

Aspects of New Realism in Thomas Hardy's *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* (1891)

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to investigate Williams'(1961) Theory of New Realism and its application in Thomas Hardy's "Tess of the D'Urbervilles (1891) so as to come out with constructive recommendations for both researchers and novelists. In the light of Williams' "The Long Revolution (1961), literary realism which dominated the 17th and 18th centuries was applied in a traditional way depending on limited observation and simple recordings where as it became more advanced and comprehensive during the nineteenth and the twentieth centuries. The nature of the research was qualitative and interpretive adopting the descriptive analytical research method along with the socio-historical approach. The introductory chapter involves the research questions followed by hypotheses and the theoretical framework provided a historical background about the types of old and new realism as illustrated by Williams. Based on the findings of the study," *Tess of the D'Urbervilles (1891)* proved to be a new realistic novel in which the author used a highly advanced type of recordings, historical documentation as well as comprehensive observation and remarkable ending. It was recommended to develop new writing techniques in order to meet the requirements of the readers when writing are a list novel.

Keywords: New realism, old realism, contemporary novel, genre

1. Introduction

Realism in the novel began to flourish in Britain during the 19th century due to the growth of literacy and culture. In the 17th and 18th centuries, realism was used in a traditional manner and only confined to a small group of writers such as Aphra Behn, Defoe, Richardson and Fielding. In his book "*A Glossary of Literary Terms (1899)*", Abrams pointed out that realism was applied in the nineteenth century by several novelists including George Eliot, William Dean and de Balzac. Unlike the theory of romanticism which views life as it seems to be, realism views things as they really are. While romanticism concentrates on emotions and imaginations, realism addresses human life and experience. The art of realist writing is an attempt to seek a common ground between the writer and the reader and this process simply lies in the good application of realism. Creative novelists are the ones who discriminate between reality and literary realism and those who better the use of writing methods. Realism in the novel can be rated by its ongoing effect on the readers. During the twenty first century, Williams'(1958) coined a new conception in realism arguing that the novels written in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, such as Behn's Oroonoko (1688) and Defoe's Robinson Crusoe (1719) adopted traditional techniques when applying realism depending on unlimited recordings and simple observation. For that reason, the realistic flavor of such novels, doesn't remain so long. He also states that the novels which written during the nineteenth and the twentieth centuries have been cherished and cared for. This research paper investigates Hardy's "*Tess of the D'Urbervilles (2005)*" to explore how far the novel applies Williams'(1961) theory of New Realism.

Is Hardy's "*Tess of the D'Urbervilles (1891)*" A new realistic Novel ?

Does Hardy apply new procedures in "*Tess of the D'Urbervilles* ?

1.1 Statement of the Problem

Realism is a literary theory which has been used and abused. Several novelists apply the theory in a very traditional way depending on simple recordings and limited observation while others develop new techniques when applying the theory. Williams (1961) thinks that realism of the 17th and 18th centuries is primitive and has damaged the novel by making it boring and unsatisfactory. Meadowsong (2009) states that most of the twentieth century critics consider Hardy's "*Tess of the D'Urbervilles (1891)*" as one of his major novels and the basic of the Victorian realist fiction. So, it differs from the other romantic novels. Harvey (2003) agrees with Meadowsong's vision of "*Tess's romantic realism*" by highlighting that

"*Tess of the D'Urbervilles* emphasizes a clash between rural and urban values in a new realistic style.

1.2 Research Questions

Williams (1961) mentions that the novels of the 19th and the 20th centuries apply new realism as they conduct their literary genres . If so, then:

1. Is there any historical documentation in Hardy's "*Tess of the D'Urbervilles*"?
2. What type of observation does the novel have to portray realism?
3. How does Hardy portray the general way of life in "*Tess of the D'Urbervilles*"?
4. Does Hardy end "*Tess of the D'Urbervilles*" in a new realistic way?

1.3 Hypotheses

1. The most obvious aspect of new realism in *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* is the historical reality of the places .
2. There is a large scale observation in the novel such as :the observation of the classes, the families, the lack of 'happy endings'.
3. Hardy documents the general way of life in "*Tess of the D'Urbervilles*" by portraying and depicting the clash between urban and rural cultures.
4. Hardy ends "*Tess of the D'Urbervilles*" in a new realistic way .

