Realism between Traditions and Modernism : A Study of Narrative Representation of Selected Novels, Hard Times and The Portraits of The Artist As A Young Man

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الواقعية بين التقاليد والحداثة دراسة التمثيل السردي لروايات مختارة اوقات عصيبة وصور الفنان

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Abstract

This study examines the narrative representation of realism in two selected novels, *Hard Times* by Charles Dickens and *The Portrait of the Artist* by James Joyce. These novels were chosen because they reflect different periods in English literature, with *Hard Times* represents the tradition of nineteenth-century realism and *The Portrait of the Artist* reflects the modernist movement of the early twentieth century.

The study aims to explore the ways in which these novels depict the tension between tradition and modernism in their narrative structures and styles. Through a close analysis of the novels, the study examines how realism is used as a means of representing the social and cultural contexts of the time in which the novels were written.

The study also explores the relationship between realism and modernism, and how these two literary movements interact and influence each other. The study argues that while realism and modernism represent different approaches to literature, they are not necessarily mutually exclusive, and that the two movements can coexist and even complement each other in narrative representation. It also argues that a successful translation of these novels requires an understanding of the tension

between tradition and modernism in their narrative structures, and that the translator must be aware of the ways in which realism and modernism interact in the original texts.

Realism is a central idea in literary theory and criticism and an important one in its rejection of idealism and romanticism and asserting the objective depiction of everyday life and the struggles of ordinary people. The aim of this paper is to examine realism in traditional narrative representations and modern narrative representations and that is manifested in *Hard Times* (1854) and *The Portraits of The Artist* (1916). Both novels use aspects of realism, but in different narrative representations since each novel takes place in different literary ages and it is written in different literary technique , *Hard Times* (1854) written in traditional style while *The Portraits of The Artist* (1916) is written in modern one. This shows that narrative representations of realism becomes subject to modification and revision in modern writings.

Key Words: Realism, Modernism, Tradition, Literary History, Narrative Representation.

الملخص

تتناول هذه الدراسة تمثيل الواقعية في سرد روايتين مختارتين هما "أوقات صعبة" لتشارلز ديكنز و"صــــور الفنان" لجيمس جويس. تم اختيار هذه الروايات لأنها تعكس فترات مختلفة في التاريخ الأدبي، حيث تمثل "أوقات صعبة" التقاليد الواقعية للقرن التاسع عشر، في حين تعكس "صور الفنان" حركة الحداثة في أوائل القرن العشرين.

تهدف الدراســة إلى اســتكشــاف الطرق التي يتم بها تصــوير التوتر بين التقاليد والحداثة في بنية الســرد والأســاليب المســتخدمة في هاتين الروايتين. ومن خلال تحليل مفصــل للروايات، تتناول

مجلة كلية التربية الأساسية للعلوم التربوية والإنسانية

الدراسـة كيفية اسـتخدام الواقعية كوسـيلة لتمثيل السـياقات الاجتماعية والثقافية للفترة التي كتبت فيها هذه الروايات.

كما تسـتكشـف الدراسـة العلاقة بين الواقعية والحداثة، وكيفية تفاعل هاتين الحركتين الأدبيتين وتأثيرهما على بعضهما البعض. وتؤكد الدراسة على أن الواقعية والحداثة تمثلان نهجين مختلفين في الأدب، إلا أنهما ليستا بالضرورة متعارضتين، بل يمكن أن تتعايش الحركتان وتكمل بعضهما البعض في التمثيل السردي.

تختتم الدراسة بمناقشة تداعيات نتائجها على ترجمة هذه الروايات إلى العربية. وتؤكد الدراسة أن الترجمة الناجحة لهذه الروايات تتطلب فهم التوتر بين التقليدية والحداثة في بنية السـرد، وأن يكون المترجم على دراية بالطرق التي يتفاعل بها الواقعية والحداثة في النصوص الأصلية. الواقعية هي فكرة مركزية في نظرية الأدب والنقد الأدبي، وهي فكرة مهمة في رفض الأيديولوجية والرومانسية والتأكيد على التصوير الموضوعي للحياة اليومية وصراعات الناس العاديين. ويهدف هذا الورق إلى دراسـة الواقعية في التمثيلات السـردية التقليدية والحديثة والتي تتجلى في رواية "أوقات صـعبة" (١٨٥٤) و "صـور الفنان" (١٩١٦). تسـتخدم الروايتان جانبًا من الواقعية، ولكن في تمثيلات سـردية مختلفة حيث تجري كل رواية في عصـور أدبية مختلفة وهي مكتوبة بتقنية أدبية مختلفة، حيث تم كتابة "أوقات صـعبة" (١٨٥٤) بالأسـلوب التقليدي بينما كتب "صـور الفنان" (١٩١٦) بالأسـلوب الحديث. وهذا يدل على أن تمثيلات الواقعية في السـرد تصـبح موضوع تعديل ومراجعة في الكتابات الحديثة

