



GRAHAM GREENE-A UNIQUE ENGLISH WRITER OF THE XX CENTURY

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The twentieth century literature is notable for an outstanding range of artistic values and creative methods. Following the speedy creation of new modes of idea in natural technology, sociology and psychology, literature has certainly reacted to soak up and remodel this material into literally communication, essential political, social and economic adjustments at the British scene deeply affected the creative writing of the new century. Their work have become a brand new funding in the background of English realism and stimulated its further development We find this brilliantly exemplified in the artwork of H.G.Wells, B. Shaw, J. Galsworthy, A. Bennet, J. Conrad, G. green, W.S. Maugham, Ch. P. Snow and others.

The twentieth century opened with exquisite desire however additionally with a few apprehension, for the new century marked the final technique to a new millennium. for plenty, humankind turned into entering upon an unprecedented generation. H.G. Wells's utopian research titled "Anticipations of the response of Mechanical and clinical progress upon Human existence and idea" (1901) and "A contemporary Utopia" (1905), each captured and certified this optimistic temper and gave expression to a common conviction that science and technology could remodel the sector in the century beforehand.

There existed three developments: critical realism, beginning of social realism, modernism. The writers revolutionized, changed literary shape, in addition to they continued the traditional paperwork. Realists inside the starting of the XX – Hardy, Galsworthy, Shaw, Wells, Conrad, Mansfield, Bennett and so forth.¹

The English novels of the nineteenth century have been written at a time of notable self-assurance in Britain. Special novelists of various ranges of society disclosed all of the factors of social existence and explored one of a kind subject matters, but the sense of confidence exceeded through the simple structure in their work.

The writers of the 20th century could not percentage this self-assurance; the modifications in ideals and political thoughts had been influenced by using the occasions internationally that brought about the fall apart of the British Empire. Britain discovered itself concerned in a contradiction between its imperial ambition and the liberal thoughts it needed to enhance inside the colonies. The British Empire have become the most important in the world's records. The British state increased most dramatically in Queen Victoria's later years, even as the USA turned into proud of so-referred to as brilliant Isolation from European affair, but by means of the stop of the century it had turn out to be clear that the UK became not as effective as it had been.

¹ <https://britannica>



A few English writers brazenly declared reactionary standards of the imperialistic ideology. The years between 1890-1930 have been the maximum fertile of the British novel. John Galsworthy, George Bernard Shaw, Herbert George Wells endured the traditions of Charles Dickens. Furthermore, their novels discovered the changing social situations in England. The novelists of the start of the 20th century differed from the novelists of the nineteenth century who had to observe the first-rate descriptive style. The novelists of the twentieth century did away with the complicated syntax of the nineteenth century prose. They began a new culture of carrying the language of literature near the spoken language, to the language of real life with lots greater expressive intonation and quick, abrupt sentences.

Modernism. The word “modern” means “up-to-date”. Critics and historians used it to denote roughly the first half of the XX century. The representatives of this movement were anxious to set themselves apart from the previous generations. They totally rejected their predecessors. The term was suggested by the authors themselves. The difference between past and present tradition is qualitative. Modernist writers clearly defined the borderline between Victorian age and modernism: in 1910 – the death of king Edward and the first post-impressionist exhibition in London (Virginia Woolf), in 1915 – the first year of World War I (D. H. Lawrence). They had a deep conviction that modern experience is a unique one. They tried to point the change in modernism. This change was massive disillusionment, destruction of faith in a number of basic social & moral principles, which laid the foundation of Western civilization.

Modern writers after the WWI found themselves in so-called “empty world”. Their world was deprived of its stability. Nothing can be taken for granted. They didn’t believe that life they were living. They turned to eternal things. For that matter we see modern literature being pre-occupied with its own self, process of perception, nature of consciousness.

Graham Greene`s biography

Henry Graham Greene, professionally called Graham Greene, was an English novelist appeared by way of many as one of the main English novelists of the 20th century. Combining literary acclaim with sizeable popularity, Greene received a reputation early in his lifetime as a major author, each of significant Catholic novels, and of thrillers (or “entertainments” as he termed them). He changed into shortlisted, in 1966 and 1967, for the Nobel Prize for Literature. Through sixty seven years of writings, which covered over 25 novels, he explored the ambivalent ethical and political troubles of the present day world, regularly via a Catholic perspective.

Henry Graham Greene turned into born in 1904 in St. John's house, a boarding residence of Berkhamsted college, Hertfordshire, wherein his father was housemaster. He turned into the fourth of six youngsters; his younger brother, Hugh, became Director-fashionable of the BBC, and his elder brother, Raymond, an eminent health practitioner and mountaineer. In his childhood, Greene spent his summers with his uncle, Sir Graham Greene, at Harston residence in Cambridgeshire. In Greene's description of his youth, he describes his learning to study there.



