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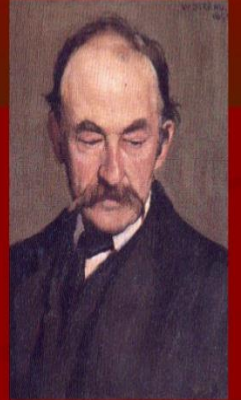
THE AGE OF HARDY

LIFE AND WORKS OF HARDY:

- ❖ The forty years between 1887 and 1928 are called the Age of Hardy.
- ❖ Except for a period in London during young manhood, Thomas Hardy passed his life near Dorchester, close to which he was born in 1840 and died in 1928.
- ❖ Thomas Hardy the son of a builder, was born in 1840 in the country of Dorset.
- ❖ As a writer Hardy was a living paradox.
- ❖ A nature poet, much of his poetry is nevertheless in prose.
- ❖ He had the poet's largeness, minuteness and intensity of vision- a three- fold faculty displayed throughout his novels.
- ❖ The explanation of the paradox is that Hardy's genius was entirely sculpturesque.

Thomas Hardy (1840 – 1928)

- an English novelist and poet,
- was highly critical of much in Victorian society
- focused more on a declining rural society.
- «Far from the Madding Crowd»
- «The Mayor of Casterbridge»,
- «Jude the Obscure»



- ❖ Though Hardy was not a great spiritual leader or intellectual director, he was admired by the juniors as a man of outstanding genius.
- ❖ At the death of Tennyson in 1892, there was no dominant writer to represent the sentiments of the Victorians to the nation.

HARDY'S NOVELS:

- ❖ Hardy was a novelist and a poet. Under the Greenwood Tree, one of the lightest of his novels, was set in the rural area.
- ❖ The first of his great novels, Far from the Madding Crowd was a tragicomedy set in Wessex.
- ❖ The Return of the Native was a study of man's helplessness before the all-powerful fate.
- ❖ The Trumpet Major, The Mayor of Casterbridge, The Woodlanders, Tess of the D'Urbervilles, Jude the Obscure were Hardy's famous novels. In the last two novels we have the most moving of Hardy's studies of human nature.
- ❖ Hardy had said enough in Tess before the beginning of the last chapter.
- ❖ As it stands, the novel is a masterpiece, but it is scarred by an unhappy final stroke.

FEATURES OF HARDY'S NOVELS:

- i) Pessimistic Attitude: Thomas Hardy was a poet at heart but his attitude to life is rather optimistic and he has written tragedies.
- ii) Hardy thinks that there is some malignant power which controls this universe and which is out to thwart and defeat man in all his plans.

iii) Thus his novels and poems are, throughout the work of a man painfully dissatisfied with the age in which he lived.

iv) Hardy also resists the infiltration of aggressive modernity in the quiet village surroundings.

v) In all his works Hardy presents human beings facing up to the onslaughts of a mysterious power. Very often in his novels happiness becomes “the occasional episode in a general drama of pain”.

vi) Hardy’s characters are mostly ordinary men and women, representing his philosophy of life. Many of his characters are created with the fullness, vigour and assurance of a Shakespeare or a Dickens.

HARDY’S POETRY:

i) Hardy began as a poet and continued to write poems. The Dynasts is an epic drama.

ii) But, much of Hardy’s verse consists of short lyrics. He shows great technical care and love of experimentation.

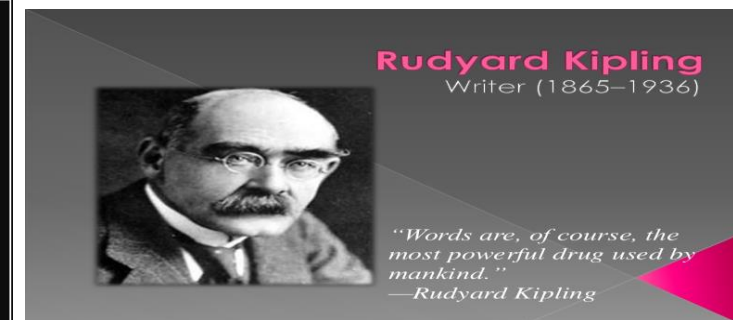
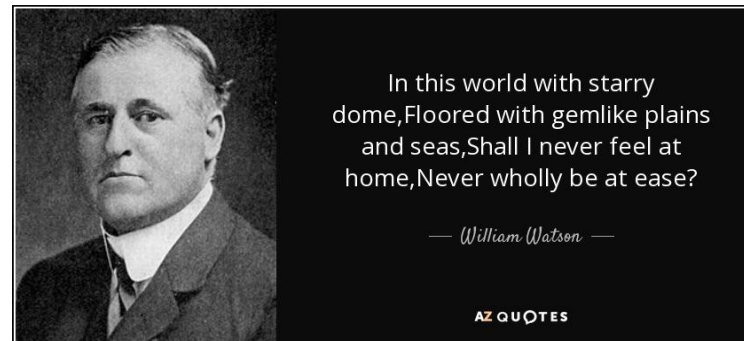
iii) Wessex Poems includes collections of his poems. The Dynasts is a mastery example of Hardy’s genius in the organization and control of literary material.

iv) Hardy holds that there is no active intelligence, no just and living God behind human destiny.

