



Naturalism in The Making of The Novels of Theodore Dreiser

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Abstract: Naturalism was first introduced by Emile Zola, a French writer, but in America the experiment of naturalism was done by Frank Norris. Theodore Dreiser is an American writer and follower of naturalism who was greatly inspired by his contemporaries Emile Zola, Frank Norris, W.D. Howells. Naturalism means to give the real description of society in scientific way. Dreiser's early life was very disturbed hence he saw this world as a domain for toil and endurance. He shows the obscure appearances and social sins of 20th century American society. The characters of his novels give a real picture of prevailing American society. This attitude made him a prolific and controversial writer of American literature of that time.

Keywords: Naturalism, America, Society

Introduction

The concept of naturalism conveys a kind of literature that pursues to practice systematic doctrine of impartiality and division of human being. Emile Zola was considered as a big name of naturalism who gives accurate and scientific declaration of society. Naturalism usually acts as a making or a supplement of realism.

In the 17th century naturalism was engaged in study of sciences like Zoology, Botany. Additionally sketches of pervasive premises which disallow the sublunary world.

Dreiser was influenced highly with his contemporaries Emile Zola, W.D. Howells, Stephen Crane, Frank Norris who introduced the society with dominant social evils. Frank Norris was generally well noticed by many authors and also by Dreiser who also observed that his naturalistic narrative style would introduce American trendy writings with a feeling of realism.

The impression of Stephen Crane's work is remarkably seen in the works of Theodore Dreiser. Due to early life calamities the family saw actual poorness. Dreiser's adoption of the personal history, which discloses high competence of naturalism in his writings. The approach of nature and their naturalism also gave a new skill to his writings.

Zola pretended not to be curious in such articles as ethics, crime, solécism but with the running of the particular emotions when carried together. In the preface to the 2nd version of *Therese Raquin* 1868 Zola commented.

Mon but a 'de but Scientific avant

Tout-----J' ai montre les troubles

Profonds d'une nature sanguine all

Contact d'une nature----- J, ai

Simplement fait sur des corps vivants

Le travail analytique que les
Font surds cadavers.

(Zola, 2004 *Therese Requin*)

The above reference exemplify, Zola contributed to confirm his belief on the experimental method theories of the day. The betwixt of the Nineteenth century from the thirties to the end of the civil war announce destructive changes and revolution in the American Social Structure. Dreiser, however, demonstrates a distinct aspect to the coin of the American prosperity.

The attitude of America at that time was extraordinary It was Just an access on that large, Imposing, ungoverned and most wild age in which the great bank roller were framing and conspiring the thralldom of the people for superiority.

In the writings, Dreiser not only programmed to depict an account of a particular character but also to symbolize a entire Juncture of American common, economic and public life. In a conference in 1912 Dreiser remarked that:

I have not taken a man so much as
I have condition It has always struck
Me that America since the civil war
In its financial and constructive tendencies
Has represented more the natural action
Of human mind when it is stripped
Of convention, theory, prejudice and
belief of any kind than almost any
period in the worlds' history.

(Pizer, 1976 *The Novels of Theodore Dreiser*)

The publication of *Hippolyte Taine*- Whose description of human nature as describe by La Race Le moment: Zola himself came to check the particular as a result of Incidental circumstances. Zola declared.

L' Home n'est pas seul, it vit
Dans une societe, dans un milieu
Social at des lons, pour nows
Romanciers, ce milies social modidie
Sans. Cesseles phenomenes.

(Zola, 2006 *Le Roman experimental*)

In the American of that period the American had becomes coarse, object oriented, self centered, narcissist and believer of avarice. The social and economical life reveled hard try for existence where every adventurous man was for himself and let the demon take the prevent most.

Dreiser's best addition to the creativity of fabrication was the exercise to the work of emotion and scheme of the scientific method. The expansive sphere of social groundings used by him to study the imprints of dissimilar characters.

Dreiser was the prominent writer and follower of naturalism, a literary activity whose goal was to give the accurate and scientific account of social reality. He desired to reveal the deceit of predominant decency and existing men and women as he bring into being them.

Dreiser is the foremost chief American writer who has recorded the division of man in the perfidious nonconformist society of the new time. He reflects a distinguished accepting of the main extent of American record from its endowing of his own period. He was alert that the ancient American model of farming had far vanished and American had now started on a profession of money after Technical turbulence. Matthiessen (1992) commented.

Dreiser's central thought in pulling

The world American into his title

Was the over-whelming use or money

Values in our society, more nakedly

Apparent than in olds and more

Compels social structures and just ad

The flame was brighter and compelling,

So where it victims-drawn to it

More helplessly

(Matthiessen 1972 , *American Renainance: Art and Expansion.*)

The American Scene appeared a Jungle entity where barking wild animals were eating up each other with peculiar rapacity. Dreiser generalized the reality of the social manners to convey them a existing social importance. The media of the American regulatory body also appears in for acute unfavorable analysis.

Dreiser was observant largely to comprehend the connection of the society. He assured that his creativity was based on an offbeat approach of the American existence.

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