1.5 Significance of the Study

The findings of this study will help novelists to update their procedures in writing novels. New realism has come into fashion and so it can be a rich source of information for researchers novelists and critics.

1.6 Objectives of the Study

This current study aims to:

- 1, Highlight the aspects of new realism in "*Tess of the Durbervilles*".
2. Identify the problems facing novelists when they conduct realistic novels.
3. Raise the awareness of writers and keep them updated .

1.7 Delimitation of the Study

The study is limited to Hardy's "*Tess of the D'Urbervilles*". It emphasizes the 17th and 18th centuries to represent old realism and covers the 19th and 20th centuries to illustrate new literary realism.

2. Literature Review

The literature review of this study provides a brief background about realism. It sheds some light on the old realism used by the former novelists of the 17th and 18th centuries such as Bhen's Oroonoko and Defoe's Robinson Crusoe. It also focuses on the 19th and the 20th century realist novels as they represent the conception of new realism. The methodological section refers to the aforementioned social and historical approaches used in this study.

Williams(1972)is aware of realism as a theory being founded at mid nineteenth century, but he mentions that the term is not well applied and he emphasizes certain features to make the theory more effective and updated and not static or confined to a certain period of time. Rather it is a flexible term which can have a new definition over every period of time.

2.1 The Movement of Realism (1850)

Realism as a movement and theory came out during 19th century. It was a French literary movement which appeared in France during 1830 and later on transferred to England in 1850. Realism, as a literary term and a revolution, consists of more than one meaning. It is a revolt against the contemporary theories such as idealism and romanticism. Williams (1958) states that Realism as a term involves four meanings:

(A) Firstly, realism as a term is a French doctrine which gives the opposite meaning to nominalism. Those who belong to this philosophical school are called realists.

(B) Secondly, realism is a new perspective of life and a modern conception of reality. It exists in the physical world experienced by people, having nothing to do with the human mind or spirit. As a result, the term can normally be replaced by naturalism or materialism.

(C) Thirdly, the term of realism may provide a descriptive distinction. On this level, it portrays things as they really exist not as we imagine or would like them to be. As a descriptive theory, realism can sometimes be replaced by sentimentalism to help produce certain laws.

(D) Finally, Realism is considered as an important literary term used to describe certain attitudes or techniques in the novel or short story. Therefore, the realistic novel largely depends on the theory of realism portraying things as they are (Williams, 1985 :261).

2.2 The Old and New Realism

Montague (1912) states that old realism is also called naïve realism because it is considered as the most primitive theory in the literary world. Some novelists, such as Richardson and Fielding, look at things as they really are when designing their novels without linking the reader with his community. This means, they view things from only one perspective and ignore the other sides which might contribute in presenting the complete picture of realism. Williams (1958) illustrates clearly the difference between the old realism and the new one. The old realism implies the whole literary works of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It includes Ben's Oroonoko (1688), Defoe's Defoe's Robinsoncruso (1719) and Fielding's Pamela(1740), whereas the new realism involves most of the literary works of the 19th and the 20th centuries. He even goes further to consider the type of realism adopted by Defoe and Fielding as completely traditional, boring and it requires some revival because it actually suffers from decay and negligence. Today, critics and novelists should revive the novel and give it some thought. Regarding the old realism, one critic points out that:

"The old naïve realism is in any case dead for it depends on a theory of natural seeing which is now impossible. Then we thought we had only to open our eyes to see a common world, we could suppose that realism is a simple recording process, from which any deviation was voluntary. We know now that we literally create the world we see, and that this human creation – a discovery of how we can live in the material world world we inhabit- is necessarily dynamic and active; the old static realism of the passive observer is merely a hardened convention"
(Williams, 1961:314).