Finally, Thomas Hardy’s novels and poems are the work of a writer painfully dissatisfied with the age in which he lived. Hardy again, distrusted modern civilization because he suspected that its effect was frequently to decivilize and weaken people.

THE POETS OF TRANSITION(1892- 1913)

- ❖ The twenty years from 1892 to 1913 are generally treated as a transition period. People began to read poetry again. Alfred Austin became the poet laureate of England. He was a political journalist who wanted to become a philosopher-poet.
- ❖ Among the transitional poets, there were poets who wrote on Patriotism and imperialism. W. E. Henley was a poet editor and critic. He wrote free- verse stanzas.
- ❖ William Watson is a little too grand to be included with minor poets. His best poetry echoes the tradition of the past.
- ❖ Rudyard Kipling is an impressive writer. His soldier tales and poems succeed in giving the modestly heroic impression of the British soldier. They have restraint, imagery and varied music.



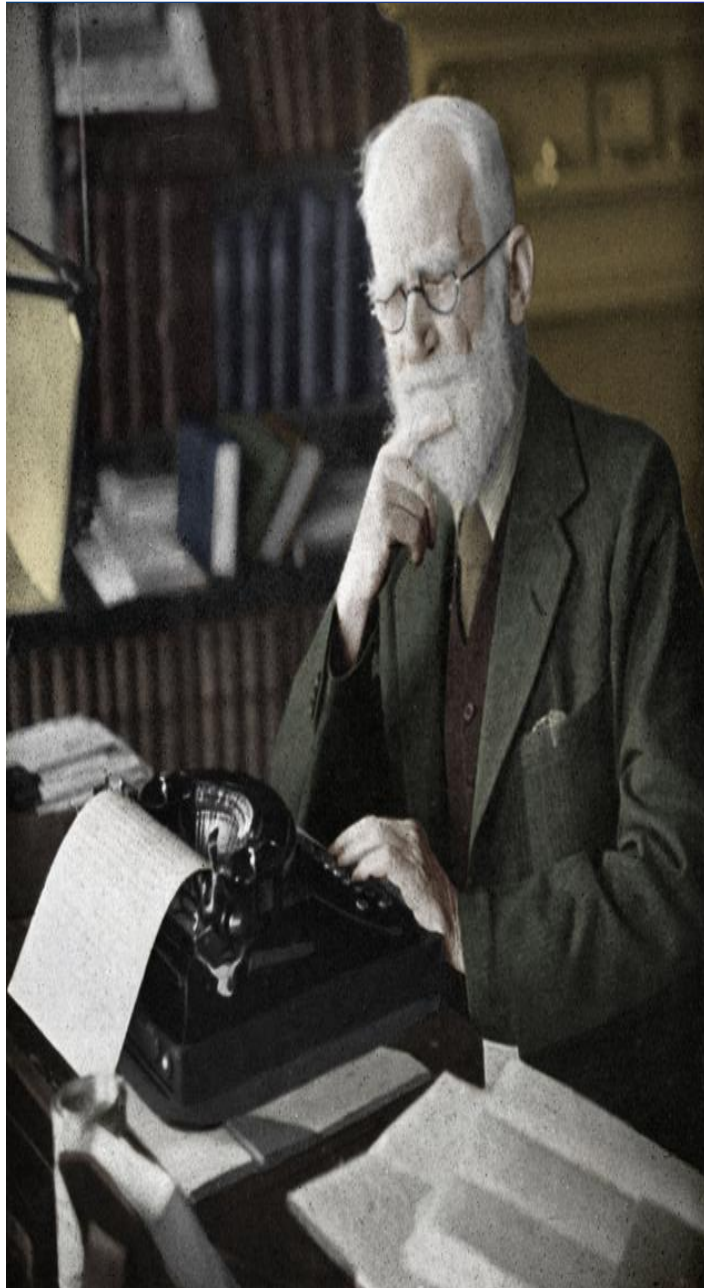
- ❖ Alfred Noyes's poetry has the music and pictorial quality that give immediate pleasure. But according to general critical opinion, Noyes failed to provide the 'permanent' satisfaction, which is a major function of poetry.
- ❖ Three poets stand apart from the rest of the transition poets. A. E. Housman, Francis Thompson and Robert Bridges.
- ❖ A. E. Housman published only two small books of verse- "A Shropshire Lad" and "Last Poems". The predominant mood in his poems is cultured, ironical disillusionment with life.
- ❖ Robert Bridges was a surgeon until he was forty; he cultivated his love for poetry and learning in seclusion. His lengthy philosophical poem, "The Testament of Beauty" was received with admiration. He was appointed Poet Laureate in 1913.

