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Title

Depressing Novels in British Literature as Case Study Thomas Hardy's Jude the Obscure

**A Dissertation in British Literature Submitted to Department of Letters and
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Dedication

I would dedicate this simple work to my parents, to my sisters Naima, Mohni, Zozou, Khadija, and Fati ,Kari, and my brothers Amine, Redoun and Mouffek.

○○○○*To all my family*○○○

Acknowledgements:

At first, I would thank Allah who gives us the help, the strength, and without him we can't achieve our success in life.

I would thank all my teachers from the primary school to the university, especially my supervisor Mrs. BOUGUESMIA

And I would thank my parents because they help and encourage me during my studies.

Abstract:

The history of Literature during the Victorian era, witness a great changes, especially the form of the prose, which sees a very eventful period, more than in any previous era, while it deals with the social, religious, and ideals problems, also the principles conception and the cultural changes, it also relates with life and thought.

The analyse of depression in Thomas Hardy's novel consider as complicated task, that's why we try hard to achieve good analyses in this dissertation, it's aim is to investigate the relationship between depression and literature, like writers, novels, poems...etc.

The first chapter deal with a historical background of literature especially the English literature during the Victorian era. Then we will sees a history of depression and the novels *Jude the Obscure*, in which this novel is a history of human sufferings during hard time.

The second chapter address an analysis of Jude Fawley's depression, and it includes some definitions of depression and its causes and effects on the human life, on writers , and on Jude the Obscure's life.

The third chapter and the last represent a discussion of everything related to Thomas Hardy's work "*Jude the Obscure*", like the sense of the title, Hardy's style of writing, the structure of the novel, themes, Romanticism...etc. And finally, we will see a founding result from the experience of writing this dissertation.

General Introduction:

Literature reflects our life, which means that it teaches us about the experiences of life, it makes our minds travel to other places and other periods, literature includes different traditions, beliefs, and cultures, that makes it gather people from different notions. Literature helps the person to build his life and personality in other ways, from the worst to the best image. It gives the real sense to the world that contains many unclear or obscure matters and gives him strength to be able to face and challenge the difficulties and problems that face him in life through the philosophers, scholars, writers's wisdoms and advices, subsequently literature is the crutch of the persons from different ages in which they can lean on.

Some people live in a peaceful life, with a freedom, no wars, no violence, and no dread, those people yearn to the coming days in order to see more happiness, and new things that make them cling to life and want more and more days, this category of people attracts a few number of writers that write about them, however the weak people who live in a miserable life, in wars, violence, fear, oppression...etc. They experience the depression, that's why we find the number of suicide increase day after day because of the depression and it makes their hands-up. The poets, writers, and novelists inspire by the depressed people, because they consider that the pessimism in life attracts the readers since they experience this feeling just for a short period.

When we watch sad movie or read a tragic story, we will be affected by its events and we will live the fact of the story or the novel, because the most of us remember his bad experiences when he feels sad. And we start ask ourselves, about the background of the writer, or about the reasons that makes these novelists write about pessimism, or depression. So The English novelist Thomas Hardy writes his major works about the sadness, hopelessness...etc.

This research aims to make the reader know more about the British literature and the Victorian culture, and to examine and analyse the effects of depression in Thomas Hardy's novel *Jude the Obscure*, the nature of this topic dictates both depression and writers relationship during the Victorian era, in which the reader explores and understands the meaning of depression, sad, gloom...etc. and how it makes the writers create successful works (novels or poems) and we chose this tragic novel because it includes real events that portray Thomas Hardy's life, and the Victorian society.

Jude the Obscure is Hardy's last novel, it is one of the most popular tragic novels in the world of literature that deal with the character's problems in life, as we know the Victorian era is the new age for the writers who deal with new ideas, and new conceptions about life, Thomas Hardy, who

represent through language what is called the Victorian pessimism. Hardy's *Jude the Obscure* represent the British society (the British people), and this work is a tongue of the people, which talk about the social, religious, ideals, and politics problems, this novel make the readers who experience depression who might not feel comfortable to talk about their feelings, to expresses it through writing.

Thomas Hardy create a relationship between science and literature when he makes a link between depression and the novel *Jude the Obscure*, scholars and researchers consider that the depression as a mental illness that make the sufferer extremely sad, like Thomas Hardy who offer in *Jude the Obscure* suggestions for Jude Fawley who suffer from depression, and feel bad, hopeless, disappoints...etc.

From the passage above we ask ourselves a lot of questions relating to the novelists background, the meaning of depression, and its causes or effects...etc. So in this dissertation we chose one of this questions which is:

-Is the writer more prone to depression?

This question is needs to be answers by more than one hypothesis, so in this case we deal with one hypothesis:

- Since the writer Thomas Hardy experiences despair, sadness, misery, and pain in his life, he may be affected by depression. Moreover, his novel "Jude the Obscure" may be a correct proof of his depression which reflects his life.

In this dissertation we will deal with Darwinism, in which Charles Darwin's theory about the origin of life affect the idea of pessimism in life, and some scholars see that pessimism is one of it causes. Because of Thomas Hardy's philosophical thought about the origins of life and the struggle of existence, and this theory help readers to understand the descriptive material and the rhetorical analyses the context of Hardy's *Jude the Obscure*; it considers as a supporting argument that convince Hardy's influences by Darwinism relationship between writers and depression, and that's what the novel *Jude the Obscure* represent through the character Jude Fawley who can't changes his environment as a man seems like animal for whom existence is a problem that he has do to solve by his own choice and from which he can't escape.

This dissertation include three chapters, the first one deal with a historical background of literature especially during the Victorian era, the history of Thomas Hardy's *Jude the Obscure*, and the history of depression.

The second chapter represent analyses of depression in *Jude the Obscure*; it includes the meaning of depression and its causes and effects, it describes the relationship between writers and depression as an example the English novelist Thomas Hardy's novel *Jude the Obscure*.

The third chapter is the final chapter of this dissertation, it include a different information and ideas that considers as a result of Thomas Hardy's work like the critics of the writing style, structure, and the uses of symbols, then we will see the Darwinian influences on Hardy's work, finally we will deal with the causes that makes readers like the sad stories and how the depression effects the reading habits.

Chapter I

I-Historical Background:

1-1Introduction:

This chapter is the first one of this sample dissertation, in which it open the door to the readers in order to give him a general history about each key word in the title of this dissertation “ The depressing novels in British Literature as case study Thomas Hardy’s novel “Jude The Obscure”’.

The chapter’s first title is about the definition of the term of literature and its history in the world, in the second title we see a brief summery about the three main forms of literature “Drama, poetry, and prose”, this chapter deal with literature from general to specific; the literature in all the world than in England because it is suitable to our dissertation’s novel as written by an English novelist Thomas Hardy.

And we see the fourth one is deal with the history of the novel “Jude the Obscure” by the English writer Thomas Hardy, and finally we will see a short history of this dissertation’s issue “The Depression”.

Chapter I

1 -2The Definition of Literature

The term literature ,derived from Latin literature / litteratura “ learning ,a writing ,grammar ” , originally “writing formed with letters ”,from litera /littera “ letter ”.(Etymology Dictionary, 1860)

Literature is a writing art and skill, in which the writers use the language and the vocabulary with all of its figures in other to describe their thought,if situation, andto express feelings(happiness and sadness), however, the scholars define literature with different meanings.

Literature is the body of written works of a language, period, or culture.Fiction or real or creative writing especially of recognized artistic value, it is the art or occupation of a literary writer that produces by scholars or researchers in a given fieldPrinted material, and it is music all the compositions of a certain types or for a specific tool.(Thefreedictionary,2011 n.p)

For Salman Rushdie’s definition to literature it is relating to the real situation that happened in life plus the imagination of some events, in which he said that: “Literature is where I go to explore the highest and lowest places in human society and in the human spirit, where I hope to find not absolute truth but the truth of the tale, of the imagination and of the heart”. (Salman Rushdie n.p).

According to Henry Spackman Pancoast,an instructor in English literature in the De Lancey School in Philadelphia, he defines literature in his book “An introduction to English literature”, as the word literature is used in two distinct senses:

- (a) “It first and literal meaning is something written , from the Latin , litera , aletter of alphabet , an inscription , a writing , a manuscript , a book , etc. In this general sense the literature of a nation includes all the books it has produced, without respect to subject or excellence.
- (b) By literature ,in secondary and more restricted sense , we mean one especial kind of written composition , the character of which may be indicated but not strictly defined .Works of literature , in this narrower sense , aim to please, to awaken thought, feeling , or imagination , rather than to instruct : they are addressed to no special class of readers , and they possess an excellence to expression which entitles them to rank as works of art . Like painting,music, or sculpture, literature is concerned mainly with feelings, and, in this distinguished from the books of knowledge, or science, whose first object is to teach facts. Much that is literature in the strictest sense does deal with facts, whether of history of science, but it uses these facts to arouse the feelings or to please the imagination. It takes them out of a special department of knowledge and makes them out of universal interest , and it expresses them In the form of permanent beauty or value .Shakespeare’s historical plays , Carlyle’s French Revolution , or an essay of DE Quincey or Macaulay , while they tell us facts , fulfil these conditions , and are

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strictly literature ; and , in general , poetry , history , biographies , novels , essays , and the like , may be included in this class. It is in this stricter sense that we shall hereafter use the word.”(Henry Spackman, 1895,3)

Literature is associated with a feelings and passion which are a necessary part of human nature .Such feelings as worship , like, depress, dislike, ambition remorse, animosity, are common to the people ,and they separated by education or surroundings are able to sympathize with or understand each other .Literature , expressing and appealing to such feelings , share in their permanence and universality .In the poetry of the Persian ‘ Omar Khayyam , of the Greek Anacreon , of “ To ascertain and communicate facts is the object of science ; to quicken our life into a higher consciousness through the feelings is the *“function of art”*, *“The scientific Movement and literature,”* *“I, Studies literature”*.(Edward Dowden,1907:85)

This relationship between literature and science considers as a relationship between knowledge and power, De Quincey says that:“There is first, the literature of knowledge (i. e., science), and secondly, the literature of power”. Which means literature is writing skill which represents different information as knowledge, and science is a development of this knowledge.

The function of the literature is to teach ,when the function of the science is to move .the first is a rudder and the second is an oar or a sail .The first speaks to the mere discursive understanding; the second speaks ultimately, it may happen , to the higher understanding or reason, but always through affection of pleasure or sympathy .

In The Roman Horace, and of the English Robert Herick, we find the same familiar mood of the feelings in which is troubled by the pathetic shortness of human life’s experiences, each shrinks from the thought of death and tries to dispel it with the half-despairing resolve to live happy .Neither the period or the place prevents us to understand the work of each of these poets, in many respects so widely separated, because they describe the people’s feelings about life ,and we can distinguish it by this character in our minds through a fantasy image. So the Antigone of Sophocles and the King Lear of Shakespeare treat of the same elementary feeling, the love, care, pity...etc. between parents and their children, while that feeling lasts, those immoral descriptions of it will be admired and understood.

Finally, works of literature have a special strategies, rules, power, and individuality of expression which helps to make them both permanent and universe. Not only is there a value in the thought or feelings included in a literary masterpiece, there is a distinct and added value in the special form in which thought and feeling have been embodied .Each great writer has his own manner or form to address us through the characters feelings .

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This style is the reflection of his personal character, and it portrays his personality, and we recognize a man by his way of using the language. This personal element is another distinguishing image of literature, and that makes it and separates from science, and creates a differences.

Through his book a great writer expresses a part of his conscious. He tries to represents his ideas, as best he can through language, the most that he gains by his experiences in writing. In the poet's verse we read the lesson he already knows from life's experiences, which means it is warm and alive for all time with his sorrows, exaltations, dreams, or despairs. Literature it gives the re-birth to life, and it is in this sense that Milton calls a good book "the precious life-blood of a master-spirit embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life." (Milton)

We learn to look on the works of each great writer as a mirror that reflects the human life, mysteriously preserved and communicated to us. But we have to takes into consideration the differences between the character's feelings, notion, culture, beliefs and his own way of life and our life's situation.

Often thousands feel dumbly what the great writer alone is able to express, and this is show the writer's diligence. Accordingly literature is not merely personal or specific, but national (general). The character of a nation manifested through action we written down in its books, on transforming it to the drama, songs, and ballads, we call it literature.

For more than twelve hundred years the English people has been revealing life, how they considers it, through the books; to study English literature is, therefore, to study one great expression of the character and historic development and changes of the English race and origins. (Spackman Pancoast, 1895:3, 4)

According to the Russian Formalist Roman Jakobson linkr the definition of literature with the speech, in which the speech itself is a language, he said that: "Literature is organized violence committed on ordinary speech". (Jakobson Linkr n.d, n.p)

Henry Van Dyke define literature as a writing skill which describes the sense of nature and life, in words of charm and power, touched with the personality and the characteristics of the writer, in artistic forms of permanent interest. (Henry Dan Dyke n.d, n.p)

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1-3- The History of Literature:

The history of literature follows closely the development of civilization. The Ancient Egyptian and the Sumerian literature are considered as the world's oldest literature, according to the Egyptian literature the writer Wallis Budge describes a great period of literary activity in his book "The Literature of the Ancient Egyptian", under Pharaoh and he deals with the authors of the Egyptian literature writing materials, the following passage show us more about Wallis's description to the Egyptian literature, "The literature of ancient Egypt is the product of a period of about four thousand years, and it was written in kinds of writing, which are called hieroglyphic, hieratic, and demotic. In the first of these characters were pictures of objects, in the second the forms of the characters were made as simple as possible so that they might be written quickly, and in the third many of them lost their picture from altogether and became mere symbols.

Egyptian writing was believed to have invented by the god Tehuti, or Thth. The Egyptians literature see a texts called "Pyramid Texts", is the name now commonly given to the long hieroglyphics inscription that are cut upon the walls of the chambers, and it includes "the Book of Opening the Mouth", "the Liturgy of Funerary Offerings"... etc. Also some stories of magicians who lived under the ancient empire, like "Ubaaner and the Wax Crocodile" and "Teta, who restored life to Dead Animals". The ancient period of Egyptians literary also sees the books of the dead of the graeco-Roman period, like "book of Breathings", and "Book of Traversing Eternity". (WALLIS Budge, 1914:7).

According to the Sumerian literature we have a book translated to English language like the book of "The Literature of Ancient Sumer", in which the writers Jeremy Black, Graham Cunningham, Eleanor Robson, and Gabor Zolymo, they translated this book when we can find some information or ideas about the history of the Sumer literature in the following passage "Sumerian literature is the oldest poetry in the world, It was written down on clay tables in the cuneiform scribes in southern Iraq some 4,000years ago and has been read again only within the last sixty years. This introduction explores some of the questions that Sumerian literature provokes what is mean by literature in such an ancient context.

Literary language is also distinguishable in the writings of ancient Sumer, because Sumerian is long dead as a spoken it is very difficult to detect aural qualities such as rhyme or meter, alliteration, and assonance the repetition of similar vowels sounds. Nevertheless Sumerian literature is quite clearly laid out in lines although the great differences in Sumerian and English syntax or words order make it possible to follow those line divisions in translation. (JEREMY Black, 1997:20; 22).

