

# English narrative essay

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The first is related to the fact that it is appeared by rejecting its immediate predecessor romanticism , as well as various post- romanticism formations. Naturalism represented a new generation of authors, who wanted to express themselves “ directly’, relying on the language capabilities of personal nature and dreaming to approve their own vision on creativity appointment. However, they meant not the nature in general, not the external image of nature towards the writer, which he reproduces by the normative style, conceptualizes or describes, but the nature created by the author itself.

The nature of creativity, in the view of naturalists, exists already before the experience as it is predetermined by race, temperament, heredity, type of mentality and it is free, has a continuing harasser as it is revealed in a new way in every artistic experience, structuring and giving to it a personal tone. Naturalists - are new pantheists. They believe in the writer as in a mysterious person of modern civilization. Despite the admiration of the man-made nature (railways, mines, passages), which they poetic, romanticizes and even deified in their own way, naturalists are full of tragic relationship to being, what, in fact, allows to relate their work to the era of decadence, “ the end of century’. In the main element of contemporary nature, a man, they see a crack action. In the place where nature stately “ grows and multiplies” goes, the humanity is followed by fatality. This circumstance ha biological background. Having created the modern civilization banks, factories, industrial agriculture , a person has not only gal.

genius, but also distinguished himself as a criminal. Instead of ‘ “ crystal palace” he dwells in the shadowy world - owns everything Violence over the land, nature of work, “ the little people of the w (marriage or prostitution),

animals for capital and unabashed man has led to social disharmony, degeneration and most important of what people seem to be most natural - love. However, reviled "underground" nature is of revenge - overthrows the bourgeois disasters, uprisings of workers, war between man and woman. Avenge - is revenge of love. The main accusation of civilization included in the fact that love which is in nature, on the contrary of the weak over the strong, turns out to be a source of continuous harmony and in a person it is converted into the death instinct. Second dimension of naturalism - is ideological. Struggling for the word, naturalists tried to lean in the aesthetics of creativity in the sciences (physics, chemistry, astronomy, biology, medicine interpretation proposed in various theories of progress, evolution Darwin, Herbert Spencer). The third dimension of literary structural.

At first glance naturalism rigidly separates itself from and imagination. But a closer look reveals that in writings nature overcome romanticism but inscribe languages subjectivity (the culture of the XIX c. ) in the unusual system of creative coordinator subject and social basements. Naturalistic novel in English naturalistic perspective with the poetics of the traditional British century in the novels of "nature and environment", "upbringing" re protest against social and moral taboos of the Victorian era, "fathers and sons". As a rule, exposing of puritans hypocrisy, us English on a strong plot basis, whereas the French authors to so neglect the development of intrigue.

However, in contrast to a French English naturalism seems quite naive and old-fashioned and poor function. Speaking about the work of Steven King, the novel "Redemption" is a real exception of rules. First of all, it should be Steven King is the author who works in different literary genres, naturalism.

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This fact determines the actuality of this course work of research: is to consider and analyze the genre of naturalism King “ Shawano Redemption”. The object of research: is the n Redemption”. The subject of research: is the genre of naturalists peculiarities reflected in the novel “ Shawano Redemption”.

The 1 . To get acquainted with the genre of naturalism. 2. To consider the novel of Steven King “ Shawano Redemption’ acquainted with the creative approach of Steven King 4. To rev the work “ The Shawano Redemption” 5. To analyze the results of Steven King work The course work consists of two chapters and includes the introduction, inclusion and bibliography represented at the end of the course work. In the course work are used such methods of research as method of comparison, the theoretical analysis of literature resources and deduction. The conclusions of this course work were made on the basis of such authors as Vasomotor G.

S. , Diamond V. G. , Andresen L. G. , Animism’s 1. 1.

, Valuable B. P. , Barbers A. Buckskin S. V. , Ally G.

A. , Vileness’s E. , Rottener L. , Volvo E. , Sameness V.

L. And some others. Chapter 1. Naturalism – the main conception In the last third of the XIX century in France, as in the whole Europe, started to appear powerful financial and industrial monopolies, occurs the development of science and technology, growing of cities, but more obvious gets the gap between the rich and the poor, the revolutionary forces are also activated. Along with the development of the theory of socialism in this epoch gets

popular an idealist philosophy as well as the philosophy of positivism.

