

Major Literary Movements in Novels

Robin Ghosh

Abstract: *In my earlier articles I had dwelt on major Shakespearean and Greek comedies and tragedies. Here I will try an account of literary novels. A novel as we know is a fictitious story written in prose. It is of book length. Its elements are Title, plot, characters, atmosphere, Logical Story drawn to its conclusion and style. The novel is larger than short story. Generally, its theme reflects an aspect of life. Its characters are developed to reflect their contrastive nature. Mostly, a novel is a hero, a heroine, the society as its villain. There are different kinds of novels such as social Gothic, domestic, historical, realistic, psychological, defective, etc. Its beauty is that of life represented in it passes as that of real life. The main characters suffering from difficult situation and emotional crisis move the reader emotionally. Thomas Hardy's move "The Mayor of Castor bridge (1886)".*

Keywords: Novel, how or and War, obscene and immoral, satirical and laughable, happiness and misery

1. History of Novel

Novel as long tales existed in Egypt in 2000 Bc Two of them have survived. They are the "Princes of Back stow" and "The Predestined princess" Novels are also written in ancient Greece and Rome. Daphnis and Chloe in a Greek novel of the 4th Century A. D. The 'Golden Ass' is a Roman Novel of the 5th Century after Christ. 'The tale of Genji' is a Japanese novel written in 1000 AD. But the word novella was applied by Boccaccio for his tales written in the 14th Century in Italy. In the 16th Century the novel took the form of a story of fantasy in France. There is a French novelist, Rabelais who produced 'Gragntus 1534 and Pentagruel (1532). Grantua is the Giant and king in the novel. In the second novel, Pentagruel is his huge son. Both the novels have been written in a satirical style.

2. Research Methods

Proper Research Methods have been taken in the article to find out the truth.

There are different types of Novel as "English Novels", Picaresque Novels, The Gothic Novels, The Domestic Novels, The Historical Novels, The Realistic Novels, The Regional Novels, The Psychological Novel or The Stream of Consciousness Level. One by one we shall discuss about them.

English Novel 1

In England, the first novel was a prose romance. It was John Lyly's 'Euphues' (1578) Then Robert Greens 'Mammilla (1583) Lodge's Rosalinda (1590), and Thomas Nasche's 'The Unfortunate' Traveler (1594) were published. They were pieces of prose fiction moving in the direction of the Modern Novel. Thomas Delaney's Jack of Newbury and Thomas Dekker's 'Bellman of London' (1608) were other novels of the Renaissance. The next novel came after a long period. It was John Bunyan's Pilgrims Progress (1678) second part in (1654). It Is an allegorical novel, which shown man the Eternal city of God.

Novel in the 18th Century

The English Novel found its real form in the 18th Century. The first part of this century was 'Robinson Curse' (1719) written by Daniel Defoe, soon four great novelists appeared on the scene. They were Richardson, Fielding, Smollett, and

Sterne. Richardson's Pamela (1748) and 'Charisa Marlowe' (1748) are great novels. Fielding's Joseph Andrews (1742) and Tom Jones (1749) are classics. Smollett's Roderick Random (1748) and 'Tristram Shandy' (1760) are also pretty novels. The Vicar of Wake Field (1776) by Goldsmith is also a good novel. In the 18th Century, the elements of realism and female psychology wove the plots of Jane Austin's novels. In the novels written by Dickens, journey social situations, child psychology and humour, mixed together to make up the plots. In George Eliot's novels, human psychology rules over the plots. The same thing is true of Meredith's novels. In Hardy's man is represented in conflict with destiny. In the modern novel generally, the plot represents men and women intense emotional crises in situations of love poverty, helplessness, adventure etc the journey of novel has been the outward region in the inward region of the soul.

Novel in the 19th Century

By the end of the 18th Century English novel had established itself as a literary genre. The early 19th century saw Sir Walter Scott and Jane Austin perfecting the novel in different spheres. Then emerged a lot of novelists. The well-known of them are Dickens, Thackeray George Eliot and George Meredith. Dickens, 'Oliver Twist' appeared in 1837 - 38, Thackeray's 'Vanity Fair' (1847 - 45) George Eliot's 'Adam Bede' (1859) and Meredith's The Egoist (1877) captured the hearts of their readers.