Different historical periods reflected are known in the ancient time, like the period Middle Iron Age and Indian epics, according to literature in ancient India we will deal with Gabriela's point of view about

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the ancient Indian literature in the following passage, Gabriela see that “ the most part of literary tradition was written in Sanskrit in which the earliest form of that language was brought to India by the Aryans probably sometimes in the middle of the second millennium BC and is called “Vedic” Sanskrit. It is the language of the Vedic hymns, especially those of the Rig Veda. This language developed over the course of time until around the 4th century BC, when fixed by the famous Sanskrit has an unbroken literary tradition for over 3,000 years, and it is rich and vast literary, religious and philosophical, and heritage.(Gabriela Nik,1994:1).

In ancient China literature based on philosophy, military, science, poetry and agriculture. Much of Chinese literature originated with the “Hundred Schools of Thought” period during the Eastern Zhou Dynasty (769-269 BCE). The most important of these include the classic of Confucianism, of Daoism, of Mohism, of Legalism, as well as works of family science (e.g. Sun Tzu’s the Art of War) and Chinese history (e.g. Sima Rerecords of the Grand Historian). Ancient Chinese literature had a heavy emphasize on historiography, with often very detailed court records. (Wheeler Kip, 2014:n.p).

The Greek literature began with Greeks themselves and until today, the writer Moses Hadas give as a brief summery about the nature of the Greek literature, he see that “the Greek literature has been indispensable to educated men, more scholars in more countries and for more centuries have studied that literature than any other secular subject. But the kind of interest which Greek literature has held for educated men has not always been the noticed and advertised. Greek literature furnished a pattern for civilized behaviour, it taught that the proper study of mankind is man, it exemplified untrammelled naturalism, and it embodied the only true theory of art. In the Thirteenth century the study of Greek literature became the science of philosophy, which operated in imitation of other science by minute classification and definition... (Moses Hadas,1950:16).

According to literature of Rome in the latter part of the seventeenth century it exercised an imperial away over European taste. Many historians writ about the literature of ancient Rome, in the following passage we deal with a brief summery about the literature in Rome by the writer Charles Thomas Cruttwell who represent it in his book” A History of Roman Literature” a description of the literature in Rome, he see that “the traditional account of the origin of literature at Rome, accepted by the Roman themselves, is that it was entirely due to contact with Greece. Many scholars, however, have advanced the opinion that an earlier epoch Etruria exercised an important influence, and that much of those armistices, philosophical, and literary impulse, which we commonly ascribed to Greece. (Charles Thomas, 1877:13).

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So Charles Thomas consider that the literature in Rome related to the Greek literature, in which the people use writing art to described the economics, religion, and traditions... etc.

The literature in the modern era see a great influences by Renaissance and the development of technologies which make it change radically, modernism in literature began in Europe with the Age of Enlightenment, when it effect novels and stories based on the concerned with the sub-conscious and it marked by the intentional break with traditions, the most famous modernist novel are 1984 by George Orwell, The Stranger by Albert Camus, and Beloved by Toni Morison...etc.

Writers and scholars effected by this changes and they start writing about modernism in literature. Parnell McCarter is one of the writers who deal with the modern literature, he see that “the word “modern” mean that era when secular humanism became the ascendant cultural force, in place of Biblical Christianity, yet the attainments of the Protestant Reformation were not lost in the awareness of the people. Parnell McCarter,2006:7).

Through the study of past literature we are able to learn about how society has evolved and about the societal norms during each of the different periods all thought history. This can even help us to understand references made in more modern literature because authors often make references to Greek mythology and other old religious texts or historical moments.

Not only is there literature written on each of the aforementioned topics themselves, and how they have evolved thought history (like a book about the history of economics or a book about evolution and science, for example) but we can also learn these things in fictional works. Authors often include historical moments in their works, like when Lord Byron talks about thespianism and the French in “Child Harold’s Pilgrim”; Canto I” and expresses options through his character

In the passages above we see the history of literature in a different nations, and it focused generally on the western traditions, and we can see more in the next passage about literature in English in which the English literature divided into three major periods, the first one is the era of preparation from 670 to 1400, and the second one is the era of Italian Influence from1400 to 1660, the third one is the era of French influence from 1660 to about 1750; and the final one is the modern English era since 1750. But in our topic we need to know more about the English literature especially during the Victorian period, because our dissertation based on a great literary work by The English novelist Thomas Hardy who is wrote his most novels during the era of Queen Victoria.

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1-3-1 The History of the English Literature

The writer Henry Spackman Panacoast represents in his book “An Introduction to English Literature” different information about the English literature and some recent writes during the Victorian era.

The year 1830 represents the beginning of the latest literary epoch of England, the great authors describe and represent the characteristics of the Victorian age by writing the events and the changes of this era, the conditions in the Victorian society help them to create their work, and represent themselves upon the tone of literary production.

It is never easy to select, out of the complex and multifarious life of a time, those social conditions or current modes of thought gives the literature its special epoch. When we deals with the past epoch we might faces at least some difficulties to determine its specific time. Rightly or wrongly, time guides us to take into consideration the leading characteristics of the period. The confusion of innumerable voices has long ceased, thousands of daily happenings have passed out of mind, and the meaning and due relations of great events that develops and grows.

We have to assume the obstacles to our gaining a just and comprehensive ideas of that time to which we may be said to belong, we must try to understand its general sense and personality and what is the reason behind it, so far as our nearness to it permit.”(Henry Spackman Pancoast, 1895:317,318)

Henry,S.P considers that “the year 1830” characterises the birth of the English literature and the appearance of the author’s creative of a literary writing includes the social conditions, in which they finds a difficulties to represents their works.

Henry also clarifies that we can detect three forces at work in the life and thought of recent England, which have been potent factors in the contemporary literature: the first one is the advance of democracy; the second is the general diffusion of knowledge and of literature, and finally the advance of science.

These are not separate but interdependent forces; each has acted on the others, and their combined influence has done much to determine the distinguishing spirit of our epoch and its literature.”So Henry, S.P sees that the advance of democracy, the general diffusion of knowledge and of literature, and the advance of science are the important concepts of the purposes of literature. And he gives as brief details about these three factors.

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(1) The Democracy's Development

In the late of 1830 England sees the emergence of the conservative reaction follows by the meeting of congress of Vienna, in which is gives a fresh outbreak of the revolutionary spirit. In this year the liberals drives the Bourbon King Charles X from the throne of France, in which this eventextent in Germany as a response agitation, and the progress to the democracy in Europe..., and also impacts England in which is changes the English constitution to a peaceful and legal revolution . The period of prophetic anticipation, and the nation enters upon an era in which the ideas of democracy adds into practice through a series of important reforms...A second reform Bill in 1867 admitted to the working class to a share in political power, while a third and still more sweeping act in 1884-1885 still farther extended the right of suffrage.

Within a half century the English government's power sees a peaceful transformation from the upper class to the great bulk of the nation. Historians see that William IV finds England practically an oligarchy.

The Queen Victoria leaves it within unadulterated democracy. The widespread results of transference of power are mattes of history. It transforms the weaken class distinctions to better conditions of working class and gives increases opportunities for popular education that relates with the development of the reading public and the spread of knowledge which are so intimately connects with literature. The social changes and agitations of which these Reform Bills are one of the greatest features in the history of our time, in which Rae says: "the most impressive thing in Europe today is the slow and steady advance of the British democracy." V. Rae's Contemporary Socialism.

(2) The spread of knowledge and literature

The more general diffusion of education, the prodigious multiplication of cheap books and reading matter in every conceivable shape, is closely related with the democratic spirit of society and to the advance of applied science. Education and the politic power are controls all social class because they are the readers and the literature is a reading matter and it is produces by them.

This reading public is known from De Foe and Addison's days. in the early years of the eighteenth century which gives birth to the periodical essay, and many of the great English newspapers like The Morning Chronicle, the Tiles, The Morning Post, and The Morning Herald...a literature more especially devoted to the cause of popular education became important about the time of the first Reform Bill. Men like Charles Knight (1791-1873), the brothers William and Robert Chambers, Gearge L craik, and Samual Smiles consecrated their lives and energies to this work, the importance of which it is not easy to overestimate.

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(3) The Development of Science

The science plays a great role on the influences to the intellectual force at that time, and effects the English modern life in the different ways, the first is by the application of science directly and it is wrought a revolution in the material conditions of civilized life. The physical surroundings are concerns the civilizes man of today lives in a new earth with new concepts that creates by science. And second, by its researches into the history and nature of things, by theories which touch upon the problems of man's origin and destiny, and science distributes and classes the modifying element in almost all contemporary thought, and in almost every department of intellectual activity.(Spackman Henry, 1923: 319, 321)

Henry's representation to the English literature especially the Victorian England, it give us the chance to know more about the facts and causes that make the English novelist Thomas Hardy of this dissertation's novel, "Jude The Obscure" as case study, write his tragic novel during the Victorian age, and this is what Henry S, P explain in his book that the writers create like this kind of work.

Literature affected the entire domain in our life, in which it help the civilizations growth and develop, and from literature we can know and discover many and new things that may change our thought then life. For example in the domain of psychology, literature manipulate the emotion and effects the reader's mind, in which he can understand the writing works and know the character, goal, and aim of the writer and what is the message he want to sent to them in order to make them more aware and careful about something that may happen in their life, or advice theme...etc.

The most of the philosopher's works theories and experiences in their life known through the academic journal. The history also based on literature because everything is record through it, and it is the memory of the people, and we know that people without memory people without future. The literature purposes, effects, and impacts it is more than developing and growing...etc. So we can't count it because it is much than we know we can't understand the term literature us well us, if we don't know more about its forms, which complete the sense of literature, so in the next passage we discover and learn more about this three main forms (drama, poetry, and prose).

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1-4-The Three Main Forms of Literature

Literature is divided into three main forms, drama, poetry, and prose, and each one have a special structure, goal, style, and effects...etc.

1-4-1-Drama

Drama is one of the most important types of literature, Elam Kier defines drama as a literature intends and represents for performance.”(Elam Kier, 1980:98)

Elam Kier sees that drama is a performance activity Drama is a unique tool to explore and express human feelings and emotions, and it is an essential form of behaviour in all cultures, and it is a fundamental human activities and life.

Drama assists in the development of the use of imagination and notion, powers of creative self-expression, decision making, problem solving skills and understanding of self and the world, self-confidence, the meaning of worth, respects and consideration for others. (Nelson .B.ehlt flinders, 2002)

In Athenian or Western drama it comes from Greece, which contents the tragedy, stayer, and comedy, and it need the actor’s activities and speech, poetry, and texts. The Athenian drama it considers as an oldest one in the literature world.

The Roman drama was knowing and flourished in the world not like the Athenian one and it was based on the theatre performance with the speech among texts, poetry, and it control the human jesters, life, situations.

The Medieval Drama was marked by the religious ideas which is performs in the plays form, but the modern drama it is based on the social critics, and even the critics of government. While the Modern Drama it is based on a realistic events, and the writers use it in order to critic their social problems and government.

1-4-2 Poetry

As defined by Oxford dictionary, poetry is an important type of literature that uses aesthetic and rhythmic qualities of language such as phonaesthetics, sound, symbolism, and meter to evoke meaning and sense in addition to, or in place of the prosaic, ostensible, and unreal meaning.(Oxford Dictionaries, 2003.n.p)

Poetry have a special language, genres, and culture, and this kind of writing art it need sometimes a rules and rhyme in order to get a good and correct writing and to avoid critics, and this is called the bound poetry ,however it could be written freely without any rules or rhyme. Poetry includes some basic

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elements, like Meter, Prosody, and Rhyme. In the following article of the art form, we see a brief summary about the history of poetry, and poetry has a long history, dating back to the Sumerian Epic of Gilgamesh. Early poems evolved from folk songs such as the Chinese Shijing, or from a need to retell oral epics, as with the Sanskrit Vedas, Zoroastrian Gatha, and the Homeric, the Iliad and the Odyssey. Ancient attempts to define poetry; such as Aristotle's Poetics, focuses on the uses of speech in rhetoric, drama, song and comedy.

Later attempts based on features such as reception, verse form and rhyme, and emphasizes the aesthetics which distinguish, analyse and proof poetry from more objective, prosaic forms of writing. From the mid-20th century, poetry known that is more generally regarded as a fundamental creative act with the use of language and vocabulary.

The reason behind the use of poetry forms and conventions is to suggest and represents differential interpretation to words, or to evoke emotions responses. Devices like assonance which means alliteration, onomatopoeia and rhythm, are used to achieve a musical or incantatory effects, also the use of ambiguity, symbolism, irony and other stylistic elements of poetic diction makes poem open to multiple interpretations, similarity figures of speech like metaphor, simile and metonymy. (Strachan John.R, Terry Richard, 2000:119)

There are some concepts that sometimes we can't define it, David Rothwell sees that poetry is considered that is one of these concepts, but generally we can realize and recognize it. David's favourite definition is that poetry is the best words in the best order, which means the use of different words in an organized form of writing. But as a means of identifying poetry, that is so subjective as to be useless. So is almost everything else, However, Matthew Arnold sees that poetry is simply the most beautiful, impressive, and widely effective mode of saying things, and hence its importance, when Wordsworth famously defines that poetry as the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings: which means it takes its origin from the collection of different emotions in tranquillity.

Dr Johnson's point of view about poetry that the poetry's essence is invention, also Keats sees that poetry should surprise by a fine excess. The only definition that David Rothwell depends on is seems to me to provide any meaningful content is that which argues that poetry has a firmer and more regular rhythmic basis to it than prose.

One might, perhaps, argue that poetry has a more frequent recourse to imagery and metaphor than prose does, but how do you gauge more frequent, and anyway, I'm not sure that it's true. In addition, of course, one needs to distinguish between poetry and verse. Verse contains the elements of poetry rhythm, rhyme, imagery, but lacks talent. (David Rothwell, 2010:301)

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1-4-3 Prose

As the Lingvo electronic dictionary defines prose as an ordinary written language, in contrast to poetry. (Electronic Dictionaries.2009.n.p)

The Free English dictionary defines poetry as a hymn with no introduced into the Mass. (English free dictionary2011.n.p)

The prose is a form of literature, it is include the fiction and non- fiction novels, or stories, us we know the prose is the reaches by language and the important concepts, and sometimes describes the real events and situations of life, and sometimes include the imagination of the events, the characters...etc. Alison sees that prose is a form of language that includes ordinary syntax and natural speech rather than rhythmic structure, in which regard, along with its measurement in sentences rather than lines, it is not poetry. (Alison Booth;Kelly J n.d,n.p)

On the historical development of prose, Richard Graff sees that in the case of ancient Greece recent scholarship has emphasizes the fact formal prose is a comparatively late development, an invention properly associated with the classical period.(Graff Richard, 2005.n.p)

The prose includes short stories, novella, and novel, each one have its style of writing , which attract the readers, and many people like reading because reading help theme to forget their problems, or their sadden and they take also a new wisdom or examples to draw their life in the basic of happened, confidence, truth, loyalty, and love...etc.

In Sparkman Panacoast's book we realize that the prose is more develops than poetry, and how is the novel growth in England, he says that: "...in no direction has this development of the prose been more remarkable than in that of the novel, the distinctive literary form of the modern world."(Spackman Panacoast Henry, 1923:361)

1-4-3-1 Short Story

A Dilemma defines the short story as a literary kind, and is how to or whether one should distinguishes it from any short narrative, hence it also gas a contested origin.(Dilemma, Boyd William, 2002.n.p)

1-4-3-2 Novella

Novella is a short novel or a long short story. (Electronic dictionaries:2009.n.p)

The most of the scholars and researchers agrees that novella is classifies between novel and short story. In purely quantitative terms, the novella exists between the novel and short story which means that

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the publisher Melville House classifies it as too short to be a novel, too long to be a short story, there is no precise definition in terms of word or page count.

