

Research Paper



Contributions of 18th-century novelists towards the growth of the English novels

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ABSTRACT

The English novel was considered as a literary genre that emerged in the 18th-century, was influenced by innovations in printing and became the most important part of English literature. The 18th century, known as the "Age of the Novel," saw the rise of realism, and its growth was influenced by middle class and publishing industry expansion. The period also saw momentous development in the English novel, with authors like Daniel Defoe, Samuel Richardson, and Henry Fielding, Laurence Sterne normally accredited with ground-breaking, psychological realism and characterization in their works establishing its conventions and appeal to middle-class readers. The Industrial Revolution sparked a desire for literature related to everyday experiences. This paper aims to explore the contributions of 18th-century novelist and how their work provides a unique and personal perspective on the social, cultural, and intellectual aspects of their era.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Eighteenth century was known as age of reason as many novelists came out with their works and influenced many readers. People became interested in reading and most of the events were described on everyday proceedings. There are many factors such as increasing market and its economy, printing

press, public library and reading helped in accelerated growth of novels, individual depiction and person's lifestyle are prominent in the 18th-century.

We can also witness that there is a major change of literature due to appearance of novels shifting to realism and practicality and that was possible due to advancement of education especially among the affluent women. Unlike theater, novels attained massive audience and were circulated broadly, predominantly in the public house where reading became well-liked amusement. A predominantly middle-social-class readership occupied a central role in the growth of novels, describing social and prevalent ideas of the time. The writers centered on individual personality, depicting their complications and social constraints, bringing to lining with the community need for real-life stories. Others commendable factors are the arrival of circulating libraries and shifting socioeconomic status. Downie (2016) has mentioned that "Although the emergence of the English novel is generally regarded as an eighteenth-century phenomenon" [1].

Novels of eighteenth century created an important insight in cultural, religious, intellectual and social life. Instead of focusing on aristocracy people, realized the importance of moral values and ethics. Novels were showing a path in making aware of social hypocrisy. It is also observed that 18th-century novels are based on real life and portray social inequality regarding gender roles. Enlightenment ideals such as reason and individualism are also developed and played a significant role. It is considered that 18th-century marks the beginning of modern novel many writers tried to entertain readers through moral lessons, different characters facing moral quandaries and also experimenting with different styles and forms in their writings also enhancing characters and plots development. These novels in addition to serious social theme also offered entertainment and escapism. The authors attract readers with their writings by introducing real and fresh outlooks related to their lives. Furthermore, analyzing their works tells us the language and thought through witty dialogue and commentary on social milieu. The novels are considered as the vital literary works that emphasize a defining era still reverberate with modern readers. Let's examine this in the following figures:

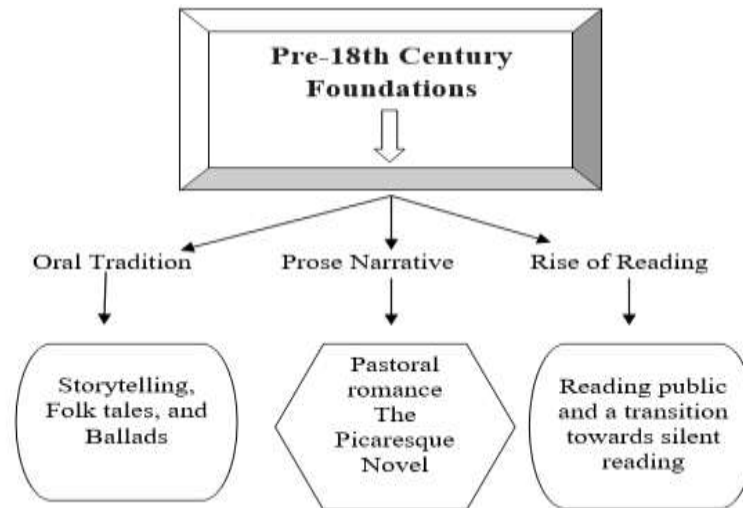


Figure 1. Pre-18th Century Foundations

The Figure 1 shows Pre-18th Century foundations significantly shaped narrative development through several key elements like oral tradition, prose narrative, rise of reading by the different novelists.