Naturalism - is a genre in the European literature and art that emerged in the 60-ies years of XIX century. It became especially popular in the 80-ies, at that period it was the most influential trend.

For the first time it declared about itself in 1860-ies. By the 1880-ies this trend got named as well as got the theoretical Justification given by Mile Colza in his book " Experimental Novel" (1879) and in the articles about the theater. L Naturalism as a literary phenomenon appeared in France. By its theoretical basis and artistic practice naturalism was not the opposite to realism, but tried to develop it and deepen by reference to the scientific method in the creativity. In the second half of the XIX century the influence of the philosophy of positivism was found in the works of writers, not connected with naturalistic school, but only the naturalism made the hilariously and aesthetic ideas of positivism absolute, on the one hand it allowed writers to find new approaches to the analysis of the person and society, and on the other - it narrowed the frameworks of literary schools, having made it an important but limited in time and aesthetically literary phenomenon. The name of this trend comes from the Latin word - natural. Knew representation of the person recognizes the dependence on behavior and character of heredity, physiology.

Naturalists have to borrow commitment to positivism from the philosophy of positivism, as well as commitment to sciences, attraction to the classification and opining, vulgar materialism, explaining the psychology by the direct influence of biology. The first theorists of naturalism became E. Colza, Contour brothers, the critic and art historian H. Taint. Naturalism is based on <https://assignbuster.com/english-narrative-essay/>

the modern philosophy and has clearly articulated aesthetic principles. The orientation on the image of real things in real-life circumstances, determines the movement of the literary process with 20-see years of the XIX century. The desire to acquire art objectivity in scientific knowledge becomes especially clear by mid-century.

In the 50-ass different writers roommate this new look at the literature, each in its own way, thus without seeking theoretical Justification and not feeling like a part of a single process. The followers of this trend have aimed at the objective, dispassionate and accurate picture of reality and human nature determined by the physiological nature and the environment, understood primarily as the domestic and material environment, but not excluding the social and historical factors. They also tended to describe the drama of modern life, the physiological study of temperament, connected with dependency on the environment and circumstances, sincerity, clarity and eternalness of the language. Naturalists, as well as realists, preferred to deploy plots on the background of modernity - a big city or capitalist village, but were not far away sometimes from the romantic color. The merit of naturalists became the deep, rigorous study of social and professional environment. Growing cities with their working-class suburbs, factory towns, railways and mines, department stores, apartment houses with typical apartments - is the scene of many novels in which the characters rise to fight, suffer from hereditary and occupational diseases, love, are jealous, die. The representatives of naturalism set out the task to study a society with the same completeness with which the scientist studies the nature; for them was typical the assimilation of the artistic knowledge to the scientific method.

Artwork was considered by them as a “ human document” and the main aesthetic criterion considered a full implementation of the cognitive act in it. A predominant interest to the home, physiological basics of mentality, distrust of any kind of ideas led to the restriction of the artistic possibilities in naturalistic literature. However, the invasion of truth of life into naturalistic works upset the theoretical structures and caused deep artistic influence of the best naturalism works. Studying of material and home life often allowed naturalists to identify the class nature of consciousness; heredity motive has retreated in their works in front of specific studying of social relations. Naturalists refused from normalizing, believing that depicted with scientific impartiality reality itself is quite expressive. They believed that literature, like science, has no right to choose the material, that there no unsuitable or unworthy topics for the writer - hence the expansion of naturalistic literature topic, interest to the “ simple” things of life. In the 60-80-ies XIX century naturalism played a positive role: it mastered the new themes (including the theme of the struggle of the working class), raised new layers of reality, showing the life of the poor and oppressed, the operation of “ social organisms” (mines, market, shop, etc.

, studied the interaction between the individual and the crowd, the role of the unconscious in the human psyche. Naturalism in literature introduced new methods and means of artistic representation of life. Struggling with a false official optimism, with bourgeois ideology and morality, showing broad and critical democracy, naturalism facilitated the progress of social thought and artistic vision. 4 In the other countries, similar literary phenomena

arising from the national social and aesthetic needs, but not meaningful in the light of the French experience, started to name naturalism.

