tragic stories for the single life. They tend to bring the realism of nature in an understable way. The issue of symbolism is brought out well and in a clear manner.