2. RELATED WORK

On the basis of literary survey of literature following works are noticed by the researcher: Kumar (2025) in his paper he has stated that "Henry Fielding is generally regarded as 'the father of English novel'". Although the novel started with Daniel Defoe, who wrote realistic fiction in first person narrative, it was Henry Fielding who gave a regular and proper shape to the novel in the eighteenth century. Like Daniel

Defoe, Fielding also practiced realistic novels with a deep interest in the portraiture of contemporary life. In his works, Joseph Andrews, Tom Jones, Jonathan Wild, and Amelia, he has dealt with the evils of contemporary society" [2].

In his paper he has mentioned that "Daniel Defoe's writing between naturalization as a civic concept and naturalization as an epistemological or literary-critical process. For Defoe, the incorporation of new subjects was a moral project that entailed the literary interpellation of a more productive, tolerant and empowered populace. A history of his efforts to encourage immigration by broadening access to legal citizenship provides, then, not just crucial insight into his view of the national political community but points to the role his satire, journalism and novels might play in bringing subjects together in its formation" [3]. Had mentioned that "The story of Richardson's private correspondence is long and tormented. At the same time as he was involved in the complex gestation of his novels, at least of Clarissa and Grandison, Richardson began an intense epistolary exchange with a large number of correspondents. The undertaking as a whole was so great that he himself thought of it as a work in itself." [4].

Had mentioned that "Henry Fielding proved exceptionally controversial, and his reputation has variously soared and crashed in the course of three centuries. Quite a lot of important scholarship and criticism on Fielding appeared in print in the fifty years following the Second World War, although there has been a falling off in both number and significance in recent years." [5].

In his work he has pointed out that "the style of the letter-writing manual from this period can, with caution, be compared with that of the epistolary novel. I pay particular attention to the ways in which letters in these manuals respond to and quote from each other and the often-subtle ways in which they thus incorporate different voices. This polyvocality is taken further in Samuel Richardson's manual Familiar Letters (1741), which, as is well known, provided the raw material for his first novel Pamela; or Virtue Rewarded (1741). I demonstrate that some of the stylistic techniques which would prove crucial to the great epistolary novels of the later eighteenth century." [6].

In his research paper he had stated that "The 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." [7].

The author had pointed out that "Novel as a literary genre enjoyed the highest level of glory in the 18th-century. The authors namely Defoe, Richardson, Fielding and Sterne contributed significantly to the development of English novel. They influenced the writers who came after them. The 18th-century coincided with the industrial revolution which significantly contributed to the rise of the novel (with the invention of printing machine). The chain effects of industrial revolution improved people's life and living standard. The rise of the educated middleclass people further increased the reading public which correspondingly led to demand of novels for reading" [8].

Thus, the above survey of literature indicates that none of the above-mentioned works have shown light on the present topic. However, their works are useful and helped the researcher to know more about the 18th-century writers and their philosophy.

3. METHODOLOGY

The primary data will be collected from the 18th-century novelists' works and their critiques and related writings. In addition to this the researcher will also interact with the professors of English from Gauhati and Assam University to get some valuable information for this present work. Various authors like Daniel Defoe, Samuel Richardson, Henry Fielding and other novelists and their contributions to novel will also be examined by the researcher. The secondary sources of data will be collected from the library works where different authors' works will be studied, online journals and magazines and other books related to 18th-century will be studied for better results. Besides these the researcher will also analyze and focus on university research cell where many scholarly works on 18th-century novelists are stored. In the following let us divide data method into two parts:

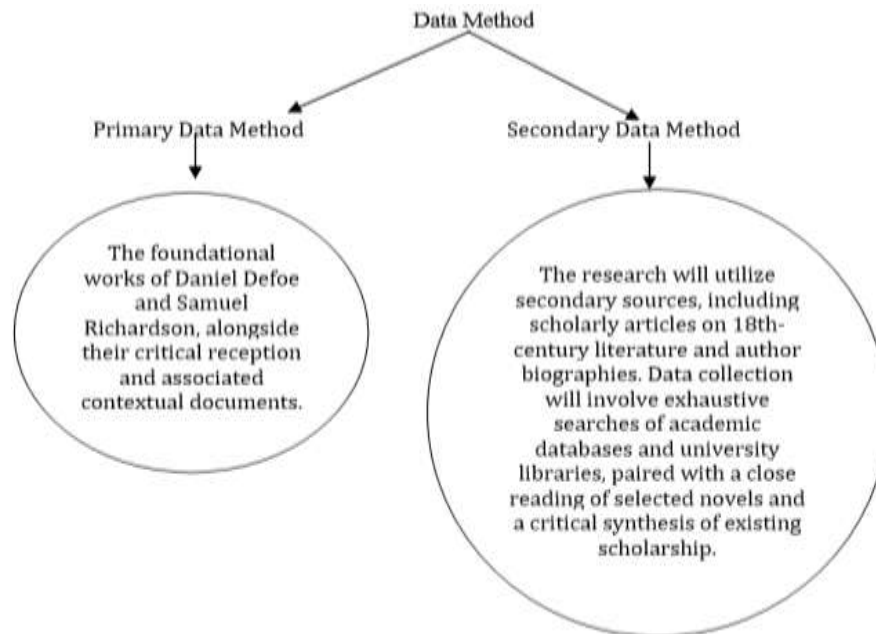


Figure 2. Data Methods

Figure 2 displays two circles; first circle synthesizes the primary sources of data including Denial Defoe Richardson and other 18th-century writers are presented where as the second outlines the secondary sources used for data collections.

3.1. Objective

The study will highlight the considerable impact of 18th-century novelists on the succession and renovation of English literature. The study will also highlight the 18th-century novels, novelists and their contributions towards the growth of the English novel.

3.2. Research Question

Developing a Research question on 18th-century novel is akin to preparing a blueprint in literature. The period was emerged with evolution of novels from random slumber to realism

1. The first research question on this present topic is how Daniel Defoe contributed in the development of 18th-century novel?
2. How Richardson's emotion and sentimentality and Fielding satire did demonstrate the beginning of English novels?
3. How 18th-century novelist did used their writings to influence middle class values during the industrial period?
4. How did novelist overcome to supplant aristocratic romance to everyday individual life in their writings?

3.3. Research Design

Examining the eighteen centuries popularly known as rise of novels, rivets a research design that incorporates historical background with literary examination.

3.3.1. Approach

1. A qualitative approach shall be used, using historical background with literary analysis
2. The period is also known as 'Rise of Novel' 'Rise of Middle class' 'Rise of knowledge'.
3. The research design incorporates formalist/structural methodologies
4. It also designs to know more about the 18th-century novelists like Daniel Defoe, Richardson, Fielding and others who gave a new dimension to English novel.

In the following image [Figure 3](#), the research has tried to show the English literature history timeline chronologically:



[Figure 3](#). Source Wondershare EdrawMind

The [Figure 3](#) shows the literary history of English that grows from the rasping dialects to stylish global form of art. It is a journey of religious growth development and rise of knowledge and reason. The period created worldwide art and scientific revolutions.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. 18th-Century Novelists and the Evolution of English Novel

The eighteenth centuries proved an evolutionary stage for English literature, often regarded as the 'cosmic explosion' for the novel. Before this time, the ear was under the control of aristocracy romances; nevertheless, the focus was changed to realism, looking into moral compass and personal ethics by the 18th-century novelists. The pivotal figures include Daniel Defoe who initiated factual writing in his novel 'Robinson Crusoe' highlighting self-reliance, struggles, survival, Samuel Richardson, whose novel 'Pamela' celebrated the victory of moral integrity, social power, succession of female chastity through epistolary genre.

The foundation led by these novelists brought a succession and transformations in the literary landscape are their work profoundly influenced following Victorian era. In the following [Table 1](#), the evolutionary time line of the novels of 18th-century.

Table 1. The Evolutionary Timeline of the 18th-century Novel

Era	Primary Focus	Key Novelists	Landmark Contribution
Early 1700s	Adventure & Realism	Daniel Defoe	Formal realism, and also focused on Individual grit and survival.
Mid 1700s	Sentiment & Morality	Samuel Richardson	To explore inner psychology, he developed the epistolary novel (letters)
Mid 1700s	Satire & Picaresque	Henry Fielding	"Comic epic-poem in prose"
Late 1700s	Humor & Stream of Consciousness	Laurence Sterne	Brought experimental, non-linear storytelling and broke traditional narrative structure
Turn of 1800s	Social Manners & Gothic	Jane Austen / Ann Radcliffe	"Novel of manners" he refined and brought the psychological "sublime"/Gothic.

The above-mentioned table shows that the 18th-century is the age and rise of novel that witnessed deep literary switch from the conventionalized romance to the realistic structures. This transition was mainly caused and accelerated by the growth of middle class and heightened sense of individual awareness.