LIFE AND WORKS OF BERNARD SHAW

George Bernard Shaw (1856- 1951) was born in Dublin of parents who were originally of English stock. His mother, an amateur singer, supported the family by giving music lessons. He developed a moral passion and an independent view point.

SHAW'S POLITICAL VIEWS:

Shaw mastered the economics of Karl Marx and became a Socialist. He became a member of the Fabian Society which was founded in 1884 for the spread of socialist ideas.



“PROBLEM PLAY” OR “DRAMA OF IDEAS”:

i) During the eighties and the nineties, a new type of drama became popular, known as the “problem play” or “Drama of ideas”.

ii) T. W. Robertson inspired A. A. Pinero and Henry Arthur Jones contributed to this form. The two were very good craftsman.

iii) Jones was less popular than Pinero but he was a better dramatist. Their dramatic situations were more artificial than real.

iv) Shaw used drama for improving our life.

v) Each drama of Shaw seeks to present his original ideas on the subject treated by him. For example The Widowers’ Houses set forth his views on the subject of prostitution.

HIS PLAYS:

His best- Known plays are:

i) Man and Superman

ii) Major Barbara

iii) The Doctor's Dilemma

iv) Pygmalion

v) Saint Joan

vi) The Apple Cart

vii) Arms and the Man

viii) Caesar and Cleopatra.

PLAYWRIGHT WITH REAL PROBLEMS:

- ❖ Shaw moved from a propagandist to a playwright with real problems and nearly real people.
- ❖ In Man and Superman he presented his philosophic idea of the life force.
- ❖ Woman is selected as the willing instrument in the means for evolving the superman.
- ❖ In Back to Methuselah, the life force merges into his larger theory of creative evolution, signifying the idea of man, made perfect through the will to be made perfect.
- ❖ Shaw's fundamental aim in his drama was the bettering of the lot of humanity.
- ❖ Wit is the very essence of Shawian comedy. His sense of fun is undying but at the same time, there is a serious purpose underlying his fun.

DIALOGUE AND WIT:

Shaw's dramas are all noted for the dialogue of the characters. They say the unexpected things and say them in a witty manner. His plays contain innumerable passages of witty dialogue.

CHARACTERISATION:

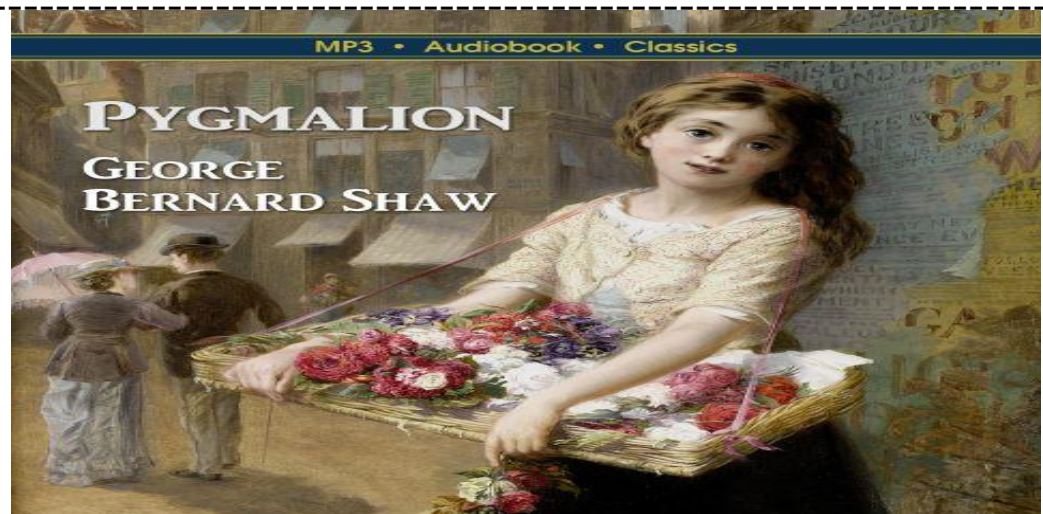
Shaw's characters are not realistic. They act as the mouthpieces of Shaw's own political and social thoughts. They are not inspired by genuine human passions.

CRITICISM AGAINST SHAW:

There are two major criticisms against Shaw.

- i) His Characterisation- The characters are not realistic.
- ii) His plays lack life.

His plays may now be good for reading, not for acting. Anyhow, Shaw is a great dramatist. His plays are written in prose.



LIFE AND WORKS OF W.B. YEATS

NOTE: (Pronounce like YATES. Not like KEATS.)

LIFE OF YEATS:

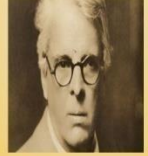
- ❖ William Butler Yeats was born in Sandymount, Dublin, of merchant and professional ancestry.
- ❖ His family belonged to the Anglo- Irish governing class.
- ❖ He read books of Celtic folklore.
- ❖ His poems are characterised by his love of Irish myth and literature; he had done a lot to the revival of Irish poetry and Irish drama.

