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***Distorting mirror of actions and intentions
(based on Emily Bronte's novel "Wuthering
Heights")***

The article offers to determine problems in the novel in a slightly traditional way, to determine forms of reality representation, which made the novel one of the main works of English literature.

The romantic tradition lives and dominates in the work of Emily Bronte. It merges with realism and penetrates into the eternal human, and thus, modern conflicts; her skill manifested deep psychological characteristics and romantic symbols. Emily Bronte's work was the central part of all her life and this is why talking about her life means talking about her work.

It should be noted that romanticism and "classical realism" were laid simultaneously in English literature in the middle of XIX century. The specific interpenetration of two art systems appears from this fact. Realist writers significantly deepened the solution to relationship of the individual and society through an explanation of typical social circumstances that determine the nature of typical characters.

In their novels the writers defended the rights of marginalized artists and at the same time praised the bright sides of national life, analyzed the political and economic life of their countries. Analyzing the contemporary reality they praised such immortal values as love, kindness, humanity, Christian compassion and warmth of home fire. In the novels of writers London is not a smart city attractive by its respectability, but poor neighborhoods, where at any time you can find yourself on the streets because of the unpaid rent; place where grief and joy come together and joy is quite doubtful, often associated with a bottle [1].

The realism of this period is penetrated by the spirit of romanticism. Realist writers believed in the possibility of moral improvement of society with the help of

literature. In the middle of XIX century England quickly went the way of society's commercialization and spirituality definitely suffered as well as mercy.

The original artistic method of Emily Bronte was fully manifested in her only prose work, the novel "Wuthering Heights." Many researchers have reached a dead end trying to place the book into one of the two main artistic trends of the nineteenth century - romanticism or "classical realism".

The most possible is the statement that there is a synthesis of these two methods in the novel because it is realistic in the basis but enriched by romantic tradition. The unique realism had been emerged and it emotionalized Emily Bronte's contemporaries.

"Freedom is Emily's air", said Charlotte Bronte about her sister. The spirit of freedom had been manifested in her poetry. The lyrical hero of Emily Bronte is close to romantic poets (P. Shelley, G. Byron, W. Wordsworth, and S. Coleridge). She has the spirit of protest and intransigence, courage of challenge and fearlessness in common with the first two and the interest in the life of nature, the image of a lonely traveler with the two others. However, unlike the Lake Poets Emily Bronte shows nature as a powerful element, and man is freedom-loving and strong, he conquers pain and bitterness of loneliness.

The spirit of romanticism is embodied in the novel "Wuthering Heights." It was called "the most romantic novel" [2], "the devil's book stitched together all strongest women's addictions" [3], "one of the English genius's manifests... the novel which turns into the poetry" [4]. Virginia Woolf wrote: "Wuthering Heights is a more difficult book to understand than Jane Eyre, because Emily was a greater poet than Charlotte. When Charlotte wrote she said with eloquence and splendor and passion "I love", "I hate", "I suffer". Her experience, though more intense, is on a level with our own. But there is no "I" in Wuthering Heights. There are no governesses. There are no employers. There is love, but it is not the love of men and women. Emily was inspired by some more general conception. The impulse which urged her to create was not her own suffering or her own injuries. She looked out upon a world cleft into gigantic disorder and felt within her the power to unite it in a book. That gigantic ambition is to be felt throughout the novel — a struggle, half thwarted but of superb conviction, to say something through the mouths of her characters which is not merely "I love" or "I hate", but "we, the whole human race" and "you, the eternal powers . . ." [5].

In her novel Emily Bronte shows two main ideas: the idea of love and idea of mortifying people's pride. These ideas are embodied in difficult relationships of two generations.

"Wuthering Heights" is a book about love in the context of social inequality and it is stipulated by the conflict of dream and reality. There is a conflict of two

worlds – the world of a foundling Heathcliff and the world of residents of manors. Heathcliff takes revenge for his human dignity. His strong character, innate pride and honesty are opposed to selfishness, mediocrity and aristocratic arrogance of his rival Edgar Linton. When Catherine betrayed him and chose untroubled life with Linton, it hurt him but didn't kill his love. "I can't live without my life! Can't live without my soul!" says Heathcliff. And, echoed him, Catherine tells about her endless love: "... I am Heathcliff. He ... is all my soul" [6].

Heathcliff is a rebel, and he turns against the established order, pretended morality, against God and religion, against evil and injustice. Heathcliff and Catherine could be happy just as long as money, prejudice and conventionalities come between them. But nothing could kill their love and passion. O. Peterson wrote about the characters of "Wuthering Heights": "These characters, full of passion, but showed on the background of heathers' plain beauty are typical romantic heroes" [7]. Emily Bronte gives tragic destinies to her main characters and opposes the love and life story of young Cathy and Hareton, who finally find their happiness.

"Wuthering Heights" combines particularity and generalization, local colour and universalism of reality. Analyzing local colour one can notice that England is shown very real, as it was in 1847. People in the novel live not in the imaginary country, but in Yorkshire, a historic county of Northern England. Heathcliff was born in the poor district of Liverpool. Nelly, Joseph and Hareton speak the language of native Yorkshiremen.

The author describes power of nature with mastery skill. It seems eternal in comparison with life of a person. The description is almost alive – one can feel kitchen smells of Wuthering Heights, the power of wind, and even the changes of seasons.

It should be mentioned that such specificity is reached due to the description accuracy. For all lightness and easiness of the novel, for all difficulties between main characters, "Wuthering Heights" is a masterly written book.

Contexture disruptiveness is habitual to the novel. The main narrators are Nelly Dean and Mr. Lockwood, and they interpret events in their own different ways. Author uses a story within a story device, insert additional episodes, letters and extracts from diaries. The lyric and dramatic beginnings become predominate and the epic story pales into insignificance [8].

Dramatic strain is specific for descriptions of nature. The landscape is a companion and forerunner of the events. Heath lands and peat bogs are illuminated by flashes of lightning; the clouds shadows fall on them, the rumble of thunder go along with the main characters' experiences. Excitement and mystery are peculiar for nature, as well as for people. Emily Bronte uses the characters of

wood elves, werewolves and ghosts, taking them from folklore. She tends to generalization and realistic symbols.

Emily Bronte with unrivaled power of artistic craftsmanship depicts scenes of nature, such as boundless heath lands where the wind howls, the stars, the change of seasons. They play an important role for the image of life flow. However, the characters of "Wuthering Heights" are not the captives of nature. They live in the ordinary society and try to change it, sometimes reaching success, constantly overcoming difficulties, making all new bugs.

The book is written by one of the most original and unforgettable personalities ever. Emily Bronte died at the age of thirty, just in a year after "Wuthering Heights" was published, but she still talks to us from the pages of her beautiful novel. The life and work of Emily Bronte teaches us to feel how the voice of one person can help to see the actual world. Emily was a courageous and determined person. But the writer was ill; she died, suffering from severe lungs infection. She refused from the help of others and continued to live as she always believed that her own strengths could help to sustain and eventually overcome physical limitations that exist in life [9]. The artistic heritage of Emily Bronte occupies a leading position not only in English, but certainly in the world literature. It raises important social and moral problems that people are trying to solve for a lifetime, making thus invaluable significant contribution to the further development of English and world literature [10].

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