In the light of the above quotation, the contemporary realistic novel has become gradually damaged. No change has been done to revive it so far. The novel should be social, documentary and descriptive such as the realistic works of George Eliot and Dh Lawrence. They are considered to be genius and their literary works can be set as examples of the social descriptive novel. William (1961) mentions that the main object of the contemporary realistic novel is to reflect and illuminate the crisis of the society. If the writer makes his setting in a different society, he can't be realistic enough to resolve the problems of his own society. Therefore, new realism doesn't imitate the previous founders of realism. Instead, it

attempts to exploring new things in that defined society. This means, discovery is a sign of strength not weakness whereas recovery of the past and nostalgia are valueless. Recovery and imitation hinder development and creativity. Some critics support Williams in his new conception of realism; they consider that realism develops from the beginning of the 18th century. However, it starts as limited and with simple observation. The founders of the early realism, in prose writing, are Daniel Defoe and Jonathan Swift whose novels depend on imaginary voyages and adventures. The setting is not in England and so the readers never feel their own real lives in such novels. The reading public want to quench their thirst by reading more realistic novels. In "The Historical Novel", Watt(2003)points out that the kind of realism which applied by Defoe, Richardson and fielding is static and shielding the most important features of realism. This is because they look at life from one side and neglect the other sides. Viewing things from one perspective never presents a comprehensive picture of realism; it produces an inverted romance. Those writers have to portray all kinds of human experience. Realism in the novel depends on the way of life which the author presents not on the kind of life as it seems to be. Therefore, realism of the aforementioned writers look at only one side of life. This side is simply associated with the concept that Moll Flanders is a thief, Pamela is a hypocrite and Tom Jones is a fornicator. Defoe, Richardson and fielding can never establish a literary school of realism; because their works never differ so much from the previous writings. They are regarded as the founders of realism only because their readers can't do without them. He even goes further to highlight that the three famous writers have never provided us with the new literary genre that we need .They are still limited and we need a good definition for the novel. As there are actually still many question about definition of the novel. Watt indicates that:

“There are still no wholly satisfactory answers to many of the general questions which anyone interested in the early-century novelists and their works is likely to ask : Is the novel a new literary form ? And if we assume , as commonly done , that it is ,and that it was begun by Defoe ,Richardson and fielding ,how does it differ from the prose fiction of the past, from that of Greece for example, or that of the middle ages , or of Seventeenth century France ? And is there any reason why these differences appeared When and

where they did ? (Watt ,200:16).

Lucas(1962) points out that the realistic historical novel develops enormously during the 19th century and becomes dynamic and meaningful. He adds that the novel in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries cannot be regarded as descriptive enough as required since it doesn't shed light on the contemporary social issues. Novels of this kind are considered realistic only for their themes. However, the psychological depiction of the characters in the eighteenth century novels is limited and simple. The relation between characters in the novel and other members of society is not well depicted. Defoe has been known as the father of realism in the 18th century because he writes about early people and their attitudes. His Robinson Crusoe is no longer considered as contemporary and descriptive as 19th century realist novel.

2.3 Williams' New Concept of Realism

The originator of the new realism is Raymond Williams who discussed the theory clearly in his article *Realism and the Contemporary Novel*(1961). He based his theory on the old French realism which was founded at mid-19th century. William's theory concentrates on the interaction between the individual and the society. He illustrates that the 17th and 18th century realistic novels are outdated as they depend on simple recordings and very limited observation . According to Williams the realistic novel is suffering a lot from decay and lack of creativity. He adds that:

"WE are suffering, obviously, from the decay and disrepute of the realistic novel, which for our purposes (since we are, and know ourselves to be, Individuals within a society) ought clearly to be .Of course it cannot be George Eliot again, nor even Lawrence ,though the roots are in both. But there, I think, is the direction"(Williams,1958,p. 22).

In order to be contemporary, comprehensive and updated, the realist novel it has to be renewal. It should be a documentary of historical events and geographical places. Therefore, Williams' new realism is multidimensional and soundlimited a term. Talking about the contemporary novel and how the novel be comprehensive enough to include all aspects of life. It begins as something general and then little by little the series of events becomes clearer and more advanced. Just focus on the following novels: Middlemarch, War and Peace, *Cry, the beloved Country* and *Wuthering Heights*. In Paton's "*Cry, the Beloved Country* (1948)"the

story begins from the rural areas of the mountains depicting the roads and the places in the general way of life before telling the story of Stephen Komalu. There is a sort of general observation in *Wuthering Heights*. Emily Bronte employs Mr. Earnshaw as a tool to describe the general way of life as well. What the realistic writer does is essentially a process of addressing and evaluating all features of life. The author addresses the whole society through his or her realistic novel, not just copying the traditional predecessors. The contemporary novel shows that each single character helps to complete the picture of the general way of life.

