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CHARLES DICKENS' *HARD TIMES* AND *GREAT EXPECTATIONS* AS VICTORIAN NOVELS

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Introduction

In *Hard Times* and *Great Expectations* , Dickens presents an imminent approach into the Victorian world. Both novels considered a representative of Victorian novels because all the elements of this age is applied by Dickens. He presents the function of a publicobserver, condemns the industrialization of England and showsamongst the mainlycriticalproblems of the time the computerization of humans ,collectivevariation, destruction of fancy as a result of modernization , and the unfairsituation of women.Through *HardTimes* ,He shows a momentcovered with progression and modify in every portion of existence and depicts the negative aspects of such a affluentage. The imaginarytown of Coke town is symbolized as anechowhich reflects nineteenth century England. Dueto modernization and industrial

unitsalleventually becomes automatic. Mind takes over the feeling, as a consequence devastating all that is innate, parting its fatalitiesunfilledwithin. Dickens's Coketown populations recognize of naught more than employment and their worldview is stoodmerely on truth. Surrounded by an enthusiasticmanufacturingcivilization, wealth is the author, which outcomes in all subjects of existencerotatingjust about it. entrepreneurship is a double-edged weapon for it mutually develops and wrecks culture. specifically this cognition is essential in *Hard Times*, where Dickens, by means of contrasting his higher and workrank figuresreveals its weakness. He determines to put an end to the destruction of fancy and encourages his followers to grasp on to their humankind. The novel's significance is a caution, for if we pursue only after the acquisitive in life, and let it to repress our delight and thoughts, in the end, we are no better than the manufacturing means, just a cluster of machinery.(Johnson, 2010,33.)

Dickens' *Great Expectations* is a point in time dominant masterwork of Charles Dickens. In this work of fiction, he contacts on prospect in the days of varied figures, the majority of which being the prospect of Pip, the hero of the novel. An awesome amount of prospects are at effort at a variety of levels of the story of *Great Expectations*. throughout these expectations, running in the minds of different characters and the accessible picture of the Victorian society during Dickens are brilliantly

portrayed. As for method, analyzing both the most important and inferior sources of information the researchers have tried to discover—how do the great prospect of some figures symbolize the modern Victorian English civilization? This article concentrates particularly on how the narrative reveals with a procedure of grown-up and self-discovery throughout knowledge as its personal figure Pip shifts from infancy to maturity. (Johnson, 2010, 34.)

Keywords: *Hard Times*, *Great Expectations*, Victorian world, industrialization, facts, capitalism.

1. Section one

1.1. The Characteristics of Victorian Novel

The Victorian era relates to the 64 year reign of queen Victoria of England. She reigned from 1837_1902. It was an extensive age of calm, affluence, advanced susceptibilities and nationalized self-confidence of Britain. Ethnically, there was a change starting with the rationalism of the Georgian era and toward Romanticism age and mysticism concerning religious conviction, societal principles, and the fine arts. (Carter, 1996; 40.)

The dominating literary form in the Victorian age was the novel. The novel is a literary genre of writing which is distinguished from other literary genres like the short story, the novella, and drama. The novel has a great deal in common with these other literary forms, but is notable by certain

recognized qualities and, especially, length. It was in reality easier to be read and understood by common simple people. (Eyewitness visual dictionaries, 1992) The Victorian writers display some well conventional habits from preceding periods. Meanwhile, approaching arts and letters in new and attractive guidelines. certainly, various later Victorian poets and novelists are almost impossible to tell apart from the modernists who followed soon after that. (Traversi, D., 1980; 18.)

The characteristics of Victorian novel are: firstly, the use of Omniscient narrator presented a commentary on plot and generate an inflexible obstacle between correct and mistaken (moral lesson). Secondly, The setting was mostly that of the same city where readers lived. (symbol of industrial society, unidentified lives and lost distinctiveness) Thirdly, extended and problematical plot, its plot was more motivating than any other literary forms. Fourthly, Creation of character and deep investigation of their lives, the main heroes of the novel were the same people who read it so that they felt extremely concerned in the journey told, the author and his readers communal the same views, principles and standards for the reason that they belonged to the same middle class. (Retrieved from www.ukessays.com/essays/english-literature) fifthly, The novelists of the later Victorian era, were not comedians and reformers, like were their elders. as an alternative, they were more sober creators with greater participation in the deeper passions of life mainly love. furthermore, their major anxiety was with the

rustic England, which was being ruined by manufacturing and trade rather than the urbanfunctioning class and its masters, the mill-owners etc. They discusses the tragedy of conversion from the agrarian way of life to the industrial order. Finally , Revenge or retribution in the final chapter. In conclusion the novel was a kind of mirror which echoed culture and where a self-identification of the readers was possible. There are many well-known Victorian novelists like Charles Dickens and Thomas Hardy.(Kate Summerscale,2009; 109-10.)

Victorian novels have a tendency to be romanticized portrayals of complicated lives in which inflexible work, insistence, love and luck succeed in the end; virtue would be rewarded and criminals are rightfully punished. They leaned to be of an civilizing nature with a central ethicalmessage at heart. whereas this method was the foundation for much of earlier Victorian fiction, the circumstances became more difficult as the century progressed. (Carter, R,1996;44.)