French naturalism influenced on the literary process in other countries. On the ideas of naturalism have been oriented Belgian writer K. El Monomer, although in his predominant characteristic of a person appeared physiological aspect. Naturalistic theory in Germany has spread in the writings of Henry and Julius Hart and influenced the work of the famous playwright G.

Huffman. On French naturalism as a sample have been also oriented such English writers as J. Moore and A. Morrison, but in the UK naturalism has not received large popularity.

The impact of naturalistic and positivist ideas in America appeared at the turn of the XIX and XX centuries. (H. Garland, F. Norris).

Here comes to the forefront social issues. The aesthetics of naturalism had a large impact on the formation of such a significant literary honeymoon as version in Italy, the largest representatives of which were J. Verge and L. Captain.

Being extracted from the historical and literary context, the term “naturalism” was connected to more general phenomenon of bourgeois culture and literature: it started to mean anti-social, biological approach to a man, typical to some manifestations of decadence, modernism and especially “mass culture”. The term “naturalism” is also referred to typologically contrasted realism literary method, expressed in the protocol



description of vital phenomena without their critical election, social and philosophical understanding, artistic synthesis and evaluation. In this understanding naturalism implies a passive contemplation of societies, positions of the artist, look at the creative act as a at simple imitation and passionless copying of life, an increased interest to repulsive details of everyday life and physiological, mostly unchanged, manifestations of human nature. Naturalism of this kind has been repeatedly criticized as a phenomenon alien to true art. Emergence of the term “ naturalism” and the development of a theoretical basis for a new school in the literature associated with the names of H. Taint and E. Colza.

Explaining the choice of the term “ naturalism” to define a new literary style, Colza begins with delimitation of naturalism and realism. He believed that realism narrowed artistic and literary horizons, but the word “ naturalism” expands the scope of observation (“ Naturalism in the Theatre”). In this area includes forbidden to naturalism theme of physiology, labor problems of a profession. Introducing a new definition for the literary style, Colza still sets as a base of this literary movement realism that played such an important role in French literature of the second half of he XIX century. Naturalism was a further step in the development of bourgeois style in the epoch of higher rise of industrial capital. Having applied the methods of physiology mechanistically, naturalists require the same accuracy in the description of the environment and events that need a physiologist in his experiments. But this accuracy of details, has no meaning of the whole picture in reality. This accuracy stops to be one of the requirements among realists, it becomes the main slogan of naturalists seeking the inscription of facts.

The systematic study of artistic material came typical for naturalists. For example, Colza studied the environment, which he wanted to reflect as a work, as well as the working conditions and the very process of work. 7 It should be noted that the unifying factor was not an artistic method in naturalism, but namely the reformist tendencies of naturalism, as through objective and scientific depiction of the weaknesses of modern reality naturalists hoped to influence on the minds of people and thus cause a number of reforms to save the existing system from the impending revolution. The cultural sense of naturalism, s seen in the late XX century, is determined by the aristocratic crisis of imperial culture, urbanism and industrialization , numerous scientific and technical discoveries, the formation of the “ positive” bourgeois values, as well as the revision of the strongest rhetorical tradition and classical type of literary conventions that previously has been set by several generations of romantics.

8 Naturalism - is the literary response to positivism, though it is directly derived from it and despite the program refutation of the “ idealism” it is closely associated with the romantic culture. However, naturalism is tend to liberate the literature from Christian didactics, classic - academic and romantic “ stamps”, dreams and “ mysticism” in order to make it relevant, to bring it closer to science, make people refuse from the imagination in favor of determinism of the literary word. The documentary for naturalists is connected with such personal experiences and feelings that are concrete, that declare about themselves as about “ direct”, by passing in the consciousness everything the abstract, but at the same time receiving a direct physiological color and mood. Naturalists say that it is not person who

is bad, to his most shameful "profession", but hypocritical and corrupt society that does not give him a chance to get better, to implement what has been pledged in him by nature. At the same time, many naturalists are excited by the energy of "modernity" and animate the urban markets, bridges, exchanges, trams, trains. Proportionally to the desire to dissolve into the "life", as well as to the instinctive trust in the spontaneous truth of what is happening, in the naturalism has appeared the fear of nature. In contrast to the "life", a person (and writer) is endowed with consciousness, here is the nature knows no contradictions, a man has to face the fatality of the "atom disintegration", death alone, violence. In the motifs of disappointment, disillusionment, degeneration, insanity, suicidal creativity, nature "revenge" to everything what has a personality, naturalism develops a romantic representation of the identity of love and death.

