

Q. Growth and development of the novel. (18<sup>th</sup>)  
Introduction:

The eighteenth century witnessed the birth of the English novel. In fact, the seeds (or roots) of the modern novel were sown during this age. It was during this period that eminent (or famous) novelists like Richardson, Fielding, Smollett, Sterne, Goldsmith, Mrs. Radcliffe enriched (or enriched) the English novel by their glorious works. (or works)

1. Decline of Drama: The steady (or steady) progress of the novel was perhaps due to the fact that there was a steep (or sharp) decline (or decline) in the theatre during the earlier part of 18<sup>th</sup> century. The drama no longer made any pretence of holding the mirror up to nature. The drama, which had helped to satisfy the natural human desire for a story, was merely (or merely) thus something had to take its place. A Licensing Act was passed in 1737, as Fielding and others made an attack on Walpole and his ministers. Under these circumstances (or circumstances) the novel seemed to be the only major species of literature for catering to the taste of the public.

2. Rise of the Periodical Essay: During this age the seeds of the novel of character were laid in the periodical essay of Addison and Steele. In the pages of the Spectator was laid the germ (or germ) of the novel of character. In the Spectator, we also have the origin of the social and domestic (or local) novel. Since these papers were widely read, they cultivated (or cultivated) the taste of the public & for the future rise of the novel.

3. Ready Made Material: By this time almost all the materials that were needed for the growth and development of the novel were ready. An appropriate (or appropriate) prose medium, sufficiently (or sufficiently) plausible (or plausible, or plausible) to clothe (or to clothe) the ideas and sensations arising out of a large social crowd

individual consciousness had already been forged. (Enai Enai aishinaki) Realism and romance, adventure and morality had been earlier introduced by Defoe and Bunyan, Mrs. Aphra Behn and Swift. It was now left for the 18<sup>th</sup> century novelists to earlier forward the traits that had been blazed by the earlier novelists. (aishinaki aishinaki)

5. > Wider Scope of the Novel: The novel was further developed because it provided a wider scope of treatment, than is allowed by the corresponding (aishinaki) form of the drama, for the treatment of motives, feelings and all the phenomena of inner life. The novel was the instrument (aishinaki) in which the author could express himself thoroughly. As compared with drama, it was the most suitable medium for embodying the sentiments and feelings of the inner life of man. In the novel external as well as internal life could be easily depicted (aishinaki) and it was well suited for introspective (aishinaki) and extropective (aishinaki) purpose. Naturally it appeared was greater than that of drama.

6. > Rise of the Common People: The rise of the novel was also the result of the democratic movement in the eighteenth century England. Romance, like tragedy made an appeal to the aristocrats and left the common people untouched. The romantic adventures (aishinaki) of Defoe had for someone a <sup>(aishinaki)</sup> ~~vague~~ but they could not be very popular because the adventures were away from the ordinary social work. During this age a consciousness of the rights of the people began to come in the public mind and the novelists took advantage (aishinaki) of this situation. Instead of going to the world of a remote

romance  
-the  
etc.

Romance and Arcadia, they began to deal with the life of common people and exposed the evils that beset the society. The common men, finding novels dealing with their own problems and their own life, started supporting the novel of realism as was presented by Henry Fielding. Naturally as time passed on, the democratic feelings of the people and democratic support of the Government made the novel with them rather than with the <sup>old</sup> ~~old~~ nobility that was on the wane. This democratic Government paved the way for the development of the <sup>novel</sup> ~~novel~~.  
(21/11/24) (15/11)

### 7.2 No Cramping Limitations of Classicism?

The novel was a sign that literature was beginning to outgrow the cramping <sup>limitations</sup> ~~limitations~~ of classicism and to abandon the doctrine that modern genius was bound to go in the leading strings of tradition. In the epic and the drama it was impossible as yet that men should reject altogether the authority of antiquity. In the novel that authority could be ignored. There was indeed as notably in Fielding's case, some discussion of technical questions from the classicist standpoint and an occasional parade of classical learning, but in general, the novel offered a fresh field, in which modern writers were able to work independently.

### 8.2 Conclusion?

Thus, novel is a new and fresh product of 18th century. There are so many sources or things are responsible for the growth of novel. As its name suggests it is a new.