Este ensayo intenta proporcionar algunas ideas, datos y reflexiones sobre la presencia y la difusión de la novela inglesa en Europa, y en particular en España, durante el siglo XVIII. La coexistencia de diferentes tradiciones literarias, ideologías y condiciones nacionales, así como la poderosa industria editorial francesa, hacen de la lectura europea de la novela inglesa un fenómeno verdaderamente distintivo en la historia de la recepción literaria, la reescritura, la traducción y la adaptación. En este ensayo se analizan ejemplos tomados en su mayoría del español para ilustrar algunas de estas cuestiones, pues hasta el momento el tratamiento de estos temas se ha hecho
Literature of the 18th century refers to world literature produced during the 18th century. European literature of the 18th century refers to literature (poetry, drama, satire, and novels) produced in Europe during this period. The 18th century saw the development of the modern novel as literary genre, in fact many candidates for the first novel in English date from this period, of which Daniel Defoe's 1719 Robinson Crusoe is probably the best known. Subgenres of the novel during the 18th century were The first English novel with a child protagonist is littered with famous characters like the titular protagonist, the Artful Dodger, and old Fagin. But, with Oliver Twist, Dickens also gave us the ultimate rags-to-riches tale, a novel against which all other similar stories must be compared. 20. A Study in Scarlet, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Eliot's treatment of her characters, their heritage, and her avoidance of clichés shows how brilliant and ahead of her time she truly was. 18. Alice Through the Looking Glass, Lewis Carroll. Set aside all the adaptations you've seen and really sit down with Carroll's book about a young girl who finds herself in a fantastical realm. It's weirder and more wonderful than you know (or remember). novelist in the Eighteenth century had on one hand, the medieval romance and its successors; the courtly novel of Italy and France and the English stories. The Sixteenth and Seventeenth centuries were developed and grown out of some important sources: Lyly's Euphues, Sidney's Arcadia and Green's Menaphon. On the other hand, the rogue novels and the Picaresque tradition were two other significant factors to the rise of the English Novel. Certain other factors were helpful to the rise of the English novel; from them, translations from the classics such as The Golden Ass of Petronius, Boccaccio The 18th century in England social history is characterized by the rise of the middle class. Because of tremendous growth in trade and commerce, the England merchant class was becoming wealthy and this newly rich class wanted to excel in the field of literature also. This class was neglected by the high-born writers and their tastes and aspirations were expressed by the novelists of the time. The Novel was, in fact, the product of the middle class. With the rise of the middle class, hence, the rise of the novel was quite natural. Ad. Newspapers & Magazines. It did not remain an influential literary form. Hence some others had to take its place and its place was filled by the English novel after 1740 A.D. Thus the decline of drama led to the rise of the English novel. Ad. Ad. 18th-century prose The eighteenth century, however, if it was not a great age of poetry, was great in prose, and in other realms of prose than that of theatrical comedy. At its outset the short essay was almost perfected by Steele and Addison in the pages of the Toiler and the Spectator. Pamphleteering was elevated into a fine art by Defoe and Swift. The first novels About the time when Johnson was first shouldering his way into the London world of letters, the novel of sentimental respectability was given its vogue by Samuel Richardson's Pamela, which helped at least to inspire Henry Fielding to the production of Joseph Andrews as a sort of antidote to Richardson's mawkishness.