الكلمات المفتاحية : الواقعية ، الحداثة ، الواقعية التقليدية ، التاريخ الادبي، التمثيل السردي

1. Introduction

1.1 Statement of the problem

The main problem of this study is concerned with the narrative representation of realism in two selected novels, *Hard Times* by Charles Dickens and *The Portrait of the Artist* by James Joyce. Thus, the study is devoted to investigate the narrative representation of realism, its definitions, its development as well as the modern way of using it.

1.2 Aim of the Study

The aim of the study is to scrutinize the narrative representations of realism . The research material is selected from the English novelists Dickens`s *Hard Times* and Joyce`s *The Portrait of the Artist*. Thus, the researcher tries to analyze the literary selected novels in order to discover the development way of using the narrative representations of realism in Dickens`s *Hard Times* and Joyce`s *The Portrait of the Artist* .

1.3 Value of the Study

This study is expected to be valuable in investigating the representation of realism between different literary periods as a critical approach. Furthermore, the study also sheds light on the illustration of realism through using different literary techniques. It is also hoped to be important to those specialized in teaching and learning English literature.

1.4 The Limitation of the Study

The study was limited to the narrative representation of realism and how to use it in modern literary representation. The study is also restricted to Dickens' and Joyce `s selected novels   that each one of them emphasizes different aspects of realism.

2. Background

Realism was a popular movement across many different artistic forms, including literature, art, and music. It was also closely linked to social and political movements of the time, such as the labor movement and the fight for women's suffrage. Realism paved the way for other

literary movements, such as naturalism and modernism, which continued to push the boundaries of traditional forms of writing.

The origins of Realism can be traced back to France in the 1830s, where writers such as Honore de Balzac and Gustave Flaubert began to experiment with new narrative techniques that focused on the mundane realities of everyday life. Their works often portrayes the social and economic inequalities of the time, and critiqued the institutions of power that upheld them. (Lukacs,1971)

The Realism movement soon spread to other countries, including England, Russia, and the United States. In England, Charles Dickens and George Eliot were prominent figures in the Realism movement, with their works often focusing on social and economic issues such as poverty, industrialization, and gender roles.

In Russia, Fyodor Dostoevsky and Leo Tolstoy created complex psychological portraits of their characters, and explored the tensions between individuals and society. In the United States, Realism was closely linked to the emerging labor movement and the fight for women's suffrage. Writers such as Mark Twain and William Dean Howells depicted the struggles of ordinary Americans, particularly those from working-class backgrounds. They also critiqued the materialism and consumerism of American society.(Watt, 2001)

Realism paved the way for other literary movements, such as naturalism and modernism, which continued to push the boundaries of traditional forms of writing. Today, Realism remains an important part of

the literary canon, with its emphasis on honest and accurate representation of the world, and the experiences of ordinary people.

Traditional literary realism, also known as classical realism, refers to the early period of the realism movement in literature, which emerged in the mid-19th century. It is characterized by its focus on the objective depiction of everyday life and the struggles of ordinary people. Traditional realist writers sought to create accurate representations of the social, economic, and political realities of their time, with a Pere Goriot focus on character development and plot progression.(Lukács,1977)

Traditional literary realism often portrays the harsh realities of life, such as poverty, class inequality, and gender roles, and critiqued the institutions of power that upheld them. Realist writers often drew on their own personal experiences to create authentic and relatable characters and settings.