HIS POETRY:

- ❖ The best poems of Yeats belong to his last 20 years.
- ❖ His whole poetry is marked by a continual search for an ideal in life.
- ❖ In his early works, the influence of the Pre- Raphaelites is clearly seen. But the mystical, dream- like quality is peculiarly his own.

Biographical Information: William Butler Yeats (1865-1939)

- William Butler Yeats was born in Dublin, Ireland.
- Use of Irish mythology and folklore can be seen in work
- In 1923 was awarded with the Nobel Prize for literature
- W. B. Yeats is a symbolist poet (uses symbolism and allusive imagery)
- Was a senator for the Irish Free State



- ❖ Yeats wrote many lyrics and the best-known of them is The Lake Isle of Innisfree.
- ❖ Some of his best known poems are “Easter 1916, The Second Coming, A Prayer for my daughter, Byzantium and The Circus Animals”.
- ❖ The peak of achievement is reached in The Tower and The Winding Stair and Other poems(1933), in which he handled philosophical themes.

HIS DRAMA:

- ❖ Though Yeats wrote some twenty plays, he lacked the essential qualifications of the dramatists.
- ❖ His plays include The Countess Cathleen, The Land of Heart's Desire, The Shadowy Waters, The King's Threshold, The Hour-glass, The Resurrection, Calvary and The Cat and The Moon.

HIS PROSE:

- ❖ Yeats's most important prose work is to be found in the essays which set forth his artistic and philosophical ideas- Ideas of Good and Evil, Discoveries, The Cutting of an Agave and Per Amica Silentia Lunae.
- ❖ But the most important of all was A Vision (1925), the fullest exposition of his philosophy.

YEATS- SYMBOLISM:

- ❖ Symbols have been used in poetry as a technique from very early times.
- ❖ Yeats philosophy is often expressed through a carefully devised system of symbols.
- ❖ They are drawn from his study of philosophy in the work of the French Symbolists or of earlier symbolical poets, particularly Blake and Shelley.
- ❖ By means of symbols he succeeds in expressing deep emotional experiences.
- ❖ Sometimes Yeats uses personal symbols, such symbols might cause difficulty to the readers.

METRICAL ARTIST:

- ❖ Yeats mastery of language and rhythm grew steadily throughout his career.
- ❖ The gorgeous phrase flashes among the everyday language and personal direct expression of his maturity.
- ❖ Always he uses the traditional verse forms. The music of his verse is of the highest quality.

The Cat And The Moon

The Cat And The Moon Poem by William Butler Yeats

*The cat went here and there
And the moon spun round like a top,
And the nearest kin of the moon,
The creeping cat, looked up.
Black Minnaloushe stared at the moon,
For, wander and wail as he would,
The pure cold light in the sky
Troubled his animal blood.
Minnaloushe runs in the grass
Lifting his delicate feet.
Do you dance, Minnaloushe, do you dance?
When two close kindred meet.
What better than call a dance?
Maybe the moon may learn,
Tired of that courtly fashion,
A new dance turn.
Minnaloushe creeps through the grass
From moonlit place to place,
The sacred moon overhead
Has taken a new phase.
Does Minnaloushe know that his pupils
Will pass from change to change,
And that from round to crescent,
From crescent to round they range?
Minnaloushe creeps through the grass
Alone, important and wise,
And lifts to the changing moon
His changing eyes.*



William Butler Yeats

 internetPoem.com

3. Yeats' s vision of history

Life and all of its phases

=

cycles spiralling upwards or downwards
towards a fixed climax



the cycle reverses

Yeats achievement was astonishing. Alone among the poets of his time, he succeeded in renewing himself as an artist and surviving triumphantly into a new literary period.

JOHN GALSWORTHY

INTRODUCTION:

- ❖ John Galsworthy was one of the prominent play-wrights who discussed the various problems of modern life in his plays.
- ❖ John Galsworthy (1867- 1933) was born in a rich family.
- ❖ His plays Justice, Strife, Silver Box, Loyalties, The Mob, The Eldest Son are all places of criticism of contemporary life.

CHARACTERISTICS OF HIS PLAYS:

PROBLEM PLAYS:

- ❖ Galsworthy is a critic and interpreter of contemporary English life.
- ❖ In his plays there are thread bare discussions of the problems of marriage, sex- relationships, labour disputes, administration of law, solitary confinement,

I. The author

❑ **John Galsworthy** (1867-1933), is one of the most famous English novelists and playwrights of the early 20th century. He won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1932.

❑ During his career, he produced 20 novels, 27 plays, 173 short stories and other works.

❑ *The Forsyte Saga*



Caste or class prejudices.

❖ All the plays of Galsworthy belong to the Theatre of Ideas or Problem plays.

HIS REALISM:

ii) He is a thought provoking writer. No other dramatist has given such an unbiased and faithful picture of England, as it was before and after the war, as is given by Galsworthy in his plays.

iii) Galsworthy was wedded to reality. He was faithful to life as he saw it, “His realism did not end in his material”.