The Modern Novel

The English Novel had attained its part of modernity by 1870. Thomas Hardy is a link between the Victorian Novelists and the modern ones. The well-known modern novelists are H G Wells (1866 - 1946) Joseph Conred (1856 to 1924), Arnold Benett (1867 - 1931), John Galsworthy (1867 - 1933), D H Lawrence (1885 - 1930), Virginia Woolf (1882 - 1941), James Joyce (1882 - 1941) E. M. Forster (1879), and Aldous Huxley (1894) There are lot of others, and new ones are emerging. But their literary reputation is yet to be established.

Picaresque Novels 2

The word Picaresque has been formed from the Spanish word "Picaro" which means a rogue. So originally Picaresque Novels were the tales of Spanish Nagaland life. In the last part of the 16th Century, "picaresque novels" were such English novels that had for their plots such tales. The "Picaresque Novels" evidently came from Spanish literature. During the flowering of the Renaissance in England, some famous picturesque novels were translated in English. They were also

called “picturesque romances”. One of them was Lazarillo de Tormes. It was also translated into English in 1576. The other was Guzman do Alfarache. The year of its English translation is not known. The novels inspired seven English writers to write ‘picaresque novels’.

Green and Nashe

The first known English writer of the picaresque novel was Thomas Nashe (1567 - 1601). His famous picaresque novel was the life of Jack Walton or The unfortunate Traveler (1594). It brought him great fame. It also cast a deep influence upon some other writers.

The 17th Century

The Picaresque Novel was very popular in the 17th Century. The famous picaresque novelists at that time was Thomas Dekker and Middleton. Dekker’s famous picturesque novels are seven deadly signs of London (1606), Belman and London (1608), News from Hell brought by the Devils Carrier (1609) and Gull’s Horn Book (1609). Thomas Middleton (1570 - 1627) is known better as a dramatist than as a novelists. His picaresque tales are entitled “The Black Book (1604) and Father Hubbard’s tale (1604).

Nature of the Picaresque Novel

According to Richard Church, the picaresque may be called “the rogue book” The rascal/vagabond, servant or what you will is the central figure in all such works. He is irresponsible traveler. He watches life during his journey. The picaresque novel consists of the description of life thus observed by ruffians. But the life described is generally absence and immoral. Whores, prostitutes, cutthroats and all kinds of people are actors in the picaresque tales. They are also murders, pursuits and revenge of the dirty kind. The language of the ruffians and dirty people is also quoted as it is. In brief, picaresque novel stands on the lower level of literature.

The Gothic Novel 4

The Gothic Novel (1771 - 1808) was the Pre Romantic Novel of Terror, the supernatural, great sensations of horror - wonder, witchcraft etc It was cast in the strangeness and mystery of a distant age, and laid in ruined buildings or abandoned castles. The preparations for this novel were made by Henry Mackenzie (1745 - 1807). The Gothic Novel was filled with vigour and power to thrill the hearts of its readers by Mrs. Radcliffe (1764 - 1823). Finally, this novel was perfected by Mathew Gregory Lewis (1775 - 1818). But when the novel began its journey in the early 19th Century, Lewis died in 1818. Then this novel was incorporated by Walter Scott in his great romantic novels. For all its Gothic elements are present in Scott’s great novel “The Bride of Lamermoor” 1899.

The Novel of Terror

The Gothic Novel began its journey as a novel of terror. In 1760’s religious sentimentalism, fancy, the concepts of ghosts and grave yards, mingled together. In Henry Mackenzie they stirred his mind to write the novel of awe, fear and terror. So he wrote three novels of this new feelings – The Man of Feeling (1771), The Man of the World (1773), and Julia de Roubigne (1777)

Horace Walpole

But Horace Walpole was a genius in the field of novel of terror. The setting chosen by him for his novel is Italy of the Middle Ages. The strangeness and mystery of the Middle Ages which were filled with superstitions, fear of ghosts and spirits, and belief in with craft and magic, were fit to recreate the atmosphere of horror and terror. And if the novel were set in a ruined building, grove yard abandoned or lonely castle, the atmosphere of terror was a natural thing. So, Walpole’s first Gothic novel was the castle of Orlando (1764).