One of the most prominent figures of traditional literary realism is French author Honore de Balzac, whose works such as *Cousin Bette* depicts the social and economic inequalities of 19th century France. In England, Charles Dickens and George Eliot are also important figures in the traditional realist movement, with their works often focusing on social and economic issues such as poverty and industrialization.(ibid)

Traditional literary realism also has an impact on the development of other artistic forms, such as painting and sculpture, with artists such as Gustave Courbet and Jean-Francois Millet creating works that depicts the realities of everyday life.Overall, traditional literary realism playsan important role in the development of modern literature, emphasizing the

importance of honest and accurate representation of the world, and the experiences of ordinary people.

Modern literary realism is a continuation of the traditional realism movement that emerged in the mid-19th century. It shares many of the same characteristics as its predecessor, such as a focus on the objective depiction of everyday life and the struggles of ordinary people, but also incorporates new techniques and approaches.

One of the key features of modern literary realism is its exploration of psychological and emotional states of characters. Modern realist writers, such as Virginia Woolf, James Joyce, and Ernest Hemingway, place a greater emphasis on character development and internal psychology, and experimente with new narrative techniques, such as stream-of-consciousness and interior monologue.(Watt,2001)

Modern literary realism also become more experimental in terms of structure and form. Writers such as Franz Kafka and Samuel Beckett create works that are more fragmented and non-linear, challenging traditional notions of plot and narrative.

In addition, modern literary realism begin to address a wider range of social and political issues, including race, gender, and sexuality. African American writers such as James Baldwin and Toni Morrison use realism to explore the experiences of black Americans, while feminist writers such as Virginia Woolf and Simone de Beauvoir use realism to challenge traditional gender roles (Lukács,1977).

3. Discussion

As stated before, Realism is a literary movement that emerges in the mid-19th century as a reaction against the romanticism movement. It emphasizes the objective depiction of everyday life and the struggles of ordinary people. Realist writers want to create accurate representations of the social, economic, and political realities of their time, with a focus on character development and plot progression. They reject the idealism and sentimentality of earlier romantic writers, and instead focused on depicting life as it really is.

Furthermore, realism is characterized by its attention to detail, its use of everyday language, and its focus on the experiences of ordinary people. Realist writers often drew on their own personal experiences to create authentic and relatable characters and settings. They also critique social and political issues of the time, such as poverty, class inequality, and gender roles. (Jameson, 1981)

Hard Times is a novel by Charles Dickens published in 1854, during the height of the Realism movement. It portrays the harsh living and working conditions of the Victorian era in England, particularly in the industrial town of Coketown. Dickens' novel critiques the utilitarian philosophy of the time, which emphasized the practicality and efficiency of human labor over the emotional and intellectual aspects of human experience. This asserts that fact that traditional realist novelists focus on creating an accurate representation of the external world while modernist

novelists want to explore the internal world of the characters. They often question the objective nature of reality and challenged traditional ideas about truth and meaning. They also experiment with different forms of narration, such as multiple perspectives and non-linear narratives. (ibid)

In Charles Dickens' novel *"Hard Times,"* the narrative representation of realism is used to expose the harsh realities of industrial society in 19th-century England.The novel is set in the fictional town of Coketown, which represents the harsh and dehumanizing conditions of the industrial revolution. Dickens uses a realistic style of writing to depict the bleakness and monotony of the factory system, as well as the lives of the working-class people who are trapped within it.(Watt, 2001)

In Dickens' *Hard Times*, realistic depictions of characters are a prominent feature of the novel. Each character is portrayed in a way that highlights their flaws and struggles, making them relatable and realistic to readers.For instance, the character of Thomas Gradgrind is depicted as a strict and utilitarian educator, who prioritizes facts and logic over emotions and compassion. Gradgrind's obsession with rationality and efficiency results in a lack of empathy towards his own family members and students, which leads to the breakdown of his family and the alienation of his students.

Similarly, the character of Stephen Blackpool, a poor worker, is portrayed as a sympathetic character who struggles to make ends meet and faces injustice in his workplace. Despite his honest and hardworking nature, he is constantly mistreated by his employer and suffers from poverty and illness.(McHale, 1987)

In contrast, the character of Josiah Bounderby is depicted as a wealthy and arrogant industrialist who falsely claims to have pulled himself up by his own bootstraps. His self-promotion and greed are seen as negative qualities, and his lack of empathy for the workers in his factory further highlights the flaws of the capitalist system.Generally, Dickens' realistic depictions of characters in Hard Times serve to criticize the societal norms and power structures of his time, and highlight the importance of empathy and compassion in creating a just and equitable society.