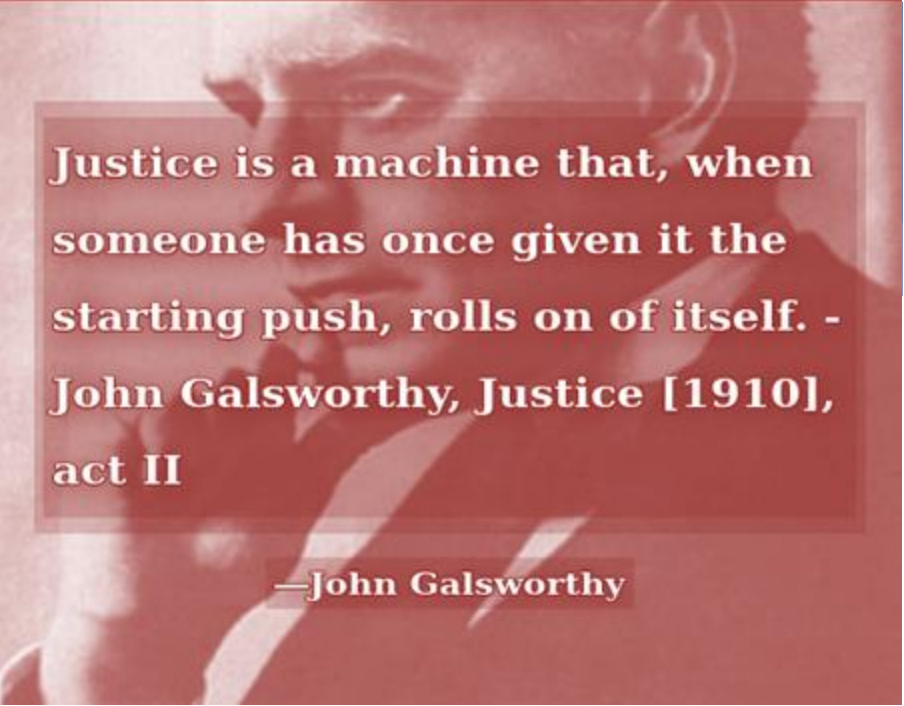
iv) The characters are drawn from lower and middle classes of society.

v) He did not aim at stagey- effects or theatricality.

vi) His settings and details of local colour were strictly realistic.

PERSONAL SYMPATHIES AND ANTIPATHIES:

- i) Galsworthy deals with the problems of life with impartiality.
- ii) He is an artist who takes a detached view of the problems he deals with, and examines



Justice is a machine that, when someone has once given it the starting push, rolls on of itself. - John Galsworthy, Justice [1910], act II

—John Galsworthy

HIS SYMPATHY FOR THE POOR:

- i) A deeper reading of his plays brings out his sympathy for the downtrodden.
- ii) The warm sympathy of the dramatist is evident in almost all his plays, e.g. Justice, Strife, Silver Box, etc. all reveal the sympathy of the dramatist for the poor and the oppressed.
- iii) He considered the present social organization and the conventions as responsible for this suffering.
- iv) He wanted to reform one social life.

v) There is hardly any one of his plays which does not convey a message or suggest a reform.

CHARACTERISATION:

i) Galsworthy's prominent characters are drawn from the middle class or the lower strata of society.

His characters range from the accidental thief and the middle-class member of Parliament, to the workman and the company director, the Colonel's wife.

iii) His personages are all ordinary men and women such as we might meet with in everyday life.

iv) Further, his characters are types, and not individuals. His persons are embodiments of ideas or representatives of particular social types, professions, occupations, etc.

PLOT – CONSTRUCTION:

i) Galsworthy is a great craftsman and dramatic artist. His plots are faultlessly constructed, and have dramatic effectiveness.

ii) He manages his plots with economy, restraint and concentration.

iii) He never elaborates too much, but at the same time, he never omits any single detail which is important.

Galsworthy is a great dramatist who has created numerous tense and dramatically effective scenes, situations and characters. But he lacks the gift of humour, the atmosphere of his plays is too serious and tragic for the taste of the average reader and play-goer.

Oscar Wilde Biography

- Oscar Wilde was born Oscar O'Flahertie Wills Wilde on October 16, 1854 in Dublin, Ireland. His father was a prominent doctor and his mother was a well known writer.
- His mother was very outspoken that she had wanted a girl instead of a boy.



- He graduated at Trinity College in Dublin and Oxford University, England.
- In 1881, he publishes his first work, a publication of poems entitled *Patience*.

LIFE AND WORKS OF OSCAR WILDE

LIFE OF OSCAR WILDE:

- ❖ Oscar Wilde was born in Dublin as the son of Sir William Wilde. Oscar Wilde studied at Trinity College, Dublin, then at Magdalen College, Orford.
- ❖ He won the Newdigate Prize for poetry in 1878.
- ❖ Oscar Wilde (1856- 1900) was a brilliant poet, essayist, novelist and dramatist of the last 20 years of the 19th century.

