

## MODERNISM ALONG WITH THE MASTERPIECES OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT WRITERS OF THE PERIOD

**Hyreme Gurra**

State University of Tetova, English Language Department, Tetovo, Macedonia, [hyreme@yahoo.com](mailto:hyreme@yahoo.com)

**Fatmire Isaku**

State University of Tetova, English Language Department, Tetovo, Macedonia

**Abstract:** This research paper is going to elaborate about the literary movement of “Modernism”, and the most famous writers that highlight this period. During the times passing by researchers of literature have realized a shifting change from the previous periods and the dominating elements that characterize the written pieces and the inspiration of the witty brains of the century. This paper is going to explore the way of writing and the style of the new era that emerged in the twentieth century. The target writers that have been chosen as models of the century are: F. Scott Fitzgerald, Ernest Hemingway, D.H. Lawrence and Virginia Woolf. There are going to be answered a lot of enigmas such as: How do these authors differ from one another, in what way do they perceive the change of time, and how do they conceptualize the events that mark this period? All this questions are being analyzed throughout the written masterpieces of these famous writers, and are elaborated through their characters that much often represent their own life and with tendency to explore life in a new contemporary way, in comparison to others. While performing this research paper the methods such as Narrative Method, Comparative textual Method and Descriptive method have been implemented for the realization of this project.

**Keywords:** Modernism, fate, friendship, marriage, struggle, intellect, state of mind

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The beginning of the 20th century was a time of change across the globe. Whether it was ‘Rapid’ growth in city populations, industrialization or global conflict, it was clear that a new and ‘Modern’ world was taking shape. The modernist writers explored new styles and techniques, what is more evident they analyzed the inner psychological state of mind without thinking about restrictions and taboos. That is what appears to be appreciated more in modernism. Mostly dominate psychological themes and the power to disobey the old rules of the mass, and the meanwhile the force of the women that emerged the men’s disrespect and inferiority.

Most of the novels that are going to be analyzed represent the biographical elements of their life steam of the writers themselves, their struggles throughout life and the shift of time and traditions experienced during the twenties. Different writers deal with different stories and worldviews, which makes the period even more simultaneous in style and in context. Modernism is characterized by a self-conscious break with traditional styles. The artists of the time also attempted to take into account changing philosophical and scientific ideas about reality developed by Darwin, Freud, Einstein, Nietzsche, and others. The writers were interested in redefining human relationships and values based on the model of aesthetic form and experimentation.

### 2. MODERNISM AS A LITERARY MOVEMENT

The term ‘modernism’ generally covers the creative output of artists and thinkers who saw ‘traditional’ approaches to the arts, architecture, literature, religion, social organization had become outdated in light of the new economic, social and political circumstances of a by now fully industrialized society.<sup>1</sup>

Modernism was an artistic movement that grew out of this changing landscape of life during the period. It represented the struggle that many had with the way that new ideas and discoveries challenged their previous lives during a time when tradition didn’t seem so important anymore. It was a cultural wave that originated in Europe and swept the United States during the early 20th century. It impacted music, art and literature by undoing traditional forms, expressing a sense of modern life as a sharp break from the past and its rigid conventions. Some identify modernism as a mode of thinking, like self-consciousness or self-reference, that run across all the novelties in the arts and other disciplines. Amid rapid social change and significant developments in science, modernists found

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<sup>1</sup> <https://faculty.unlv.edu/kirschen/handouts/modernism.html> (accessed on 02/08/2016)

themselves alienated from what might be termed Victorian morality and convention. During the First World War, the world witnessed the chaos and destruction of which modern man was capable. The modernist American literature produced during the time reflects such themes of destruction and chaos. But chaos and destruction are embraced, as they signal a collapse of Western civilization's classical traditions. Literary modernists celebrated the collapse of conventional forms. Modernist novels destroy conventions by reversing traditional norms, such as gender and racial roles.<sup>2</sup> In the world of art, generally speaking, Modernism was the beginning of the distinction between “high” art and “low” art. The educational reforms of the Victorian Age had led to a rapid increase in literacy rates, and therefore a greater demand for literature of all sorts. Clearly, breaking from tradition was a big part of the literary movement.