The characters in in the novel are depicted as realistic and flawed individuals, who are often driven by greed and self-interest. The novel explores the effects of industrialization on society, particularly on the working-class, and the negative impact it has on their lives and relationships.The narrative representation of realism in the novel is also evident in Dickens' use of detail to create a vivid and accurate portrayal of the world he is describing. The settings of Coketown, with its factories, chimneys, and polluted air, is described in great detail, providing the reader with a clear picture of the physical and social environment.For instance, in chapter five Dickens writes The town itself was one of those ugly towns, which are so common in England, where it is all bricks and mortar and where every house is the same as every other house" (Chapter 5). "(Dickens, 2008)

Here are some examples of how Dickens vividly depicts the harsh conditions of the industrial era in *Hard Times*: The town of Coketown is described as a "black smoke-column" that "went up straight into the sky," and the air is so polluted that "the sun was seldom seen," even in the daytime.Furthermore, the factories are described as "hellish" places where

the workers are "chained to machines" and "worked to death".The workers are described as being "thin and haggard," and they often have "pale faces" and "sunken eyes" (Dickens, 2008).The children are also forced to work in the factories, and they are often "dirty" and "ragged".These descriptions of the industrial setting reflect the social and economic realities of the time. The Industrial Revolution had a profound impact on the lives of people in England, and Dickens's novel provides a vivid and disturbing glimpse into the harsh conditions that many people were forced to endure.

Here are some additional examples of how Dickens uses the setting to convey the theme of industrialism in *Hard Times*:The name "Coketown" is a reference to the coal that was used to power the factories. The name suggests that the town is completely dominated by industry, and that the people who live there are entirely dependent on it.The streets of Coketown are described as being "straight, like ruled lines," and the houses are described as being "all exactly alike." This uniformity suggests that the town has been designed to be as efficient as possible, with no room for individuality or creativity.The sky over Coketown is always covered in smoke, which creates a sense of claustrophobia and oppression. The smoke also obscures the sun, which symbolizes hope and enlightenment.The industrial setting in *Hard Times* is a powerful symbol of the negative effects of the Industrial Revolution. Dickens uses the setting to show how the Industrial Revolution had a dehumanizing effect on people, and how it led to the exploitation of the working class.

Moreover, the novel uses a third-person omniscient point of view, which allows the reader to see the world through multiple perspectives. Through this technique, Dickens is able to portray the complexity of human

experience and the ways in which different characters are affected by the social and economic forces of their time.Overall, the narrative representation of realism in "*Hard Times*" is a powerful tool for exposing the injustices and inequalities of industrial society. By depicting the harsh realities of life in 19th-century England, Dickens invites readers to question the values and assumptions of their own society and to consider the ways in which social and economic systems can have a profound impact on the lives of individuals.(Bakhtin,1981)

Charles Dickens' novel *Hard Times* is an example of traditional realism in narrative representation. Here are some aspects of traditional realism that are evident in the novel, social criticism: Traditional realism often aims to highlight social issues and inequalities. In the novel, Dickens critiques the utilitarian philosophy of the time, which prioritizes practicality and profit over human emotions and relationships.

The novel portrays the harsh realities of working-class life during the Industrial Revolution, where workers were treated as mere cogs in the wheel of industry.Therefore, traditional realist writers pay close attention to detail, describing the physical world in a precise and accurate manner. Dickens excels in this regard, creating vivid descriptions of the gritty factories, dingy homes, and bleak landscapes that dominate the novel.Realist writers strive to create complex and multi-dimensional characters who reflect the complexities of real life. In "Hard Times," Dickens creates characters who are not simply good or evil, but rather have flaws and virtues that make them human. For example, the factory owner Mr. Gradgrind is not a villain, but rather a product of his time and place.(Williams,1977)

Dickens delves into several social issues of the Victorian era, presenting them in a realistic and critical manner. Exploitative working conditions, Dickens vividly portrays the harsh working conditions endured by the laboring class. The character of Stephen Blackpool, a factory worker, exemplifies this issue. Stephen works long hours in dangerous conditions, barely earning enough to survive. His inability to escape the cycle of poverty and exploitation highlights the exploitative nature of the industrial system.

