



THE HISTORY OF THE GENRE OF REALISM IN ENGLISH SPOKEN COUNTRIES

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this article is to provide more detailed description of the phrase "Realism". The article will cover the information of the genre of realism and how it developed, as well as the writing style of American and English authors.

KEYWORDS

Stories, the realistic legend, metaphor, imagery, non-dramatic life, magical realism, social realism, naturalism, psychological realism, sink realism, socialist realism.

INTRODUCTION

It is crucial for literary students to understand the differences between English literature and American literature because both have contributed significantly to the definition of literature. As you are already aware, literature refers to a wide range of written works, particularly those with lasting artistic value. It is present in almost every nation and is not restricted to any one region. Literature written in France is referred to as French writing, whereas literature published in

India is referred to as Indian literature. As a result, literature is a dispersed academic field over the world. Despite the fact that literature varies from nation to nation, studying literature will lead to the development of critical thinking skills, which are essential for the development of a person's character and personality. English literature and American literature are the two geographical literary subgenres that this essay aims to examine. Keep in mind that both names originally had

the same meaning when America was a British colony. Since the early 17th century, when America was not a British territory and literature was only beginning to bloom, this has acquired a new connotation. The term "English literature" refers to a body of written works produced in Great Britain and her colonies between the 7th century and the present.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

The exotic and poetic romanticism that had dominated the art world in earlier decades was drastically altered by the realist painting movement of the nineteenth century. Literary realism, in particular, gave rise to a new writing style and a new generation of writers whose impact can still be seen in modern English and American literature. Literary realism is a literary movement that portrays everyday occurrences as though they were actual in order to convey reality. It describes well-known characters, settings, and narratives, mainly those that take place in society's lower and middle classes. Literary realism is to present the truth as accurately as possible rather than romanticizing or dramatizing the story.

The realist art movement, which got its start in France in the 19th century and persisted through the early 20th, includes literary realism. It got its start as a response to romanticism in the eighteenth century and the emergence of the bourgeoisie in Europe. Romantic literature was thought to be exceedingly exotic and out of touch with reality.

French realist writers, who published their works in series, novels, and newspapers, are where literary realism first emerged. Early realism authors included Gustave Flaubert, the father of the realistic tale we know today, and Honore de Balzac, whose works featured complex characters and in-depth societal insights.

William Dean Howells, a well-known author of books depicting middle-class living, was the first American realism author to publish in the country. The first well-known author from Central America, Samuel Clemens (often known as Mark Twain), was another early American realism. The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn was the first book to capture the culture and voice of that region of the country when it was released in 1884. Similar to this, The Red Badge of Courage by Stephen Crane, published in 1895, described actual but rare occurrences that occurred on the battlefield. These tales serve as an inspiration for more American authors to speak truthfully about life's hardships, including war and poverty. John Steinbeck, Upton Sinclair, Jack London, Edith Wharton, Henry James, and others are notable realism writers from the United States.

Think only of the real word when attempting to understand realism in literature. Realism is based on "actual" day-to-day life, as opposed to adding filters or fiction to your own imaginary world. Therefore, the literary realism is comparable to the original Snap chat filter-free shot. Heroes with actual jobs and struggles can be found in realism. A realistic piece of art might, for instance, show a typical farmer's day in the life. A realist writer will show you the non-dramatic life and dialect of the area rather than an intriguing metaphor or imagery.

Early nineteenth-century literature is when realism first emerged. In response to romanticism, this genre emerged. Instead of producing exotic, romantic works that had nothing to do with reality, realist artists and authors preferred to return to the observations of society. Honore de Balzac's Human Comedy is among the most well-known early examples of realism in literature. It was a roughly 90-book series that examined French society.

It's easy to overlook literary realism. It contains a number of traditional components for crafting a work of literary realism.

Reliable plot (an incident that could happen in your city); the real dialects of the area; Character development is important; the importance of describing the social class realistic characters and settings.

The genre of literary realism centers on individuals and situations in real life. Even actual human dialects are studied by him. People can observe the period's unadulterated conditions in addition to learning an intriguing story about it. It can also serve as a potent commentary on how to change things for a certain set of people. Knowing what realism is now allows you to explore magical realism in greater depth or discover the delights of surrealism in literature.

