

Comparison of two novels: Gone with the wind by Margaret Mitchell and Anna Karenina by Lev Nikolayevich Tolstoy.

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Abstract: Family is illuminated in the literature unlimited times. However, it never ages. In this article “Gone with wind” by Margaret Mitchell and “Anna Karenina” by Lev Tolstoy are compared. Family adoration is the main motive for these choose. Family is inevitable and unavoidable theme in the literature of all ages. Every writer can create something new or one can cover old one with new.

Keywords: plot, naturalism, nationalism, modernism.

Introduction.

Plot of “Gone with wind” rotates around Scarlet O’Hara. She has black hair, green eyes and pale skin. She is not so charming but can attract men. She loved Ashley Wilkes during the whole novel who rejected her love and married another girl. She had three marriages, two was ended with the deaths of husbands and the last left Scarlett because of her romance to Ashley and careless attitude to children. In the end Scarlett realized her pursuit of Ashley was childish love and truly loved Rhett and her decision to reunite with Ashley. [1]

Anna Karenin is a novel with complex character. Anna is an attractive wife of general Karenin. They have 7-year-old son Seryozha. The relationship between Mr and Mrs Karenins was built on respect. They were accustomed to tranquil life in city. However, everything began when Anna visited Moscow to her brother’s. At the station, she saw her carriage mate’s son Vronsky who went to meet his mother. At the big ball in Moscow Anna and Vronsky danced together, and they fell in love. Anna returned to the Saint Petersburg and Vronsky traveled at the same train. Vronsky pursued Anna regularly and Anna rejected him at first then eventually succumbed and did infidelity. She confesses her affair to her husband. She gave birth a daughter from Vronsky. Karenin forgave Anna but Anna left husband and son to run away with Vronsky to Europe. After coming back Russia Anna lost her position in society while Vronsky continued his life in the aristocrat society. Anna realized their relationship is over and committed suicide.[2]

Both Novels end unhappy and misery.

Research methodology.

Gone with the wind is written in Naturalism movement. There are several peculiarities to prove this. First Naturalism is distinguished from the surprising twist end. The reader thinks Scarlet and Rhett will be together. Actually, it is sad ending. Secondly harsh disorders in society led people to naturalism. It means social conditions is unavoidable power in shaping human character. Scarlet becomes a strong motivated woman and realizes true love. Rhett begins not appreciating the woman who does not love over years.

In Russian literature, writers began changing attitudes from romanticism to realism. Tolstoy wrote Anna Karenina in Realism. The elements of realism can be seen in the following points. Realism should show the importance of the truth in depicting relationships, life social environment, and people’s character. Tolstoy showed truthfulness instead of dramatization. The woman who is appreciated by society and imitated by young women becomes filthy. During the whole book element of Anna's motive to suicide is described perfectly.

Analyses and result. Rest period of marriage demands sacrifice, after bounding life span with a couple. That sacrifice can be job, career, money or LOVE. Why did I write love? Family

does not always build on love. People's history or temptation to love must not break the holy unity. They should accustom to live without love at first then the spouse becomes true lover. Familial love appears as the time passes. Some understand this earlier whilst some People realize that later after losing or making a mistake. The character of Gone with the wind undergoes that experience. Scarlett is too late to construct a new relationship from the very first brick. In the second novel, Anna Karenina the theme of Family highlighted with bold letters, although Anna never realized true familial love even for the children.

Another important point is battle between optimism versus pessimism. At the end of the book, Scarlet says, "Tomorrow is a new day". Scarlet O'Hara stayed optimistic about the future. Anna Karenina admitted her mistakes over the course of past years away from family. The whole society rejected any communication with her and kept distance. She was totally abandoned by community but she had motive to live regardless of any rejection. Her children. Nevertheless, she chose death as a solution to whole problems. That was the pessimistic atmosphere.

Here are the themes which appeared in both novels.

1. Cold bloodedness in the upbringing of child. Both characters neglect their children. They chase their own affairs. They don't do their responsibility as a mother. Anna elopes to Europe with Vronsky. She has a daughter from Vronsky bit she is still indifferent to her baby. At least Mr Karenin takes care of both children.

Scarlet has two children whose fathers are different. Her last husband Rhett Butler engages with the rising up the children while Scarlet is busy with her old- teenage- love Ashley .