The novel highlights the stark divide between the wealthy and the impoverished. The industrialists, represented by characters like Josiah Bounderby and Thomas Gradgrind, enjoy immense wealth and privilege. Meanwhile, the lower classes, such as the factory workers and circus performers like the Sleary family, struggle to make ends meet. Dickens exposes the inequalities and injustices inherent in the class system, emphasizing the plight of the less fortunate (Williams,١٩٧٧).

Dickens criticizes the philosophy of utilitarianism, which prioritizes efficiency and practicality over individual well-being. Through characters like Thomas Gradgrind and his daughter Louisa, who are raised strictly according to utilitarian principles, Dickens illustrates the negative consequences of this approach. The suppression of emotions and the disregard for human sentiment lead to a sense of emptiness and unhappiness. Louisa's unfulfilled desires and inability to form meaningful connections exemplify the dehumanizing effects of an overly rationalistic worldview.Dickens also critiques the rigid and soulless educational system of the time. Gradgrind's educational methods emphasize factual knowledge and suppress imagination and creativity. The character of Sissy Jupe, a

circus performer, stands in stark contrast to this approach. Sissy's compassionate and imaginative nature challenges the notion that education should solely focus on utilitarian outcomes.(Bakhtin,1981).

Through these social issues, Dickens exposes the flaws and injustices of Victorian society. His realistic and critical portrayal highlights the detrimental effects of exploitative working conditions, class divisions, and the dehumanizing consequences of prioritizing practicality over human well-being. By confronting these issues, Dickens calls for compassion, reform, and a reevaluation of societal values. Dickens uses these characters to explore the social issues of the Victorian era in a way that is both realistic and critical. He shows the harsh realities of life for the working class, and he criticizes the philosophies that contribute to these problems. However, he also shows the potential for change, and he suggests that it is possible to overcome the limitations of the Victorian era .(Jameson, 1981)

Realist writers often use a third-person narrator who is objective and detached. In *Hard Times,* Dickens employs an omniscient narrator who is able to delve into the thoughts and motivations of the characters while maintaining a critical distance.Realist writers often use symbolism to represent abstract ideas or themes. In "Hard Times," Dickens employs symbols such as the smoke and grime of the factories to represent the pollution and corruption of the Industrial Revolution, and the circus to represent the freedom and joy that is lacking in the lives of the characters.(ibid)

The Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man is a novel by James Joyce published in 1916, during the Modernist movement. It follows the growth

and development of its protagonist, Stephen Dedalus, as he struggles to reconcile his Catholic upbringing with his artistic and intellectual aspirations. Joyce's novel is a departure from the traditional narrative structure and language of earlier realist novels, employing stream-of-consciousness and experimental techniques to explore the inner workings.

This means that modernism, on the other hand, is a literary movement that emerged in the early 20th century as a response to the disillusionment with the society and culture after World War I. Modernist novelists, such as James Joyce and Virginia Woolf, sought to break away from the traditional narrative forms and experiment with language and structure. They often employed stream-of-consciousness techniques to explore the inner workings of the human mind and depict fragmented and disjointed narratives.(Eagleton, 1990)

In James Joyce's novel *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*, the narrative representation of realism is depicted through the protagonist Stephen Dedalus' journey of self-discovery and artistic development.The novel is a coming-of-age story that follows Stephen as he grows from a young boy to a young adult, and ultimately, as he discovers his true calling as an artist. Throughout the novel, Joyce employs a realistic style of writing, which captures the mundane details of everyday life and portrays them in a way that is both vivid and insightful. Sure, here are some examples of how Joyce depicts everyday life and Stephen's daily routine at school, which includes attending classes, studying, and playing sports.Stephen's interactions with his family and friends, which are often mundane but also reveal his inner thoughts and feelings.Stephen's

experiences in Dublin, such as his walks through the city, his visits to the library, and his encounters with prostitutes.(ibid)