In literature, realism comes in six different forms. In the works of numerous authors, six varieties of realism are listed. As follows:

As in Gabriel Garcia Marquez's books and short tales, magical realism presents fantasy as reality.

As in Hugo's novel *The Unfortunate*, social realism portrays the actual living circumstances of employees.

Psychological realism: It depicts the interior lives of characters found in real-world writings, such as those by Dostoevsky.

Sink As in John Bryan's books, "Realism for the Kitchen" demonstrates the realism of the young British working class.

According to Gladkov, socialist realism is realism that honors the struggles of the working class. Gladkov makes this point in his novels.

A literary fiction and artistic movement called magical realism. It portrays a realistic vision of the world while also incorporating magical elements, frequently dealing with the blending of fantasy and reality. The phrase "magical realism" refers to literature in which magical or supernatural events are depicted in other real or secular environments. It is most frequently used to describe novels and dramatic performances 1–5. Because magical realism uses a lot of real details and uses magical elements to express opinions about reality, it is typically a different genre from fantasy even though it contains some magical elements. This is because imaginary stories frequently diverge from reality. Literary realism and fantasy are less thorough forms of writing than magical realism, which is frequently considered as a blend of actual and magical components. According to Matthew Stretcher (1999), magical realism is "what happens when something really weird occupies something too strange to believe in a highly precise, realistic setting." The phrase is not rigidly critical but has a broad connotation. As many authors fit under the umbrella of magical realists, this word and its broad definition can frequently be confused. The word was influenced by the same-named 1920s German and Italian painting movements.

The German origins of this phrase and the connections between earlier magical realistic art and later magical realistic literature are examined by Irene Guenther (1995). However, Latin American literature, notably that of Colombia and its founders, is frequently linked to magical realism. Gabriel Garcia Marquez, Isabel Allende, Jorge Luis Borges, Juan Rulfo, Miguel Angel Asturias, Elena Garro, Mireya Robles, Romulo Gallegos, and Arturo Uslar Pietri are among of the genre's most well-known authors. Neil Gaiman, Salmon Rushdie, Alice Hoffman, Nick Joaquin, and Nicola Barker are some of his key literary influences in English literature. Nabarun Bhattacharya, Akteruzzaman Elias, Shahidul-

Zahir, Jibanananda Das, and Sayyid Valiullah are well-known Bengali authors who specialize in magical realism. Haruki Murakami is one of this genre's most significant writers in Japanese literature. In their most well-known works, the Kannada authors ShivaramKaranth and DevanurMahadeva incorporated magical realism. Olga Tokarchuk, the 2018 Nobel Prize in Literature laureate, will illustrate magical realism in Polish literature.

The communists embraced this brand of realism that Joseph Stalin produced. The proletariat's battles are exalted in socialist realism. The socialist-realist novel *Cement* by Fyodor Gladkov, published in 1925, is about the effort to rebuild the Soviet Union following the Russian Revolution.

Naturalism, which Emil Zola established, learns to believe that science can explain all social and environmental issues under the influence of Charles Darwin's theory of evolution, an extreme kind of realism. *The Rose of Emily* by William Faulkner, published in 1930, is a short tale about a desolate man with a mental disease whose destiny has already been decided realist psychology. This kind of character: based on realism, something that influences their choices and their motivations. Characters in psychological realism are occasionally used to make political or social commentary. *Crime and Punishment* by Fyodor Dostoevsky, published in 1866, is a psychologically realistic story about a guy who schemes to kill a man to escape poverty but has intense guilt and paranoia as a result. The late nineteenth-century literary trend known as naturalism, which shares literary realism's rejection of romanticism, is distinguished by its commitment to include determinism, separation, and scientific objectivity and social commentary. Literary naturalism places a strong emphasis on observation and a scientific approach to

reality representation. Separation, defined as the opposition to free choice, determinism, in which the character's fate is decided, even predetermined, by the impersonal forces of nature outside of human control, and the belief that the world itself is indifferent to human life are all characteristics of naturalism. The book is an experiment that allows the author to identify and examine the forces or scientific principles that affect behavior, such as emotions, genetics, and environment. The beliefs of French author Emile Zola form a big part of the movement.

