

Realism

Defination:-

Realism in literature is a movement and style that emerged in the mid-19th century as a reaction against the romanticized and idealized depictions of life common in Romanticism. Realism focuses on representing life as it is, with a commitment to authenticity, objectivity and attention to everyday life experiences and ordinary people. It is characterized by its emphasis on accuracy, detailed descriptions and an unembellishment portrayal of human life and society.

Meaning:-

Realism, in a literary sense, made up of words that "describe", "observe" and "reflect reality" it is without idealization or embellishment.

Realism focuses on:-

1- Social Issues:-

- Realism addresses the realities of class division, poverty, inequality, and other special challenges.
- It critiques the social, political and economic structures of time

2- Everyday life:-

- Realism depicts of common people and daily routines rather than extra ordinary events or heroic characters.

It highlights mundane aspects of existence often exploring the struggle in two types of lives

→ "Middle class life"

→ "Low middle class life"

There are many types of realism are given below:-

- **Social Realism:-** Focuses on social issues like Poverty, inequality and the struggle of the everyday people.
E.g:- by Charles Dickens • "Oliver Twist"
by Upton Sinclair's • "The Jungle"
by John Steinbeck • "The Grapes of Wrath"

- **Magical Realism:-**

combines realistic descriptions of everyday life with magical or fantastical elements.

- Eg:- Novel by Gabriel Marquez's • "One hundred years of solitude."
Novel by Salman • "Midnight children"
Novel by Isabel Allende's • "The house of the spirit".

- **Kitchen Sink Realism:-** A British movement that focused on the everyday lives of working-class people.

Kitchen Sink Realism Focuses on

- Per-Material sex
- Abortion
- Crimes
- Working class life
- Social issues
- Domestic life
- Religious culture.

- E.g:- • "Look back in anger" (by John Osborne)
• "Saturday night and Sunday Morning" (Alan Sillitoe's)
• "My Flash my Fleet"
• "A Taste of Funny"

- **Psychological Realism:-** Explore the inner lives, thoughts, emotions and characters of human.

- "Crime and Punishment"
- Fyodor Dostoevsky's "Crime & Punishment"
- Henry James "The Turn of the Screw"

• **Hyper realism:-** A postmodern movement that challenges the notion of reality and blurs the lines between fact and fiction.

E.g:- "Bicycle Thieves"

"Gravity's Rainbow" (by Thomas Pynchon's)

"White Noise" (by Don DeLillo's)

Characteristics of Realism:-

here some characteristics are given below:-

- **Objectivity:** In the context of realism, objectivity refers to the commitment to portraying reality as truthful and accurately as possible without undue influences from the artists or writers' **personal biases, emotions or imaginative embellishments**. This is a principle of foundational to realism in both literature and art.

- **Accuracy:-** Accuracy according to realism refers to how closely something **such as an art work, a description, a stimulation or a model** resembles reality or the real world counterpart it is meant to represent. It evaluates to extent which the representation aligns with **observable, measurable or verifiable** facts of the natural world.

- **Ordinary character:-** Ordinary characters according to realism when crafted according to realism are designed to reflect the **complexities, motivations & imperfections of real people**. Here are the key elements to consider when creating realistic ordinary.

- **Social commentary:-** Social commentary according to realism as an artistic and literary movement emerged in the mid 20th century, particularly in response to romanticism focusing on portraying life as it was truly. Realism often carried significant social commentary, as it sought to represent everyday experiences, **struggle** and social structure without idealization.

5- Detailed Description :-

Realism detailed description aim to faithfully represent life as it is truly, emphasizing accuracy and authenticity. These descriptions are not meant to embellish or idealize but rather to immerse the audience in the physical, emotional and social realities of characters and their environment.

6- **No-Idealism :-** In realism no-idealization refers to the deliberate rejection of romanticized or exaggerated portrayals of peoples, places, events and emotions, instead realism focused on depicting real life as it is. in all its **complexities, imperfections and often harsh realities**. This approach seeks to represent a truthful and unvarnished view of the world devoid overly optimistic, sentimental or heroic embellishment.

7- **Focus on Mundane :-** Realism focus on mundane emphasize the everyday lives, routines and struggle of ordinary people, celebrating the significance of the seemingly, unremarkable aspects of existence. This focus reflects the movements, commitment to authenticity and its belief that profound truth and social commentary can be focused on ordinary.

8- **Psychological Insights :-** Psychological insights in realism refers to the detailed and authentic exploration of characters, emotions, inner thoughts and motivations. Realist writers and artist delves deeply into the human psyche aiming to the portrays complex, believable individuals whose actions are shaped by their internal struggle and external circumstances. This focus on psychological depth distinguishes realism from earlier movements such as romanticism, which often emphasized larger-than-life characters and emotions.

9- **Regionalism :-** Regionalism often consider as a subgenre of realism, emphasize the specific characteristics, culture and social dynamics of a particular geographical area. While it shares realism commitment life authentically, regionalism focuses on a way of a region - its landscape, dialect custom and people shapes the stories and characters.

Writers

1- Charles Dicken's (1812-1870)

He was an English novelist, Journalist and social commentator. He is regarded one of the greatest author. His vivid description of life in London is memorable character. Dicken's writing often highlights the struggle of the working class, the injustice of the social system and the effect of industrialization.

Work on Realism:-

He wrote many novels according to realism according to work.

1- Oliver Twist (1838):- A classic tale of a poor orphan struggles in London workhouses and criminal underworld.

2- The life of adventures

3- The Pickwick Paper

4- David copperfield (1849-1850)

A semi-autobiographical novel exploring times of poverty, education and social class.

5- Nicholas Nickleby (1838-1839)

A novel highlighting the mistreatment of children in Yorkshire

6- Hard Times (1854)

A Novel exploring the effect of industrialization on workers and the conflict between capital and labour.

7- A tale of two cities:- (1859)

The novel is set during the French revolution exploring the themes of revolution, social change and violence.

⑥ Conclusion:- Realism seeks portrays life as it truly is focusing on authentic depictions of character setting and social conditions. Rejection of imagination, idealization based only on reality