ART FOR ART'S SAKE: (or Aesthetic Movement)

- ❖ From beginning to end, the great Victorian writers devoted themselves to a literature of purpose.
- ❖ But in the last decade of the century a group of writers and artists set out to demonstrate that art must be free from philosophy and moral teaching.
- ❖ It is only for the sake sensation and enjoyment. This is called Aesthetic Movement.
- ❖ Walter Pater (1839- 1894) started this movement and Oscar Wilde became his disciple.

REVIVER OF 'COMEDY OF MANNERS':

- ❖ Oscar Wilde was a great comedy writer of the late 19th century and though as witty as Shaw, he did not aim at reform or moral education through his comedies.
- ❖ He was the main reviver of Comedy of Manners. It was his primary object to provide entertainment and artistic delight through his comedies.
- ❖ Wilde was inspired by Shaw's crusading enthusiasm to harness art for social regeneration.

HIS PLAYS OF WILDE:

- ❖ Working on this ideal, Oscar Wilde produced brilliant comedies. They are in the tradition of the Comedy of Manners.
 - ❖ A Woman of No Importance, An ideal Husband are his well-known plays and The Importance of Being Ernest is his masterpiece; it is a robust comedy with many interesting scenes and witty dialogue; The drama is based on the word play Earnest (being serious) and Ernest (Christian name).
- i) Oscar Wilde plays have a general atmosphere of elegance and refinement and theatrically they are effective.
 - ii) He employs, with great success, the technique of bringing two contrary ideas together in order to challenge accepted conventions.

iii) Wilde's wit was more than a display of verbal gymnastics; it often crystallised into a memorable phrase, some truth or some serviceable critical judgement which a pedestrian or a pedantic style would 'obscure in a mist of words'.

OTHER WORKS:

i) Oscar Wilde is the author of a collection of Short stories.

ii) Most of them are fairy tales.

iii) The Happy Prince and The Selfish Giant are two of his stories interesting to children and adults alike, Wilde also wrote a number of critical essays on art and literature.

THE PRESENT AGE (1930-1955)

LIFE AND WORKS OF G.M. HOPKINS:

LIFE OF HOPKINS:

i) Gerald Manley Hopkins was born at Stratford, Essex in 1884. He was educated at Highgate and Balliol College, Oxford.

ii) He became a Roman Catholic in 1886 and two years later joined the Society of Jesus.

iii) He served as Professor of Greek at the University College, Dublin.



iv) He was a profound scholar and deeply religious. Hopkins is recognised as the forerunner of modern English poetry.

v) Hopkins died in 1889. It was poet Robert Bridges who collected Hopkins poems and published them after the death of the poet.

SPRUNG RHYTHM:

i) For hundreds of years English poetic language had been influenced by Latin poetry.

ii) A foot has two syllables. The first syllable is unstressed.

iii) The second is stressed. This is called iambic metre.

iv) Most of the poets used iambic metre in their writings.

Now, Hopkins breaks this tradition. He introduces another kind of foot. Here a 'foot' consists of one stressed syllable and any number of unstressed syllables. The lines of the poem are irregular in length.

HOPKINS- USE OF LANGUAGE:

The originality of Hopkins can be seen in his use of language. He coins his own adjective, uses alliteration and even breaks the words to convey the desired effect.

INSCAPE, INSTRESS:

These are words have been coined by Hopkins, “Inscape” means the essence, the individualising quality of a thing; “Instress” is a person’s observation of a thing; how the thing presents itself to the observer’s eye.

RELIGIOUS TONE AND LOVE OF NATURE:

Hopkins is filled with the sense of the glory of God, In “God’s Grandeur” he writes “The world is charged with the Grandeur of God. Hopkins enjoys nature as it is a symbol of the presence of God. Hopkins enjoys nature, as it is the symbol of the presence of God. Nature, the creation of God, always reminds him of the presence of God.

HIS POETRY:

- i) Hopkins broke his self- imposed silence and wrote a great ode The Wreck of the Deutchland.
- ii) The poem was based on a real happening in which the ship ‘Deutchland’ sank in a storm that had on board five nuns, refugees from religious persecution.

iii) Felix Randal is typical of his warm sympathy with men and his concern with their souls.

iv) His poems are extremely religious, and his early sonnets show his maturity, a sacramental experience.

Inscape & Instress



- The individually distinctive inner structure or nature of a thing.
- Man is the most “**selved**” being in the universe and thus recognizes the inscape of other beings (the act of **instress**).

CONCLUSION:

Thus Hopkins is a great poet. “The Wreck of the Deutschland”, “The Windhover”, “Thou Art Indeed Just Lord” and “God’s Grandeur” are some of his best- known poems.