1-4-3-3 Novel

Novel is a work of prose fiction, longer than a short story. (English dictionaries 2011.n.p)

The novel is an extended piece of fictitious prose that tells a more or less coherent story about different events that the characters experience life, maybe we will instantly spot sundry ambiguities in that definition. How long, for instance, is extended which means what distinguishes a short story from a novel, there is, of course, no hard and fast rule about this, but it does lead to absurdities like having a long short story. Secondly, how we measure the coherent, in one of Faulkner's novels, for example, an entire section are told by an idiot, and that is a long way from being coherent.

Finally, what counts as a short story, not much happens, for example in Sterne's *Tristram Shandy*. One might argue that the novel is rather like love; which is difficult to define, but everyone knows what it is, as David sees that the novel is without doubt the literary form that most people today actually encounter, yet it doesn't exist until the eighteenth century...one can account for this rise of the novel by a whole series of socio-economic factors, yet it is without role models like *Tom Jones* and *Oliver Twist*. (David Rothwell, 2010: 275)

Chapter I

1-5-The History of Thomas Hardy's Novel "Jude the Obscure"

Thomas Hardy's novel *Jude The Obscure* is a novel that make every reader live the events of the story as it is real ,and maybe as it is happened in the reader's life , so the history of this great work it is represented in prefaces of the edition of this novel's book .

The history of this novel starts with the present shape which much retarded by the importance of period of its publication, according to the scheme records in 1890 from notes which Hardy write in 1887 and onward, and it is bases on a different concepts that suggests by the death of a woman in the former year, when the scenes revisits in October 1892, the narrative written in outline in 1892 and the spring of 1893, and at full length, as it now appears, from August 1893 onwards into the next year; the whole, with the exception of a few chapters, being in the hands of the publisher by the end of 1894, and it begun as a serial story in *Harper's Magazine* at the end of November 1894, and continue till the monthly parts.

According to the novel "Tess of the d'Urbervilles", the magazine version suggest to modifies the novel for many reason, the present edition being the first in which the whole appears as originally written . And in the difficulty of coming to an early decision in the matter or a title, and it is known and publish by it is temporary title, and two titles suggests to this novel in which the present and final title, and considers as the best...

The novel addresses by a man to men and women of all age, which is attempts to deal unaffectedly with the fret and fever, derision and disaster, that may press in the wake of the strongest passion known to humanity... to tell without a mincing of words, of a deadly war waged between flesh and spirit, and to point the tragedy of unfulfilled aims, Hardy sees that he doesn't aware that there is anything in the handling to which exception can be taken.

Like former productions of his pen, the novel "Jude the Obscure" is simply an endeavour to represents a shape and coherence to a series of seeming's, or personal impressions, the question of their consistency or their discordance, of their permanence or their transitorises, being regard as not the first moment.

The issue of *Jude the Obscure's* book sixteen years ago, with the explanatory preface given above known by the unexpected incidents, and one can now look back for a moment at what happens at that time .According to its publication the reviewers sees that the its pronounce must be upon in tones to which the reception of *Tess of The D'Urbervilles* bore no comparison, and there are two or three dissentients from the chorus .This salutation of the story in England considers as a cabled to America, and the music impacts the side of the Atlantic in a shrill crescendo.

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Thomas Hardy declares that the part of the story presents the shattered ideals of two main characters, Hardy considers that this part is a practically ignores by the adverse press of the two countries which means that the while that some twenty or thirty pages of sorry detail regards as a necessary to complete the narrative, and shows the antitheses in Jude's life which nearly the sole portions read. And curiously enough, a reprint the next year the novel publish in a family paper some time before, drew down upon my head a continuation of the same sort of invective from several quarters .So much for the unhappy beginning of Jude's careers as a book .After these verdicts from the press its next misfortune burnt by a bishop probably in his despair at not being able to burn me.

Then somebody considers that Jude Fawley is a moral work austere in its treatment of a difficult subject that the writer expresses his point of view, feelings, and concepts which represent the idea that the only effect on human conduct that Hardy discovers being its effect on myself the experience completely curing me of further interest in novel writing.

One incident among many arising from the storm of words was that an American man of letters, who did not whitewash his own morals, informed me that, having bought a copy of the book on the strength of shocked criticism, he read on and on, wondering when he harmfulness is nearly begin, and at last flung it across the room with execrations at having been induced by the rascally reviewers to waste a dollar-and-half on what he call "a religious and ethical treatise." In which Hardy says that:" I sympathised with him, and assured him honestly that the misrepresentations had been no collusive trick of mine to increase my circulation among the subscribers to the papers in question"... (Thomas Hardy, 1912: 1, 8)

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1-6 The History of Depression

To records the history of depression considers as a difficult task for writers to write a history of illness, glom sadness...etc. because in the past this illness may not treats but now vice versa, so everything starts to change over time and this is one of the most facts that makes its writing difficult.

In the West, the depression considers as a biological illness like any physical malady (and how we got to this perspective is what we'll explore today). The comparison is tempting, as it diminishes the stigmas around mental illness for example, when we wouldn't feel bad about treating a tumor on your spleen, so we shouldn't feel bad out getting help for the invisible tumor on your brain, either.

Brett sees that learning and about the cultural history of depression in the West that it puts his own bouts with it into new perspective. For starters, it's somewhat comforting to know that depression is something humans have deals with and feels for thousands of years. A common cognitive bias that pops up in individuals in the throes of deep depression is the feeling that their situation is unique and no one knows what they're experiencing and how it is impacts their life.

The history of depression provides a much more nuanced view of this mental and emotional state that we moderns call a disease. For much of Western history, depression was a Janus-faced condition that could be both a curse and a blessing.

The studying of the history of depression illuminates competing schools of thought about its causes and cures that have existed since Ancient Greece till today. Rather than a steady march of progress, according to our understanding of depression is change move more like a pendulum, with different approaches and philosophies waxing over the centuries. (Brett and Kate mckay, 2015.n.p)

The depression considers as a health problem for human beings as many philosophers, and writers sees that throughout the ages point to the long-standing existence of depression as a health problem, and the continuous and sometimes ingenious struggles people which makes them tries to finds an effective ways to treat this illness.

As we know that depression's second name is "melancholia" which is appears in ancient Mesopotamian texts in the second millennium B.C...at that time all mental illnesses considers as priests. In contrast, the "physicians" treats physical injuries (but not conditions like depression). the first historical understanding of depression sees that depression is a spiritual (or mental) illness rather than a physical one.

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The Ancient Greeks and the Romans tried to divide their thinking about the cause of melancholia, and the literature of the time filled with references to mental illness caused by spirit or demons. In the 5th century B.C., the Greek historian Herodotus wrote about a king who was driven mad by evil spirit.

The early Babylonian, Chinese and Egyptian civilizations also viewed mental illness as a form of demonic possession, and used exorcism techniques (such as beatings, restraint, and starvation)...Hippocrates, a Greek physician, suggested that personality traits and mental illnesses were related to balance body fluids called humors. Yellow bile, black bile, phlegm and, blood. Hippocrates classified mental illnesses into categories that included mania, melancholia (depression), and phrenitis (brain fever).

In the last year before Christ, the influence of Hippocratic Romans was that mental view among educated Romans was that mental illness like depression were caused by demons and by the anger of the gods. For instance, Cornelius (25BC-50AD) recommended starvation, shackles (leg irons), and beating as “treatments”. In contrast, Persian physicians such as Rhazes (865-925), the chief doctor at Baghdad hospital, continued to view the brain as the seat of mental illness often involved hydrotherapy (positive rewards for appropriate behaviour).

During the Renaissance, which began in Italy in the 14th century and spread throughout Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries, thinking about mental illness was characterized by both forward progress and regression...In 1621, Robert Buton published anatomy of Melancholy, in which he described the psychological and social causes (such as poverty, fear and solitude) of depression. In this encyclopedic work, he recommended diet, exercise, distraction, travel, purgatives (cleansers that purge the body of toxins), bloodletting, herbal remedies, marriage, and even music therapy as treatments for depression.

The 18th and early 19th centuries is referred to the beginning of the enlightenment age, and it is considered as an inherited and unchangeable weakness of temperament, which leads to the common thought that affects and impacts people. As a result, most people with mental illness became homeless and poor and some were committed to institutions. (RASHMI NEMAD, 2007.2)

Chapter I

Conclusion

After reading the passage above” The Historical Background” of this sample study, which is relate to the field of our study “ literature”, the readers now can get some information about the past events that pictured how is the literature, novels, depression’s births, and how it was grow, describe, and record in the history of the people from generation to generation, So this chapter is help the readers to be ready to go deeper to what is the ideas which will represent in the next chapter, with a full knowledge.

Chapter II

II-The Writers and the Depression

2-1 Introduction

This chapter is a response to the dissertation's research question, in which we will see an analyses on depression in Thomas Hardy's *Jude The Obscure*, and it will start with a different definition of the depression with some major causes and effects of this illness, and to make a relationship between the depression and the novel of this study, it deals with a short passage that include the history of the novelists or writers with Depression and how it affected them in life and writing. After that we will see the

2-2 Psychological Concept

2-2-1 Depression

2-2-1-1 The Meaning of Depression

“Whenever you read a cancer book or website or whatever, they always list depression among the side effects of cancer. But, in fact, depression is not a side effect of cancer. Depression is a side effect of dying”. (John Green 2010.n.p)

This quotation explain the depression and that effects the person and hurt him more than the cancer’s effects. In which it lead the sufferer to the death.

Some people define depression as a sad feeling, and there are no special treatments, as the following quotation sees: “There now, hang on, you’ll get over it”. Depression is less like a head cold-with patience, it passes, and it is like cancer.” (Barbara Kingsolver.n.d,n.p)

Depression is defines as a mental illness, that effects the mind. The English dictionary define as an act of depressing or state of being depressed or sunken place or era, and it is a mental disorder characterizes by extreme gloom, sad, despair, and feelings of inadequacy, and inability to concentrate and lose of the mind’s balances. The of the words depression despair, misery, sadness expresses the word of depression. (English Dictionary 2010.n.p)

An American Psychology Topics define the depression according to its relation with the human experiences. Depression means something more than sadness and gloom in which The depressed persons may experiences common effects of depression, like a lack of interest and pleasure in daily activities, loss of weigh or gain, insomnia or (excessive sleeping), lack of energy, inability to concentrate during studying or working and feelings of worthlessness, guilt and recurrent thoughts death or suicide. Depression is the most common mental disorder fortunately...and it is a treats by a psychological sessions or by writing because this kind of treatments help the sufferr to express his feelings and makes the bad feelings out from his heart and mind. (American psychological Association, 2016.n.p)

In a medicine sites who helps the sufferer and the depressed persons before they gives a help they defines depression as an illness that involves the body, mood, and thoughts, and afflicts the person in which affects his behaviours, eats, sleep, feels about himself or herself, and as a passing blue mood .It is not a sign of personal weakness or a condition that can be wished away. People with depression they never experiences the feeling of happiness but just sadness. Without treatment, symptoms can last for

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weeks, months, or years, however if they guards to treat himself during his illness he becomes better. (Medicine net, 1996.n.p)

2-2-1-2The Causes and the Effects of Depression

2-2-1-2-1 The Causes of Depression

The origins and the definition of depression are complex and differ from person to person, because of the life's events, coping strategies, genetic factors and personality styles all have bearing on whether an individual experiences depression.

Some researchers suggests that the underlying pathway created by the changes in neurotransmitters and the chemicals brain, a cellsuse in order to communicate that gives rise to depressive symptoms. A family history of depression, the use of alcohol is another cause of challenging situations such as material stress of a loved one can all contribute to depression. Certain thought patterns and coping styles can also effects the onset or persistence of depression.

Some health centres associates with depression in which helps all the people who can't get rid of depression, and improve overall quality of life. Moreover, the stress of managing a chronic illness such as epilepsy, diabetes of heart disease can impact the individual's experience of depressive symptoms. (Pearl Program, 1977.n.p)

The passage above is represent to us some causes of depression from the Pearl program point of view, and definition to depression that is refers to the person's nature or his characteristic and his life's conditions but in the following passage we will see other causes with a deeper explanation.

While we don't know exactly what causes depression, a number of things are often linked to its development. Depression usually results from a combination of recent events and other longer term or personal factors, rather than one immediate issue or event.

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2-2-1-2-1-1-Life's events

Researcher suggest that continuing difficulties long- term unemployment, and the person who lives in an abusive or uncaring relationship that is never success, or lives alone and isolates from the others for a long time, prolonged work stress are the most causes of depression than life stresses. However, recent events (such as loss job, work, love family...etc.) the person who have a bad past experiences or bad situations is vulnerable to the risk of experiences the depression.

2-2-1-2-1-2 Family History

Depression appears in families as a genetic disease. But not all the people's parents who experience the depression they automatically have the same experience, the life circumstances and other personal factors are still likely to have an important influence and impact.

2-2-1-2-2-3The Personality

The people who have a tendency to worry a lot, have low self- esteem, are perfectionists, are sensitive to personal criticism, or are self-critical and negative, this category of people may become more prone to the risk of depression.

2-2-1-2-2-4Serious Medical Illness

The person who feel stress and worry of coping with a serious illness he become a depressed, especially if he deals with long-term management and,or chronic pain.

2-2-1-2-2-5Alcohol and Other Drug Use

When we see a person use drug and alcoholic, we realise that both lead to and result from depression. And there are any people with depression also have drug and alcohol problems. For example in Australia over 400,000 Australians will experience depression and a substance use disorder at the same time, at some point in their lives.

2-2-1-2-2-6Change in Brain Structure

Change in the brain is a difficult and complex area that many researchers try to analyse and study it. Depression is not simply the result of a 'chemical imbalance', for example when we have too much or not enough of a particular brain chemical. It's complicated, and there are multiple causes or major depression. Factors such as genetic vulnerability, serve life stressors, substances we may take (some medications, drugs and alcohol) and medical conditions can affect the way of our brain regulates our mood.

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In the following passage we see the effects of depression in the brain cells and may damages it if the sufferer doesn't challenges it with medicaments. The brain's chemical transmitters may effected by the modern antidepressants (serotonin and noradrenaline), which relay messages between brain cells- this is thought to be how medications work for more serve depression. Psychological treatment can also help you to regulate your moods. Effective treatment can stimulate the growth of new nerve cells in circuits that regulate your mood, which is though play a critical part in recovering from the most serves episodes of depression. (Beyond Blue Support Service, 2000.n.p)

The professor of Neuroendocrinology Bruce Sherman McEwen clarifies in the following passage that the change of the brain structure is a result of depression (stress)in which it causes the brain to shrink or weaken the stores memories, and effects the emotions and other parts of the brain.

“Depression often follows stressful experiences in which the brain interprets events and decides if threatening, then controls the behavioural and physiological responses to those events. The brain's reaction to stress is useful in that it supplies extra energy to help a person act on or flee from dangerous situations. Sometimes, however, brain chemical levels that increase during stressful situation stay at high levels and causes problems such as depression. There is increasing evidence that stress the resulting depression may involve structural changes in the brain. The good news that this changes, known as remodelling, can be prevented and potentially reversed with right treatment, such as antidepressant and mood, memory and decision making may change in size and function in response to depressive episodes.

(McEwen,B.S,2003:54)

Chapter II

2-2-1-2-2The Effect of Depression

The effects of depression can damage the person's life in different areas like work, school and home as well as in the personal relationships of the patient. Depression often affects people during different periods of time in their lives, for example the effects of depression on pregnancy include lower birth-rates and preterm labour .So babies born to depressed mothers may effects them and may become a depressed in the future and it considers as a genetic disease .