This was evident in the choice to break from traditional forms. There was quite a bit of fragmentation, as well as experimentation with the point of view in writing - just another way to create a unique style. Some stories were thoughtful and self-reflective, while others had an overwhelming sense of alienation, as a result of differing ways of processing the changing times. Readers can see an experimentation with gender roles, an introduction of racial issues and an inclusion of pop culture in many deeds. While some stories showed the wealth of the middle and upper classes others illustrated the bleakness of rural life. There was something interesting that contributed to the tone of many works of the time - psychology. For the first time, psychology became a truly popular subject to debate, specifically Sigmund Freud and his new ideas. This included the implication that we were, in fact, godless. Any faith, religion or belief in a higher power was challenged by this.<sup>3</sup>

### 3. F. SCOTT FITZGERALD - "THE GREAT GATSBY"

Fitzgerald is known as a short story writer and novelist, especially for his well-known novel “The Great Gatsby”.

All writers rely on personal experience and insight to shape their work, but Fitzgerald was able to reflect the nuances and details of his surroundings onto the page with a skill few others have matched. He was also almost shameless about borrowing scenes, settings and characters from real life. Whenever critics questioned his preoccupation with the themes of love and aspiration, Fitzgerald responded, "But, my God! It was my material, and it was all I had to deal with. The duel between resentment and admiration of those who have more than most ‘American of conflicts’ would always be a dominant theme in Fitzgerald's life and fiction. “The Great Gatsby” is considered to be the most brilliant novel written by Fitzgerald. It was published in 1925.

The narrator, Nick Carraway is a young Yale graduate who works as a bond broker in Manhattan. He rents a house at West Egg on Long Island across the water from his cousin, Daisy. His neighbor there is the enigmatic Jay Gatsby, a self-made millionaire from the Midwest who lives the high life from the profits of his minor criminal activities. West Egg is home to the “new rich,” those who, having made their fortunes recently, have neither the social connections nor the refinement to move among the East Egg set. West Egg is characterized by lavish displays of wealth and garish poor taste. Nick’s comparatively modest West Egg house is next door to Gatsby’s mansion, a sprawling Gothic monstrosity, and throws extravagant parties every Saturday night.

One night, he attends a dinner party in East Egg; the party is given by Tom Buchanan and his wife, Daisy. Daisy is Nick's cousin, while Tom was Nick's classmate at Yale. Tom comes from a wealthy, established family, and was a much-feared football player while at Yale. A friend of Daisy's is also in attendance. This woman, whose name is Jordan Baker, affected Nick by having him fall in love with her. Nick also learns a bit about Daisy and Tom’s marriage: Jordan tells him that Tom has a lover, Myrtle Wilson, who lives in the valley of ashes<sup>2</sup>, a gray industrial dumping ground between West Egg and New York City. Not long after this revelation, Nick travels to New York City with Tom and Myrtle. At a vulgar, gaudy party in the apartment that Tom keeps for the affair, Myrtle begins to taunt Tom about Daisy, and Tom responds by breaking her nose.<sup>4</sup>

A gesture that showed that Nick still loved his wife, even though he was cheating on her. As the summer progresses, Nick eventually garners an invitation to one of Gatsby’s legendary parties. He encounters Jordan Baker at the party, and they meet Gatsby himself, a surprisingly young man who affects an English accent, has a remarkable smile, and calls everyone “old sport.” Gatsby asks to speak to Jordan alone, and, through Jordan, Nick later learns more about

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<sup>2</sup> Ibid

<sup>3</sup> R. Kadija & F. Doko- "A History of American Literature", ALFA 94, Skopje, 2013.

<sup>4</sup> E-book downloaded from ( <http://www.planetebook.com/ebooks/The-Great-Gatsby.pdf> ), on 12-09-2016)