LIFE AND WORKS OF T. S. ELIOT

INTRODUCTION:

- i) Thomas Sterne Eliot (1888- 1965) is one of the greatest figures in 20th century English Literature. He is a poet, dramatist and critic.
- ii) He was born in America in 1888 and came to England in 1914.
- iii) He has made a significant contribution to poetry, drama and criticism.
- iv) He was awarded Nobel Prize for Literature and Order of Merit in 1948. He died in 1965.

POETRY:

- i) T. S. Eliot is known for his revolutionary ideas regarding the form, language, tone and subject matter of Poetry.
- ii) His poems present social life realistically and it is not a pleasant one.
- iii) In later poems the mood of despair becomes stronger and *The Waste Land* imagines the entire Europe as a waste land.
- iv) It is written in free- verse, interspersed with a variety of literary allusions and quotations.
- v) “The Journey of the Magi”, “Ash Wednesday” and “The Four Quarters” are some of his very important poems.

vi) But later readers found out Eliot's real point about the loss of our tradition.

DRAMA:

i) Murder in the Cathedral is a play on the martyrdom of St. Thomas Becket in the cathedral of Canterbury, Eliot goes to the 12th century and succeeds in producing that atmosphere.

ii) The suffering of the chorus, the sense of doom, The Archbishop's Sermon on Martyrdom. The Tempters and the Knights- are all great achievements.

iii) The Family Reunion, The Confidential Clerk and the Cocktail Party are his other plays. These are all poetic dramas.

CRITICISM:

i) His Collected Essays have been very influential both in England and America.

ii) The essay Tradition and Individual Talent is seminal (i.e. it contains many important ideas and principles).

iii) Any writer must have all the past literature in his blood and must develop a historical sense.

iv) No writer can be completely original, but must follow the tradition of the entire Europe.

v) Another important point is the "impersonality theory" of literature.

vi) The Artist does not reveal his personality in the work, but acts only as a medium for the poetic experience to pass through.

vii) Eliot insists that literature must be judged only by its literary qualities and not by extra considerations like history, biography or psychology. All great literature must have a serious moral purpose.

viii) His fundamental ideas in criticism are: the oneness of the Western literary tradition and its ability to convey meaning.

ix) His Selected Essays, The Sacred Wood, The Use of Poetry and Use of Criticism are some of his well-known critical works.

SENSE OF TRADITION:

i) Eliot's poetry is a curious mixture of tradition and individual talent.

ii) He called himself a "Classicist in Literature".

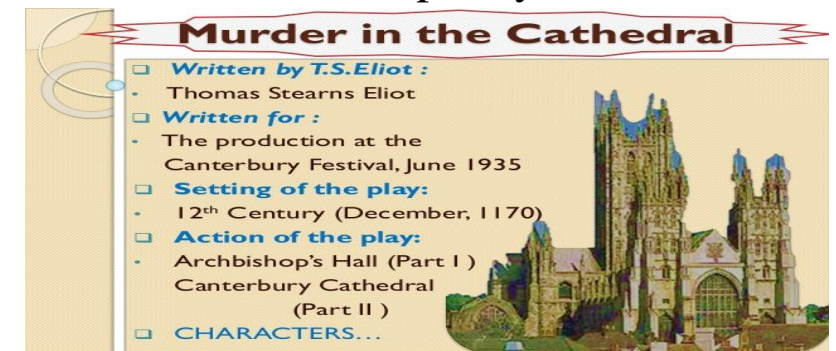
iii) He was a conscious artist who, like the classics, achieved formal perfection through carefully studied means.

A GREAT METRIST:

- i) Eliot was a great experimenter with verse forms, and in his long career he experimented with over forty metres.
- ii) He forged new measures to express the complexity and intricacy of modern life.
- iii) The traditional iambic metre was loosened and made more and more flexible till it could express the changing tempo of the modern mind.
- iv) The clash of opposite thoughts and feelings within the soul, as well as the jarring sounds and incoherent noises of urban life are made explicit.

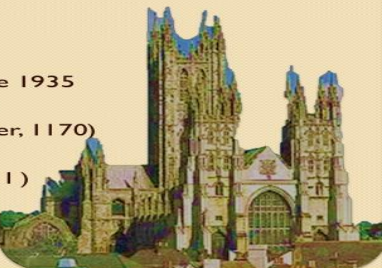
CONCLUSION:

So, T. S. Eliot is one of the greatest men in English literature. He has contributed a lot to poetry, drama and criticism.



Murder in the Cathedral

- ❑ **Written by T.S.Eliot :**
 - Thomas Stearns Eliot
- ❑ **Written for :**
 - The production at the Canterbury Festival, June 1935
- ❑ **Setting of the play:**
 - 12th Century (December, 1170)
- ❑ **Action of the play:**
 - Archbishop's Hall (Part I)
 - Canterbury Cathedral (Part II)
- ❑ **CHARACTERS...**



VIRGINIA WOOLF

INTRODUCTION:

Virginia Woolf (1882- 1941) belongs to the school of “Stream of Consciousness” novelists. She is one of those great English novelists of the 20th century who had the courage to break free from tradition, and then to give a new direction, a new form and a new spiritual awareness to the English novel.