4.2. Silent Features of the 18th-Century Novels

The 18th-century manifested a vital period in emerging literature; novelists performed an essential role in designing literary techniques, exploring complex themes and reflecting contemporary social norms, eventually shaped the development of the literary genres.

4.2.1. Growth of Narrative Realism

Writers of 18th-century moved away from fabricated romance and fictional tales and started portraying individual and ordinary people, their daily activities and capturing individual's mind seamlessly who could relate and compare their lives and experiences. Writers explored the subconscious minds of their characters, delving into their inner, thoughts, motivations, feelings and emotional complexities. In general novel depicts vivid portrayals of everyday life, building a practical and appealing world.

4.2.2. Narrative-Techniques

Subject Perspective: Initiated by Defoe, this stance facilitating readers to engross themselves in events through the eyes of the protagonist.

Epistolary or Letter Based Format: This format was initiated by Samuel Richardson, presents a distinct insight to readers by probing the depths of deepest feelings and thoughts of the characters and by applying this technique, story is presented to readers through epistolary format.

Omniscient Narration: Henry Fielding used this method to reveal about the characters and events. This technique is differing from limited third person narrators, who were limited to one character perspective. Fielding used this omniscient narrator extensively to present humor, human follies, vices, irony societal flaw in his work with an intention to social improvement

Unconventional Storytelling: The novelist Laurence Sterne has introduced unconventional story telling techniques in his work, *Tristram Shandy*, by including excursus, meta fiction and non-linear techniques which challenge traditional story telling structure.

4.2.3. Social Analysis and Criticism

Social Norms: Many novelists exposed social conventions, human follies, social stratification, class divisions, ethical conflicts, social mores and customs through their works like *Joseph Andrew*, *Tom Jones*, *Clarissa* etc.

Assessment of Human Nature: Novelist depicted characters and plot in their novels like *Pamela*, *Tom Jones*, and *Robinson Crusoe* to highlight human nature and complexities.

Gender Roles and Relationships: In terms of marriage, education gender roles had limited choice for women. It was also seen adaptive human relationship were prejudiced by rigid social conventions. *Clarissa*

the novel entails heartbreaking tale of righteous woman refusing seduction. Pamela tells the woman virtue, sexual susceptibility and social norms. Shamela explores morality corruptions, sexual hypocrisy, social and human relationship, on the other hand Tom Jones highlights the clash between genuine and hypocrisy, imperfection vs. moral growth, marriage, women's roles and social codes.

4.2.4. Rise of Readers

The literary works received a scope due to the growth of the middle class paved the way for the appearance of new readership. The evolution from noble patronage to free-market economy encouraged authors to design stories that would enthrall a large readership.

4.2.5. Impact and Heritage

Empowering Future Generations: The 18th-century novelists' work laid the groundwork for future generations due to their character advancement, originality and improvement in narrative, thematic study.

Indication to Social Transformation: The novels act as a real mirror to the transformation of society of the lighting era, indicating new thoughts regarding individualism, cause/reason, ethics and ranks. The novel paved the way for the literary rise and large reading audiences, making joint artistic and literary experiences.

4.3. Eminent 18th-Century Novelists and Their Offerings

We can witness there was a significant shift in the literary scene during the 18th-century with major novelists bringing out foundational and initial works that still carry on to form the genre today. The key 18th-century novelists and their contributions are as follows:

Daniel Defoe (Born: 1660 Died: 1731) Defoe was a pioneer of verisimilitude, conferring fiction as authentic and factual description. He was considered the founder or forerunner of English novel and also best known for developing English literature. Li and Wang (2024) in their paper had mentioned rightly that "Daniel Defoe is hailed as the 'father of the European novel,' 'father of the English novel,' and 'father of British journalism.' His works such as Robinson Crusoe and Captain Singleton represent significant breakthroughs in both artistic form and quality compared to previous literary works. Defoe's writing is particularly characterized by its realism, establishing a mode of realism that "lets facts speak for themselves" [9]. He had shown a new light to English literature through his groundbreaking work Robinson Crusoe (1719). In this work he has introduced an innovative form of storytelling approach, centering on psychological and moral ethics and dimension of the individual, survival, triumph of human courage. Another versatile contribution is Moll Flanders (1722), where he has presented morality, money, gender roles, society and its status, criminality. A Journal of the Plague Year (1722), is another excellent work of Defoe, where he has presented collapse of British society during 1665 due to plague. In this work the theme of terror, religious intervention, anxiety of public health, personal freedom, human flexibility etc.