his mysterious neighbor. Gatsby tells Jordan that he knew Daisy in Louisville in 1917 and is deeply in love with her. He spends many nights staring at the green light at the end of her dock, across the bay from his mansion. Gatsby's extravagant lifestyle and wild parties are simply an attempt to impress Daisy. Gatsby now wants Nick to arrange a reunion between himself and Daisy, but he is afraid that Daisy will refuse to see him if she knows that he still loves her. Nick invites Daisy to have tea at his house, without telling her that Gatsby will also be there. After an initially awkward reunion, Gatsby and Daisy reestablish their connection. Their love rekindled, and they begin an affair.<sup>5</sup> According to Jordan, Gatsby bought his house in West Egg just in order to be close to Daisy. It is at this moment that Nick realizes that the green light, toward which he saw Gatsby so plaintively gesturing, is the light that marks the end of the Buchanans' dock. After a short time, Tom grows increasingly suspicious of his wife's relationship with Gatsby. At a luncheon at the Buchanans' house, Gatsby stares at Daisy with such passion that Tom realizes Gatsby is in love with her. Though Tom is himself involved in an extramarital affair, he is deeply outraged by the thought that his wife could be unfaithful to him. He forces the group to drive into New York City, where he confronts Gatsby in a suite at the Plaza Hotel. Tom asserts that he and Daisy have a history that Gatsby could never understand, and he announces to his wife that Gatsby is a criminal—his fortune comes from bootlegging alcohol and other illegal activities. When Nick, Jordan, and Tom drive through the valley of ashes, however, they discover that Gatsby's car has struck and killed Myrtle, Tom's lover. They rush back to Long Island, where Nick learns from Gatsby that Daisy was driving the car when it struck Myrtle, but that Gatsby intends to take the blame. The next day, Tom tells Myrtle's husband, George, that Gatsby was the driver of the car. George, who concludes that the driver of the car that killed Myrtle must have been her lover, finds Gatsby in the pool at his mansion and shoots him dead. He then fatally shoots himself.

Nick stages a small funeral for Gatsby, ends his relationship with Jordan, and moves back to the Midwest to escape the disgust he feels for the people surrounding Gatsby's life and for the emptiness and moral decay of life among the wealthy people on the East Coast. Nick reflects that just as Gatsby's dream of Daisy was corrupted by money and dishonesty, the American dream of happiness and individualism has disintegrated into the mere pursuit of wealth. Though Gatsby's power to transform his dreams into reality is what makes him "great," Nick reflects that the era of dreaming both Gatsby's dream and the American dream is over.

#### 4. ERNEST HEMINGWAY "THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA"

Nobel Prize winner Ernest Hemingway is seen as one of the greatest American 20th century novelists, and is known for works like *A Farewell to Arms* and *The Old Man and the Sea*. He is characterized as the rebellious writer. Every writer in modernism has something different from every other writer, including Hemingway. They all wanted to break away from what writing was before. Hemingway is highlighted because of his writing style and content. He chose to write a fictionalized version of his experiences in short, yet vivid sentences. This genre was born out of disillusionment and innocence lost, so much of the writing is dark and pessimistic as well.

Hemingway's first collection of stories, *In Our Time*, was published in 1925. His novel *The Torrents of Spring* appeared the following year. However, it was his next book, *The Sun Also Rises* (1926), a novel about the aftermath of the First World War, that brought him to the attention of the literary critics.

Hemingway's novels' purposes vary. The war time novels exist to shock yet educate, while another novel about obsession exists to explore the human consciousness. He writes about these topics in a different way so that he can not only surprise the reader but also persuade the reader into following his train of thought. He wrote about current issues so to educate his readers because he did not want to hide anything except the truth. He would also write about love and

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<sup>5</sup> The valley of ashes is a picture of absolute desolation and poverty. It lacks a glamorous surface and lies fallow and gray halfway between West Egg and New York. It symbolizes the moral decay hidden by the beautiful facades of the Eggs, and suggests that beneath the ornamentation of West Egg and the mannered charm of East Egg lies the same ugliness as in the valley.

human connection, but it was not in a happy-ever-after way.<sup>6</sup>

After the war Hemingway wrote the novel *For Whom the Bell Tolls* (1940). The book, deals with the Republican partisans in the Sierra de Guadarrama. He published *The Old Man and the Sea* (1952), a novel that won the Pulitzer Prize. Two years later Hemingway won the Nobel Prize for literature.

When *The Old Man and the Sea* was published in 1952, Hemingway hadn't written a significant literary work for over a decade. His last successful book, *For Whom the Bell Tolls*, came out in 1940. People were saying that Hemingway was "through" as a writer. He began *The Old Man and the Sea* to prove that not only was he still in the writing game, he had yet to produce his best work.