The rightful owner of a novel which is a Gothic story is the castle of Otranto (Italy) is Alfonso. He is poisoned by Manfred’s grandfather. The ghost of Alfonso grows in size and kills Manfred’s son on the eve of marriage. Manfred then married Isabella, the girl he wanted to marry off to his son. But Isabella escapes with the help of a young peasant, Theodore, Manfred then imprisons Theodore. But his own daughter Maltida falls in love with Theodore and Manfred releases him. Manfred learns that a lady and Theodore meet together at Alfonso’s tomb. So he goes there and stabs his own daughter Matelda. Then the ghost of Alfonso rises and grows so big that it throws the castle down. Terrified, Manfred reveals the usurpation. Theodore turns out to be Alfonso’s rightful so he marries Isabella.

Cleave Reeve and Charlotte Smith

Cleave Reeve was a writer of the middle class mind. Her Gothic novel “The old English Byron” (1772) was a story with a moral of virtue. The ghost of a murdered old English baron haunts a place. It is a champion of virtue Charlotte Smith was a disciple of Walpole her two Gothic novels were Emmeline, or the Orphan of the castle, (1788). Ethilinde, or the Recluse, (1789) Her novels have the same thing as that of Walpole. They were haunted by the supernatural and shaken by the waves of terror.

Mrs Radcliffe

The novels of Mrs Radcliffe are the tales of terror and the deeds of supernatural. Sir Walter Scott was much impressed by them. Her five Gothic Novels were: The Castle of Athlin and Dunbayne (1790). A Sicilian Romance (1790), The Romance of he Forest 1791, The Mysterious of Udolpho (1794), and the Italian (1797). She died in 1823, leaving an incomplete novel, Gaston de Bonneville. She called her novels “romances”. They are tales of terror but without any philosophy of life. She was lavish in descriptions. Her incomplete novel was published as it was in 1826.

Mathew Gregory Lewis

Lewis was a greater writer than Mrs Radcliffe. At the age of 20, he wrote his first novel Ambrosio, or the Monk (1795). Then he wrote gothic tales: Telesof Terror (1799), Tales of Wonder (1801), Romantic Tales (1808).

The Gothic Tale began its journey as a tale of terror of the unknown, the unseen, the mysterious. Mackenzie heroes are confronted with sentimental situations in which he is gripped with fear. His Julia de Roubigne, the heroine travels like Richardson’s Clarissa. The feeling of fear is excited in her in situations, not by the appearance of a ghost. But in the Horace Walpole’s castle of Otranto, Alfonso’s ghost murders and ruins Manfred. The novel is marked by great waves of terror.

Clara Reeve and Charlotte Smith echo the same spirit in their novels. "Mrs Radcliffe labours in piece together the threads of dark intrigues" exploits the fearful "resources of underground passages, secret doors, rusty daggers, and ethereal music" to keep the reader in constant terror while reading the novel. Lewis novel *the Monk* (1775) is a mixture of supernatural the horrible, and the indecent. His *Ambrosias* the monk falls to the temptations of a fiend inspired woman who lives in his monastery, disguised as a boy. Then he pursues a penitent girl with the help of magic and then murders her. He is discovered, tortured by the Inquisition, and sentenced to death. Later all his tales are really tales of terror of the supernatural, black magic etc.

The Domestic Novel 4

Before the end of the 18th Century, two great novelists emerged to write novels on the life of unmarried young women troubled by the prospects of their marriage. In their novels they represented the period of the marriageable age as the central crisis of the life was a maiden that period in a young unmarried women's life disturbs in their novels three parties, namely, the parents, and the maiden, a suitable young man and his parents and a rival maiden and her parents. These elements and situations became the characters and plots of their novels. The two women novelists were Miss Burney (1753 - 1840) and Jane Austen (1775 - 1817).

According to Lewis Cazamian these two women created the domestic novel. The domestic novel Miss Burney's first such novel was *Evelina* or a young Ladies entrance into the world. It was written secret and published in 1778. It was a great success. She acknowledged its authorship in 1782 with the publication of her second great novel *Cecile* or *Memoirs of an Heiress* (1782). After her marriage her two most domestic novels were published *Camilla* (1796) and *the Wanderers* (1814).

The youngest daughter of a country person, Jane Austen (1775 - 1817) began to write at an early age. She had written her first three novels before 1800 when she was twenty five. But they did not appear in print until a later date. Then she further developed and refined them. By virtue of her genius, she rose to be a woman novelist of the first rank. Her novels came out in quick succession. Her sense and sensibility appeared in 1811, *pride and prejudice*, in 1813, *Mansfield Park*, 1814 *Emma* 1816, *North anger Abbey* and *Persuasion* after death in 1817.