In literature, psychological fiction (as well as psychological realism) is a kind of storytelling that stresses the inner character and motivation to examine the spiritual, emotional, and spiritual lives of the protagonists. The narrative style analyzes the reasons behind the protagonist's actions that fuel the plot and explain the story. A character's interior state of mind must be thoroughly examined and explained in order to create psychological realism, typically using storytelling devices like the flow of consciousness and memory.

In the late 1950s and early 1960s, the British cultural movement known as kitchen sink realism (also known as kitchen sink drama) was at its height. Its protagonists were frequently referred to as "angry guys" with contemporary society. In order to examine contentious social and political problems ranging from abortion to homelessness, he employed the social realism method to show the living situations of British workers who reside in small rental homes and engage in filthy bar drinking after work. The so-called "well-crafted plays" of the preceding generation stood in stark contrast to the rigorous, realistic approach.

The "kitchen sink drama" of honey's flavor is astounding. The character of Joe, a 17-year-old schoolgirl having an affair with a black sailor, is

performed by Joan Plow Wright in this 1960 photograph taken by a Broadway producer (played by Billy Di Williams). Films, plays, and books in this genre frequently use the accents and rhythms of the downtrodden industrial areas in the north of England where they are set. The first of the genre was Sunday always rained (1947), and the first of its sort was "Look Back in Anger" by John Osborne (1956). For instance, in "Look Back in Anger," the difficult love triangle takes place in a cramped, one-bedroom apartment in the English Midlands. The character in Shelagh Delaney's 1958 drama The Taste of Honey (which was adapted into a movie with the same name in 1961) had an affair with a black sailor, became pregnant, and then moved in with a gay man's acquaintance. It centers on a young student and brings up themes of class, ethnicity, gender, and sexual orientation. Television shows like Coronation Street and East Enders continued to use genre elements into the 2000s.

In the visual arts, where art critic David Sylvester referred to himself as the Beaux Arts Quartet in 1954, the phrase "kitchen sink school" was first used to refer to a group of painters who portrayed socially realistic situations from ordinary life.

In order to criticize the power structures that are responsible for the true socio-political situations of the working class, artists, printers, photographers, writers, and filmmakers utilize the term "social realism" to call attention to these conditions. Although the movement's qualities differ from country to country, pictorial or critical realism is virtually always used.

The 1930s painting "American Gothic" by Grant Wood is a well-known (and frequently parodied) representation of social realism.

The phrase is occasionally used in a more specific sense to refer to an artistic movement that grew between

the two world wars as a reaction to the difficulties and issues faced by common people after the Great Depression. Artists and nameless workers used accurate representations of famous people as heroic heroes of power in the face of hardship to reach a bigger audience for their art. The artists' goal was political since they intended to hold the current social and political systems responsible for the deteriorating conditions of the working class and the impoverished.

Contrary to popular belief, social realism is not the same as socialist realism, an official Soviet art movement started by Joseph Stalin and later adopted by allied communist parties around the world in 1934. It also differs from realism in that it conveys contradictions between the two opposing forces, such as those between peasants and their feudal lords, in addition to presenting the conditions of the poor. The terms social realism and socialist realism, however, are occasionally used synonymously.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, literature is a reflection of society. It has countless threads that can be woven together to create a lovely piece of art. Each thread in creative work has an own meaning. In narrating literature, there are various narrative techniques. In literature, realism refers to a style that aims to depict life without romanticizing or idealizing it. The literary trend in nineteenth-century France, particularly the French novelists Flaubert and Balzac, is sometimes linked with realism, despite the fact that it is not specific to any era or set of authors. Realistically, character is a byproduct of the social aspect in the common daily experiences of the middle and lower classes. Depending on the situation and time, the word "reality" is frequently used. Realistic portrayals of reality have been referred to as fine arts and realism in literature, respectively. Each of these applications includes a comparison

between human idea or imagination and unrelated external reality. In literature and art, realism is the pursuit of life. He portrays reality, leaves nothing painful or nasty, and does not idealize anything. A well-known artistic movement called realism got its start in the 18th century. It had become an art form by the middle of the nineteenth century.

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