

**Conclusion.** Summarizing all the above, we can conclude that naturalism had a direct influence on the work of G. Hauptmann. The uncertainty of this direction in literature can be traced in the works of the writer. Hauptmann's complex ideological and aesthetic views imbued his works with the originality of the epoch and distinguished him from all naturalist writers. As for the duration of all time, the epoch changed in its structure, so the work of the playwright was transformed.

Hauptmann's tragedy is characterized by topical themes of the time, namely: the tense conflict between man and the world, the contrasts of bourgeois reality, the life of the proletariat, the spiritual state of the estates, regardless of their status. This desire for a truthful account of the world was a kind of protest against the vices of the time. Gergard Hauptmann was far from optimistic, he saw the flaws of the era, and like many Western European writers tried to fight against them. Characteristic features of his works were naturalistic details, thanks to which readers can imagine a full picture of what happened. His openness and lack of fear to describe the events of this period significantly distinguished the playwright from several writers of that time. A distinctive feature of Hauptmann's works is the portrayal of characters, which are based on detailed observation, and allow readers to feel the rich palette of characters. The versatility of his works and versatile focus, affecting all aspects of naturalism, do not limit readers, but rather cause them interest.

1. Катаев, В. Б. Натурализм на фоне реализма / В. Б. Катаев. – М. : Высшая школа, 2000. – 240 с.
2. Huebsch, B. W. The Dramatic Works of Gerhart Hauptmann / B. W. Huebsch ed. – New York, 1912. – 468 p.

## **ARTISTIC PSYCHOLOGISM IN THE NOVEL BY THOMAS HARDY “TESS OF THE D’URBERVILLES”**

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The role of women in Victorian society has drawn the attention of many writers. Thomas Hardy is among them. His style is the intertwining of philosophical motives with deep social content. Thomas Hardy refers to the creation of deep psychological profiles. In particular, the portrait of Tess attracts attention.

The aim of our research is to reveal artistic psychologism in the novel by Thomas Hardy “Tess of the d’Urbervilles”.

**Material and methods.** While working on the research we analysed scientific works of Lewis B. Horne and Daniel Williams. Such method as descriptive method with elements of comparative analysis was used.

**Findings and their discussion.** Tess, who is the main character of the novel, belongs to the peasant class. The printed editions are accompanied by a subtitle “A Pure Woman Faithfully Presented” [1], which gives us the right to consider this novel as a realistic work.

The whole novel can be divided into 2 parts. The first part introduces us to the young Tess with her dreams. She hasn't yet been disappointed in her life and enjoys beauty and youth. The second part is part of the collapse. Where the girl is accompanied by failure and tragedy.

In order to better understand the main character, you should refer to her large family. Here you can clearly see how Tess and Abraham (her brother) assume the responsibilities of adults. “Her mother's intelligence was that of a happy child” [1, p. 24]. This woman does not understand the responsibility for a large family that is on the verge of poverty. And the father is often nipping from the bottle in the local tavern, where the daughter has to pick him up.

Tess is more responsible for many adults. For example, she suggestion “to be delivered to the retailers in Casterbridge before the Saturday market began” [1, p. 36]. When a girl and her brother hit the road in the middle of the night.

The turning point in Tess' life was her acquaintance with Alec. Daniel Williams notes “The scene of Tess' first visit, with Alec feeding Tess strawberries is very sensual and suggestive. Hardy made a point to include such a scene early in the novel to pique the reader's response to the novel. Sex was not a usual subject for a book, and Hardy delivers in his first section lust, sex, and seduction”[2]. For the young d'Urberville, she is just another lover. And at the subconscious level, Tess understood this fact. But the role of the catalyst in their relationship was the incident at the fair. After which the girl was dishonored.

With Alec's arrival everything got out of control. According to researcher L. Horn “The man whom she wanted was nowhere near her, and the man who wanted her was nowhere near whom she wanted, yet here she was” [3, p. 11].

After returning home, the girl does not find support from her relatives. Mother's critical remark “Well, we must make the best of it, I suppose. Tis nater, after all, and what do please God” [1, p. 120].

Horn writes in his work “Alec does not appear in Chapters 12-43. Nevertheless, we cannot say that he doesn't impact the story during these chapters. First, his earlier actions impact everything that follows. But his impact is not simply confined to the readers' understanding of the part he has played in Tess' current situation” [3, p. 4].

In those days society was extremely negative towards women with children without marriage. But the real blow to Tess was the death of her child. Public opinion begins to pursue the heroine. She turns from a girl into a woman.

In order to survive, Tess changes her environment and begins to work on a farm. This change was good for her. Here the girl falls in love and gets married. Horn gives a very interesting point in relation to the time in which it is written.

“He affects her as the stars do; by fixing your mind upon a star, says Tess, ‘you will find that you are hundreds and hundreds of miles from your body, which you don’t seem to want at all’... Like a star, Angel’s singing renders Tess “conscious of neither time nor space” [3, p. 8]. The lack of time or space consciousness is very irrational. However, it seems that their relationship was very irrational and doomed from the beginning. Angel belonged to the nobility. But he decided that he wanted to become a farmer. Which seems unreasonable. Besides, a man who married a girl below his social class was atypical at the time. It made this relationship very difficult from start to finish.

Tess is an honest girl. Whatever happens to her in life, she strives for purity. Unfortunately, she could not be saved from sin. And that’s what her husband can’t forgive.

At the end of the book, we again encounter problems in Tess’ family. Due to her mother’s illness and her father’s death, the girl sacrifices herself again. She has to live with Alec. Horn describes his behavior “He will not accept her rejection of him. He is able to finally sway Tess by catering to her poor family. Alec takes full advantage of Tess at this point, and he convinces her to live with him as a d’Urberville. Thus, Alec has persuaded Tess to live a life of sin. This deception results in his death when Tess, enraged, stabs him”.

When the police take Tess away, she even thinks of her family at such times. The girl asks Angel to marry her younger sister.

**Conclusion.** Thomas Hardy deeply examines the image of the main character and shows readers the moral reasons for her tragedy. The writer refers the reader to the understanding of the law of Victorian society and the role of women in this society. Psychological skill is to show the heroine struggling with difficult circumstances and going against general traditions.

1. Hardy, T. *Tess of the d’Urbervilles* / T. Hardy. – New York: Plume, 2015. – 584 p.
2. Williams, D. *The Relationship between Setting and Events in Tess of the d’Urbervilles* / D. Williams. – New York : New York, 2006. – 158 p.
3. Horne, L. *Rumor, Reputation, and Sensation in Tess of the d’Urbervilles* / L. Horne. – Oxford : Oxdord Univ. Press, 2011. – 144 p.

## THE METAPHOR AND WAYS OF ITS TRANSLATION

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The metaphor as one of the most widespread tropes plays an important role in fiction, therefore attracts the attention of a large number of linguists beginning from ancient times. Authors’ metaphors used in fiction represent a challenging task for interpreters. The author’s vision and his conception of the work depend on the accuracy of rendering metaphors. The novels of the English