Themes of the Domestic Novel

The themes of the domestic novels are the thoughts of a maiden regarding her husband to be, his home, her future in it. The thoughts may be seen by her, her mother, her well wishers etc In the hands of Miss Fanny Burney, the themes look wind ended. For she loves to linger and to digress as a maiden does. But in the hands of Jane Austen, the subject is thoroughly shifted and strictly reduced to essentials. The circle of her thematic world is narrow and purely intimate. To illustrate the point, the themes of Fanny Burney's best novel *Camille* or a picture of youth 1796, are the matrimonial concerns of a group of young girls, *Camilla*, her sisters and her cousin *Indiana*. The story centre round the love affair of *Camilla* and her eligible suitor *Mandelbrot*. But Miss Burney delays its consummation over five volumes by intrigues, unlikely accidents, misunderstandings etc. But Jane Austen's

novels rarely treat of anything save the restricted circle of homely life. All social interests are gathered round it.

Characters of the Domestic Novels

The characters of the domestic novel are those known to middle class. But Miss Burney has also seen a picture of the aristocracy of time with its sense of refinement. She gives her picture in the *Evelina*. But the dominant characters are the maidens and their lovers. The characterization of the female characters is realistic to the skin. So, we have women with all their ambitions and misconceptions, fortes and foibles peculiar to maidens. But Jane Austen's heroines and leading female characters are as if real human beings. In her *Sense and Sensibility* (1811) Mrs. Dashwoods two daughters, *Elinor* and *Marianne* stand for sensibility respectively in their real life. Mrs Dawood's concern for her three daughters is that of a real widow. Miss Burney and Jane Austen also created amusing character for the sake of satire and humour in Realism.

The atmosphere of the domestic novel is marked by realism. It is the little world of country gentry, clergymen, and middle class people. Social intercourse is simple and smooth. Domestic incidents are few, so that our attention is fixed on shades of character Miss Burney's sentimentality reflects her moral conscience. But in Jane Austen, this sentimentality is absent. The realism of Jane Austen is more truly psychological than that of Miss Burney or Richardson. With its greater freedom, it acquires great purity. There is an extraordinary degree of truth in the picture of reality it paints.

The Historical Novel 5

The Historical Novel is a novel that has, as its sittings, a period of history and usually, introduces some historical personages and events, published from 1814 till 1832. In the history of the historical novel, they are called *Waverley Novels* since the first one was of *Waterley* 1814.

The father of the English Novel is Walter Scott (1771 - 1832). But he supposed to have got the inspiration to write historical fiction from Mathew Gregogary Lewis (1775 - 1818), a great writer of the Gothic novel of terror. He collaborated with Lewis in writing of *Lewis Tales of Wonder* (1501) Lewis terror novel of the *Monk* (1775) was based upon a historical tradition that *Ambrosia*, a Monk, was tried, tortured and sentenced to death by the Inquisition for having communion with the Devil. The tradition is written in the history of the Inquisition. Being inspired by the principle of the historical romance. Walter Scott planned to write his historical fiction. He also studied the nature and art of writing histories *Waverley* (1814). Finally in 1814 he brought forward his first historical novel 'Waverley'. The name is supposed to have been suggested by *Waverley Abbey*, near *Farnham* and visited by Scott earlier.

The novel is based on some events of the history of Scotland. The hero is *Edward Waverley*. He is an English commissioned officer in the English regiment stationed in England. The time is around the year 1745 then Scotland is torn by political tension. The pretender has raised an army. They are about to attack the British forces. The battle of *Presto panes* is near at hand. Owing ot Jacobite intriguer, *Waverley* has joined the Jacobian forces. At the battle of

Presto panes. He saves the life of an English Colonel called Talbot. After the final defeat of the president's army, the same colonel secures Waverley's pardon. Later the hero marries his sweetheart Rose, the daughter of a Scottish baron. Thus, the novel has the historical setting of Scotland in 1745 - 47. The historical event in the battle of Presto panes and the later battle in which the pretenders army was finally defeated. The historical personages referred to are Prince Charles Edward and the Pretender. The rest is all romantic fiction including the hero, his activities, love affair and marriage.