HER NOVELS:

- i) Virginia Woolf’s first two novels *The Voyage Out* and *Night and Day* are largely traditional.
- ii) She deftly uses the device of internal monologue to reveal the consciousness and psychic conditions of Jacob.
- iii) This technique was handled with greater firmness in *Mrs. Dalloway*.
- iv) Like *Ulysses*, this novel is confined to twenty- four hours time and to one city.

VIRGINIA WOOLF



- ✦ Virginia Woolf was born in 1882 in London.
- ✦ She was not given a formal education
- ✦ Virginia's mother died when she was thirteen. This caused the first of several mental breakdowns
- ✦ Virginia Woolf started to work as a tutor at Morley College in 1904 and wrote reviews for some books.
- ✦ Her reviews were published in the "Times Literary Supplement".
- ✦ In 1905 she started meeting friends to discuss literary and artistic topics.
- ✦ Virginia Woolf also became a member of the People's Suffrage Federation and of the Women's Co-operative Guild. In 1912, Virginia married Leonard Woolf who was a writer.
- ✦ One year later, Virginia suffered a deep mental break down. Her husband helped her to live through it.

- v) In Ulysses it is Dublin, in Mrs. Dalloway it is London.
- vi) She describes the stream of consciousness of two or three characters.
- vii) Her Orlando, a bibliography was a popular works.

HER WORKS:

She wrote a number of novels including Mrs. Dalloway, To the Lighthouse, The Waves, she wrote essays which were issued under the name- The Common Reader. Her complete collected works run into 14 volumes.

LIFE OF THE MIND: STREAM OF CONSCIOUSNESS:

- i) Virginia Woolf is most remarkable for her new concept of the function of the novel.
- ii) All the earlier novelists describe only the external action and character.
- iii) Very rarely do they picture the life of the mind of a character.
- iv) Now, she says that all external experience must be portrayed as the mind of a character reacts to it.

CHARACTERISTICS OF HER WORK:

- i) In her novels, therefore, the plot is thin. Time and place vanish from the plot.
- ii) Past and present and future are all mingled together.
- iii) Only the impressions on the mind and working of the mind of the character are recorded.
- iv) Thus she employs the stream of consciousness technique effectively.

v) The language is poetic. Along with James Joyce, she is a great explorer of new possibilities in the novel form.

HER STYLE:

i) Virginia Woolf is a prose writer of high order and her prose sparkles with flashes of poetic beauty and charm.

ii) She employs words “with a keen sense of their rhythmic potentialities”.

iii) She works as a conscious and meticulous artist, and the choice of words shows that she is a cultured woman and a conscious artist.

CONCLUSION:

Virginia Woolf is one of the most forceful and original theorists of, “the stream of consciousness novel”, and by her exposition of the aesthetics of this kind of novel, she did much to throw light on its techniques and to bring out its superiority to the conventional novel.

D. H. LAWRENCE

INTRODUCTION:

D. H. Lawrence (1885- 1930) was one of the most remarkable and striking figures in the literary world between the two wars. He was a novelist of sex life, physical passions and animalism. He has been excessively praised as well as excessively abused. His pre-occupation with sex has resulted in his being condemned as a semantic, and there are many who still regard him as a turner out of cheap sex novels.

HIS NOVELS:

i) David Hebert Lawrence is one of the greatest novelists in English Literature.

ii) His best-known novels are

a) Sons and Lovers

b) The Rainbow

c) Women in Love

d) Lady Chatterley's Lover

iii) He has written poems, short stories, essays and plays. His collected works are in three volumes.

HIS WORKS:

i) His very first novel The White Peacock (1911) introduces Lawrence's main themes, the unhappy human relationship, especially between man and woman.

ii) The Trespassers is an insignificant work. Sons and Lovers (1913) is a highly powerful and moving novel which deals with penetrating insight with the relationship between son and mother.

iii) It is an autobiographical novel of great artistic merit.

- iv) The Rainbow was banned as obscene and it deals with man- woman relationship.
- v) Women in Love reveals Lawrence's view upon life.
- vi) Finally, his finest work Lady Chatterley's Lover is an artistic revelation of "the deep mode of modern men and women to face all the elements in their nature if they were not to live frustrated and incomplete lives".

CLASS – CONSCIOUSNESS:

- i) D. H. Lawrence came of the working- class, he had this class- consciousness.
- ii) So in many of his works he attacks the modern industrial society and the division of society into various social classes.

CHARACTERISATION:

- i) Lawrence goes deep into the subconscious and the unconscious.
- ii) To describe the unconscious mind is difficult. So he finds symbolic meanings for ordinary words.
- iii) So, sometimes it is difficult for the readers to understand the real meaning.

VISION OF LIFE:

Lawrence's vision of life is mainly based on physical response to everything that happens around. In his essay "Why the Novel Matters" he states that the novel must be a living thing. It must be a life of emotions and sensations.