Victorian age can be regarded as the Golden Age of English novel . following the original experimentation, novel had turned out to be the mainlyproficient art form for shimmeringdifficulties of recent world , and the majorresource of amusement for cultured middle class .

2. Section two

Charles Dickens' *Hard Times* and *Great Expectations* as Victorian Novels

Charles Dickens' *Hard Times* was written in the Victorian age, exactly at the elevation of the Victorian age. The Victorian age signified England under the canon of Queen Victoria. The civilization was soaked with division organization, considering the nobility huge amount of possessions being condensed to pennies because the numeral of prosperous industrialist enlarged. Throughout the Victorian age, England was seeing a main shift in their society, touching away from cultivation towards a more industrial economy. This novel shaped characters from all classes and ages, presenting the difference in their everyday life and how each one suffers at the discrimination that face them. (Johnson, 2010;108.)

Charles Dickens is a typical author of Victorian England, and he is foremost a number of community referring to England during the Victorian age as Dickensian England. In *Hard Times* Dickens discusses about a northern manufacturing urban which is called Coketown, though imaginary but it can work out it is stood on the township of Preston which Dickens tripped also rapidly realized it was a awful position to be. It is marked as the reader development throughout *Hard Times* that the narrative is

intended to have a significance, of which there are many.
(Harold,1987;68.)

Even though there is no obvious male protagonist or female protagonist inside the narrative, but it is clear to observe that Blackpool is the nearby object to single Blackpool, on the outside, is the archetypal observation of a simple ordinary employee in Victorian Age, although as the reader investigates cavernous keen on him the reader perceives that he is more than that. Firstly, stare at his person's name, Blackpool, which is a town located on the eastern shore of England, it is at the present an enjoyable seashore city by daytime and hard work a lively nightlife, although at Dickens' time of it was a lifeless, boring, smoldering incapacitated city through not a great deal departing for it, it was at the spirit of the industrialized rebellion. Clearly, this must have a sense to both Stephen and you realize as the reader comprehends the novel that it has, he is just a common employee, trapped in a boring end work, running everyday for the next, however yet he gets on with it, no belligerent, belligerent, immediately gets on with the work that he is vital to do and in which wisdom the reader now perceives how he is a male protagonist. (Ibid.)

Blackpool is a realistic man, although people are supposed as the novel he is the merely genuine human being. He is a realistic gentleman in the common sense so as to he does not

observe whatever thing while receiving superior and he realizes that situation for employees are improbable to alter and as a result he recognizes that he has to accomplish what has to perform. He is over all over once more seems as a protagonist following that Dickens uses the terms an important person also had turned into obsessed of his roses, and he had grow to be infatuated of the equivalent someone else's thorns adding to his own'. (Peter, 1978:305_19)

This declares that what has occurred in the case of Blackpool is that he had each and every one of his superior time full from him and has been gone through merely terrible times, along with the further person terrible times as well. Now if the reader thinks about what is connected to the utterance spikes, Christ, in an extremely much spiritual countryside it is simple to distinguish that Dickens is indicating Blackpool as a contemporary symbol of Christ. He dress in a tiara of prickles and died on the crossing order to assist humanity depart their faults, he endured for human faults, and though Blackpool is not vanishing for human sins he is in reality representing all that work in the Dickensian age and that he takes the impact of the hurting just to receive money for those better to him. (Peter, 1978:305_19)

Mr. Bounderby is very huge, which signifies gluttony, and very noisy, which Dickens then ridicules powerfully. Bounderby is extended out while making the space for all his large headedness,

picture for instance a customary gentleman with an abnormally big head, even though indistinct the reader can observe how Dickens attempts to depict that Bounderby thinks powerfully that he is sounded over the further classes in the pecking sort which is afterward discovered the merit to be greatly inferior. (Philip, 1981; 60.)

2.1. Victorian Elements in Charles Dickens' *Great Expectations*

Dickens's thirteenth novel is *Great Expectations*. It is the subsequent novel which is completely related by using the first person narrative. It is a coming-of-age novel and a typical novel of Victorian age. (Rawlins, Jack P., 1983; 667-683)

At the opening of the novel, the reader meets with a family from the low class. They used to live in a small rural community amongst marshlands. Mr. Joe is a blacksmith and his wife who is the sister of Pip and is an archetypal Victorian low-class family unit housewife. After that, the reader comes across with high class family, fine clothed, well learned women just like Miss Havisham and Estella. These two dissimilar families are also the indications of the survival of different societal classes in the social order. Estella and other women in Pip's life in London correspond to the distinctive up class Victorian women. These are instances of class distinction in Victorian period. (Rawlins, Jack P., 1983; 667-683)