All the readers were acquainted with the story of an old fisherman that could not catch any fish for a long time. Most of all watched the movie which looks a very simple story, but when you get to read the novel than you understand the symbolism that is trying to represent the writer.

Santiago has not caught a fish for 84 days. Everyone thinks he's a loser except for his young friend Manolin whose father will not let him fish with Santiago. Apparently it's tough to make money as a fisherman's assistant when the fisherman you work for hasn't caught a fish for 84 days. But, this does not stop Manolin from visiting the old man; he goes to his place every night to fix up his fishing gear, and chat with him about baseball. This is what is really to be admired, true friendship no matter the age, unlike the recent days, when you cannot really decide if someone is your friend or not. People only think about their interests and selfish needs, and real friendship has begun to fade away. Ernest in some way expresses his entire life through this novel. He has always been fighting with the streams of life like is depicted here he is fighting with the sea streams. He had always been trying to prove to the world that he can do more and to establish strongly his masculine features. That has become his complex since his mother has dressed him as a girl when he was a child. That made him feel very bad in some way he hated his mother for the fact.

Back to the novel, Santiago told Manolin that he will try to break his streak of unluckiness, and he will do it by going deep in the Straits of Florida, out far in the Gulf Stream. He ventures out on the eighty-fifth day of being "salao", he takes his small skiff, fixes everything up, and he sails out, hoping that he will return victorious and he will once again be called a fisherman, and maybe he can have his friend back on his trips.

The sun comes up. Santiago continues to move away from shore, observing his world as he sails along. He sees flying fish followed by dolphins. At noon, a big fish, which he knows is a marlin, takes the bait that Santiago has placed deep in the waters. The old man expertly hooks the fish, but he cannot pull it in. Instead, the fish begins to pull the boat. A two day and two nights battle ensues, and all this time Santiago is holding the tension of the line that can break anytime, and Santiago will lose the fish and go home with empty hands once again. But, he is determined, and he sacrifices his body by holding the line with it, old and with not much power left, but he does not give up. What is giving him this much power, strength and endurance? Maybe is his pride or the fact that he is characterized as a stubborn man with strong masculine features (he wants to oppose the highest level of unluckiness). The entire time, Santiago endures constant pain from the fishing line. Whenever the fish lunges, leaps, or makes a dash for freedom, the cord cuts Santiago badly. Although wounded and weary, the old man feels a deep empathy and admiration for the marlin, his brother in suffering, strength, and resolve. Over and over, the old man wishes he had the boy with him.

Santiago's focus, his strength and resolve in the face of tremendous obstacles, mark him as a hero.

A small, tired warbler (type of bird) lands on the skiff, flutters around Santiago's head. The old man suspects that it is the warbler's first trip, and that it knows nothing of the hawks that will meet the warbler as it nears land. Knowing that the warbler cannot understand him, the old man tells the bird to stay and rest up before heading toward shore. Just then the marlin surges, nearly pulling Santiago overboard and the bird departs. Santiago notices that his hand is bleeding from where the line has cut it. Suddenly, the fish leaps into the air, and Santiago sees that it is bigger than any he has ever witnessed; it is two feet longer than the skiff itself. Santiago declares it "great" and promises never to let the fish learn its own strength.

As the sun rises, the marlin begins to circle. For hours the old man fights the circling fish, slowly pulling it in. He feels faint and dizzy and sees black spots before his eyes. When it passes under the boat, Santiago cannot

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<sup>6</sup> <http://mentalfloss.com/article/64363/11-facts-about-hemingways-old-man-and-sea/> (accessed on 31/08/2018)

believe its size. As the marlin continues to circle, Santiago adds enough pressure to the line to bring the fish closer and closer to the skiff. The old man thinks that the fish is killing him, and admires him for it, saying, "I do not care who kills who." Two hours later, a pair of shovel-nosed sharks arrives, and Santiago fears this moment more than anything bad in life. The sharks attack, and Santiago fights them with a knife. He enjoyed killing the macho earlier because it was a worthy opponent, a mighty and fearless predator, but he has nothing but disappointment toward shovel-nosed sharks.

