

هنا تلخيص للاشياء المهمة برواية الحديثة الاسماء مكتوبة بالاصفر والرواية بين قوسين

بالتوفيق لكم دعواتكم اختكم lovelyy

Verisimilitude

a correspondence between the world presented in the novel and the real world of the reader

The novel emerged when authors fused adventure and romance with verisimilitude and heroes

Precursors to the Novel

First European novel | *Don Quixote* by (Miguel de Cervantes 1605)

First European historical novel | *The Princess of Cleves* Madame de (Lafayette 1678)

England's First Professional Female Author Aphra Aphra Behn 1640-1689

Picaresque Novels A usually autobiographical chronicle of a rascal's travels and adventures

Jack Kerouac's *On the Road*

Epistolary Novels ❖ Novels in which the narrative is told in letters by one or more of the characters

(Alice Walker's) *The Color Purple*

The Novel of Manners (Jane Austen)

Gothic Novels Novels characterized by magic, mystery and horror

(*Castle of Otranto*)

The Novel: A Definition According to (M.H. Abrams)

extended works of fiction written in prose

first science fiction novel ((*Frankenstein*)) by Mary Shelley

Novels of Sentiment by Laurence Sterne (*Tristram Shandy*

The emergence of the novel

The emergence of the novel was made possible by many factors

1. The development of the printing press: which enables mass production of reading material.
2. The emergence of a middle class (—middle station) with the leisure to read

Pioneers of the English Novel

(Henry Fielding) and (Samuel Richardson)

Novels of Sentiment

Novels in which the characters, and thus the readers, have a heightened emotional response to events

Historical Novels

Sir Walter Scott is considered the father of the historical novel: ((*The Waverly Novels*

Social Realism

Charles Dickens By including varieties of poor people in all his novels ((*Hard Times*

The Russian Novel

Fyodor Dostoevsky and Leo Tolstoy

Popular Taste :

- When the novel appeared in the 18th century, it was not considered a literary genre.
- Daniel Defoe was a literary merchant and he took advantage of an emerging market and an emerging reading public
- Defoe was more concerned with pleasing the tastes of the public (the average reader). He was not concerned with pleasing the tastes of the critics.
- He referred to his audience as —honest meaning ignorant persons

Development of Prose Fiction:

- In the 17th and 18th centuries, prose was still not recognized as a literary form. Only Greek and Latin and English verse were considered —high culture. English prose was what lower or middle class people read and wrote

-The first novels were published as serial stories in newspapers

رواية روبنسن كروز Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe

Master of plain prose and powerful narrative and-Journalistic style

Born in 1660 in London

He witnessed two of the greatest disasters of the seventeenth century: a recurrence of the plague and the Great Fire of London in 1666

He was an excellent student, but as a Presbyterian, he was forbidden to attend Oxford or Cambridge. He entered a dissenting institution called Morton's Academy

He worked as a merchant, a poet, a journalist, a politician and even as a spy, and wrote around 500 books and pamphlets

Defoe published his first novel, Robinson Crusoe, in 1719, when he was around 60 years old

Write the novel when he 59 and published when he 60

Both works straddle the border between journalism and fiction

Focus on the actual conditions of everyday life

Defoe used the simple, direct, fact-based style of the middle classes, which became the new standard for the English novel

Defoe died in London on April 24, 1731, of a fatal "lethargy"

After a tumultuous journey that sees his ship wrecked in a storm, his lust for the sea remains so strong that he sets out to sea again. This journey too ends in disaster and Crusoe becomes the slave of a Moor

The ship is en route to Brazil. There, with the help of the captain, Crusoe becomes owner of a plantation

Crusoe helps him, naming his new companion "Friday" after the day of the week he appeared. Crusoe then teaches him English and converts him to Christianity.

Crusoe departs for Lisbon to reclaim the profits of his estate in Brazil

one last adventure together as they fight off hundreds of famished wolves while crossing the Pyrenees.

#_this first volume had run through four editions

By the end of the 19th century, no book in the history of Western literature had had more editions, spin-offs and translations than Robinson Crusoe, with more than 700

The term "Robinsonade" was coined to describe the genre of stories similar to Robinson Crusoe

Robinson Crusoe is the true symbol of the British conquest

The idealized master-servant relationship between Crusoe and Friday

Crusoe represents the enlightened European. Friday is the savagell who can only be redeemed from his supposedly barbarous way of life through the assimilation into Crusoe's culture.

Robinson is not a hero, but an everyman--a wanderer to become a pilgrim, building a promised land on a desolate island

Robinson becomes closer to God, not through listening to sermons in a church but through spending time alone amongst nature with only a Bible to read

The Anti-Novel Campaign

To tell stories, especially fiction, was still considered by some to be a sin

Why did the novel become such a dominant literary form in the Victorian period

- ✓The growth of cities, which provided bigger markets
- ✓The development of overseas readership in the colonies
- ✓Cheaper production costs both for paper and for print processes
- ✓Better distribution networks
- ✓The advertising and promotion work
 - ✓Add to that, the spread of literacy, the increase in wealth, the development of a middle class with leisure time, etc

"A novel is a splendid thing after a hard day's work"

practical tussle with the real —A novel is a splendid thing after a hard day's work, a sharp world!

This is how one of the characters in Mary Braddon's The Doctor's Wife (1864) described the novel. Reading fiction is a way of relaxing or winding down after a day of hard work

Novel Writers:

- Novel writers were told in the Saturday Review 1887 that the average reader of novels is not a critical person, that he/she cares little for art for art's sake, and has no fixed ideas about the duties and responsibilities of an author: all

he asks is that he may be amused and interested without taxing his own brains.