Williams(1958) mentions that some novels help the reader to judge the quality of the way of living. Chapter one in those novels start as something general and then little by little the reader explores more details about the story. Writers of such novels are creative because they balance their depiction of things and make complete clear description of events. Every element is well observed and depicted. Historical events and geographical places are documented and illustrated. Novelists should describe social customs and traditions show casing and documenting the general aspects of life. Williams in his book "Realism and the contemporary novel"(1958), offers some generalizations and clear descriptions to the personal realist novel. He points out that the development of the realist novel has provided a new meaning to the term 'realism'.

Realism consists of the social novel and the personal novel. Both the social and the personal novels should be documentary and the personal one should involve close observation. In other words, the social novel deals with a defined society or community. It focuses on a particular context and a defined way of life. On the other hand, the personal formula novel is taken from personal experience. It cares about the personalized landscapes such as Thomas Hardy's regional novels. The author focuses on personalized landscape of Wessex to reflect the general way of life. *The emphasis we look for is that in which both the general way of life and the individual persons are seen as there and absolute.*(Williams, 1958:23). Williams (1958) is aware that the term 'Realism' is an old term which has witnessed variety of meanings since mid-19th century, but the term has been so questionable so far. To depict contemporary life and society, Williams argues that the meaning of realism as included new different dimensions and implied various meanings. Williams offers his comments about the modern novel and sets out to develop his own new conception of realism. He thinks that the novelist who designs the modern novel addresses

current issues involving both the individual and his community and demonstrates how far the two elements interact with each other. This new conception of realism shows a complete rejection to the traditional technical meaning of realism. To illustrate how realism in the realist novel is used. Williams (1958) uses certain Russian terms such as Narodnost and Tipchimoto Narodnost stands for spiritual expression while the term Tipchimoto stands for portrayal of typical characters in typical situations. He also uses the terms Idieanot and Partisonst to suggest the development of the attitudes. From a Marxist perspective, realism is something dynamic and comprehensive. It doesn't view life from only one perspectives. On the contrary, life is portrayed from different dimensions, Based on the assumptions of the west in the nineteenth century, the realistic novel "went out with the hansom cab. "Williams counters such claims by pointing out that most of the modern novels replete with every day elements of realism more than the ones which have been written since the nineteenth century. Furthermore, the psychological novel replaces the realistic novel. It represents a new kind of reality but the impact of the old term 'realism' is still active. However, the change in the modern novel is based on the use of advanced procedures and techniques to deal with the new kind of reality. Techniques which can make it easier for the writer to enter the feelings of the characters and then depict and observe them very closely and clearly. So as to depict real life, the social novel should portray even the offensive sides of the characters and this element is missing in the 19th century realistic novel. The researcher thinks that the main concern of the most artists is to be creative and cherished by their readers. Creativity lies in the ability of the novelist to insert new things in his literary work. Without applying new procedures in writing, there will be potential danger threatening the future of the novel. Before doing anything, novelists are in need to provide a suitable description for the contemporary life, so that they can be able to update their techniques of writing accordingly. Some novel writers are still adhering to what their predecessors have done so far; and this is why most of the new generation of readers are not enthusiastic to reading the old realistic novels.

3. Methods of the Study

This study is mainly centered around Raymond Williams' (1961) theory of new realism. It employs the historical approach to trace the source of realism in the 17th and 18th centuries in contrast with the 19th and the 20th century trends. The study is also based on the descriptive

analytical research method which enables the researcher to provide the readers with satisfactory findings. Data can be extracted from different chapters of Hardy's (*Tess of the D'Urbervilles 1891*). The selected texts are analyzed and then evaluated by the use of content analysis.