Waverley Novels

Thereafter, Scott's historical novels were published in quick succession. The Chief of them are *Guy Mannering* (1815), *The Antiquary* (1816), *The Heart of Midlothian* (1818), *The bridge of Lammermoor* (1819), *Rob Roy* (1818), *Ran Hoe* (1820), *The Monastery* (1820), *The Abbot* (1820), *The Fortunes of Nigel* (1822), *Quentin Durward* (1823), *Woodstock* (1826), *Anne of Gerstein* (1829). Scott's supremacy in the historical novel remain unchallenged till his death. Most of his historical novels are the classics of English historical novel. Neither fashions nor the changes of taste have had and serious effect upon their charm and upto this day.

Historical Novels by Dickens

The impact of Scott's historical fiction was great. But no writer of merit emerged to write this novel after Scott's death in 1832. Eight years later Charles Dickens wrote a historical novel entitled *Barnaby Rudge*, published in 1841. The novel is based on the Gordon Riots that took place in London in 1780. Dickens another historical move was *A tale of two cities* (1859). Here the setting is that of the French Revolution of 1789. The historical personages referred to are the notorious nobles called *Evremondes*. The historical incidents referred to are the notorious nobles called *Evremondes*. The historical incidents referred to are the notorious nobles called *Evremondes*. The historical incidents referred to are the fall of Bastille and the Reign of Terror (1793). The two cities are London and Paris. The novel begins after the revolutionaries had stormed the Bastille prison on 14th July, 1789.

Having been released from the Bastille after 18 years. Dr Manette lives in London, with his beautiful daughter Lucie. The girl is passionately loved by Sydney Carton, an English advocate and Charles Darnay, a teacher of French. He teaches Lucie French, and the girl loves him. But she politely tells Carton why she can't love him. Here is a great love tragedy in the historical setting of the French Revolution. After it, Dickens wrote no more historical novels. Nor did any other Victorian novelist. The modern age is a great age of English fiction. But no eminent writer did write the historical novel proper, although many novels were written on the setting of the two world wars.

The Realistic Novel (1839 - 1876) 6

The Realistic novel was a product of Realism. In literature, Realism is a tendency, an attitude. It purports depict life and to reproduce nature in all its aspects as faithfully as possible. It is based on the doctrine that in the external perception the objects immediately known are real existences. So, it is the tendency to see and represent things as they really are even in

their most ignoble aspects. As such it rejects three things. First it rejects realizing in favour of beauty. Second, it is against representing things according to a convention rather than reality. Rely on reality, represent reality, and avoid what is real or subjective.

Realism in English Novel: Jane Austen and Dickens

In English novel, realism first emerged as psychological realism in the novels of *Fanny Burney* and *Jane Austen*. As conscious realism, it entered English Literature as a scientific spirit in 1832. Soon it gave rise to social novels of *Charles Dickens*. But he magnified reality for the sake of Satire. This is against the spirit of realism.

The Realistic Novel

The first Realistic English Novel was *Catherine* (1830 - 40) written by *William Makepeace Thackeray*, *Catherine Hayes*, from whom the name *Catherine* was drawn, was executed for the murder of her husband in 1726. The novel of designed by *Thackeray* to discredit the practice of ennobling crime in fiction. It was written under pseudonym "I Key Solomon's Junior". Thereafter his realistic novel published in monthly serials in magazines. The most famous of them are: *The Book of Snobs*, 1848, *Vanity fair*, 1847 - 48, *The history of pendants* 1848 - 50, *The history of Henry Esmond*, 1852 *The New Comer*, 1853 - 55, *The Virginians*, 1857 - 59, *Lovel the Widower*, 1860, *The Adventures of Philip*, 1861 - 62. *Thackeray's* realism is literary realism to the core.

The Regional Novel 7

A regional novel is one of the series of novels created by a regionalist novelist. And a regionalist is one who selects a particular locale or region for his novels and makes his characters line move, and behave in its under its common culture, background or interests. In Indo - Anglian Literature, *R. K. Narayan* is a prominent writer of regional novel. In English novel, *Thomas Hardy* is a great writer of the regional novel. In

R. K. Narayan's regional novel, the locale of the region of happenings and actions is a south Indian town called *Malgudi* novels. In *Hardy's* novels, the locale or region of happenings and action is the region called *wessex*. It is the region of southern England. Hence his novels are called *wessex* novels.

The regional novel may be defined as the novel marked by or having a stressed effect of a particular region. The region is its locale, habitat of characters, and sphere of a common culture, background and interest.