The most serious effects of depression are a suicide attempt or completion. And it may affect the person physically, psychologically, and socially, like what we will deal in the following passages.

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2-2-1-2-2-1 Physical Effects of Depression

The physical effects of depression may effects all the human body and the most physical effects that the sufferer faces like the lack of deep sleep in which the person suffers from the insomnia and this may effects negatively his brain because the person need to sleep nearly from 6 to 8 hours in order to save the brain-cells, and it effects heart and other parts of the body. A decrease in brain volume is one of the most disturbing side effects of depression. Fortunately, antidepressants appear to be able to reverse this brain volume loss.

Depression and pain are also inter-related which known that negatively impact the heart. Also its cause may become inappropriate release of adrenaline which, over time, damages the cardiovascular system. An increase in artery and blood vessel stress are further health effects of depression. This can increase the risk of blood clots and heart attack.

We have other physical causes like the decreased appetite which is causes the loss of weigh, decreased interest in sex, and chronic fatigue...etc.

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2-2-1-2-2 Social Effects of Depression

The social effects of depression change the person's functions in the world and their relationship with others. This effect includes substance use and abuse, social and family withdrawal, and decrease performance at work or school. (Natasha Tracy, 2012.n.p)

The depression impacts reforms of the personality, in which impacts the social relationship; it is possible that the sufferer harms his friends, sisters, brothers, parents...etc. And may he becomes alone and loss his work, lack of communication...etc.

Chapter II

1-3 The Writers and Depression

After realize the previous passage, now we can understand easily the effects and causes of depression and how it affected the writers and make them sad, and more prone to this dangers illness. So the author Nick Flynn he writes a famous or a top quotes about writers and depression, like “Writers, especially poets, are particularly prone to madness. There exists a striking association between creativity and manic depression. Why are more creative people prone to madness! They have more than average amounts of energies and abilities to see things in a fresh and original way then because they also have depression; I think they’re more in touch with human suffering.”(Nick Flynn)

The writer Nick Flynn show as how the depression and sadness factors are affected the writers especially poets, and he think that because they were a creative people they will be a madness, maybe the they use a great energies that their minds can’t support this average energies .And in spite of this we still asked: why the writers are more prone to depression why not the ordinary people are? So Denise Mann can give as a suggest response to our question.

Despite the long list of famous writers with depression, the relationship between writers and depression refers to many reasons in which the writers may be prone to depression, Dr.Manevitz says. For the person who being familiar with misery, pain, and suffering may guide the process for some writers. The writers can write about suffering, challenges, sadness, gloom and portrays their life, but others may write their work without experiencing the same trials and tribulations as their characters. Writing is also a solitary pursuit, says Manevitz. The lack of social interaction can set the stage for depression...the writing life can also be an emotional roller that faces the writers with rejection from editor, agents, publishers, or even peers. (Denise Mann, 2014.n.p)

Elizabeth moon considers that the relationship between writers and depression it is typically known as an ordinary information that all the people know, but what surprise them is writers creation of the affection that reader have for depression....the belief that being miserable give the persons some mystical insight into creativity, and that if they not experience the depression, they either could not write, or we could write only pollyannaish and Raskolnikov...and by the way, black and white thinking like that is typical of depression and does nothing for our characterization. (Elizabeth Moon, 1998.n.p)

Chapter II

2-3-1-Thomas Hardy and Depression

As we see in the previous passage which deal with the relationship between writers and depression, now we try to study a famous writer's work who experiences the depression, who is the English novelist Thomas Hardy and his description to the depression in his work "Jude the Obscure", and we will see how he influence by the Victoria Era.

And this is what Tim Parks see when he says: "Though the idea that only one of Hardy's fourteen novels might help us to understand his mind is new to me. That the author suffered periods of depression is well documented, but so did many fine novelists whose overall vision comes across as far sunnier than his. Without wishing to do anything as destructive as to explain away the impulses behind had hoped that the parallels I drew between his life and work would indicate a personality structured above all around the polarity fear/courage. On being asked why he endlessly conjured up the most negative consequences of any carefree act of physical love, Hardy replied that he hoped his stories might prevent certain disasters from happens. (Tim Parks, 2007.n.p)

Thomas Hardy says "*well, these sad and hopeless obstacles are welcome in one sense, for they enable us to look with indifference upon the cruel satires that fate loves to indulge in.*" (Thomas Hardy) Hardy see that sadness and hopelessness defines as one term and this quote clarifies Hardy's depression and sadness. Hardy expresses his feelings through writing, when the history describe the miserable life that Hardy live in, and his hopelessness and disappointment about life, and his works is a proof to his sadness and suffering and it may refers to his psychological impacts. And his works provoke the reader's emotions and give him a view about the writer's life during a harsh time in their life.

Chapter II

2-3-2 Thomas Hardy and the Victorian Era

Thomas Hardy known as the greatest novelists of the Victorian era, known for his production to his famous novels, short stories, and poems, like the novel "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" and "Jude the Obscure." Living from 1840 until 1928, Hardy witnessed almost the entire significant social, religious and political developments of the Victorian Era from 1837 to 1901. This experiences, in addition to his personal life, greatly influenced his work. Strong criticism of his controversial last novel, "Jude the Obscure", compelled Hardy to abandon novel writing and turn to poetry because of the social critics and the problems that he faces.

2-3-2-1 The English Countryside

One of Hardy's influences on his works is his point of view towards the life in the country side without considering the landscapes. Which make his novels take place near Dorchester, England, where he grew up. Many of the landmarks in his novels match perfectly with their real counterparts, such as Stonehenge, which features prominently as a hunting locale in "Tess of the D'Urbervilles."...

2-3-2-2-Social Institutions

England known by its conservative of the traditions and beliefs of the English people like strict laws regarding marriage and divorce that what make Hardy influence by this way of live and he criticizes both publicity and his fiction, in 1912 he writes a magazine that "The English marriage laws are...the gratuitous causes of at least half of the misery of the community.", he represents the issue of marriage in the Victorian society which the man can't divorce his wife that what is Jude Fawley's relationship with. In one of Hardy's most controversial novels, "Jude the Obscure", the author paints a dramatic illustration of what he reviews as the stranglehold the outdated divorced laws can have on people. In the same novel Hardy also criticizes the exclusivity of university admission requirements and their discrimination of class.

2-3-2-3 Literary Impacts

Some impacts and influences on Hardy's writing write by other Victorian novelists, such as George Eliot, who also incorporated many illusions to art and literature in her works. Hardy's portrayals of tragic characters wrestling their demons..., the villagers in Hardy's heroes often seem to fall victim to "fortune's False Wheel", a fateful view of events that Chaucer first coined and Shakespeare repeated.

Chapter II

2-3-2-4 Hardy's Personal Life:

Hardy studied as an architecture apprentice a young age, evident in the character of Jude in "Jude the Obscure," who works as a stonemason. Hardy experience two happy marriages and apparently held several infatuations with other women while married. These experiences may impacts his depictions of women as externally beautiful but often shallow or fickle inside, as with Bathsheba in "Far From the Madding Crowd."(Nadine Smith, 2001.n.p)

Chapter II

2-4- The Causes and the Effects of Jude Fawley's Depression

Jude the Obscure is the last of Hardy's novel work, which is divided into a sixth parts, the first part includes eleven chapters, while the second one contain seven chapters, and the third part include ten chapters, for the fourth part contain six chapters, the fifth part include eight chapters, and the final part include eleven chapters. The novel content fifty-third chapters.

In the following discussion we will see the life of the main character, Jude Fawley and his depression, Jude's life is the first factor that lead him to be depressed person, He is lives in a small village, he is a young man and stonemason, who always hope to get the chance to enter the university but he can't because of many factors, as we know before that about the causes and the effects of depression, so Thomas Hardy use this ideas and concepts in his novel like a failure of marriage, loss of Job, rejection from society, loneliness... etc. And the effects of depression on this character are the drinking alcoholic and suicide.

In the following passage we discover and know many things about the Victorian social problems and what's the causes that make Jude Fawley feel sad and unhappy, and the failure of his marriage with his cousin Sue, also the suffering from the miserable life, living alone in Christ minister, and the troubles with his son Little Father, and finally his illness and his death.

Chapter II

2-4-1 The Causes of Jude Fawley's Depression

2-4-1-1 The Social Critics of Jude's Relationship with Sue

The reign of Queen Victoria in England impacted the state of a degenerated population of men in strict adherence to their interpretation of the Bible. The novelist Thomas Hardy represents the state of repressed population of men adhering strictly to Biblical doctrine.

Hardy's last two novels, *Jude the Obscure* and *The Well-Beloved*, received critical acclaim for their "condemnation" of the Bible and the attacks of the Victorian people at that time when Christianity was based on skepticism, and the Bible created a different list of rules and regulations in living out the

The Victorian society saw many transformations and idealizations of Christianity, and it shaped and transformed the idea of the "God life" to either fit their own perspective or give more leeway to the "natural human way" giving in to temptation, engaging in pre-marital sex, living with a significant other before marriage, having women and men share power; which means that the government created the Bible by its own way to make people follow its rules?

In the novel "*Jude the Obscure*" the two main characters, Jude and Sue, struggle with decision and choice and a disturbed understanding of themselves in a society where they are the outliers due to their independent ways of thinking and their relationship. The society around them seems to readily conform to Biblical doctrine, these two struggling characters are questioning, inquiring, and not ready to acquiesce to the norms of the period. Hardy's novel, *Jude the Obscure*, is a criticism of Victorian society as it relates to the contemporary conservative Christian view.

Hardy's novel received different critics when Hardy considered that his writing was "moral work", the Victorian society refused Hardy's novel, and just a few people who discovered that Jude was a moral work austere in its treatment of a difficult subject as if the writer had not all the time said in the Preface that it was meant to be so (Hardy 4). In his novel, Hardy's novel represented to the reader a new way of living during the Victorian era which its people lived in suffering and struggled for existence in life through the lives of the two main characters, Sue Birdehead and Jude Fawley, cousins by relation and they loved each other at the same time.

According to the narrator of Hardy's novel, the state of the society in Victorian England is narrated through the tragic lives of two of its outcasts, and he criticizes the awful condemnations and rules that society imposed on these two characters. The main point of controversy and one of the most intriguing points in the novel is marriage when the society criticized Jude's marriage, so Arabella tricked him to

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believe her that she is pregnant, and Arabella decide to leave Jude while they are still married. Also Sue's marriage with Richard Philloston considers as another important point of controversy in the novel...between the two marriages, Jude and Sue meet. For Jude, love is almost instantaneous, but not seemingly so for Sue. Nonetheless Jude and Sue eventually begin a life together without marriage and that is one of the reasons that make the society refuse their relationship.

According to the Bible during the Victorian era is the most topic that the writers criticize, in which Jude the Obscure represent like the government's definition to marriage is ceremony or witness or priest as necessities. In fact the Bible offers no consent for marriage it advises against it saves for the temptation and execution of a sexual relationship, which means the Bible define marriage as a good thing for man and each man should have own husband and the people should follows what the Bible represent as a rule not as a religious doctrine.

Historians see that the definition of marriage in 1753 not likes the Bible's definition. Stephen Farlow considers that the novel "Jude the Obscure" describe the marriage problem in the Victoria era in which Sue's inclination toward the idea of marriage. Although unspoken, Jude and Sue are clearly committed to each other. Where the Bible left room for interpretation, the Church adopted jurisdiction over the institution of marriage.

Sue's consider that marriage came from her heart a binding commitment where the society. Sue feels antipathy toward all things that Christianity represents to the Victorian England. By the time of Hardy's novel, religion was still a guiding part of society when she suffered greatly under the idea of marriage as the Bible relays to society, she never once admitted to even her idea of marriage until force as in the aforementioned account of Sue's discrepant belief in marriage compared to the Landlady...

In the end, the destruction of the two characters, Jude and Sue, is the ultimate criticism of Victoria, England After the death of their children, Sue and Jude separate in Sue's attempt to heal her wounds. She conforms to society, believing that she has been wrong in her actions with the conviction that means of her children's deaths was God's way of punishing her.

Here came the magnimous discovery and perhaps, the truest theme of the entire novel..., Jude's departure is a fatalistic one, leaning toward the same issues that afflicted Sue, but Jude takes his own life. Jude's end bears a lesser need for explanation. His was the ultimate win for Victorian society... And in a figurative sense Sue and Jude's relationship considers as an illegal relationship and symbolize the Victorian society as a conservative society. (Jude the Obscure and the Victorian Era, 2005.n.p)

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2-4-1-2 The Feeling of Rejection

Jude Fawley live alone when he was a child, because his mother she was dead, and he became orphan, and he live in his Aunt Drusilla's house, at one day he enter to the house, when Drusilla invite her friends and they start talking, suddenly he hear Drusilla's conversation (in the page 17), she tell her friends all the bad thing about Jude Fawley and he have no role in life, and he do nothing for himself, and for the others. When Jude hears that he discovers that his Aunt Drusilla hit him and she never accepts him to live with her.

In the page 19 Thomas Hardy show us how the depression appears on Jude and how became alone he try to forget this happening, when he work as a birds-scarer he try to talk to the birds in order to not be alone again. After thinking he discovers that his work is inappropriate like him, and all the people avoid it.

Now we have another factor of Jude's depression, which is the rejection of the social, Jude Fawley have a different beliefs about life from the other villagers in Marygreen, the people in this city were a conservative people and they respect their traditions and beliefs, but Jude he want to add something new to his way of living, but those people they refused his ideas and rejected him. After that he decide to travel to another city Christminster, he think that he enjoy his life and he will achieve his dreams and hopes like the studying and entering to the school.

In the new city Christminster, Jude also find some difficulties to live, in the pages 40to43, Thomas Hardy show as suffer with his depression, in which he discover that when he enter to Christminster at first time, and the social discrimination is another prove to Jude's depression, and this is appears in the page 115, we have to know why Jude refused and forbid to enter to the school, because the student of the Christminster school were intellectual, educated and wealth people, however, Jude in spit of his education and his reach cultural background with studying the Latin, the Greece, and history but he was a poor man, that's the reason of Jude 's depression.

2-4-1-3 The Loss of Work

Jude Fawley experience the loss of his careers in his life, when he live in Marygreen he work as a birds-scare one day he feel worry about a bird and he make it eat from his meal, when the boss of his work see him he beat him out, at that time he decide to leave to Christminster, so he lose his job, at Christminster he work as a worker in the church, he beat out because of his illegal marriage with Sue. And this is appears in the page 297, So after he commit sin with his cousin Sue all the people refused theme and they lose the right to work any activity in this city, in this case we can notice that Thomas Hardy why he use

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the word obscurity, to show the readers how Jude and even Sue were sad, depressed, and disappointed persons.

2-4-1-4The Death of the Children

Jude and Arabbela have a son named Little Father, and he have other sons with Sue, Arabbella's son think that he and his brothers were the causes that make all the people hit his father and refused them, he decided to kill Sue's sons and himself to make his father happy, when Jude know that he loss all of his sons, he feel so sad and he became a depressed.

2-4-1-5The Unsuccessful Marriage

The marriage of Jude and Arrabella was based and built just on the sexual attraction, and is unreal one because Arabella obliged Jude to marry with her because she tell him that she was pregnant and he should marry with her. After a few days Arrabella leave Jude because she just enjoys and she wants to move to Australia with her parents. Jude feels sad and he start cry.