3.1 Plot

Tess Durbey field is a beautiful rural young lady who falls in love with a middle-aged man called Angle Clare. Tess is a very innocent and poor young lady who comes from a rural village called Marlott. It lies in Southwest England. She has been educated and after a period she learns that her father descends from one of the noblest families in England called D'Urbervilles. The family of Durbey field is not well-off and all the members of the family think their belonging to the family of D'Urbervilles will give them power and wealth. When Tess unwillingly kills, Prince, the family horse, she feels guilty and claims that she belongs to the family of D'Urbervilles. Tess has no any relation with the old family of D'Urbervilles because her family name is called Durbeyr field. Tess also falls in love with a young man called Alec. He is the son of an old blind woman known as Mrs. D'Urberville. Alec pretends that he is in love with Tess. He attempts to seduce her, but she refuses him. He gives her a job and she reluctantly accepts the job for her family's sake. One day, Alec and Tess have a dance, and he persuades her to have a ride home with him. They suddenly disappear in the forest and Alec rapes Tess during her sleep.

3.2 Historical Documentation of the Geographical Places and Events in (*Tess of the D'Urbervilles 1891*)

According to Williams' theory of realism, documentation is one of the aspects of the new realistic novel. Accordingly, *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* is a new novel that documents geographical and historical places. For example, the green landscapes described in the novel mirror the 19th century rural life. Moreover, the greenness of the beautiful valleys of Blackmoor offers geographical documentation of Wessex and the poetic nature of that region. The researcher thinks that the rural society consists of farmers whose main interest is pasture and agriculture. The village of Marlott lies to the north-east of the green landscapes. The land is fertile. The reader is told that the distance from the Vale of Blackmoor to London takes about four hours by train. The researcher deduces that the English people in Wessex are peasants who live at small villages and they often travel by train or on horse backs. Hardy depicts that Wessex is a historical place and well known in ancient times as the Forest of

White Heart. According to Williams(1958), the researcher thinks that the Forest of White heart is documented to familiarize the readers with the geographical areas where important historical events take place. The name of the family of D'Urbervilles has a historical connotation associated with the French leaders who ruled England during the eleventh century. Those invaders came and insulted the English people changing their Saxon democracy into hell. The freedom of the past recovered once again in the nineteenth century. The D'Urbervilles family carries the genes of the unblessed Norman blood. Therefore, this family never represents the Victorian society. Alec's family represents the Victorian lowest corrupted families and therefore he stands directly against Tess. It is the history of the past and present of these two bad families. The D'Urbervilles family represents the French Invasion to England. Some of the great members of this family become knights of the royal Oak during the restoration period. The death of "Tess by the end of the novel gives wonderful flashback to the English history. The following lines draws a good diagram about the D'Urbervilles historical origins using Tess's face as a road map to document the history of the English noble families. In this extract from chapter one p14 Hardy says:

*“Your ancestor was one of the twelve knights who assisted the Lord of Estremavilla in Normandy in his conquest of Glamorganshire. Branches of your family held manors over all this part of England ;their names appear in the Pipe Rolls in the time of King Stephen *In the reign of King John one of them was rich enough to give a manor to the Knights Hospitallers ; and in Edward the Second’ time your forefather Brian was summoned to Westminster to attend the great Council there. You declined a little in Oliver Cromwell’s time, but to no serious extent, and in Charles the Second’s reign* you were made Knights of the Royal Oak for Your loyalty. Aye,there have been generations of Sir Johns Among you, and if knighthood were hereditary like a baronetcy.”(Hardy , 1891:14)*

The author attempts to document the place where the D'Urbervilles are buried. The name of the place is called Kingsberene near the green hill. The whole members of the royal family are buried and set organized in rows under Purbeck–Marble Canopies. The burial place

includes cities, estates and other historical places such as Kingsbere, Sherton, Millpond, and Wellbridge. In this extract from chapter one Hardy states:

"'Tis recorded in history all about me. Dost know of such a place, lad, as Kingsbere-sub-Greenhill?" Hardy (2005:16)." Tess's father, Jack, is related to the family of D'Urbervilles, but this family has some historical link with the Normans who invaded Britain. The researcher has found out that even the features of Tess's father resemble those of the Romans. According to chapter two, that the name of D'Urbervilles is an old name which is no longer available in the almanacs of British nobility. The readers are also informed that Jack's great grandfather had secrets and he didn't bother to disclose them. Jack's father is an illegitimate child. What relation of Tess's father to the family of D'Urbervilles?