The old man kills them both, but not before they take a good quarter of the marlin, including the best meat. Again, Santiago wishes that he hadn't killed the marlin. He apologizes to the dead marlin for having gone out so far, saying it did neither of them any good. As the time passes away more and more sharks arrive near the stiff. That would be the end thought Santiago. He befriended the marlin in order to become against the sharks. But nothing could stop the sharks to eat the best of marlin and all of it. A big shade of regret and remorse overtook the man. He was constantly apologizing the marlin for not stopping the battle earlier in order to prevent this from happening.

Santiago condemns himself for going "out too far," and for sacrificing his great and worthy opponent. He arrives home before daybreak, stumbles back to his shack, and sleeps very deeply.

All of the old man's noble qualities and, more important, the lessons he draws from his experience, will be passed on to the boy, which means that the fisherman's life will continue on, in some form, even after his death.

Some of the novel's main themes would be; pride, resistance to defeat, friendship, the man toward the nature etc.

**Pride**, is often depicted as negative attribute that causes people to reach for too much and, as a result, suffer a terrible fall. After he kills the first shark, Santiago, who knows he killed the marlin "for pride," wonders if the sin of pride was responsible for the shark attack because pride caused him to go out into the ocean beyond the usual boundaries that fishermen observe. In fact, Santiago's pride is portrayed as the single motivating force that spurs him to greatness. It is his pride that pushes him to survive three grueling days at sea, battling the marlin and then the sharks.

**Defeat**: As a fisherman who has caught nothing for the last 84 days, Santiago is a man fighting against defeat. Yet Santiago never gives in to defeat, he sails further into the ocean than he ever has before in hopes of landing a fish, struggles with the marlin for three days and nights despite immense physical pain and exhaustion, and, after catching the marlin, fights off the sharks even when it's clear that the battle against them is hopeless. Whenever the situation gets particularly difficult, he turns to a number of tactics to fuel his resistance to defeat, he recalls memories of his youthful strength.

**Friendship**: The friendship between Santiago and Manolin plays a critical part in Santiago's victory over the marlin. Manolin helps him so much that enables to gain more power toward his will for catching a big fish. It is considered as a unique personal trait that is fading away over the years.

Furthermore, the constant battle and struggle that he endured made him earn the deeper respect of the village fishermen and secures him the prized companionship of the boy he knows that he will never have to endure such an epic struggle again.

## 5. VIRGINIA WOOLF - "TO THE LIGHTHOUSE"

Considered one of the best of the Modernist writers, Virginia Woolf's personal life is almost as intriguing as her fiction. Troubled by mental instability for most of her life, Virginia composed her great works in bursts of manic energy and with the support of her friends and family. Virginia Woolf's fiction represented a shift in both structure and style. She embarked on her first novel, *The Voyage Out*, which would take nearly five years of her life. When that book came out to good reviews, she continued producing novels, each one a more daring experiment in language and structure.

When Virginia published *To the Lighthouse* and *The Waves* in 1927 and 1931 respectively, she had turned a corner and could now be considered more than simply avant-garde, she was now, by most critics' accounts, a literary genius. Woolf was advocating for a deep look inside human condition, she wanted that literature faced with human feelings and emotions, not with conventions or rules. Woolf also concerned herself with the question of women's equality with men in marriage, and she brilliantly evoked the inequality of her parents' marriage in her novel *To the Lighthouse* (1927).<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> [http://www.online-literature.com/virginia\\_woolf/](http://www.online-literature.com/virginia_woolf/) (accessed on 25/07/2018)

There is no doubt that Woolf left her mark on the literary world but one of the largest of these would be that of her suffrage movement. She was an author who, from the very beginning, could not comprehend as to why men and women were treated so differently and the latter so unfairly. Thus it was through this call of equality that Woolf started putting feminism into her literary works.

“To the Lighthouse” is considered to be Virginia’s masterpiece that represents a touching story of the hardships that Ramsay family faces while living in a house on the coast of Scotland. She explores the human fear of change in a new, compelling way, and her ability to make descriptions come to life is one of her greatest tools and one of the reasons that readers are unable to put this book down. *To the Lighthouse* is divided into three sections: “The Window,” “Time Passes,” and “The Lighthouse.”