Jude's second marriage with Sue was also fail, because Sue leaves him to marry with Richard Philloston. Sue thinks that her children dead because of Jude's sin, they have children without a marriage, that's why they punished with the loss of their children. So Jude feel sad again and he cry.

The causes of Jude's depression is began when his mother dead and he live with his Aunt Durasilla which she refused him, than he rejected from the school, social, than the loss of job, his children, wives, and his life.

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2-4-2 The Effects of Jude Fawley's Depression

As we know before that one of the most effects of depression are suicide, alcoholic drink...etc. And that's what happens to Jude Fawley during his sadness and depression, in the following passage we have a brief summery about this effects.

2-4-2-1 Alcoholic Drink

When Jude fell depressed the first thing that he do is to drink alcoholic, he think that is the only treatment to his sadness, and he can forget his problems, he start cry and scream...etc. Thomas Hardy clarifies it in the page 75 when Jude drink alcoholic all the time.

2-4-2-2 Suicide

2-4-2-2-1 Jude's Son Little Father's Suicide

Jude Fawley returns with his wife to her department to discover that his son, little Father Time, has hanged himself and their other two children, leaving as explanation only the ters suicide...thought Hardy's use of semantic ambiguity and biblical parallel, show the note to be a microcosmic expression of the tone of despair and futility of the novel as a whole.

What is perhaps most striking about this note is its curious spelling of the final word in the sentence, menny. On the simplest level this is certainly a misspelling of many, attributable to either Father Time's lack of formal education or his state of acute melancholia at the time of the composition of the novel. Written in the wake of Sue's revelation of her pregnancy, and after a day in which the Fawley family, because of its size, had been turned away from successive rooming houses, the note clearly shows that Father Time's motive was to alleviate the heavy burden of a family already too large for the elder Jude to support.

More subtly, however, father Time is surely a thinly veiled persona for Thomas Hardy himself. He is gloom personified an odd combination of child and man, of youth and old age a boy who seems obsessed too early with decay, death, and human misery.(Walter K. Gordon , 1967:298-300)

Little Father is a teenager and the issue of depression manipulate his mind and effect it negatively, Father's causes depression are loneliness, he never make a friends, he can't solve his problems maybe he fear to ask help from his father or another person, and maybe he doesn't enter to school or join to any group of activities, and maybe he feel anger about the separation of his parent, also the luck of care, love, pity, and the miserable life...etc. Let us know more about the Teenager depression and suicide in the following passage.

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It is clear that not only are young people becoming more depressed, they are responding to this depression by killing themselves. The high rate of suicide may be due to the intense pressures felt by teenagers, coupled with a lack of life experiences that tell them that situations, however bad, tend to get better with time. They are also less likely to possess more subtle thinking styles, being prone to the more extreme, “all or nothing style” of thinking. As we will see, this can be a major factor in depression. People usually kill themselves to escape what they see to be an intolerable and otherwise inescapable situation, not necessarily because they want to die.

Despite the staggering amount of antidepressants prescribed to adolescents and teenagers, very little research has been done into their effectiveness. From what research has been done, there is no definitive proof that depression medication is an effective treatment for teen depression.

There are differences in the chemical changes seen in teenage depression sufferers when compared to adult. It is this chemical imbalance that is treated with the same drugs. In fact there are differences in how teenager and adult brains actually function the frontal lobe, for example, is still forming up until the age of 20. (I Tyrrell & J Griffin, 2003.n.p)

2-4-2-2-2 Jude's Suicide

Jude Fawley decide to kill himself, but he wait for Sue in order to see her, when he meet her she said to him that she will be never see him again because she want to live with Philloston and she look for a new life, the loss of job, hopes, dreams, children , family, love...etc. all of this bad events evokes Jude's emotions and damages it and this what leads him to suicide when a his first wife Arrabella finds him dead, because he drown himself in a pond.

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Conclusion

Thomas Hardy's novel *Jude the Obscure* is a portrayal of Hardy's life when he lives in miserable life, and he always feels sad, and through the character Jude Fawley we know more about the depression and how it effect the person who faced the problems in his life, who fear to be alone, who can't challenge it, Finally Thomas Hardy give to the readers the real sense of the tragedy in life, and what is the meaning to be sad, depressed, alone...etc. After reading and watching this tragic novel we discover how Thomas Hardy describe of Jude and Sue's struggles and the suffering and the difficulties that faces theme, as a result Sue think that all what's make them sad is a result of their love as a sin in itself.

Chapter III

3-Analyses of Hardy's Work "A Study Case"

3-1 Introduction:

The world of literature is vast, and the researchers who want to search or write about something relate to literature, he may find a lot of difficulties in each sections when he starts analyse or discusses some topics. This chapter is the last one of this dissertation, and as we know that the final section of any dissertation include different information and analyses that represent a result of what the searcher find understand, and realize during his research.

The first part in this chapter address some important subjects that we should to deal with in order to understand the relation between the dissertation's chapters, in the following passage we will see the relationship between Thomas Hardy's work and Hypocrisy of conventional the Victorian society, it include education and class, marriage and the role of woman, Arabella Donn and the pursuit of husband, and Sue Bridhead and the new woman.

Then we discuss the nature and the meaning of the title of Hardy's novel "Jude the Obscure", and some critics about this novel like the structure, wring style, symbolism, romanticism, and Darwin's influence on Hardy's work.

Finally this chapter addresses the effects of reading sad books, watching sad movies, and why it is popular.

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The critics of any novel are to analyse and discuss its concepts, ideas, and objects, this discussion it must support by literary and philosophical theories. Like the topic of this dissertation which is about Thomas Hardy's novel "Jude the Obscure", many scholars criticize this literary work and they discuss it from the title to the contents, and finally to the end of this novel. In the following passage we will see some scholar's point of view about the title of Thomas Hardy's novel, and about the structure, style of writing, publication, some important symbols...etc. then we will see some other popular depressed novels in the history of the literature in a different countries, and different language. (The following passages adapted from an article from British Library which a different authors who study Hardy's work.)

3-2The Influences of Hypocrisy in Jude the Obscure

As we know Hardy's novel develops and see a great influences in the world of literature by the readers, scholars, and philosophers, and some of them follow Hardy's work from writing to publishing then developing, Greg Buzwell is a Curator for printed Sources, at the British library, he gives as an article deals with the publication of the novel Jude the Obscure and some other aspects that effects the Victorian society. Jude the obscure is the last completed novel by Thomas Hardy, some historians see that Jude the Obscure receives a mixed critical reception upon its publication in 1895. The novelists H G Wells in an unsigned piece for the Saturday Review eulogised "There is no other novelists alive with the breadth of sympathy, the knowledge or the power for the creation of Jude". (H G wells, 1896:81)

In stark, contrast the review in the Pall Mall Gazette renamed the book 'Jude the Obscure', and branded the book a work of 'naked squalor and ugliness'(Pall Mall Gazette, 1895.n.p)

The Bishop of Wakefield discuss Hardy's Jude the Obscure and criticize its events, however Edmund Gosse become sympathetic about Hardy's work and he give to reflect what has providence done to Thomas Hardy that he should rise up in the arable land of Wessex and shake his at his creation.(Edmund Gosses, 1896:1).

It is easy to see the reasons underlying the book's critical mauling at the hands of conservative Victorian society, as well as its more positive reception from those, like H G Wells, at the vanguard of a new generation of intellectuals. Jude the Obscure attacks the hypocrisy and double-standards inherent in late-Victorian attitudes towards class, education, the role of women and marriage. At the same time, the book reveals the lie behind the widely held Victorian belief as expressed for example in Samuel's bestseller Self Help(1895) that hard work, talent and application were in themselves sufficient for individuals to realise his ambitions but an indifferent Fate, allied to society's entrenched attitude towards the working class, condemn his efforts to failure.

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3-2-1 Education and Social Class

Margaret Oliphent sees that education affords the meaning of social mobility and challenges the privilege to those already at the higher end of the class system, Jude Fawceter. From the 1870s education saw a reason for Oxford University in particular to hold back the spread of adult education to the working classes in an effort to protect the already over-crowded middle-class professions. Jude meets nothing but resistance from the authorities at Christminster. Hardy uses a fictional name for Oxford in his pursuit of education and social improvement.

When he writes to the college masters for advice he receives but a single reply, a brief letter from the Master of Christminster's Bibliol College stating that, judging from Jude's description of himself as a working-man, 'I venture to think that you will have a much better chance of success in life by remaining in your own sphere and sticking to your trade than by adopting any other the advice from Christminster is that the working classes should remain working class.

Access to Oxford and Cambridge at his time also requires a detailed knowledge of classical Greek and Latin texts, both taught intensively at expensive public schools. Jude's attempts to teach himself Latin and Greek from various primers, although admirable, were never going to put him on an equal footing with those who could afford an expensive education. Again middle-class rules and middle-class money acted to keep the working classes in check. Even though change was looming, Ruskin College, established with the aim of providing educational opportunities for working-class men denied access to university, was founded in 1899, the possibility of Jude, and people like him, gaining economic mobility out of the working class via education remained unlikely.

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3-2-2 The Characteristics of Marriage

The first part of the novel deals with the theme of education and the second part focuses on marriage and the opportunities available to women in a largely patriarchal society. *Jude the Obscure* represents the horrors of sexual relationships, the consequences arising from ignorance about sex, and the unenlightened view and control by society, and the Church consider that an unhappy marriage is preferable to loving, sexual relationships outside of wedlock. It also explores society's attitude towards women as they attempt to secure financial security for themselves either via marriage or the pursuit of a career.

Sue Bridhead and Arabella Donn play a key role in the exploration of these ideas, and each highlights in a different fashion the choices faced by women at the time, which means Arabella Donn seductive, intelligent but uneducated, manipulative and a born survivor, Hardy describes Sue Bridhead Jude's cousin as intelligent, free spirited (her love of Edgar Allan Poe's poem 'The Raven' is indicative of her unconventional tastes), and she can support herself financially via her career as a teacher, and her opposition to marriage marks her out as someone that at the time would have readily labelled a 'New Woman'.

3-2-3 Arabella Donn and Men

Margaret Oliphant describes Arabella when she becomes a Doctor of Divinity by throwing a pig's penis at him. Sexuality is Arabella's choice of missile, literary hits Jude on the head and diverts him from his scholarly pursuits. Through the book Arabella takes a pragmatic and direct approach to life. To secure her future she desires a husband who will provide for her. Seeing Jude as a suitable candidate, she seduces him and ultimately traps him at his inability to provide the level of financial security she requires, Arabella immigrates to Australia and enters into a bigamous marriage, again with a view to securing financial security in the process. Hardy's portrayal of Arabella as a promiscuous woman using her sexual ability to trap men, behaviour, it could be argued, society had helped create through its limited career opportunities for women caused outrage. (Margaret Oliphant, 1986: 159)

3-2-4 Sue Bridhead and Marriage

In the novel *Jude the Obscure* Sue considers marriage as less important and it refers to the farcical events, when we deal with marriage of the characters in the novel we realise that all the marriages involve deceit, social necessity or a compulsion to conform to religious dictates, the following passage describes the marriage during the Victorian era through Jude and Arabella's marriage, also Sue and Philliston's marriage. According to Jude and Arabella's marriage, begins when Jude believes her pregnant, after a period of time Arabella leaves Jude and contracts a bigamous marriage when Jude tries to achieve his

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dreams and hopes to be a scholar, so Jude and Arabella they reduce from the important of marriage. Sue marriage with the school teacher Phillston also considers as unimportant, Sue find physically repulsive, party out of spite at Jude concealing his marriage to Arabella. Phillston out of kindness divorces Sue. Jude and Sue subsequently live together out of wedlock and thus incur the critics of Victorian society. Later Sue returns to phillston in a perverse act of self-punishment brought about by guilt at the death of her children, a tragic event she regards as a form of divine retribution for her 'modern' ways. Everywhere in the novel marriage is seen as an artificial construct propped up by the Church and leading to misery and deceit, while living together outside of marriage invariably leads to ostracism from respectable society.

Sue considers as the most outspoken in her attacks on marriage in which she describes marriage as abusive, hopeless, make people feel unhappy and disappointing. She also attacks laying in the relationship .In other words. (Greg Buewell, 2015.n.p)

Everyone have dream and hope to marry and build a family, and it make the relationship between the husband and his wife strength, but according to the life's conditions it changes the reality of marriage during the Victorian era that's what make the people at that time unconvinced by marriage. Greg Buzwell says that ...” to love and to cherish during a marriage ceremony cannot possibly hold over a lifetime given that one's attitudes, desires and emotions towards one's husband or wife are bound to change over time”.(Greg Buzwell, 2015.n.p)

The passage above is a description of Hardy's novel *Jude the Obscure*, in which the readers can understand some issues of the hypocrisy of conventional late-Victorian society, taking on topics such as education and class, marriage and the role of women in the society. However, in the following passage we will see the meaning of the title “Obscure” in *Jude the Obscure*, and some different point of view and analyses about the uses of this name, and after that we will discuss some aspects of the themes and symbolism that Thomas Hardy uses in this novel. And in which extent it affects the readers and the Victorian society.

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3-3-The meaning of the Word “Obscure” in the Title *Jude the Obscure*

The word Obscure means something dark, gloom, and ambiguous, unhappy, dark...etc. Hardy use this adjective to describe the character Jude Fawley and to make the reader expect what is the novel about, for example some readers discover that Hardy’s novel talk about sadness and depression (according to the title.)

When we read Hardy’s *Jude the Obscure* may we ask ourselves about the meaning of “Obscure” in the novel’s title, and why or how Thomas Hardy uses it. Sharon Simonson is an English journalist and when read the book of “*Jude the Obscure*, he describes this book and he try to find the real meaning of this name. He said that:“I read this book a long time ago and have thought myself about the meaning of “Obscure” in the title”. (Sharon Simon)

The following quote by Terry Eagleton to a 1974 edition published by Macmillan London Ltd. It offers a more nuanced interpretation of the book’s message than might be suggested by the title. “Until quite recently, the story of Jude might have been summarized in a conventional critical account as the tragedy of a peasant boy who uproots himself from a settles and timeless rural community in the pursuit of learning, fails to achieve that worthy ideal through excessive sexual appetite, and in filing reveals the inexorable destiny of man himself, doomed to perpetual unfulfilment on a blighted planet. No part of that statements in fact true, and to ask why not provides a starting point for a more accurate reading of the novel.” (Sharon Simonson, *Silicon Valley*, Jan: 16.n.p)

Sharon Simon explain the meaning of “Obscure” through Eagleton’s point of view, and he consider that this quote is the suitable answer to the question about the meaning of “ Obscure”, and with reading all the pages of the book it is became easy to understand the meaning of “Obscure”.

And may Thomas Hardy use this title for a business purpose. Hardy admits that he went back and forth before settling on *Jude the Obscure*. And in the difficulty of coming to an early decision in the matter of a little, the tale was issued under a provisional name, two such titles having, in fact, been successively adopted. The present and final title, deemed on the whole the best, was one of the earliest thought of (Hardy, Prefatory Notes to the First Edition).Regardless of alternate titles, *Jude the Obscure* first the work perfectly, is searching for the light. Jude is trying to find his way out of obscurity. However, it never happens. As Jude says:“This advantage in being poor obscure people like us that these things are done for us in a rough and ready fashion” (Thomas Hardy 1895: 19).