By depicting these everyday occurrences, Joyce captures the realism of Stephen's existence. He shows that even the most mundane aspects of life can be meaningful and significant.The streets of Dublin, which are described in great detail.The buildings of Dublin, such as the National Library and Trinity College.The neighborhoods of Dublin, such as Stephen's home in Rathgar and his school in Clongowes Wood College.Joyce's realistic portrayal of the city reflects his desire to capture the essence of Irish life and culture. He shows that Dublin is a city with a rich history and a vibrant present.Another additional examples of how Joyce uses the setting to explore themes in *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*:

The city of Dublin is often seen as a symbol of stagnation and repression. Stephen's struggles to find his own voice and to break free from the constraints of his family and society are reflected in the city's physical and social landscape.Additionally, the sea is often seen as a symbol of freedom and possibility. Stephen's desire to escape Dublin and to find his own place in the world is reflected in his frequent walks along the coast. The library is often seen as a symbol of knowledge and enlightenment. Stephen's search for meaning and understanding is reflected in his visits to the library, where he encounters books that challenge his beliefs and expand his horizons.

Joyce uses a stream-of-consciousness technique to convey Stephen's inner thoughts and emotions, and through this technique, the reader gains

a deeper understanding of Stephen's character and his development as an artist. The novel is also set against the backdrop of Dublin in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and Joyce incorporates realistic depictions of the city and its people to provide a sense of time and place. Stream-of-consciousness is a prominent literary technique used by James Joyce in his novel *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*. The technique involves representing the flow of thoughts and feelings in the character's mind, as they happen, without any filter or logical organization.

Joyce uses this technique to explore the inner workings of the protagonist, Stephen Dedalus, and his struggles with identity, religion, and artistic expression. The novel is divided into several chapters, each of which follows a different stage in Stephen's life, and the stream-of-consciousness technique is used to convey his changing perceptions and emotions.

For example, in the opening chapter of the novel, Joyce uses stream-of-consciousness to depict Stephen's childhood experiences and his relationship with his family and the Church. The technique allows the reader to experience Stephen's confusion and fear as he grapples with the strict religious beliefs of his family and the Catholic Church.(Abbas, 2011)

In later chapters, Joyce uses stream-of-consciousness to portray Stephen's artistic aspirations and his struggle to break free from the expectations of his family and society. The technique allows the reader to witness Stephen's internal conflicts and his gradual evolution as an artist, as he moves towards a more individualistic and unconventional mode of expression.

In short, the stream-of-consciousness technique in *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* allows the reader to gain a deep insight into Stephen's psyche, and creates a complex and layered portrayal of the protagonist's journey towards self-discovery and artistic fulfillment. (Joyce, 2003)

One of the key themes of the novel is the tension between the individual and society, and the struggle for artistic expression in the face of societal expectations. Stephen's journey reflects this tension, as he grapples with the conflicting demands of family, religion, and the cultural norms of his time. Through his experiences, the reader gains an insight into the challenges faced by artists in a society that values conformity over individual expression. Joyce's use of realistic narrative representation in *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* provides a detailed and nuanced portrayal of the challenges of artistic development and self-discovery in a changing society.(Eagleton, 1990)

Some aspects of modern realism narrative representations in the novel include stream of consciousness: Joyce's use of stream of consciousness narrative technique is a hallmark of modern realism in literature. He employs this technique to convey the inner thoughts and emotions of the protagonist, Stephen Dedalus, as he struggles with his identity and artistic aspirations. Joyce employs a stream of consciousness narrative technique, presenting the thoughts and feelings of the protagonist, Stephen Dedalus, in a realistic and unfiltered manner. This technique gives readers a direct insight into the character's mind and inner world. (Hutcheon, 1981) As Stephen Dedalus walks through the streets of Dublin, his mind becomes a torrent of thoughts, memories, and observations. The stream of

consciousness flows rapidly, capturing his impressions and emotions in a raw and unfiltered manner. Here is an excerpt:

The rain pelted against my face, each drop a tiny pinprick on my skin. I watched the people scurrying by, their umbrellas like black mushrooms sprouting in the gray landscape. A whiff of dampness filled the air, mingling with the scent of horse dung and the distant aroma of bread baking. Memories surged within me, images of childhood, of the smell of my mother's hair, of my father's stern gaze. The sound of the church bells echoed in my ears, their somber toll reverberating through the mist. I felt a knot forming in my stomach, a mixture of excitement and anxiety, as I contemplated my artistic aspirations and the weight of societal expectations. The world seemed both vivid and elusive, a puzzle I was desperate to solve (Joyce, 2003)