Samuel Richardson (Born: 1689- Died: 1761) Richardson was one of the best epistolary novelists during the 18th-century. His works such as Pamela (1740) and Clarissa (1748) revolutionized English literature by introducing inner morality of life, human dilemmas and also focused on realism of society. His novel Pamela is an excellent masterpiece where he had shown ethical victory, particularly holiness and sanctity, over sexual abuse and social disparity. The central objective is to show Pamela's keenness to defending her chastity and purity in spite of intense pressure from her boss, Mr B. Dohal (2020) had pointed out that "we can learn from Richardson's Pamela. Well, many things in this masterpiece are promising that Pamela and Mr. B's marriage will be successful; e.g. the change of Mr. B's behavior towards Pamela. Yet, we have to consider the social backgrounds of this couple, the marriage across class-line and age-line, as well as Mr. B's jealousy" [10]. In Clarissa he had portrayed human and emotional intricacy, ethical integrity, human behavior, social inequality. His epistolary novel Clarissa also focused on realism, psychology and moral virtue, gender roles, and risk of libertinism.

Henry Fielding (Born: 1707- Died: 1754). Henry Fielding appreciably shaped English novel by portraying everyday life, realistic depiction of human mind, satire, establishing techniques of plot development, character and society. Power (2010) emphasizes "In Tom Jones, Fielding frequently

interrupts his narrative and addresses himself to a 'sagacious Reader'. This stylistic feature was widely imitated by the novelists of the 1750s, and has attracted the attention of critics interested in reader response" [11]. His prominent works are *Joseph Andrews* (1742), *Tom Jones* (1749) *Amelia* (1751). His works regularly present social criticism and commentary. Fielding's *Joseph Andrews* depicted the theme of satire, human hypocrisy, chastity, virtue, social inequality and difference between actuality and appearance. He used satire to present the depravity and decline of the 18th-century British society. *Tom Jones* is another masterwork with convoluted plot, a contrast between goodness and wickedness, hypocrisy and gradual shift from innocence to experience.

Laurence Sterne (Born: 1713- Died:1768). Laurence Sterne was a well-known British novelist and is best known for his experimental and comic novels. His main intention was to make his audience laugh as well as to share some social messages on everyday life, satire, prevailing during the 18th-century. Some of his notable works are *The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gentleman* (1767), *A Sentimental Journey through France and Italy* (1768), are extremely groundbreaking and transformational works, rambling digression, non-sequential and postmodern narratives to explore human subjectivity, absurdity and objective reality. Jincharadze (2019) pointed out that "Sterne's writing technique, his permanent dialogue with a reader, explanations and instructions about novel writing methods and reasons within the storytelling, extraordinary plot without development, was unique " [12]. His experimental novels invite readers to take part in vibrant, humorous and socio-cultural conversations.

Tobias Smollett (Born: 1721- Died: 1771) Smollett was one of the influential novelists of the 18th-century and is best known for his picaresque novel. His novel was characterized by episodic adventures, realistic and satirical narratives. Some of his notable novels are *The Adventures of Roderick Random* (1748), *The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle* (1751), *The Expedition of Humphry Clinker* (1771) Atasoy (2021) stated that "The Scottish writer Tobias Smollett's last novel, *The Expedition of Humphry Clinker* (1771), written in the epistolary form, is one of these literary texts that draws on satire through the technique of comparison, namely comparing England and Scotland" [13]. It is noticed that his novels normally characterized low, roguish characters and serialized adventures.

Frances Burney (Born: 1752 Died 1840): Burney was one of the most influential English novelists of the 18th century and also known by her alternate name Fanny Burney. Her novels mostly focus on women's lives. Coulombeau (2018) had mentioned that "Burney was constantly mindful-as is demonstrated repeatedly in her letters, journals, and prefatory matter-of her talented family's reputation. She wrote, in part, to promote it, but she also censored, erased, and burned in the service of its protection and preservation" [14]. Her notable works are: *Evelina* (1778), *Cecilia* (1782), *Camilia* (1796). She has shrewdly depicted social criticism in her works. Burney's novels are over-romantic that comically and critically described London's society.