In this passage, Jude is talking to Sue about their mutual divorces. But he also echoes the title; naming himself “one of the poor obscure people.” Hardy is reminding us that *Jude the Obscure* isn’t a novel about

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great man, even though that's what Jude dreams of being for much of the first half of the book. It's about a man who, in spite of his talents and ambitions, remains obscure. So, was Jude's decision to seek greatness in Christminster the wrong one? Does Hardy suggest that we should just take what we are given and live with it that we should just be? Not really. Hardy uses Jude's story to demonstrate how good men and women can be crushed by excessively repressive or moralistic societies. It's not Jude and Sue that need to change, it's the people around them that need to make room for new ideas. (Shmoop University article, 2016:3)

From the explanation above we know that the word "Obscure" refers to the poor people Hardy mentions in the novel. But in the following passage we will see a different point of view about the word "obscure".

As defined by the Oxford English Dictionary, the word "obscure" has a number of meanings that represent Jude Fawley's life as a poor man who lives in very humble circumstances and who never attracts much attention from the rest of the world. He never achieves his dreams of becoming a student and entering the university, he loses his job, children, family, and love, and by the end of the book he is largely weak and alone, living a life even more "obscure" than earlier.

Hardy's objective to use the word "obscure" in his book when describing Jude, that "drinking was the regular, stereotyped resource of the despairing worthless. He began to see now why some men boozed at inns. He struck down the hill northwards and came to an obscure public-house. 'Version of the word "obscure" are used more than twenty times in the novel. Surely one of the most significant usages, however, is when Jude himself describes himself and Sue as "poor obscure people like us..." Jude lives a life that is dim, dark, gloomy, and dismal. He goes basically unnoticed by the rest of the world. His manner of life is difficult for many people to fathom or understand. And his character and circumstances are enigmatic and ambiguous. In all these ways, then, Jude is "obscure" in almost every sense of the word. (VanGoghfan, 2012:12)

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3-4-The Structure of Thomas Hardy's Novel *Jude the Obscure*

The following passage deal with the analyses of *Jude the Obscure's* structure, and about the plot. The novel is divided into six parts; each is centered on a particular town or village. At the beginning of each of the six parts is an epigraph or quotation, which is meant to throw light on the events that follow. They also have an interpretative function.

The first part set in Marygreen where Jude is seen as a young boy who dreams to be a scholar. But as he grows up his studies are interrupted by a devastating marriage to Arabella which this marriage breaks up and she leaves him, according to the second part occurred in Christminster. Recovering from his first setback and a failed marriage, Jude makes his way to Christminster, where he works as a stone mason when he meets his cousin Sue and is attracted to her, but he knows he is still legally bound to Arabella, he finds that entry into the university is impossible for his social class because just the wealthy people can enter to the university.

The third part centered in Melchester when Jude give up his ideas of attending the university and he want to study in the church. According to Sue, she goes to a teacher-training college, and Jude follows her there. Jude is deeply in love with Sue, but Sue gets engaged to Philliston and marries him, but Jude refuses Sue's marriage when Arabella returns from Australia.

The fourth part set in Shaston when the problem between Sue and Philliston's marriage. She decides to leave Philliston and asks him about her freedom in order to return to Jude. The fifth Part staged in Aldbrickham when Sue finally agrees to live with Jude on intimate terms, however, they are both divorced now and are free to marry, but they do not they live with each other without marriage what make the social refuse their relationship. In which Jude and Arabella's son Little Father Time makes his appearance, and Sue looks after him. They are forced to leave, moving from one town to another, because of gossip and social disapproval, Jude and Arabella's son Little Father Time feel sad when he decides to hang himself and his two brothers.

The final part centered in Christminster again, and Little Father Time agrees to hang him and the two children in despair. Sue considered her relationship with Jude without marriage as a sin and God punished them, by grief and guilt Sue decide to return to Philliston and remarried him. In utter despair Jude is trapped into remarrying Arabella. However, ill and desolate, he meets an early death.

After reading the above passages we realize that the first and second parts of the book the focus on Jude's dreams, hopes, and ambitions, with his brave and persistent efforts to educate himself. Arabella is an obstacle at first, but she is taken care of. The third part focused on Jude's abandons and his dream of

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entering Christminster, the focus now shifts to Sue. The plot revolves around her, and the Themes of love, marriage, sexual relationships and freedom replace the earlier theme of education. With his training as an architect, Hardy was very conscious of structure. The plot is based on a symmetrical pattern of marriage, Jude marries Arabella, Summaries Phillolston, and both leave their mates and live with each other but neglect to do so ultimately, thy each remarry their former partners, but this step only brings great misery and suffering.

The structure reflects and describe for both Jude and Sue's beliefs (religion), at the beginning of the novel, is rational and realistic religion, but by the end of the book, she is plagued by guilt and remorse. She has reverted to conventional religion. Thomas Hardy at the beginning of the novel describe Jude as a Christian and traditionalist who holding conventional Christian views, but at the end has become sekeptical and embittered by the end of the novel. (Free Online Book Summery, 2014.n.p)

3-4-1The Critics of Jude the Obscure's Structure

Some scholars see that the structure of the novel deal with the changes of beliefs in Jude and Sue and their changing marital relationships as they both go down to defeat. In the beginning Sue's considered things as secular, unbelievable, and expressed, for example, in her sympathy with ancient rather than medieval culture, her scorn of conventional religious beliefs, her buying of pagan statuary, her reading of Gibbon. Jude's beliefs are, at first, conventionally Christian, as his desire to be ordained, his reading of standard authors, and his love of medieval culture and architecture show.

By the end of the novel Sue has reverted to conventional beliefs, as evidenced by her concern for the sanctity of marriage and her desire to perform penances for her sins. On the other hand, Jude no longer professes his old beliefs and finds himself, as he says in his speech to the street crowd in Christminster, in "a chaos of principles."

This change in beliefs is closely paralleled by their marital relationships. At first, they are separated by marriage to other people as they are part in beliefs as Jude's ideas change, they are legally freed by divorce, and they come to live together and to be "married", In fact, if not in name. When Sue returns to conventional Christian beliefs, they separate and remarry their spouses. Jude's death as a failure in Christminster and Sue's forcing herself to go to Phillolston's bed is striking signs of their defeat in life. This defeat is mirrored as well in Phillolston, who at Marygreen has fallen to the bottom professionally and who stiffly requires Sue to swear loyalty to him on a New Testament, and to a lesser extent in Arabella, who though she loses Jude does not lose her vitality.

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In this changes and defeat Hardy has embodied the theme of his novel: Jude and Sue have been caught up in the modern spirit, have struggled to break free of the old ways, and have suffered and failed. It is this that justifies Hardy's description of the novel, in his preface to it, as a "tragedy of unfulfilled aims." (CliffsNotes, Hardy's Jude the Obscure, 2011, n.p)

3-5-Analyses of Hardy's writing style in "Jude the Obscure"

When the writer write their novels or poems, they receive a critics about the nature of the writing style that this writer use and follow. Some scholars and readers agree about the writer's writing style and others disagree. In the following passage we will deal with brief summery from British article that represent a description of Hardy's writing style.

When we reader read Hardy's novel, we realize that this writer the poet because the poetic part is his style, some readers see that the novel Jude the Obscure is , clever, depressed, and reflect the real to life. And Thomas Hardy uses a bit of heightened language.

It fits perfectly with the emotional temperaments of Jude and Sue. They are characters who can get on a roll when expressing their love for each other or when debating a lofty subject. Things get pretty early on. When Jude starts to feel as though he has no place in the world at a young age, this is how Hardy lays it down: "Jude went out, and, feeling more than ever his existence to be undermanned one, he lay down an a heap of litter near the pig-sty"(Thomas Hardy, 1895:1,29).

See, that's both poetic and funny, Jude feels like there's no reason for his existence. So, as he mopes around, he decides to lie down in the trash near the pig-stay a plan that's sure to help him feel even more miserable.

The fiery side of things really gets going when Sue shows up. This is a character who loves to rip apart subjects and try to get to the core of them. She doesn't tolerate conventional explanations for how things are; she questions them. Questioning, for Sue, often leads to a bit of rage or at least fire in her speech: I hate such humbug as could attempt to plaster over with ecclesiastical abstractions such ecstatic, natural, human love as lies in the great and passionate song (Thomas Hardy, 1895: 3, 79).

This is just a small taste of how Sue can light into a subject that is important to her. She speaks on italics in a book whose narrator avoids that kind of obvious emphasis. It's not that she has a bad temper. It's just that she feels a lot of passion for a lot of things. Her speech comes to dominate the style of the book in those scenes in which she has a major part, because whether she is with Jude or Philloston, she spends much of the time leading the conversation and the action. (Smoop Editorial University, 2008,n.p)

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Critics have often noted the faults in Hardy's style, and perhaps this is to be expected in a writer who was largely self-educated. Such writers can express themselves in striking and original ways, but their lack of formal education sometimes causes them to fall into awkwardness and excess. Shakespeare was, by Hardy's own admission, the greatest literary influence on him, but certainly not in the area of style. Several instances of lapse in Hardy's style might be pointed out, but one will serve to illustrate what is meant. Phillston says to Arabella when they meet many years after she has been a student of his, "I should hardly recognize in your present portly self the slim school child no doubt you were then." It is inconceivable that anyone would talk in this way, not even the schoolmaster Phillston. In Hardy's defense it should be said, however, that there are passages in the novel in which his style serves him quite well.

In the novel Hardy uses a great many quotations from his reading, at the head of each part, in the narrative, and in the conversations and thoughts of the characters. Many of these are from either the Bible or Shakespeare, but they range over the whole of English literature as well. His practice here is typical of what he did in other novels. The sources of most of the quotations are given or are obvious; the others are identified in the appendices to the book by Carl Weber listed in the bibliography. (Cliffs notes, 2000.n.p)

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3-6-Symbolism in the Novel *Jude the Obscure*

In the novel *Jude the Obscure* Thomas Hardy uses a different symbols like the animals in which it is represents the history of the novel that is an old one, color represents the darkness in the life and the personality of the main characters Jude and Sue, weather, names of places as a Christminster and the religion like the church, it is also describes the character's fates, and this symbols helps the readers to imagine the events of the novel as it is a real, and to understand it by reasoning. By the way the most of the scholars criticize some of Hardy's uses of the two main symbols in the novel, Christminster and Little Father Time, because they thinks that Thomas Hardy exaggerate, in the following passage we will see some of articles and passages that explains that with more details.

3-6-1-Little Father Time

Little Father Time is a child hangs his foster-brothers and himself, because of the family's misfortunes. (Farlex Free dictionary, 2014.n.p).

Little Father Time is the most terrifying juvenile creation English fiction. He is a highly precocious child. He is extremely thoughtful, gloomy, and morbid, kike a philosopher who dwells on the melancholy side of life. He is 'Age masquerading as Juvenility' (p.289).He almost strikes one as a spectre of Hardy's imagination. Little Abraham in *Tess* anticipates this portrait to a certain degree .Jude as a child is himself another prototype of this seamy portrayal of childhood. There is not another such character like him. Sue's pity for this child is touching he evokes the maternal tenderness which is innate in her nature. The horrible climax is when Little Father Tile becomes possessed of the idea that he and other children are obstructions to their parents 'chance of happiness. In this context, Sue and Little Father Time talk together:" It would be out O' the world than in it? Would almost, dear " , "It is because of us children too, isn't it' that you can't get a good loading? 'But we don't ask to be born", No indeed.'(Thomas Hardy, 1912:289)

The prospect of another child coming shocks him into the desperate step of murder and suicide. Father Time's cryptic note is: 'Donne because we are too menny' (Thomas Hardy, p345), Hardy explains, 'it is the beginning of the coming universal wish not live. Father Time is thus an exaggerated extension of the bitter boyhood of Jude. (Sudhakar Naidu, 2014:188)

Little Father is unsuccessful symbol in the novel, because he symbolize all what is refer to the failure in life, he symbolise gloom, darkness, and sadness, and represent the character's depression, Thomas Hardy considers that Little Father is a different from the other children because he many things that doesn't reflect his age, in spite of he do whatever he want but he can't get the feeling of happiness .thought Little

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Father Time the readers can discover Thomas Hardy's predestination, and represents suicide, death, and premature...etc. And maybe Thomas feels worry about the coming generation and he asks them to be careful about what will happen in the twentieth century.

And without doubt the character Little Father Time is symbolize the coming generation which they can't live in security, safety, and hopes. Hardy sees that Little Father is not a bad or danger person, but the social squalor, misery, poverty, and the sadness are the most facts of his suicide and killing the two other children.

3-6-2 Christminster

Christminster is a fictional university town based on Oxford, England, it symbolizes the knowledge, learning and purity, and also Jude's desire's for a new life. After all Jude grows in a small town where his choices for the future are extremely limited. Think about his jobs along the way, before he makes the big move to the big city, he is an official, employed bird-scarer (seriously he is a living scarecrow one), he works for his aunt the baker, and he picks up stonemasonry. These are all fine jobs (well, expect maybe the scarecrow one), but not necessarily ideal for a young man who prizes learning above all else.

As Jude dreams of Christminster and of the example Philliston set for him by going there to become a scholar, Jude sees the chance at an entirely new kind of life, with opportunities to distinguish himself as something other than a champion bird frightener. He believes that, if he can get to the city he will be able to shake off his rural roots and pursue learning to its fullest. Christminster will allow Jude a spiritual (and professional) rebirth.(Shmoop Editorial University, 2008.n.p)

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3-7-Romanticism in Jude the Obscure

Romanticism is an imagination world, in which the writers use it in order to attract readers and make a real sense to the novel's events, which means the writers or the novelists make a relationship between reality and love, as we know that Thomas Hardy is a realist and his novel *Jude the Obscure* includes realistic facts, and at the same time Romanticism. Many writers and scholars search about the Romanticism and *Jude the Obscure* and Holly Davis is one of them, so in the following passage we will see an article deal with the Romanticism from Hardy's vision, and the conflict between Romanticism and tradition, golden age, and Darwinism.

In the novel *Jude the Obscure* there is no hope for the happiness of Jude Fawley, or his cousin, Sue Bridhead. Their Romantic ideals are so strongly inherent in their personalities, and so antithetical to their society, that they are better off dead than living in this world...the tone of *Jude* is much darker, more bitter and cynical, and expresses a far more tragic vision: one of the novel's strongest motifs is voiced by Sue who comments, 'it seems such a terribly tragic thing to bring beings into the world' (V viii328). In *Jude*, Hardy exposes more strongly than ever the impracticalities and dangers of Romanticism (the gruesome deaths of Jude's children bear testimony to the force of Hardy's vision) in modern society.

It is necessary of all, to distinguish between Hardy's attitudes to Jude's Romanticism itself. As always, Hardy was divided between his realisation that Romanticism could not exist in a universe which was so strongly Darwinian, and his indignant protest that Jude's vision ought to be true. In other words, Hardy the humanist is sympathetic towards Jude's futile fate, but Hardy the realist is aware that Jude's inability to adapt to the requirements of Darwinism means that he will not survive long in this world. In *Jude*, then, Hardy combines the realistic strand (that Jude will not succeed) with the Romantic strand (that Jude ought to succeed). The result is a novel which largely fits a tragic mode, not only because of its plot, but also because of Hardy's obvious pity for Jude's suffering...

Hardy creates Jude as a Romantic idealist, However both objects of Jude's idealization (Christminster, which stands for Oxford, and his cousin and lover, Sue Bridhead) disappoint him in their failure to live up to his unrealistic expectations. So the novel could be read as a negative *Bildungsroman*, in which Jude learns that his Romanticism is quite mistaken and that he is better off dead than trying to live in a world so opposed to his idealism to confounded reality: In the early stages of his life, Wordsworthian allusions surround the Romantic Jude: but the later stages of his life Romantic hopes were, are accompanied with references to Job (the Old Testament figure who was afflicted despite his innocence.)...