The researcher thinks that Jack has taken his mother's surname and changed it to be D'Urberfield. Therefore, Jack D'Urberfield is called Sir John by the clergyman who knows Jack's ancestors very well. This means, Tess belonging to the D'Urbervilles is not well confirmed. Williams (1958) points out that Documenting of historical events involve employing historical figures in the social descriptive novel. This point has been accentuated by Hardy in different situations throughout the novel. In his great novel "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" (1891:37). In Chapter 4, the writer is able to document the event of Queen Victoria's first male child in 1842. The event was during the period of Prince Albert. Sutherland (2005:173) points out that Hardy attempts to use the horse as a tool by which he can document the birth of the first son of Queen Victoria. Such a good technique is unique and rarely be used by traditional novelists. Hardy has done a fantastic job to apply new realism in his narrative. The name of the Durbey field horse is "**Prince**". Its name has connotations of royal prestige and dignity which most people find attractive and expressive. This short name can reflect the great history of the royal family in Wessex. The previous British civilization which extended to the whole parts of the world.

3.3 Observation of the Family

The characters of this novel are young people who belong to one extended family called D'Urbervilles. Historically, the D'Urbervilles is a noble English family with great history. The members of the family all belong to the working class whose dwellings are associated with the countryside. Their ages range from one to twenty four years old. The writer provides a very detailed description for this extended family and their historical background. Hardy's observation of every single point is comprehensive and clear. Abraham is the oldest and the

last boy in the family of D'Urbervilles. Tess, the heroine of the novel, is over sixteen and Liza-Lu is only twelve. Whereas Hope is around seven. The other children include Modesty whose age is five years old. There are two unnamed children: one of them is three years old and the other one is a one-year-old baby. All events of the novel take place in the rural region of Wessex. Now we can imagine that the Durbey field parents to be comparatively young and never exceed thirty eight or forty. On the other hand, Alec falls in love with Tess is twenty four years old while Angel Clare is about 22 and he is a free thinker who never believes in the social values of the Victorian sexual morals.

3.6 The General Way of Life in *Tess of the D'Urbervilles (1891)*

Williams (1958) states that portraying and depicting the general way of living is among the aspects of new realism in the novel. The general way of life in "*Tess of the D'Urbervilles (1891)*" is shown as a panorama of corruption and emancipation of women which takes place against the Victorian rural values (1837- 1891). The general way of life in this novel concentrates on a clash between urban and rural customs and traditions; the social classes of bourgeoisie and the proletariat. Tess, the heroine, is from the working class of the simple rural people (the proletariat). According to rural values, girls are not allowed to have boyfriends or travel away from their parents. Instead, they are confined to their homes and not allowed to interact with boys at all. Chapter one begins to display a beautiful panoramic view of the countryside in the region of Wessex. The chapter begins with drawing a good, natural and romantic post where a beautiful, innocent and peasant lady lives. The girl falls in love through a sort of romantic rural conception of love not by mutual realist understanding of urban people. As a result, she suddenly gets shocked by reality and then raped and humiliated. This wave of hard reality shocks the young lady especially when her baby dies shortly after birth. Realism is applied and becomes stronger when Tess's husband abandons her suddenly. This realistic influence made Tess murder her husband and she is consequently sentenced to death.

Hardy also attempts to document a very important historical and social event linked with Roman customs and traditions. He portrays the old Roman festival and how it is organized (Chapter 1 p19). Sutherland (2005), asserts that the 'peeled willow-wand' mentioned in chapter two signifies the Roman festival of Lupercal. The wand, on the other hand is said to

increase fertility. He adds that this rite dates back to the 16th century. It resembles the being presented in the opening scene of Shakespeare's Julius Caesar. The play shows that Caesar asks his friend to touch the barren which has Lupercalian wand. Hardy documents how country people believe in magic tricks and how magicians are respected and. The wand gives prediction that Tess will face bad luck and sadness.