An image of death -is one of the strongest in the naturalistic biographies and cycles (creativity of Contour, Colza, Unpleasant, Tolstoy, Dresser, Steinbeck). During the evolution of naturalism in XIX to the XX century, nature as become a symbol in it. This is also a renewal, self-realization, progress, "peace" and unnatural, degeneration, the curse, the "war" . 9 1. 1.

The natural school Natural school - is a designation of the Russian realism existed in the 40 -50-see years of the XIX, successively associated with the creativity of N. V. Gogol, developing his artistic principles. The natural school includes the early works of I. A. Contractor, N. A. Ensnare, I.

S. Turnover, F. M. Dostoevsky, A.

L. Herder, D. V. Geographic, V. L. Dahl, A.

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N. Astronomy and I. I. Panatela etc. The main ideologist of the naturalist school as V. G.

Beelines. Thus V. N.

Mikes and A. N. Peepholes have also contributed to the development of his theoretical principles.

10 The representatives of the natural school grouped around the magazines "Distinctiveness capeskin" and later "Governments". Such collections as "Physiology of Petersburg" (1845) and "SST. Petersburg Collection" (1846) became program for the natural school.

In connection with the latest edition appeared the name "natural school" itself: F. V. Bulgaria ("The Northern Bee" 1846) used the term in a disparaging characterization of creativity the young followers N. V. Googol. Beelines, Monika and the others have also taken this definition, filling it with positive content.

Beelines gave the term "natural school" a positive meaning: "natural school" - means a natural, honest, tended to depict life without embellishment. Thanks to Beelines this term came into wide use and has entrenched in literary criticism. 11 The novelty of the artistic principles is mostly expressed in the natural school in "physiological essays" - the works aimed at extremely accurate fixation of certain social types (of landowner, farmer, official "physiology"), their species differences ("physiology" of SST. Petersburg official, Moscow official) social, professional and consumer features, habits, attractions, etc.

Natural school has been characterized by the critical and democratic orientation, conscious implementation of realistic principles, interest to the problems of the social environment (and correlation with it of human nature), and the specificity of genre forms, such as the hero, the conflict, the plot. By the tendency for documentary, accuracy of details, use of statistical and ethnographic data and sometimes making biological emphasis and character typology a "physiological ketch", expressed convergence trend known as figurative and scientific consciousness at this time and, as in French literature ("physiology" of O. E Balzac, Jules Janis, etc. ), it promoted to the expansion of realism positions. However, it is improper to mix the natural school with "physiology", as over it has been arisen the other genres of natural school - such as romance and novel.

In the novels and stories of the natural school have been found the expression of the conflict between "romantic" and "realist", was disclosed the evolution of the character, experiencing an overwhelming impact of the social environment. By the interest to the hidden reasons of character's behavior, to the laws of society functioning as a social entity, the natural school also was close to the Western European realism of the sass, what was noted by Beelines during comparison of the novels of Googol and Dickens.

13 "Natural school" has expanded the thematic range of all literature, paying close attention to those cab drivers, Janitors, tradesmen, servants, cooks, who had just mentioned before. Now these small people were at the forefront, their fate became interesting. The literature has been democratic in its general tone.

In literary language have been invaded lots of new folk words and expressions. There was a growing social-accusatory pathos, was revealed the mechanism of Russian public life, the contradictory connection of class relations. The unifying into natural school of many talented writers, available on the basis of broad front serfdom, allowed the school to play an important role in the development and flowering of Russian literature of critical realism.