Oliver Goldsmith (Born: 1728- Died: 1774): Goldsmith was an Irish poet cum a versatile novelist of the Georgian era. In various genres he produced his literary works in the form of comedy, satire and real portrayals of British society. Abubakar, Muthiah, and Tsuraya (2022) while appreciating Goldsmith's work had mentioned that " Oliver Goldsmith is a playwright of the 18th-century and also predecessors. He produced a wide variety of literary works reflecting the social condition of the period" [15]. *The Vicar of Wakefield* (1766), *The Deserted Village* (1770), *The Traveller* (1764) are some his moralistic, satirical, pastoral and sentimental novels.

Jonathan Swift (Born: 1667- Died 1745): Jonathan Swift was one of the prominent satirist and essayists of eighteenth century. Swift was an Irish Anglican cleric and author of many prose works. Raed, Abdelhameed, & Shireen (2024) have mentioned that "Jonathan Swift, a prominent figure in the literary landscape of the eighteenth century, was widely recognized for his provocative and controversial satirical works" [16]. He is popularly known for his works *A Tale of a Tub* (1704), *Gulliver's Travels* (1726), *A Modest Proposal* (1729), *The Lady's Dressing Room* (1732). His works represent a stinging satire on society and human nature, irony, scientific and political folly. His style of writing is direct and totally free from needless ornamentation. He focused on religious divergence; social corruption these types of writings had made a momentous impact on English novels.

Eliza Haywood (Born: 1693- Died: 1756): Eliza Haywood was one of the major novelists, actress and publisher. She is considered as one of the first professional female writer of English literature. Her prominent works are: *Pantomime* (1724), *Selections from the Female Spectator* (1746), *Anti-Pamela* and *Shamela* (1741). *Love in Excess* (1720). Her works focus mainly on the complexity of women's roles and steers social confines.

Mary Wollstonecraft (1759-1797): Wollstonecraft is an English feminist writer recognized for philosophical and forthright writing championing for gender equality. Some of her notable works are *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* (1792), *Maria or The Wrongs of Woman* (1798), *Mary: A Fiction* (1788). Most of her works represent concern with women's empowerment, social etiquette, and challenging against customary gender norms. Botting (2006) have mentioned that "Mary Wollstonecraft became one of the major philosophical sources from the Enlightenment era to shape the emergent modern social imaginary of the egalitarian family that increasingly serves as the background against which debates about the family take place today." [17].

Anna Radcliffe (1763-1806): She was considered one of the very pivotal novelists who extended her efforts in the evolution and the growth of Gothic novel, also recognized for her thrilling and impressive stories. Her outstanding novels are *The Mysteries of Udolpho* (1794), *The Italian* (1796), *The Romance of the Forest* (1791).

Charlotte Smith (1749-1809): One of the trendy and creative novelists who very frequently included Gothic elements and over-romantic theme in her novels. She had incorporated massively strong and sturdy woman characters in many of her works. She had also emphasized the existing political scenario during the Great Revolution 1789 and demanding customary gender norms in her novels such as *Emmeline the Orphan of the Castle* (1788), *The Old manor House* (1793).

In the following Table 2, the researcher has tried to make a comparison on various novelists of 18th- century and their techniques:

Table 2. Comparison of 18th-Century Novelists

Author	Major Work	Technique	Primary Status
Defoe	Robinson Crusoe	'Fact-like Narrative'	'Individual survival'
Richardson	Pamela	'Epistolary (Letters)'	'Morality and Emotion'
Fielding	Tom Jones	'Omniscient Narrative'	'Social Panorama & Wit'
Sterne	Tristram Shandy	'Digressive/Experimental'	'Human Psychology'
Swift	Gulliver's Travels	'Blend of irony, persona'	'Human nature'
Oliver Goldsmith	The Vicar of Wakefield	'Idyllic realism, Irony and Pathos'	'Moralistic and Satirical'
Mary Wollstonecraft	The Wrongs of Woman	'Radical sensibility, gothic'	'Gender roles'

Table 2 It shows that every novelist had a shift towards realism, centering on different characters and themes on social contemporary. Different novelist tried to adopt diverse styles like epistolary, gothic and others but more or less everyone was trying to portray the existing condition of English society through different characters, themes, satires, irony human psychology, human nature, social panorama, gender roles for closer reader correlation.