"In addition to the distinction of a white frock every woman and girl carried in her right hand a peeled willow-wand, and in her left a bunch of white flowers. The peeling of the former, and the selection of the latter, had been an operation of personal care.p19

3.7 Evaluation

The novel is considered as a reflection of the English view of women in the 18th century. It is a revolution against the Victorian customs and traditions. Females, in the Victorian era, are denied education, freedom and getting into politics. The tale of Tess begins as romantic, but suddenly realism is established throughout the novel. The author of the novel attempts to draw a line of demarcation between the movement of realism and that of romanticism. This line of separation between the two conceptions become little by little clearer through the series of events in the novel. The kind of realism in Tess not used the same way by the Victorian realistic writers. Hardy's new realism is proved to be very comprehensive with clear observation and recordings covering all parts of the story. As the reader goes on reading, realism suddenly takes place from beginning to the end of the novel.

3.8 Isolation and Alienation in

"Tess of the D'Urbervilles (1891)"

Williams' "New Realism" is illustrated more clearly when Tess falls in love with another young man called Alec. Their love happens suddenly as they meet in a party and dance together. The lady is deceived and gets raped once again. The ending of the story is modern and differs from the way Victorian writers end their novels. The reader is left amazed yearning to know what will happen then.. Hardy concludes his tale by saying: "*Justice was done, the president of the immortals has ended his sport with Tess*" (Hardy, 2005:420).

As mentioned by Abram(1999), the heroine of this novel is a romantic and innocent girl who expects to encounter good people to grant her beautiful wishes in life. It is just unfortunate that this honest girl is confronted by the harsh social reality and becomes a victim of suffering and rapes. As a result, Tess loses her virtue and happiness and becomes alienated forever. In the light of Williams' Theory of New Realism(1958),the ending of this novel is unhappy and not traditional. Hardy attempts to share his ideas with the readership by leaving them puzzled and not knowing the exact end of this story. The reader will definitely ask himself; What will happen then?

3.9 Themes

The theme of "*Tess of the D'Urbervilles*" includes disloyalty in love between Tess and her lovers. Hardy introduces his new realism by using the elements of fate and chance to highlight the role of realism in shaping human life. The heroine passes through misfortunes and kinds of love which all of a sudden transforms into disloyalty and rapes. When Tess appears as an innocent girl in chapter one, she doesn't expect to face problems in the issue of love. Since she is an innocent and uneducated peasant lady, Tess thinks her lovers are loyal and honest. Then suddenly she falls in love with Angle Clare who deceives and rapes her. Then, she faces a bad experience linked to a conflict between realism in love and romanticism. Realism is established when she suddenly gives birth to a child who dies shortly after being born then her husband abandon her and when she murders him, she is sentenced to death accordingly. What happens to Tess is based on the element of fate and chance which no one can stop it. Marriage is another theme which depends on agreement and mutual understanding between the couple without intervention from their parents or the society.

4. Conclusion

4.1 Summary

Realism is part of our life and it also has a big impact on many aspects of the novel, it has become more influential to the readers than the novel writers themselves. Readers are transparent and they observe the writers to keep up with the new updates in the field of writing. Such attitude of the readers toward realism makes the theory always renewal, dynamic and suits the demands of those contemporary smart readers. However, previous studies on realism have reflected in sufficient application of the theory by most of the realist

novel writers. The aim of this study was to investigate the application of Williams' New Realism in Hardy's *"Tess of the D'Urbervilles (1891)*. The purpose of this study includes the following :

1. Most of the researches concentrate on the traditional realism of the 17th and 18th centuries and only a few researches have been conducted on William's New Realism so far.

4.2 Findings

According to the **findings** of the study, there is a historical documentation in Hardy's *"Tess of the D'Urbervilles(1891)*.It is also shown that the sort of observation used by the author, throughout the novel, has been comprehensive and clear. Hardy ends his novel in a new realistic form by portraying Tess as being alienated from the society and becoming invisible and forgotten.

4.3 Recommendation

1. Rather than applying traditional realism used by the 17th and 18th century writers ,it might be more useful to develop better writing techniques when it comes to conducting a realist descriptive novel.

2. Novel writers should interact with their readers and monitor their social and personal needs before they embark on writing.

4.5 Implementations

According to the results of this study, the following implications should be considered:

1. Realist writers need to pay more attentions to their techniques and procedures when they conduct their novels.

2. Most of realist writers who adopt realism end their novels in traditional ways.

3. following the track of the old concepts in realism cannot create a contemporary realist narrative.

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