Conclusion to chapter 1 Summarizing the first chapter, it should be noted what an important role played history in the development of naturalism. History is the essential part of development of any kind of science or literature, as exactly according to history it is possible to find out or follow all the stages of development. In this course work, we have considered the connection between the history and such literature genre as naturalism during several decades, as an example of new literature genre development. Thus, it should be mentioned that naturalism represents by itself a literary movement that has developed in Europe and the U. S. In the last third of the 19th century.

Naturalism researched man and his life in society, attempting to show it to its maximum from the elastic point of view and focusing on the interaction between man and the environment. The name of this genre is associated with the idea of similarity between the nature and society: a writer can explore society as well as the natural scientist studying nature can discover the laws and establish a connection. Representatives of naturalism believe that human nature is determined by the environment and the society. One of the main objectives of naturalism - is to attract public attention to the fact in what terrible living conditions are the ordinary people, to show how these

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conditions are breaking down their mind and make their lives unbearable. Naturalist writers tried to make the work approximately close to the documentary form: they refused to derive morality, philosophical arguments in favor of depicting life under the “ dictation” of reality.

This allowed the literature of the 19th century expand the range of themes and motifs, show new layers of reality. The founder of naturalism is Mile Colza, the author of a series of novels. In his works he showed the lives of people from the lower classes or applied the same narrative documentary technique to show the immorality and lack of spirituality of high society.

In 1870 has been developed naturalistic school, which included E. De Contour, G. De Unpleasant , J. K.

Husband and etc. In sass the naturalistic school has collapsed and the representatives of naturalism began to appear in other countries - A. Holt and G.

Huffman in Germany, H. Garland and S. Crane in the United States. In Italy, there was a similar movement in literature - version. In Russia, the term “ naturalism” was not widely employed, although similar trends to the maximum realistic description of reality have manifested in the work of representatives of the naturalist school. Thus, the tasks of this course work have been solved in the first chapter. First of all, we got acquainted with the main conception of naturalism, as well as we have considered the natural school of different writers. Chapter 2.

The epoch depicted in the work of Steven King “ The Shawano Redemption”  
The epoch depicted in the work of Steven King “ The Shawano Redemption”  
has been under the influence of naturalism, which was typical for that period  
of Tim (20th century) and has been depicted in many works of naturalist  
authors. It should be mentioned, that Steven King is a contemporary author,  
moreover, he is the who works in various genres, but mostly in horror and  
fantastic. Nevertheless, outstanding work “ The Shawano Redemption”  
became undoubtedly successful among a wide range of readers.

Besides, by Steven King novel has been even SC a movie named “ The  
Shawano Redemption”, which only approves the popular the amazing novel.  
This novel has a special place in life in Steven King, as he has never before  
portrayed the crime and suffering of the disadvantaged so much, as well as  
inhumanity and cruelty of modern life. The atmosphere in which he  
started his own creative activity the young writer was rather poor. In his youth  
often experienced financial hardship due to insufficient family support.  
Hence, it made him closer to the lower layer of the population, the life of  
which he had to “ study’. Probably, this was the main motive from where got  
his first creative idea Speaking about the government or the royal court, it  
revealed sharp contrasts of wealth and poverty, absolute power and tyranny  
and lawlessness of senior officials servile moral oppression of the poor.

This made Steven King already in his early works to show the predominant  
interest is not the way of life of the characters, their inner problems and  
moral world in its development. It should be noted obviously this novel  
appeared on the basis of deep and sad thoughts of the writer over the most  
important problems of that time. Steven King was primarily intern in the  
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moral consequences of widespread poverty, rising crime and the national drinking.

In the novel, we can find many references to the facts from the environment, which were perceived by King as the ominous signs of the terrible disease that afflicted all the sectors of society under the influence of urbanize post-war reforms, poverty and etc. Decrease of morality and rising crime is main theme of the novel "The Shawano redemption" to which the writer return gain and again, making these issues the main subject of his heroes. In an off give the work a topical nature of modernity, Steven King unfolds his plan on the background of the main ideas, queries and facts of his time creating in the mind the reader an impression of the current day. 15 Since the early 60-sees of the century, the process of capitalist accumulation is not only get faster, but also take special parasitic and predatory forms. The social differentiation gets exacerbate contrasts of wealth and poverty also become more striking, thus appear an unprecedented images of human disasters and human degradation.