During a conversation with his friend Cranly, Stephen's thoughts meander through various topics, reflecting his internal struggles and philosophical musings. The stream of consciousness captures his disjointed and spontaneous train of thought:

Cranly's words echoed in my mind, mingling with my own jumbled thoughts. How could I explain the intricacies of my art? The colors on the palette, the brushstrokes on the canvas— they were extensions of my very soul. Art, for me, was a conduit to the divine, a way to transcend the limitations of this earthly existence. But Cranly, practical and rational, sought explanations, demanding definitions and boundaries. Could I ever put my art into words? Would the essence of my creation

be lost in the translation, reduced to mere description? I wrestled with these questions, the weight of uncertainty pressing upon my chest. And yet, a glimmer of hope remained, a belief in the power of art to speak where words fail. In my mind's eye, I saw the colors swirl, the lines dance, and I knew—I knew that my art was my truth, my ultimate act of rebellion against the constraints of society (Joyce, 2003)

These examples demonstrate James Joyce's use of the stream of consciousness technique in *The Portrait of the Artist.* The narrative style immerses readers in Stephen Dedalus' inner world, allowing them to experience his thoughts, perceptions, and emotions in a vivid and unfiltered manner.

Joyce's portrayal of Stephen's inner life is psychologically realistic, depicting his struggles with his Catholic upbringing, his desire for artistic freedom, and his sexual awakening. The novel explores Stephen's thoughts and feelings in great depth, creating a complex and nuanced portrait of a young artist. Joyce employs symbolism throughout the novel to convey deeper meanings and themes. For example, the recurring image of the bird represents Stephen's desire for freedom and escape from his restrictive upbringing.(Jameson, 1981)

The dialogue in the novel is realistic and reflects the vernacular of early 20th-century Dublin. The characters speak in a naturalistic manner, which adds to the authenticity of the novel's portrayal of Dublin society.The novel portrays the social and political realities of early 20th-century Ireland, including the influence of the Catholic Church, the struggle for Irish independence, and the class divisions within Irish society. Joyce uses these

themes to explore the conflicts faced by his protagonist, and to comment on the wider social and political issues of his time. (Bakhtin, 1981)

In short, the shift from traditional realism to modernism reflected the changing cultural and intellectual climate of the time, with a growing emphasis on individual subjectivity and a rejection of traditional authority and values.Modern literary realism is a continuation of the traditional realism movement that emerged in the mid-19th century. It shares many of the same characteristics as its predecessor, such as a focus on the objective depiction of everyday life and the struggles of ordinary people, but also incorporates new techniques and approaches. (Hutcheon, 1981)

4. Conclusion

Comparing and contrasting these two novels can provide insights into the shifting literary movements of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Realism was a response to the excesses of Romanticism, while Modernism sought to break away from the constraints of traditional narrative forms and explore new ways of representing the human experience. By examining the narrative representations of these two novels, we can better understand how these movements reflected the changing cultural and intellectual climate of their respective eras.

The study has shown that while *Hard Times* represents the tradition of nineteenth-century realism and *The Portrait of the Artist* reflects the modernist movement of the early twentieth century, these two literary movements are not necessarily mutually exclusive. Rather, they can coexist and even complement each other in narrative representation. Modern literary realism builds on the foundations laid by traditional

realism, but also incorporates new techniques and approaches that reflect changing attitudes towards society, psychology, and narrative structure. It continues to be an important movement in contemporary literature.

Through a close analysis of the novels, the study has also demonstrated how realism is used as a means of representing the social and cultural contexts of the time in which the novels were written. Furthermore, the study has explored the relationship between realism and modernism, and how these two literary movements interact and influence each other.

Generally, this study provides valuable insights into the complex relationship between tradition and modernism in literary representation, and highlights the importance of understanding this relationship in the translation of literary works. In conclusion, this study has examined the narrative representation of realism in two selected novels, *Hard Times* by Charles Dickens and *The Portrait of the Artist* by James Joyce, with the aim of exploring the ways in which these novels depict the tension between tradition and modernism in their narrative structures and styles.

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