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Romantic characteristics are also abundant. Jude has a strong imagination, and he idealises rather than sees his “loves” as they are. Another characteristic is Jude’s desire to transcend this bleak, real world and live on in an ideal realm. Example, in “Tintern Abbey” Wordsworth accomplishes transcendence by achieving a union with God and nature, expressing in nature. So Hardy represents Romanticism as an unachievable in this modern society. He constructs an imaginative ideal; but does so in order to show that is not feasible in Jude’s (or in Hardy’s) society. In the face of a changing, and therefore an unfamiliar world, Hardy needed Romanticism as a touchstone, as a key to a formerly golden age. But in Jude, with its bleakness and desolation, Hardy shows the growing gap between Romanticism and reality.

In Jude, Hardy unequivocally shows that Jude’s Romanticism is destructive because it distorts his vision of reality, ensuring that he acts neither rationally nor practically. But Jude gains Hardy’s sympathy for his resilience in the face of continual disappointment, and for his enthusiasm to keep trying to recapture his ideals. The strength of Jude’s imagination is that is unfounded in reality. The Romantics, particularly the first generation, generally sought the reality of an experience, and based their poetry on common life. (Holly Davis, 1998:4)

Holly Davis’s discussion is deals with the relationship between Romanticism and Hardy’s work *Jude the Obscure*, and this writer sees that *Jude the Obscure* is a tragic novel and not a Romantic because Jude Fawley suffers in his life and the love and the emotion it is not affects him because he think about other thing in his life like children, work...etc. this is the writer’s point of view maybe other writers argue or not with Holly Davis.

In the above passage we see some passages that include the Darwinism theory and its impacts in Thomas Hardy’s last novel “*Jude the Obscure*”, so in the following passage we will see the Darwin and Darwinian influences on Thomas Hardy’s *Jude the Obscure*.

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3-8 Darwinian influences in *Jude the Obscure*

Charles Darwin's theories upon evolution had a great impact on the scientific world in the nineteenth century, and contributed to change with respect to mentalities in a well-established Victorian society. He is mostly remembered for his conception of evolutionism based on his theory of Natural Selection, which radically transformed the scientific point of view on the immutability of species.

Extended to the human race, his writings gave a new perception of the role of human beings in nature, and also in society. The influence of his theories can still be noticed today and that is one of the main reasons we have chosen to study his work. Why his ideas raised such a debate around the origins of man and what repercussions they had on nineteenth-century mentalities, shall be the leading questions of our searches. It seemed to be important to go back to the sources of the process of Natural Selection, to better understand the impact it had, which is partly revealed by the mirrors of the mood of the period: the writers.

Indeed, they represent one of the groups of artists who can convey ideas upon the atmosphere of a particular period. We can assert that Darwin's first book; the *Origin of Species* by means of Natural Selection, or the *Preservation of favoured in the struggle for life* (1859) deeply marked the nineteenth century and thus influenced, consciously or unconsciously, some writers. We have more particularly chosen to study one of Thomas Hardy's novels, *Jude the Obscure* (1895), as well as Lewis Carroll's *Alice's adventures in Wonderland* (1865) and through the looking Glass (1872) primarily because they were contemporaneous with the emergence of Darwinism, and also as these writers are actually very different from each other.

In deed we have a realist novel on the one hand, and a fairy tale on the other hand. Moreover, they are, at first sight, dedicated to different types of readers as *Jude the obscure* is a novel for adults while *Alice* is meant for children. However, we will study what lies behind Carroll's writings and see that they can be read on different levels and to a certain extent, can reach grownups. (Committe Articles Oboolo.2010n.p)

From Owen D.Roberts-Day dissertation we will see the relationship between, Thomas Hardy, and Darwin theories, and how Thomas Hardy's tragic novels affect Charles Darwin.

Pessimism and Darwinism are two concepts that any critic approaching Hardy's philosophical thought must understand. The two are so inextricably linked in many readings of Hardy that any mention of one concept seems to necessitate a mention of the other. The easiest way of linking the two is to argue that a

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young Hardy, after reading the work of Charles Darwin, despaired at the idea of a universe run not by a benevolent creator but by a series of brutal, unguided physical progresses.

Crushed by the absence of God, the argument continues, Hardy put his characters at the mercy of an unfeeling Nature whose only logic was survival of the fittest. In this reading Hardy's novels are reduced on an expression of his disillusionment at the discovery that life is, at best, a pitiful, meaningless struggle to find some temporary happiness in the fact of a growing certainty that there would be no life to come, no reward for suffering.

Darwin describes a process that is fundamentally the same as Hardy's process of evolutionary meliorism: the evolution of society as a whole through the act of reflection, resulting in the extension of sympathy to all creation. Darwin also expresses the hope, shared by Hardy, that this evolution could be the logical extension of developments that had occurred thus far. Hardy's engagement with Darwin's ideas about the evolution of morality has been treated only sparsely, most recently by Caroline Sumpter in her article "On Suffering and Sympathy: Jude the Obscure, Evolution, and Ethics".

Sumpter traces the connection between Hardy's Darwin's ideas on the subject, ultimately observing that both Jude and Sue are "clearly among (Darwin's) few men and women whose sympathies already extended to both humans and animals", Sumpter goes on to argue, however, that "these highly sympathetic individuals are crushed by public opinion rather than able to reform it through instruction and example"(672).

Furthermore Sue and Jude's inability to reform society is paired with a failure on the part of society, as "custom and public opinion fail to offer that ethically regulating role that Darwin optimistically granted them; the few sympathetic individuals are left to reldely acquired "social instincts"(679).Ultimately, Sumpter concludes that Hardy's views on morality were more centered on the role of "biological determinism" and that he was" much less convinced than Darwin about the positive role of reason and in moral development"(672).

This reasoning depends on two arguments. The first is that "hereditary factors, not training and habit, lead to Sue and Jude's social restlessness and excess of sympathy" (678). Sumpter focuses especially on Jude's sympathy for animals as a trait that he displays from his earliest days.

It is worth noting, however, that the very first scene of the book depicts Jude's beloved teacher Richard Philloston as he leaves for Christminster, instructing, Jude to "Be a good boy...and be kind to animals and birds, and read all you can" (Thomas Hardy, 34).Given that Jude is defined throughout the novel by his strong sense of sympathy, for human and animals alike, as well as his incessant pursuit of

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academics, it is hard to overstate the impact of philliston's statements. This accord with Darwin's description of the blurred line between nature and nature...

Furthermore, as Sumpter herself acknowledges, Darwin is explicit about the fact that the judgment society "will not rarely err from ignorance and weak powers of reasoning", giving rise to "the strangest customs and superstitions, in complete opposition to the true welfare and happiness of mankind" (Descent 101). In other words, society's failure to accommodate Jude and Sue's unconventional relationship is a powerfully effective demonstration of the barriers to progress identified by Darwin... By encouraging the reader to reflect on Jude and Sue's fate, Hardy encourage the Darwinian moment of reflection that superstition, habit, and selfish instinct against reason and sympathy. In this way, Hardy's work reveals another fascinating to the ideas of Darwin. (Dr Roberts-Day, 2013:7,8)

After discussing some important topics which it relates to this dissertation novel "Jude the Obscure", now we will deals with other subjects that considers as a results of this research, and we will sees some causes that makes the people feel spouse to die? And why they Like reading the tragic books and watch a sad movies also what makes it popular, and also we will see the effects of depression on the reading habits.

Harika Chiruvella suggests some answers and she says that, the reason for heartache differs but most of us are on the same boat. We need things to connect to, to exchange similar feelings, to feel like some else is fighting the same battle and that'd make us stronger or at least less weak. We're often looking for a shoulder to cry on. It'd be more soothing if it came from a similar origin. Nobody ever moves on. That part of heart goes numb and people get used to it. We need stories to connect. (Harika Chiruvella, 23, Jan.n.p)

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3-9 The Effects of Depression on the Reading Habits

Marion Zimmer Bradley says that everyone's reading habits change with time and I'm no exception. Once upon a time I thought Paulo Coelho should get the Nobel. Once upon a time I cried buckets over *Message in a Bottle* and *A Walk to Remember*. But I got more discerning, cynical and thankfully much choosier. I don't know if I'll still change a lot because lately my tastes seem to have stabilized, except one point: my ever-declining tolerance of depressing, melancholic and generally "though" books.

I would have guessed that with age, I would increase my delight in inner-angst and the hardships of life but alas, all I want now is to be entertained and a healthy dose of escapism...I can't understand what makes people want to look for these types of books in particular. Have you seen the amount of people asking for recommendations for sad books? It is normal to want to purposely be sad? My best friend loves to read about WWII and dictators. Not just about the macro-politics of it all, she really wants to know her feel. (Marion Zimmer).

Better about her own life. Is that it? Or maybe to know you're not alone in feeling heartbroken or depressed? That life is not only cruel to you in particular, Sadism, Voyeurism, and Masochism... (Marion Zimmer Bradley, 2010.n.p)

Marion's passage addresses the people who like to read the sad books, and he asks about their feelings during reading, and the relationship between emotion and reading, and the people who are easier with something sad than something happy, he encourages them to be strong, and avoid this type of book...etc.

Diane Shipley deals with the effects of depression on reading habits in which he sees that the depressing novels make the readers feel down, sad, worry...etc. The following passage addresses this situation with more details.

Depression makes you stupid, not stupid exactly, more like ignorant. I'm not attacking anyone who is depressed, just talking from personal experience. The best literature (in fact, anything more sophisticated than a cereal packet) takes superhuman concentration for someone with depression...worse than that, if you do sit down with a book, no matter how wonderful, the most beautiful imagery designed to move the soul will only ever make a person with depression think, having a tendency to the blues for all my adult life has undoubtedly affected my reading choices. (Diane Shipley).

There are books I haven't dared open for the sake of my mental health: they include *Sophie's Choice* and anything by Viktor Frankl. And skipping *The Virgin Suicides* was a no-brainer. Books described as

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slow, poetic or vividly descriptive, I've made a note of for later, when I can better appreciate them- everything from the English Patient to The Secret River.

However, since my experiencing depression, my reading rate has increased, and I recently read a book whose title alone should have made me cry...I have learned to go with my emotions: if I need cheering up (and want to enjoy some great writing, of course)...

When you finally feel like reading again, which you will, you'll be refreshed and ready to attack your bookshelves with gusto. Good books are one of life's greatest pleasures, and when you're feeling well enough to appreciate that, make the most of it. In other words: read whatever you want, any way you want- and if a book makes you unhappy move on. (Diane Shipley, 2007.n.p)

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Conclusion

The books help readers to get skills and develop knowledge, even sad or happy stories it makes them understand the writer's goals and aims, and character ...etc. Life is a difficult task; it is full by challenges, bad experiences, and happy events that's why we have to prepare our self for both happiness and sadness. Happiness and sadness cohabit with each other, and each one complete the other. That's why we need to reads happy books like Paul Van Der Merwe's Lucky Go Happy at the same times the sad books like Thomas Hardy's Jude the Obscure, in order to understand what the other people feel and this is one of the human's worthy and ethics.

GENERAL CONCLUSION

In writing writers deal with an interest topics in order to analyse a personal life and situation, Thomas Hardy writ about a depressed character in his novel *Jude the Obscure*, he portrayed this character as a poor man, depressed, unhappy...etc. At the end of the novel Hardy deal with the death and suicide which means that Hardy draw death as a subject.

In this dissertation we do all the best in order to make the reader deduce and appreciate the dissertation's objective and aim and the reason behind it, in which we afford to him the most important aspects of the relationship between the depression and the person who create a writing art through books that includes prose, poetry, novel...etc. This person is the writer.

The influences of depression on the British Literature increased especially in the Victorian society, the writers at that time portrayed the Victorian society's situation that characterised as poor, sad, and miserable...etc. In addition the government's controls to the people's private life like religion, education, and marriage...

The writer's mental and psychological states plays a great role to convince the reader in order to simplify the mysterious and the stuck question about the relationship between literature and life's problems.

Through this dissertation we deal with the human struggles in fact the living conditions become bad and harsh, in which the characters try to challenge depression and live happy without problems.

Furthermore the English novelist Thomas Hardy is considered as the most famous and successful writer who challenge his depression and his sadness, in a harsh time he writes and expresses his feelings and life through his famous works that the reader feel sad when read it, like his poems "I Said To Love", "A Broken Appointment", and "How Great My Grief". Among his novels we have "Tess and The d'Urberville", "The Poor Man and The Lady", and "Jude the Obscure"

Subsequently *Jude the Obscure* is the last of Thomas Hardy's novel, it considers as the most depressed novel that includes a bitter reality of the character Jude Fawly's life. This novel deals with the Victorian attitudes towards the social class, religion, education, the dominance of hypocrisy, and marriage...etc. Hardy expressed and described all this problems in the mood of desolation, gloom, and the depression that prevail it.

This dissertation includes three chapters that we are already deal with, the first part represent a description of the changes and the developments of literature, depression, and hardy's Jude the Obscure in the past and we discovered its origins and its impacts from generation to generation.

This part guide the reader to understand the complex interplay between continuity and the changes of the above subjects. It includes different arguments and evidences that reinforce the answers to the reader's question during reading the following sections, which means when he reads the second or the third chapter he distinguishes the relationship between the section's information and concepts.

The second part show the reader the extent of the relationship between the writers and depression, as an example of research the English novelist Thomas Hardy's depression and we use his depressed work the novel Jude the Obscure in order to make the readers realise and understand the analyses of the depression in the character Jude Fawley and the causes that makes him an easy prey to depression which leads him to suicide.

The last chapter of this dissertation deal with the most important themes and topics that makes the reader know and discover Hardy's style of writing and how he successes to addresses one person from the Victorian society Jude Fawley's problems and sufferings that portrays the whole Victorian society.

Previously we stated the research question that need to answered which is about the writer's proneness to depression, it is an important matter that all of us want to know and discover what is about, many scholars and writers see that the writer's proneness it may refers to the life's conditions, the psychological effects on the writer behaviour and personality.

And there are many reasons that make the writer depressed like the misery, pain, suffering, loss of jobs, and loss of family, anxiety, despair, terror...etc.

Thomas Hardy's boldness to attack the Victorian government makes him a successful writer. In conclusion Hardy is depicts of the struggles of the character Jude Fawley in the his novel Jude the Obscure make his portrayal life one of the most outrageous experiences to his readers, and everyone who try reading some lines from his works, novels or poetry it affects him and makes him feel sympathy with Hardy even he is dead, his works represent him and make the reader imagine and understand his life during a difficult and bed time, and the bitter reality, and learn from his work's examples.

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APPENDICES

1-Thomas Hardy's Biography

Thomas Hardy, (born June 2, 1840, Higher Bock Hampton, Dorset, England, died January 11, 1928, Dorchester, Dorset) English novelist and poet who set much of his working Wessex, his name for the counties of south-western England.

-Early life and works:

Hardy was the eldest of the four children of Thomas Hardy, a stonemason and jobbing builder, and his wife, Jemima (née Hand). He grew up in an isolated cottage on the edge of open health and. Though he was often ill as a child, his early experience of rural life, with its seasonal rhythms and oral culture, was fundamental to much of his later writing. He spent a year at the village schools in Dorchester, the nearby country town, where he received a good grounding in mathematics and Latin.