2. Nationalism. In Anna Karenina Mr. Karenin wants to divorce and consults with a lawyer. At that time divorce demands more positional lose in Russian society. Divorce can only be asked by the innocent in an affair and guilty side loses their position in society and is banned to remarry in the Orthodox Church. Anna walks away from everything and goes with Vronsky. Then her friends disrespect her as a fallen woman and she is isolated from aristocratic level. At the parties people are reluctant to talk with her even sit next to her. No one invites her night parties (home parties were common events at that time). Slavery was a crucial part of American lifestyle. Initially, In the description of plantation in Scarlet native people disrespect slaves and own them. But there are also cared people to black people. After war in South black and white unit and they rebuilt a society, life, constructions, and put an end to racism.

In the character Rhett, the writer depicts the Yankees features. His intelligence and using his sarcasm as satire are the examples to Yankees. I want to state a part from the book. When Rhett accidentally overheard the conversation between Scarlett and Ashley this conversation.

- Scarlett O'Hara: Sir, you are no gentleman. [to Rhett]
- Rhett Butler: reply: And you, Miss, are no lady.[3]

In another situation Rhett laughs at Scarlett to hide his love:

Rhett Butler: No, I don't think I will kiss you, although you need kissing, badly. That's what's wrong with you. You should be kissed and often, and by someone who knows how.[3]

3. Agriculture. Scarlet is a daughter of plantation owner. During the war her homeland Tara vanishes. In the novel pre-war description of South is given and a reader can compare vulnerability and image of South after war and also simultaneously be witness of reconstruction the environment and buildings. To make lands productive, cleaning off war remains , lush lands, properties and how passionate are people are described with vivid stretches. People reuse land and do their best to flourish. At that time there was hope , but not hope for all. In the novel Grandma Fontaine insists Scarlet to continue hope and holds up hopefulness to back Tara and be head in construction. Grandma says to Scarlett: We are not wheat. We are buckwheat. When a storm comes along it flattens ripe wheat because it is dry and can not bend with the wind. But ripe buckwheat's got sap and it bends. And when the wind had passed, it springs up almost as straight and strong as before.

225	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International Journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 10 in October-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
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In Anna Karenina Tolstoy compared two parallel families Anna's and Levin's one in city latter in rural area. Levin works his own estate and he is a landowner also serf land borrowing system is described. For the landowners the time of novel was an unhappy time. Because they had to pay a piece of harvest to the government. Also the labor class family lives simple without any luxurious but happily.

4. Modernism. Slavery became rotten and black people began respected and not to be looked down in Scarlett. In Anna Karenina theaters, horse races, types of dance are given as signs of modern lifestyle.

5. War. The Russian liberal reforms prepare new possibilities, but they are an imitation of Paris and contain all the defects of Paris and more. No people can be considered civilized if they do not know how to love, and it is precisely on this note that modern man falls flat. At the end of the Novel Aleksey leaves for that war

150 years ago, America fought one of its bloodiest war: the Civil War (1861-1865). 4 years, 3 weeks and 6 days of conflicts between the Northern states and the Southern states, an endless nightmare for the people who survived every day and lost everything. Gone with the wind is about that war also.

Conclusion.

Anna's death and epiphany of hate is covered over by Levin's epiphany of love and restoration to life at the end of the novel.

Happy families are all alike; every unhappy family is unhappy in its own way" is the beginning sentences of Anna Karenina.[4] I want to substitute the determination of family with the names of character. Levin's family is alike other happy families, Anna's family (whether she really had a true family or not) is unhappy in its own way. Tomorrow is another day for Scarlet to correct her mistakes. I did not want to give you grim feeling but these two unhappy stories of two women can give you a life lasting moral. Anna's paradoxical tunnel horizon can stand back people from their own tunnel vision and lift again before being too late. In the Scarlet Mitchell stayed open the future fate of O'Hara. Unending upsetting teaches people to adore their love on time.

The external structure of the Constitution describes its relationship with other sources of law, the totality of relations, its place and role in the legal system and its significance in the system of social and normative regulation in society.

The article presents the role of family, forming system of upbringing, traditional-educational system and traditions in Uzbekistan.

In an article consistently revealing the principles of the Bologna process for measuring the quality of education, the dynamics of internationalization and the logic of integration in European higher education and in Eurasia.

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226	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 10 in October-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
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