4.4. Discussion

It is seen that novelist of early 19th century and late 18th-century focused on the ideals of middle class through their novels, they focused mostly on how capitalism ruined people and prevailed societal injustice. Rightly pointed out that "It is possible to say that the novel as a literary genre emerged in the beginning of the eighteenth century. The industrial revolution can be said, paved the way to the rise of the middle-class and it also created a demand for people's desire for reading subjects related to their everyday experiences. The novel, therefore, developed as a piece of prose fiction that presented characters in real-life events and situations" [18]. Novelist like Daniel Defoe, Fielding, Richardson and many others

disparaged the capitalist world by emphasizing ignoring for compassion, creativity, moral duty towards humanity.

From the above discussion it is clear that Richardson's mawkishness and Fielding's burlesque satire had set up two major supports of English novel: intellectual depth, social naturalism and sentimentalism. Samuel Richardson's *Pamela* established moral dignity, individual's virtue, emotional subjectivity over temptation, social barriers, and power. Fielding's *Tom Jones*, *Amelia*, *Joseph Andrews*, *Shamela* novels had presented parody in the form of human nature, hypocrisy versus true virtue, morality, class stratification etc are shown in the form of social satire. That showed novelist versatility in the literary forms. "The 18th-century novel also encompasses a broad range of subgenres, such as the picaresque, memoir fiction, the epistolary novel, autobiography, criminal narratives, and it-narratives" [19]. The expansion of education opportunities for women gradually increased and women simultaneously find their free time, fostering a desire for reading books and other testimonials. Men also became more knowledgeable and sought wider outlooks, engaging a responsive reader cum audience for the contemporary novels that discovered new and authentic world away from their instantaneous experiences. With the introduction of news paper in the early eighteenth century shows the progressive growth of novels, periodicals and other reading materials shown interest in moral escalation among the middle class. Rightly said "Mary Wollstonecraft also used fiction and critical discourse to express her views on the status of women" [20].

The 18th-century novel is an evolution by transforming its thought and interest from the picaresque narratives to emotional and moral changes of characters, while witty low-born rough narrative tradition relied on sporadic series, novelists like Defoe, Richardson, Fielding, Laurence, Swift and others had begun to focused on these events towards a new horizon with cohesive plot determined by cause, condition, effect and action. This cohesion of effect permitted authors for inward presentation of characters, where characters carried a symbolic significance, realism in the plot construction. Eventually narratives moved to ridiculing social contemporary life, intricacy of human nature, personal virtue, gender roles, thus leading novels towards moral integrity.

5. CONCLUSION

The growth of 18th-century novels corresponds with a rise in literacy, mostly among the bourgeoisie group and women, making books more available and developing literature. The novelists by portrayal of different characters and their dealings in the novel had strengthen or objecting existing social standards and prospects, shaping ideas regarding systematic behavior, wooing, and domesticity.

During the 18th-century novels were flourishing, growing and expending their popularity due its distinctive historical contents and led to various social and individuals' improvements. These novels frequently describe subjectivity, inner feelings of narrator, sharing compassion and understanding and perspective of others. They also describe ethical conflicts and social behavior, fostering thoughtful abilities, evidence-based mindset and lexical growth. Centering on personal awareness and subjective consciousness, the 18th-century novelists showed s developing perception of self awareness in the society. As novels gained popularity, novelists built a common cultural touchstones and common codes that were open for debate and discussion, cultivating a sense of community identity and scholarly commitment. Basically analyzing 18th-century novels fostered not only individual, emotional and intellectual growth but also provided profound considerable historical insight into many modern social frameworks and personal dignities. Their novels served as a tool for social awareness, education, individual survival, morality etc by using normal and everyday language. They gave a vivid portal into 18th century cultural characterization, traditions, social organization and scholarly trends, emphasizing individual attention, depth complexity and context conscious of history than large scholarly textbooks.

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Dr. Nivedita Lahkar	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

C : Conceptualization

M : Methodology

So : Software

Va : Validation

Fo : Formal analysis

I : Investigation

R : Resources

D : Data Curation

O : Writing - Original Draft

E : Writing - Review & Editing

Vi : Visualization

Su : Supervision

P : Project administration

Fu : Funding acquisition

Conflict of Interest Statement

No possible and probable conflict of interest was reported by the author.

Informed Consent

I do confirm the manuscript submission and possible publishment.

Ethical Approval

The study does not include experiments with human or animal participants or any biological materials. This research does not include AI-generated content as research objects, so ethical approval from any board or committee approval is not required for this paper.

Data Availability

This study does not involve AI generated contents, the primary data was collected from the field investigation and this supported research paper writing whereas secondary sources are from the internet and cited. To support the evidence the links are cited in the reference section.

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