- Eventually, a distinction developed between novels that were intellectually, psychologically and aesthetically demanding and ones that served primarily as a means of escapism and entertainment

Happy Endings:

- Until the end of the 19th century, there were palpable demands on novel writers to make their novels have a happy ending.
- Dickens is known to have changed the ending of some of his novels to please the reader with a happy ending.
 - George Eliot is known to have opposed the idea. She demanded that the readers should curb their desire for fiction to provide the exceptional and romantic

Novels and Romance :

The issue of happy endings was essentially a question about the place of romance in the novel

The Development of realism :

- The foundations of early bourgeois realism were laid by Daniel Defoe and Jonathan Swift

Realism in the Victorian Novel :

Realist writers sought to narrate their novels from an objective, unbiased perspective that simply and clearly represented the factual elements of the story

#Realist writers are widely celebrated for their mastery of objective, third-person narration.

#Many realist novels are considered to be reliable sociocultural documents of nineteenth-century society.

Characteristics of the Realist Novel

The Realist novel of the nineteenth century was written in opposition to the Romance of medieval times

Modernism

Rejection of Realism and Naturalism became common

What modernism stressed instead was

“Self” is seen as artificial, a social fiction

Modernist fiction

Uses first person narrator

رواية قلب الظلام **Heart of Darkness: Background**

Joseph Conrad: 1857-1924

✂ According to Conrad, it is based on real events—

✂ Conrad is "Marlow" in the novella.

✂ Conrad, born in Russia of Polish parents, did not learn to speak English until he was in
his late 20s

Heart of Darkness is set in the Congo at the time of the Belgian colonization

Leopold II became king of Belgium in 1865 He, was greedy, inept, and unscrupulous

The Colonization of the Congo

Leopold II financed exploration of the Congo area, laid claim to it, and made it his private
colony

It belonged to the man, not to the country of Belgium. It was therefore called a "crown
colony."

The Congo Free State

Leopold called it the "Congo Free State, Later it became known as Zaire and is now called
Democratic Republic of Congo

Leopold The native people were treated as commodities, and atrocities were committed
against them

Stanley cut a deal with the chiefs of the native tribes and got economic control

Stanley gained control by offering the chiefs bribes

Leopold declared a monopoly on rubber and ivory

Leopold set up a mercenary force called the Force Publique

most of them Africans. They controlled Congo Free State for Leopold for 23 years

An 1884 treaty signed by Stanley and the chiefs gave the chiefs a piece of cloth in
exchange for all of their waterways, roads, game, fishing, mining rights, and
freedom—FOREVER

Forced Labor

#The only difference between forced labor and slavery is that the workers in forced labor
situations are not actually owned by other people

#Forced labor is even worse than slavery because in slavery, the “owner” is anxious to protect his “property” and has to feed them and clothe them. In Forced labor, the worker work for free and are responsible for their own food etc

Leon Rom and Kurtz

#المؤلف كوندر وليس الراوي فرقوا بينها

Marlow in the novella = Joseph Conrad

Kurtz in the novella = Leon Rom, head of the Force Publique

The novel begins on a yacht called the Nellie at the mouth of the river Thames in London

Five men relax on the deck of the ship: the Director of Companies, who is also the captain and host, the Lawyer, the Accountant, Marlow, and the unnamed Narrator
الظلام وليس المؤلف هنا الراوي لرواية قلب

#Suddenly Marlow remarks that this very spot (London, the Thames) was once (“one of the dark places of the earth.”)

Marlow recounts how he obtained a job with the Belgian “Company influence of his aunt

The doctor takes measurements of his skull,

Marlow returns back to the story. The Inner Station comes into view now. It looks decayed but is still standing

Finally, one night, Kurtz admits to Marlow that he is “waiting for death

Kurtz cries out—“The horror! The horror horror!”—and Marlow flees, not wanting to watch the man die.

Marlow lies and tells her that Kurtz’s last word was her name

Finally, Marlow goes to see Kurtz’s fiancée

رموز الرواية اضعفتها من عندي لانها مهمة

Symbols: Darkness

Darkness is most often used metaphorically. Darkness is the inability to see this may sound simple, but think about it as a description of the human condition,

Symbols: Fog

Fog is similar to darkness

Marlow’s steamer is caught in the Fog

Fog not only obscures but distorts

Symbols: The White Sepulchre

The “whited sepulchre” is probably Brussels
“whited sepulchre” comes from the biblical Book of Matthew
“whited sepulchres” as something beautiful on the outside but containing horrors within
(the bodies of the dead)

Symbols: The River

The Congo River is the key to Africa for Europeans
The river also seems to want to expel Europeans from Africa altogether:

الواجبات

الاول الواجب

Question 1: Verisimilitude refers to :

.1 The correspondence between the world presented in the novel and the real world of the reader

Question 2: Don Quixote is considered one of the first European novels. It was written by

Miguel de Cervantes

Question 3: The epistolary novel is a novel in which the story is told

Through the letters of one of more of the characters

الواجب الثاني

Question 1: The novel of manners is dominated by

The manners, customs and conventions of a particular class

Question 2: Gothic novels are characterized by

Magic, mystery and horror

Question 3: Walter Scott is considered the father of

The historical novel

الواجب الثالث

Question 1: Marlow's adventures in Heart of Darkness take place in

The African Congo

Question 2: The direct narrator in Heart of Darkness is

Marlow

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Question 3: Who helped Marlow get hired at the Company

Aunt

Question 4: In Heart of Darkness, the Africans are constantly described as

Animals