In 1856 he was apprenticed to John Hicks, a local architect, and in 1862, shortly before his 22nd birthday, he moved to London and became a draftsman in the busy office of Arthur Brimfield, a leading ecclesiastical architect. Driven back to Dorset by ill health in 1867, he worked for his Hicks again and then for the Weymouth architects G.R Crickmay.

Though architecture brought Hardy both social and economic advancement, it was only in the mid-1860s that lack of funds and declining religious faith forced him to abandon his early ambitions of a university education and eventual ordination as an Anglican priest. His habits of intensive private study were then redirect toward the reading of poetry and the systematic development of his own poetic skills. The verses he wrote in the 1860s would emerge in revised form in later volumes (e.g., "Neutral Tones," "Retty Phases"), but when none of them achieved immediate publication, Hardy reluctantly turned to prose.

In 1867-68 he wrote the class-conscious novel *The Poor Man and the Lady*, which was sympathetically considered by three London publishers but never published. George Meredith, as a publisher's reader, advised Hardy to write a shapelier and less opinionated novel. The result was the densely plotted *Desperate Remedies* (1871), which was influenced by the contemporary "sensation" fiction of Willkie Collins. In his next novel, however, the brief and affectionately humorous idyll *Under the Greenwood Tree* (1872), Hardy found a voice much more distinctively his own book he evoked, within the simplest of marriage plots,

an episode of social change (the displacement of a group of church musicians) that was a direct reflection of events involving his own father shortly before Hardy's own birth.

In March 1870 Hardy had been sent to make an architectural assessment of the lonely and dilapidated Church of St. Juliot in Cornwall. There in Romantic circumstances later poignantly recalled in prose and verse he first met the rector's vivacious sister in law, Emma Lavinia Gifford, who became his wife four years later. She actively encouraged and assisted him in his literary endeavours, and his next novel, *A pair of Blue Eyes* (1873)...Hardy's break with architecture occurred in the summer of 1872, when he undertook to supply *Tinsley's Magazine* with the 11 monthly instalments of *A Pair of Blue Eyes* an initially risky commitment to a literary career that was soon validated by an invitation to contribute a serial to the far more prestigious *Cornhill Magazine*.

The resulting novel, *Far from the Madding Crowd* (1874), introduced Wessex for the first time and made Hardy famous by its agricultural setting and its distinctive blend of humorous, melodramatic, postural, and tragic elements. The book is a vigorous portrayal of the beautiful and impulsive Bathseba Everdene and her material choices among Sergeant Troy, the dashing but irresponsible soldier, and Gabriel Oak, her loyal and resourceful shepherd.

Hardy and Emma Gifford were married, against the wishes of both their families, in September 1874. At first they moved rather restlessly about, living sometimes in London, sometimes in Dorset. His record as a novelist during the period was somewhat mixed. *The Hand of Ethelbert* (1876), an artificial social comedy turning on versions and diversions of the British class system, was poorly received and has never been widely popular.

The Return of Ethelberta (1876), on the other hand, was increasingly admired for its powerfully evoked setting on Edgong Heath, which was based on the sombre countryside Hardy had known as a child. The novel depicts the disastrous marriage between Eustacia Vye, who yearns romantically for passionate experiences beyond the hated heath, and Clym Yeobright, the returning native, who is blinded to his wife's needs by a naively idealistic for the moral improvement of Edgong's impervious inhabitants. Hardy's next works were *The Trumpet-major* (1880), set in the Napoleonic period, and two more novels generally considered "minor" *A Laedicean* (1881) and *Two on a Tower* (1882)...

The closing phase of Hardy's career in fiction was marked by the publication of *Tess of the d'Urbervilles* (1891) and *Jude the Obscure* (1895), which are generally considered his

finest novels. Though *Tess* is the most richly “poetic” of Hardy’s novels and *Jude* the most bleakly written, both books offer deeply sympathetic representations of working class figures: Tess Durbey field, the erring milkmaid, and Jude the Fawley, the studious stonemason. In powerful, implicitly moralized narratives, Hardy traces these characters’ initially hopeful, momentarily ecstatic, but persistently troubled journeys toward eventual deprivation and death.

Though technically belonging to the 19th century, these novels anticipate the 20th century in regard to the nature and treatment of their subject matter. *Tess* profoundly questions society’s sexual mores by its compassionate portrayal and even advocacy of a heroine who is seduced, and perhaps raped, by the son of her employer. She has an illegitimate child, suffers rejection by the man she loves and marries, and is finally hanged for murdering her original seducer. In *Jude the Obscure*’ the class –ridden educational system of the day is challenged by the defeat of Jude’s earnest aspirations to knowledge, while conventional morality is affronted by the way in which the sympathetically presented Jude and Sue change partners, live together, and have children with little regard for the institution of marriage.

Both books encountered some brutally hostile reviews, and Hardy’s sensitivity to such attacks partly precipitated his long- contemplated transition from fiction to poetry.

-Poetry

Hardy seems always to have rated poetry above fiction, and *Wessex Poems*(1898), his first significant public appearance as a poet, included verse written during years as a novelist as well as revised versions of poems dating from the 1860s. As a collection it was often perceived as miscellaneous and uneven an impression reinforced by the author’s own idiosyncratic illustration and acceptance of Hardy’s verse was slowed, then and later, by the persistence of his reputation as a novelist.

Poems of the Past and the Present (1901) contained nearly twice many poems as its predecessor, most are the newly written. Some of the poems are explicitly or implicitly grouped by subject or theme. There are, for example, 11 “war poems” promoted by the South African War(e.g., “Drummer Hodge”, “The Souls of the Slain”) and a sequence of disenchanted “philosophical” poems (e.g. “The mother Morns”, “The Subalterns”, “To an Unborn Pauper Child”). In *Time’s Laughingstocks* (1909), the poems are again arranged under headings, but on principles that often remain elusive.

Indeed, there is no clear line of development in Hardy's poetry from immaturity to maturity; his style undergoes no significant change over time. His best poems can be found mixed together with inferior verse in any particular volume, and new poems are often juxtaposed to reworking of poems written or drafted years before. The range of poems within any particular volume is also extremely broad from lyric to meditation to ballad to satirical vignette to dramatic monologue or dialogue and Hardy persistently experiments with different, often invented, stanza forms and meters.

In 1903, 1905, and 1908 Hardy successively published the three volumes of *The Dynasts*, a huge poetic drama that is written mostly in blank verse and subtitled "an epic-drama of the War with Napoleon" though it was not intended for actual performance... Hardy, who once described his poems as a "series of seeming's" rather than expressions of a single consistent moral and philosophical positions of the various intelligence a means of articulating his own intellectual ambiguities...

The sudden death of Emma Hardy in 1912 brought to an end some 20 years of domestic estrangement. It also stirred Hardy to profundities of regret and remorse and to the composition of "After a Journey", "The Voice", and the other "Poems of 1912-13", which are by general consent regarded as the peak of his poetic achievement. In 1914 Hardy married Florence Emily Dugdale, who was 38 years his junior. While his second wife sometimes found her situation difficult as when the inclusion of "poems of 1912-13" in the collection *Satires of Circumstance* (1914) publicly proclaimed her husband's continuing devotion to her predecessor her attention to Hardy's health, comfort, and privacy made a crucial contribution to his remarkable productivity in old age.

Late in his eight decade he published a fifth volume of verse, *Moments of Version* (1917), and wrote in secret an official "Life" of himself for posthumous publication under the name of his widow. In his ninth decade Hardy published two more poetry collections, *Late Lyrics and Earlier* (1922) and *Human Shows* (1925), and put together the posthumously published *Winter Words* (1928), his cremated remains were interred with national pomp in Westminster abbey, while his separated heart was buried in the churchyard of his native parish.

The continuing popularity of Hardy's novels owes much to their richly varied yet always accessible style and their combination of romantic plots with convincingly presented characters. Equally important particularly in terms of their nostalgic evocation of a vanished

rural world through the creation of highly particularized regional settings. Hardy's verse has been slower to win full acceptance, but his unique status as a major 20th century poet as well as a major 20th century novelist is now universally recognized. (Michael Millgate, 2015)

1-2-The Summary of Thomas Hardy's novel Jude the Obscure:

-Characters:

-Jude Fawley: The protagonist, he struggles from his depression and

-Arabella Donn: Jude's first wife,

-Sue Bridhead: Jude's love and cousin, she dreams to become Jude's wife

-Richard Philliston: Schoolmaster lives in Marygreen then moves to Christminster

-Little Father Time: Jude's and Arabella's son, who has a mind of an old person, in the final part of the novel hangs himself and two other children (Jude's and Sue's sons)

Jude the Obscure is Thomas Hardy's last novel, it is published in 1895, a tragic novel that describes the suffering of the character Jude Fawley who reflects Thomas Hardy's life and the Victorian society. This novel deals with social and family problems, the institution of marriage, religion, education and sexuality.

Hardy's Jude the Obscure includes six sections, each section describes Jude's adventures in a different town. Like Marygreen, Christminster, Melchester, Shaston, and Aldbrickham and elsewhere, in the following passage we will see a brief summary of Hardy's novel, in which affects us and makes us travel to another era with another concepts and new ideas about life, besides sadness, hopelessness, depression, and disappointment...etc.

-At Marygreen

Jude Fawley is an eleven-year-old, his father and mother die, when he lives as an orphan and his Aunt Drusilla adopts him and gives him a room in her house, the villagers at that time feel sad because their schoolmaster Richard Philliston decides to leave Marygreen to work in Christminster. Drusilla asks Jude to travel with Philliston in order to complete his studies because he is an intellectual person who likes reading books in a different language. Jude Fawley works as a bird-career, one day he feels worry about a hungry bird and he gives him a half of his food, the farmer Mr. Troutham sees him and he feels angry that what makes him beat him out.

When Jude returns home, after a discussion with his Aunt discovers that he loses his work, and she asks him again to go to Christminster it is bitter to him, in the next day Jude decides

to travels at the place of light; at Christminster and he discusses with Physician Vilbert a quack Doctor about Christminster, Vilbert gives him some ideas about the traditions, beliefs, and culture of this place, and he says that they speak Latin and he promises him to gives him a grammar book

After two weeks Jude meets with Vilbert again and he asks him about the book, but Vilbert doesn't have the book, Jude feels sad and disappointment, when he decides to sent a letter to Philloston writs that he wants a grammar book from the school when Philloston work, finally he have this book but he can't read and learn the Latin because it is difficult, he tries to learn it and at the same time gathers some money to goes to Christminster.

At one day he reads his book beside a lake, suddenly someone casts him by a piece of pig's flesh, he starts looking for the person who do that, when he finds three women washing the chitterlings, he asks them about the pig's flesh, one of this women represents herself as Arabella Donn, after talking they likes each other and the decides to meet again, they sleep with each other, and the relation between them develops, at one day Drusilla prepares a plans that she is pregnant and Jude have to marry with her, Jude surprises, he becomes sad and confused, because his marriage, at one Day Drusilla decides to leaves Jude and travels with her parents to Australia, Jude feel sad again,

-At Christminster

After three years of Jude's marriage, he travels to Christminster, after a long way, finally he arrives to Chritminster, to his place of dreams, to city of light...etc. Jude becomes wonders about the higher level of the education there; he finds a lot of colleges around him, the people like reading and writing, they tries to give their children the chances and the possibility to study...

Jude's first love is Sue Bridhead, his cousin she lives in Christminster, he tries to find her and to find a schoolmaster to study...he gets a job as a stonemason at one day he discovers that Sue works on a Cardinal College and he tries to meet with her, when he surprises that she wants to marry, he go back without talking with her...after a period of time Sue hears about Jude's coming to Christminster, she finds him on his place of work when they meets and talks to each other...Jude asks her if she can helps him to finds Mr Philloston, she is already know him and she takes him on Philloston house.

Jude and Sue presents them self to Philloston, but Philloston doesn't know Jude this is (Jude doesn't expects that)...Philloston asks Jude if he know a pupil-teacher, Jude suggests to him to employs Sue and he accepts. At one day Jude prepares a surprise to Sue when he sees her with Philloston walks with each other and Philloston touches her with his hand, Jude thinks that there is something between them he feels anger and sad. The next day he decide to returns to Marygreen to sees his Aunt, after a few day he backs to Christminster when he finds a letter from a professor at Biblioll College, he thinks that it includes a good news, but the professor refuses Jude to study at the university because of his social class as a poor man and just the wealth people who have chance to enter to university in order to study.

At that day Jude becomes disappoints, sad hopelessness and he decides to drinks alcohol maybe he can forgets his problems. He stays at this situation for days.

-AtMelchester

Jude becomes low-ranking clergy men, he receives a letter from Sue she informs him that she is works in Melchester and she wants to meet with him...Jude and Sue meets with other and they stats talking about their education , job...etc. Sue surprises Jude that she wants to marry with Philloston...Jude disappoints again and he decides to returns to Marygreen...

Jude travels to Christminster when he meets with Arabella, they spent the night with each other, Arabella says to Jude that she is marry, Jude fells sad and worry, andhe leaves her...

-At Shaston

Sue finds a work in Shaston when Jude travels there in order to sees her, Jude meets with Sue and they discuss their friendship, Sue says to Jude frankly that she feels regret about her marriage with Philloston and their relationship changes from friends to a romantic couple and they lives with each other without marriage that's why makes the society refuses their relationship. According to Arabella and Jude's relationship becomes complicated.

-At Aldbrickman

Jude and Sue discusses their relationship because it is considers as a sin for them, either Jude divorces Arabella and Sue divorces Philloston and marries with each other or they stay far from each other that's what their religion provides...at one day Arabella comes to Jude's house and she asks for help, Sue refuses, at the next day, Arabella decides to writes a letter to

Jude informs him that she gives a birth to Jude's child in Australia and she asks if he can take him, Sue accepts to adopt the child and they give him a name as "Little Father Time".

-At Christminster Again

Jude and Sue decide to live in Christminster which they find a difficulty to get a job and house to live with their two children and Little Father. Jude asks many people to help him with his family but no one accepts, at one day one woman rents them a room, though when the woman knows the history of them that they live together without marriage, she tells her husband when he asks her to send them out. In the morning Sue visits Jude in his work. After a few times they return to their room in which they find Little Father hanging himself and the other two children. Jude becomes sad and astonished when Sue cries and screams.

We ask ourselves about the reason behind Little Father's suicide, he thinks that if he kills himself and Sue's children, maybe Jude and Sue will find a job and a house and live in peace... Sue, after the death of her children, decides to leave Jude and marry with Philliston because she considers her relationship with Jude a sin. Jude becomes sad and he starts drinking alcohol, when Arabella sees him and takes him to her house... Arabella's father asks her to marry with Jude because he lives with them in the same house and the people start talking about them.

Day after day, Jude becomes disappointed, and he doesn't forget his problems, the death of his children and Sue's leaving. That's why he decides to drown himself in the lake. So Jude commits suicide because he loses everything that he makes hang him with life.

GLOSSARY

-Confucianism: is a system of philosophical and ethical teachings founded by Confucius and developed by Mencius

-Decipher: it means to succeed in understanding, interpreting, or identifying something

-Embalmed (is a verb from the noun embalment) which means to preserve something from decay, originally with spices and now usually by arterial injection of a preservative

-Fictitious: is an adjective of something not real or true

-Hymns: is religious song or poem of praise to God during Christian worship

-Iliad: a Greek poem in twenty-four books, traditionally ascribed to Homer, telling how Achilles killed Hector at climax of the Trojan war

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