

'literature about love  
is invariably sad'



**ASSIGN  
BUSTER**

Tees in Hard}/s novel does experience grief through the loss Of Angel however it can be argued that through the loss of Alex her former lover she is happier as she is permitted to find a new more compatible lover, whilst Duffy poetry altogether contradicts the statement as through her collection, Rapture she does not spend an age grieving but actually shows us that grief can be fleeting and temporary like the statement suggests. Literature about love is not invariably sad as there are many examples of love bringing pleasure to the characters in all three texts.

In The Great Gatsby, the central character Gatsby finds love in his reunion with Daisy in chapter five which Tyson says '[chapter 5] is the central point to the novel' therefore the novel is not invariably sad as we see Daisy and Gatsby reunified and she finds happiness in his wealth even if he doesn't as she is described to have ' she cried stormily' suggesting she cannot control her emotions and she regrets her decision of leaving Gatsby for Tom.

Furthermore the Daisy ' cries stormily' into the masses of shirts Gatsby shows Daisy which have come from Europe with different materials of silk and cotton which were expensive in the 1 ass's and very rare. This suggests that Daisy finds happiness in material wealth and session which links to the consumerism's attitude of America in the sass's where middle and upper class people enjoyed the economic boom through frivolous spending which Daisy is a part of.

In addition to this, Gatsby is seen to be described with images of light which can be interpreted as a symbolism of happiness and hope for the future: " there was a change in Gatsby that was simply confounding.

He literally glowed; without a word or a gesture of exultation a new well-being radiated from him and filled the little room. ' Nick notes that Gatsby is no longer embarrassed like he was upon Daisy arrival, UT Fitzgerald shows us that Gatsby is ' glowing' he cannot contain his happiness and it shows as if he has lit up.

Furthermore Fitzgerald explains ' a new well-being radiated from him' this new well-being has come from his rapturous reunion with Daisy which has made everything seem a lot better, even if she is a married women as infidelity was seen as a common occurrence in the sass's people were not just frivolous with their money, but also with their sexual tendencies which have been reflected by Fitzgerald as he too had experienced his wife Azalea's infidelity. Moreover the text cannot e invariably sad as The Great Gatsby is classed as a tragedy and in order for this novel to be a tragedy there has to be happiness prior to the fall of the tragic hero.

Secondly, Tees is at her most happy at Tollbooths after she has experienced her disastrous actions with Aleck and finds love in the pastures, journeys and revisiting scenes of Tollbooths with Angel Clare whom she finds comfort in. This is indicated to us firstly by Hardy's name of the chapter, ' The Rally' meaning to rejuvenate and revivalist which suggests Test's spirits will be uplifted and everything has led up to this moment where Tees will find joy once more.

In this phase we see Tees traveling to Tollbooths where she becomes one with nature ' absorbing the evening sunlight' she is able to take in her natural surroundings and distance herself from her awful ordeals " no

invidious eyes upon her, sent up her spirits wonderfully/' The deliberate use of invidious suggests that she retains her sadness from the people that condemn her in her village as there was a pollarded view of women in the late 19th century that the latter were either named prostitutes or Angel's In the House therefore Tees' purity was condemned by the people she knew cause of the repressed society she was living in which Hardy was fighting to change as William Davis states that by titling the novel 'A pure woman' he was arguing for the definition of purity to involve sexual desire as it was simply a human instinct. Everything about Tees seems happier " she heard a pleasant voice in every breeze, and in every bird's note seemed to lurk a joy' \*early morning walks\*garden scene p. 158 - which shows happiness is connected to sexual desire as she is seen to be most happy when she allows her sexuality and innateness to govern her life instead of Victorian society beefing Tees's actions.

Hardy had to cut out scenes in order to satisfy Victorian society cutting angel carrying the three milkmaids as it was too intimate for them to comprehend as appropriate. However Bohemia argues that Hardy omits certain sexual scenes including both the rape of Tees and the consummation of Tees and Angel's marriage because he was jealous of other men experiencing Tees on a sexual level as he could not. However it can be more strongly argued that Davis' explanation of Hardy's omitting of sexual scenes is more believable as Victorian society was clearly very repressive and emended the purity of Tees, having a schizophrenic attitude towards women's sexual actions and therefore had to do this in order to have his novel published.

Lastly in Rapture, Duffy finds happiness internally as her relationship with her partner brings happiness and leads up to a rapturous moment and even when the relationship is over, signified by her last poem 'Over' she is still able to find happiness in the hope of a new relationship calling it 'a gift, the blush of memory' as if it is a pleasant memory which makes her happy, a gift being something positive as if she has accepted this memory with pleasure. Hereford bringing internal happiness. Duffy happiness can also be seen in 'Hour' where 'nothing dark will end our shining hour' although Duffy has recognized the short amount of time her and her partner have together she still sees the positivist in that she is spending time with her lover.

In addition she uses the future tense 'will' to confirm her security and trust that nothing will end their time together. Duffy also suggests that the love they share has supernatural powers or is above the law of time as 'Time slows, for here we are millionaires' Duffy use of metaphor that they are millionaires, refers to her possessing a lot of time not money. As she has combined the two semantic fields of time and money to express how important the time they share together is in the 21st century as in today's world money seems to be the most important thing. This theme of love and happiness is further reiterated by the use of the sonnet form as it is one of the oldest forms of poetry and Ruth Paddle describes it to be a magical shape suited to love.

Kate Galloway goes as far as to describe the collection as an 'elemental love - it could belong to any time' the external factors that affect Gatsby and especially Test's love, does not affect Duffy relationship therefore it can be

strongly argued that because the relationship seems to be impenetrable by society, Duffy literature about love is not invariably sad.

However it can be argued that there is a lot of loss in the texts as they are tragedies. Fate is seen to bring about Tees' loss which is seen through the multiple appearances of red imagery from the beginning of the novel " she wore a red ribbon in her hair" which makes her stand out from the crowd as she is described " the only one of the white company who could boast of such a pronounced adornment".

Tees is immediately introduced with the color red which Tony Tanner argues will ' dog, destroy and disturb her" therefore it can be argued that because the color red haunts Tees life in a number of ways inside her " pretty red mouth" and outside her up to the murder of Aleck with the " scarlet blot in the midst" the novel must be invariably sad as it is Tees' fate that she must die. This idea that fate brings about Tees' loss " the gods had ended their sport with Tees" reflects the religious views at the time Hardy was writing, as Darning's origin of species had been published and masses of people including Hardy, doubted their belief in God. Hardy puts across this idea that there is no benevolent god looking out for people like navel published.