Greene had a records of depression, which had a profound impact on his writing and private life. In a letter to his spouse, Vivien, he told her that he had "a person profoundly adverse to ordinary domestic existence," and that "lamentably, the disorder is also one's material." William Golding praised Greene as "the remaining chronicler of 20th-century guy's attention and tension. "He died in 1991, at age 86, of leukemia, and changed into buried in Corseaux cemetery.²

After leaving Oxford, Greene worked for a period of time as a private tutor after which turned to journalism—first at the Nottingham journal, and then as a sub-editor on the instances. Even as he changed into working in Nottingham, he started out corresponding with Vivien Dayrell-Browning, who had written to him to correct him on a factor of Catholic doctrine. Greene became an agnostic at the time, however whilst he later started out to think about marrying Vivien, it took place to him that, as he puts it in A form of lifestyles, he "ought at least to examine the character and boundaries of the beliefs she held." Greene become baptised on 26 February 1926 and they married on 15 October 1927 at St Mary's Church, Hampstead, North London.

Greene's first published novel turned into the man within beneficial reception emboldened him to give up his sub-editor job on the instances and paintings as a full-time novelist. The next two books, "The name of action" (1930) and "Rumour at nightfall" (1932), had been unsuccessful; and he later disowned them. Greene advanced the thoughts for the radical frequently considered his masterpiece, "The energy and the glory". By the Fifties, Greene had come to be referred to as one of the finest writers of his era.

As his career lengthened, both Greene and his readers discovered the distinction among entertainments and novels more and more elaborate. The ultimate book Greene termed as entertainment changed into "Our man in Havana" in 1958. Greene additionally wrote brief stories and performs, which had been properly received, even though he was constantly first and essential a novelist. His first play "The dwelling Room" debuted in 1953. As a novelist Greene wove the characters he met and the locations in which he lived into the cloth of his novels.

Greene first left Europe at 30 years of age in 1935. That voyage produced two books, the genuine "The Lawless Roads" and the radical "The strength and the dignity".

After meeting his destiny wife Vivien Dayrell-Browning, Greene was baptised into the Catholic faith on 26 February 1926, and they had been married on 15 October 1927 at St Mary's Church, Hampstead, North London. The Greens had two children, Lucy Caroline (born 1933) and Francis (born 1936).

Starting in 1946, Greene had an affair with Catherine Walston, the spouse of Harry Walston, a rich farmer and future life peer. Greene left his family in 1947, however according with Catholic teaching, Vivien refused to provide him a divorce, and that they remained married until Greene's loss of life in 1991.

² *"Graham Greene's infamous review of Wee Willie Winkie (1937), starring Shirley Temple". The Charnel-House. Retrieved 4 December 2014.*



Greene gained worldwide fame and published a two-volume autobiography: "Part of Life" (1971) and "Salvation Paths" (1980), as well as a friendly story with the Panamanian dictator General Omar Torrijos.

In 1981, Greene became awarded the Jerusalem Prize, provided to writers worried with the freedom of the man or woman in society.

Graham Greene's literary activity

The works of the English novelist and dramatist Graham Greene (1904-1991) explore different permutations of morality and amorality in contemporary society, and frequently feature amazing settings in special elements of the sector. A storyteller with a spare and fashion, he divided his literary output into two categories. The primary identified his lengthy, severe works as "novels", even as the second, which he called "entertainments", were shorter, taut-paced political thrillers with boldly-described characters designed to satisfy the reader whose predominant concern is plot as opposed to topic. He also wrote screenplays and dramas, but they have got now not stood the take a look at of time as steadfastly as his fiction, which has been translated into 27 languages.

His literary works

Novels

"The Man Within" (1929), "The Name of Action" (1930), "Rumour At Nightfall" (1931), "Stamboul Train" (1932), "The Orient Express", "It's a Battlefield" (1934), "The Bear Fell Free" (1935), "England Made Me" (1935), "The Shipwrecked", "A Gun for Sale" (1936), "This Gun For Hire," Brighton Rock (1938), "The Confidential Agent" (1939), "The Power and the Glory" (1940), "The Labyrinthine Ways", "The Ministry of Fear" (1943), "The Heart of the Matter" (1948), "The Third Man" (1950), "The End of the Affair" (1951), "Loser Takes All" (1955), "The Quiet American" (1955), "Our Man in Havana" (1958), "A Burnt-Out Case" (1960), "The Comedians" (1966), "Travels with My Aunt" (1969), "The Honorary Consul" (1973), "The Human Factor" (1978), "Doctor Fischer of Geneva" (1980), "Monsignor "Awful When You Think of It", "Beauty", "Chagrin in Three Parts", "Cheap in August", "The Destroyers", "Doctor Crombie", "The End of the Party", "The Invisible Japanese Gentlemen", "May We Borrow Your Husband?", "Mortmain", "The Over-Night Bag", "The Root of All Evil", "A Shocking Accident", "Two Gentle People", "A Little Place Off the Edgeware Road (1941)", "All But Empty" (1947)

Quixote" (1982), "Getting to Know the General" (1984), "The Tenth Man" (1985), "The Captain and the Enemy" (1988)

Short Stories

English writer, playwright, journalist, whose works deal with complex moral issues against the background of political events. Greene is one of the most widely read writers of the 20th century, a storyteller. Adventure and unexpected events are an integral part of his works, many of which have been successful films. Although Greene has been a nominee for the Nobel Prize several times, he has never won it. "The main characters of the book must certainly have a resemblance to the author, coming from his body like a child from a womb; then the umbilical cord is broken and grows on its own. The better the author knows his



own character, the more he can move away from the character he invented, and the more space they have left for growth.

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