Pip's early impersonation about London take the reader back to the influences of Industrial Revolution and colonization. When he arrives to London, he is astonished and unsatisfied among the incredible mass and dreadful scent. In addition, the reader can see Victorian building and Victorian dwellings in the book. For example; Satis House, and Wemmick's House which inform the essence of drawing of those days. These are all rudiments of Victorian period, though, the reader cannot observe a number of significant fundamentals of Victorian era as; teenager work, colonialism, prostitution in *Great Expectations*. (Moshe., 1977: 37-66)

The novel's major topics are hope and self-development, and societal rank. Pip's wish for self-development is the major cause of the novel heading, for the reason that he thinks in the prospect of progression in his life, so the reader can state that he has "great expectations" about his upcoming life. The reader sees aspiration, goal and self-development in three shapes in the novel. These are social, ethical, and didactic developments. These developments stimulate Pip's action thorough the novel. (Moshe., 1977: 37-66)

Initially, once he acts corruptly, he feels dreadful. This condition activates him to perform superior in the prospect. Next, Pip needs common self-developments. When he is in love with Estella, he desires to develop into a part of her societal rank. Consequently, he has fantasies of being a gentleman. Then, Pip wants didactic development. A high-quality learning is an obligation

for him, for the reason that he wants to be a gentleman . Additionally , Estella is a cultured women and he wishes to marry her. (Moshe., 1977: 37-66)

Other major subject of the novel is social class. *Great Expectations* reveals various classes of the Victorian Age. throughout the novel, Pip , the hero ,becomes concerned with a largevariety of classes as; illegalinhabitants like Magwitch, deprivedpeople like Mr. Joe, and wealthy people like Miss Havisham. (Moshe., 1977: 37-66)

The novel also has others other symbols. Dickens allocatespecialsenses to some points. For example ; the marriage of Miss Havisham uniformparadoxically stands for death. It is sarcastic, for the reason that a marriageuniformreminds the reader a pleasedtime. On the other hand, She is rejected on her wedding ceremony and she is unable to find her optimism for existence. The marriagebanquet stands for herhistory. The blockedtimer in the Satis House stands for herrepudiate to modifyeverything. She does not want to strideanywhere from his marriedaytime. moreover, herbackyard is not a bottle green garden. There are weed and untamedfoliage. This bankruptbackyard stands for the damage of Miss Havisham's life. The readers can observefundamentals of Victorian age in these signs. (Rawlins, Jack P., 1983; 667-683)

As a result, the reader can discoverpathways of society in Victorian England and class distinction in *Great Expectations*. There are scandalous, richand deprivednatives. Additionally , poor inhabitants cannot arrive at a good learningchance in Victorian period and the readers can see this

conditions in the novel. Though, wealthy high class people have prosperity of chance in the novel. furthermore, poor and wealthy people do not equivalent below the rule, so it can be said that there was a dishonesty in law method in Victorian Period. Moreover, there was a depressing environment in Victorian age and this depressing environment is very clear and considered as an constituent in the novel and symbols as well demonstrate the depressing environment. Thus, Charles Dickens notifies the reader Victorian England in the *Great Expectations*.

Conclusion

Dickens discovers how significantly the Industrial Revolution distorted lives of people mainly farmers. His novels do not only instigate students and readers however, it further shows and establishes that Dickens is attracted to political affairs and societal affairs of community particularly in England. *Hard Times* covers up the lives of all lower and middle classes who endured domination and insufficiency. One of the main significant reasons of Dickens in writing his novel *Hard Times* is to remark on the mistakes and faults of discovering machinery which poison and reduce the value of the natural and mineral sources. as well, it aspires at discussing the contravening and exploiting by the manufacturers.

In *Hard Times*, he confirms that both affection and imagination are necessary in the conservation of our civilization, since the kids had to methodically revise the the whole story, at the same time as

they were born as expressive individuals. consequently, it is the blending of the mental power and feelings, which comprises the reader as individuals and the nonexistence of each one consequences in a malfunction of our factual nature.

In *Great Expectations*, Pip's destiny becomes satisfactory and pleasurable. previously in his living days, he had distorted from a guiltless, thoughtful lad into an conceited youthful man as a product of his no sensible hopes and prospects. though, when those prospects get nearer to an end, so do these unwanted qualities, as he is exposed to be a truthfully genial person. His great prospects are inextricably associated with uniqueness and excitement for teaching and refinement but his fantasies are associated through the unachievable Estella who has been tormented in unkindness by Miss Havisham. When Pip lastly learns that Abel Magwitch, not Miss Havisham, is the supporter, his idealistic prospects stop and his authentically good nature begins to conquer the pessimistic behavior that he had developed. He also realizes that he was a responsibility for his nonrealistic hopes. If Pip never met Miss Havisham and Estella, and Magwitch still became his supporter, he might not have been quite so inspired by superciliousness. almost certainly he would have been blameless as it was Magwitch who led to Pip's trouncing of purity when he required the lad to steal for him. The major incidents that guide to the configuration of the "refinement" that Pip becomes took place

at Miss Havisham's house in the business of Estella. As a result, it is appropriate that, in both of Dickens' last incidents; Pip is contented and satisfied with his life. In conclusion, Pip discovers the tough method that the grass isn't always greener on the other side and that he wishes to be more satisfied with what he has.

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