Analysis – It can be evident that happenings and actions in a regional novel take place at a particular region. It is characterized by the features of a particular geographical area. It is also predominated by the regional socio cultural complexes. The characters in a regional novel are engaged in social, cultural, political, and religious, behaviour common to the people of that region. Besides, the regional novelist is ruled by consciousness and the loyalty to the sub - national region characterized by a common culture, background and interests.

In Indo - Anglican fiction, R. K. Narayan has been called father of the regional novel. The locale of all his novels is part of southern India. The centre of this locale is an imaginary town called Malguri. It is adjacent to the Mempi hills and Mempi forests. It is also characterized by the Saryu a sacred river and by its natural landscapes. Malguri has been the locale in his ten novels and also in one hundred fifty one short stories. His readers are introduced to Malguri in his first novel *Swami and His Friends* (1935) during the pre - independence days, Malguri stood on the border of the then states of Mysore and Madras. The *Swami and his friends* are (1935). The *Swami and his friends* are school boys of a school. Malguri is again the locale of his next novel *The bachelor of Arts* (1937), and his third novels *The Dark Room* (1939) Malguri is again the region of his later seven novel most famous them are the *Financial Expert* (1952) and the *Guide* (1956).

Wessex Novels

In Hardy novels, villages, town's scenes, characters etc belong to the rural areas of certain countries. They have been recognized by his critics as the countries of Berkshire, Wiltshire, Somerset, Hampshire, Dorset, and Devon. They all belong to his Wessex region of regional England. Wessex is a also his (Hardy) native region where he was born and lived there all his life. It is the region in which all his scenes are laid. He created hundred of characters for his novels. Its centre is Dorchester or Dorset which figures in his novels by the name of Castor - bridge. The hero of his novel the *Mayor of Castor - bridge* is Michel Hen chard. Gabriel Oak is the hero of another novel *Far from the Madding Crowd*. The tragic comedy of his life took place in the Wessex region.

Psychological Novel or The Stream of Consciousness Novel 8

The Psychological novel is also called the stream of consciousness novel. The term stream of consciousness means the flow of the continuous, moving succession of thoughts, emotions and feelings both vague and well defined. It forms an individual's conscious experience at a given time. In simple words, the stream of thoughts emotions, feelings, continuously flowing in the mind of an individual and forming his conscious experience at a given time emotions may be intense memories of love, hate, profit, loss etc. During the stream of consciousness of the individual also remembers or imagines his conversation with other persons. So, it is called the interior monologue. Now the stream of consciousness is a term of modern psychology. But in the first quarter of the present century, some novelists found that the stream of consciousness of a character may become the plot of a novel. It may also be employed as means of characterization in fiction.

Stream of Consciousness Novel

So, in France, a novelist called Proust employed it in his novel. Then it was employed by James Joyce in Ireland and Dorothy Richardson in England. After her, it was employed by Virginia Woolf in her novel *Mrs Dalloway* (1925) In the above-mentioned novel, Mrs Dalloway comes out of her house one June morning. She has to purchase flowers for her evening dinner party. Noticing some girls, she recollects her girlhood days. Her stream of consciousness begins to flow on. She remembers that as a young girl she loved a boy called Peter Walsh. He also loved her passionately but when he

proposed marriage to her, she rejected the proposal. He was heartbroken and went away to India. Later she married Richard Dalloway her present husband. Then Mrs Dalloway, remembers a girl friend, Sally Satin. She was frank, outspoken and even bold. Soon Mrs Dalloway passes by a glove shop. She instantly remembers that her own daughter, Elizabeth, does not like gloves. She loves only her dog and her tutor Miss Kilman. The rest of the novel is made up of the stream of consciousness of Mrs. Dalloway and two other characters, who attended her dinner party.

Abstract

Amongst all other novels required to above in can be said the Picaresque novel was not a healthy reading. With the rise of the Puritanism in 1620's, it was despised and its popularity declined. In 1612, *Don Quixote* (Part One) was translated in English. Its translation also cast a deep influence upon the nature of the picaresque. Later on the picaresque novel adopted the refined theme and style of *Don Quixote* (Part One) with more satirical and laugh existing mood. Some elements of the picaresque novel also appeared in Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe* (1719) and Smollett's *Roderick Random* (1748).

