

## EUROPEAN REALISM AND CRITICAL REALISM

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### ABSTRACT

This article is about realism and critical realism and researching information about this period. Realism was a literary movement that began in the mid-19th century and can be defined as a move against Romanticism that stressed truthful and relatable, also realistic, subject matter. Critical Realism is a branch of philosophy that distinguishes between the 'real' world and the 'observable' world. The 'real' can not be observed and exists independent from human perceptions, theories, and constructions.

### INTRODUCTION

In literature, realism is a way of expressing life through images in accordance with real events and events. Realism strives to embrace reality with all its contradictions, given the literature itself and its role as a means of knowing the outside world, giving the writer the opportunity to reflect on all aspects of life. In the literature based on the method of realism, the principle of describing reality is a priority. Consequently, the literature of Realism is the highest stage in the development of world literature. Realism (Latin *realis* - material, real) is a philosophical direction. According to him, the reality outside the consciousness consists of the existence of ideal objects (Plato, medieval scholasticism) or objects of cognition, which are not related to the subject matter, process or experience. The winning of the realistic method is a vivid portrayal of the characters' character, historical portrayal, and the observation of its "rise and fall." In this way we can see that the plots and structure of realistic works are related to particular characters. Realists have no concept of covering up romantic situations and criminal events. The development of action in the Balzac novels, deeply depicting the objective reality of the fate of one or another hero, amazes the reader with his vigilant logic. Realism is a trend in literature and art that truthfully and realistically reflects the typical features of reality, in which there are no various distortions and exaggerations. This trend followed romanticism, and was the forerunner of symbolism. This trend originated in the 30s of the 19th century and reached its heyday by the middle. His followers strongly denied the use in literary works of any sophisticated techniques, mystical tendencies and idealization of characters. The main feature of this trend in literature is the artistic display of real life with the help of ordinary and well-known readers. The works of realist writers are characterized by a life-affirming beginning, even if their plot is characterized by a tragic conflict. One of the main

features of this genre is the authors' attempt to consider the surrounding reality in its development, to discover and describe new psychological, social and social relations. During these years, the Teckerei became famous realist writers, poets and critics like the Brontës. Poetry and prose are reflected in the mood of the masses and their opposition to social injustice. Critical realism includes cultural achievements of the past century, illumination of realism, and achievement of art. At the same time, its development is related to the emergence of new aesthetics, new principles in the description of reality and reality. Thus, in the nineteenth century, and especially in the second part of it, realism in the meaning of the creative method of literature of European nations was formed. In the literature of earlier times, the characteristics developed in the literature of realism have reached a high level and have become the main principles of literature. Humanism has become the flag of humanism and realism. Literature has now moved on to study real life and the realities of life. Discovering the conflict between man and the existing bourgeois order is one of the greatest achievements of realism and a contribution to the development of social consciousness. Understanding this contradiction has led to the literature on the need to create a society that meets the characteristics and needs of the existing bourgeois society. Critical realism is to offer a constructive alternative to both the positivist empiricist paradigm, on the one hand, and constructivism, postmodernism, and certain versions of the hermeneutical perspective, on the other. Representatives of critical realism have intended to show the public through the artistic portrayal of social injustice and moral degradation in the lives of certain individuals and to treat society in this way. Representatives of critical realism in Western Europe, such as Balzac, Dickens, Tecker, Flober, are far from the idea of revolutionary change of reality. Therefore, the portrayal of some of the defects and defects of their work has not been brought forth to expose an unfair society, as Russian literary criticism suggests. Two principles are reflected in works of the genre of critical realism in the 20th century. The first is to describe people's daily lives, their aspirations for a happy life. Critical realism is an artistic method, a manifestation of realism, developed in world literature and art in the 1930s and 1930s. It was created by the representatives of classical literature in order to continue and renew the best traditions of the most advanced literature of the past, against the outdated and outdated methods of its time. Discovering the social historical roots of these phenomena in the artistic inclusion of life events is the ultimate goal of critical realism. Critical realism requires the writer to critically reflect on the social foundations of life that limit, oppress, disrupt, and bring about moral crises. In the literature and art of critical realism, the principle of historicity is reflected in the depiction of life events, human characters, and the conditions surrounding them as important events, character, and conditions for a given period. As a result of complex creative and theoretical polemics with the followers of romanticism, critical realists took for themselves the

best progressive ideas and traditions: interesting [historical themes](#), democracy, trends [folklore](#), progressive critical pathos and humanistic ideals. If the realists of the nineteenth century paid close attention to *social [human nature](#)*, then the realists of the twentieth century correlated this social nature with *psychological, subconscious processes*, expressed in the clash of reason and instinct, intellect and feeling. Simply put, the realism of the early twentieth century pointed to the complexity of human nature, which is by no means reducible only to his social being. Critical realism has also been used in health research to inform ways of improving health—whether in healthcare programmes or public health promotion. Clark and colleagues argue critical realism can help to understand and evaluate heart health programmes, noting that their approach "embraces measurement of objective effectiveness but also examines the mechanisms, organizational and contextual-related factors causing these outcomes." It has also been used as an explanatory framework regarding health decisions, such as the use of home-dialysis for patients with chronic kidney disease.

### **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, this article is about European realism critical realism. As we mentioned that the realist view of the total world involved both physical and mental possibilities. Critical realism has been an important advance in social methodology because it develops a qualitative theory of causality which avoids some of the pitfalls of empiricist theories of causality.

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