Cazamian concludes that the Gothic novel at its mature stage is interesting. But the suggestion of the supernatural, magic etc is unbelievable. None of the Gothic writers attempts to procure, like Coleridge, the willing suspension of disbelief. If the feeling of dread which the artist wishes to evoke, demands a belief in the supernatural, "it is the atmosphere" of the supernatural, "it is an unpardonable error. Cazamian concludes, "stripped of all its atmosphere" of the supernatural, the witch - craft etc. The Gothic novel is lifeless today. It is appealing to those who still believe in the supernatural, black magic, and what not.

In the Domestic novel irony marks its representation. Miss Burney has a talent which enables her to seize in its very essence the superficial brilliant and frivolous life she describes her description is pleasing and a bit tingling because she has the gift of a witty and animated irony. But Jane Austen's irony is more refined. Her work represents in an original way the eternal comedy of life with all its whims and fancies. It is animated by a refined innocent humour of a smiling educated middle class.

3. Summary

From all the 8 novels referred to above that all the novels in their own way expressed themselves fully. The first English Novel was prose romance. It was John Lyces Enphues (1915 - 78) The second picaresque one were the tales of a vagabond's life. The word picaresque means a vagabond. The third one the Gothic novel was the Pre - romantic novel of terror, the supernatural, great sensations of horror wonder and witchcraft. The fourth one the domestic novel was written on the life of unmarried young women troubled the prospects of their marriage. The characters of the domestic novel are those known to middle class. The fifth one the historical novel is a novel that has its settings, a period of history and usually introduced some historical personages and events published from 1814 till 1832. The sixth one the realistic novel was a product of realism. It purports to depict life and to reproduce

nature in all its aspects as faithfully as possible. The seventh one the regional novel is one of the novels created by a regionalist movement. And a regional is one who selects a particular locale or region for his novels and makes his characters live move, and behave in its under its common culture and background or interests. The last one that is the eight is the psychological novel or stream of consciousness novel which means the flow of the continuous, moving succession of thoughts, emotions and feelings both vague and well defined.

4. Conclusion

Today the novel remains in England an instrument of expression of unlimited elasticity. Writers of different nature and beliefs are using it to express their minds. It is believed that two thirds of literary productions today consist of novels. The Domestic novel was halted by Jane Austen's sudden death in 1817.

The domestic novel was handled by Jane Austen, sudden death in 1817. Fanny Burney's last domestic novel "The Wanderer" appeared in 1814. She did not write any more novels thereafter. So, the springs of the domestic novel dried up suddenly. Yet the novels of these two women, particularly those of Jane Austen are now classics of fiction. They are published and read even today all over the world.

The Historical novel is a piece of romantic imagination. Its story is set in the setting of a historical event on the site of that event. Then there are references to some historical personage to connect the story with their presence. There are incidents of love, hate, etc. There is action in the setting history. In *Waverley* Scott describes the battle of presto panes vividly. In *Barnaby Rudge*, Dickens describes the scene of Gordon Riots in London; several houses are burnt down in "A Tale of two cities" there is a vivid description of reign of terror of 1793. The revolutionaries guillotine several Nobel in the streets of Paris. Such incidents earn from the reader willing suspension of belief.

The Realistic Novel treats of an aspect of real life through the art of fiction. Its theme may be called the study or the artistic treatment of reality. The realistic novel also carries a realistic philosophy which is reflected by its plot. From the conflict of Toms and Maggie's temperaments and the clash of her temperament with her surroundings, there springs much happiness for Maggie in *The Mill on the Floss*. This is Realistic Philosophy.

The Regional novel is one of those locale, characters, scenes etc belong to a particular region. Its happenings and action also take place in that region. Great examples of the regional novel are provided by Malgudi novels and Wessex novels. The first have been written by R K Narayan and the second by Thomas Hardy.

The stream of consciousness is the stream of the ideas, thoughts, feelings, wishes, intentions, and recollections etc that flow in a person's mind at a given time. It makes up the persons conscious experience at a given hour, day etc.

In short all the types of novels referred to above act in their

own way.

References

- [1] The English Novel with all its characteristics.
- [2] The Picaresque Novel with all its characteristics.
- [3] The Gothic Novel with all its characteristics.
- [4] The Domestic Novel with all its characteristics.
- [5] The Historical Novel with all its characteristics.
- [6] The Realistic Novel with all its characteristics.
- [7] The Regional Novel with all its characteristics.
- [8] The Psychological Novel with all its characteristics.
- [9] The Stream of Consciousness Novel.