Mrs. Ramsay, Mr. Ramsay, their eight children, and several guests are staying at the family's summer home on the Isle of Skye, just before the start of World War. Just across the bay is a lighthouse, which becomes a prominent presence in the family's life. James Ramsay, the youngest child, wants to go to the Lighthouse the next day, but Mr. Ramsay denies this request,

saying that the weather will not be good enough for the trip. James hates his father for this denial as well as for his emotional demands on Mrs. Ramsay, and this resentment persists throughout the novel. James's desire to go to the Lighthouse – and his father's insistence on refusing – is the main conflict through which James's difficult relationship with his oppressive father gets represented. Mr. Ramsay wants all of his children to behave on his terms and to strive according to his orders. James's rebelliousness shows that the main conflict of James's life is going to be with his father and his father's power over James's life.

Mrs. Ramsey is the one who supports her husband while highlighting his faded good personal features. She represents a woman characterized by old traditional rules that always support the idea that the woman must sacrifice for the whole family, and give her greatness to her husband without leaving space for her own character.

In the midst of James Ramsay's efforts to get to the Lighthouse and Lily Briscoe's efforts to get recognition for her artwork, *To the Lighthouse* draws its focus away from the people of the novel. The second part of the novel “time passes” experiments with the passage of time through focusing on the shifting, decaying form of the semi-abandoned house on the Isle of Skye. War breaks out across Europe. Mrs. Ramsay dies suddenly one night. Andrew Ramsay, her oldest son, is killed in battle, and his sister Prue dies from an illness related to childbirth. The family no longer vacations at its summerhouse, which falls into a state of disrepair. Ten years pass before the family returns. Mrs. McNab, the housekeeper, employs a few other women to help set the house in order. They rescue the house from oblivion and decay, and everything is in order when Lily Briscoe returns. So this section of the novel provides a kind of climax for James and Lily, they're left in suspension waiting to see what's going to happen to them now that Mr. Ramsay has lost the soothing, socializing influence of his wife. They were trying to find places for themselves in the Ramsay family as it was in the first section, now, they must work out what space there is for them in the Ramsay family as it will be in the last section. “The Lighthouse,” the last section resumes the story of the Ramseys, now without Mrs. Ramsey.

In the first part of the novel, James Ramsey had asked to go to the lighthouse. His mother had said he could and his father had said he could not because the weather would be too rough to allow the boat to land.<sup>8</sup>

And it is almost immediately obvious that there *is* going to be some kind of continuation with the plot lines of Part One. James is finally getting his expedition to the Lighthouse, but this time, it's on his father's terms and he's being forced to go with his sister Cam. As for Lily Briscoe, she still feels the oppressive force of Mr. Ramsay. And she, like James, is picking up where she left off. Just as Mr. Ramsay decides to finally take this journey, Lily Briscoe decides to finally finish the painting that she started ten years ago. And finally James dream of going to the lighthouse becomes true, symbolizing his achievement as a man.

## 6. D.H LAWRENCE - “LADY CHATTERLEY'S LOVER “

He is a specific modernist writer. Many of his best-loved poems treat the physical and inner emotional life of plants and animals; others are bitterly satiric and express his outrage at the Puritanism and hypocrisy of conventional

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<sup>8</sup>[http://www.letras.ufrj.br/veralima/narrativa\\_2/Virginia%20Woolf%20-%20To%20the%20Lighthouse.pdf](http://www.letras.ufrj.br/veralima/narrativa_2/Virginia%20Woolf%20-%20To%20the%20Lighthouse.pdf)  
(accessed 01/09/02018)

Anglo-Saxon society. Lawrence was a rebellious and profoundly polemical writer with radical views, who regarded sex, the primitive subconscious, and nature as cures to what he considered the evils of modern industrialized society. His work was often uneven in quality, and he was a continual source of controversy, often involved in widely-publicized censorship cases, most famously for his novel *Lady Chatterley's Lover* (1928).<sup>9</sup>

*Lady Chatterley's Lover* is considered to be Lawrence's best known work, first published privately in Florence in 1928. It tells of the love affair between a wealthy, married woman, and a man who works on her husband's estate. The book was banned for a time in both UK and the US as pornographic. Besides his troubles with the censors, Lawrence was persecuted as well during World War I, for the supposed pro-German sympathies of his wife, Frieda. As a consequence, the Lawrence left England and traveled throughout the world searching for home to land. All his life he suffered from tuberculosis, and died in France in 1930. Leaving behind the three masterpieces that shocked the world; *Lady Chatterley's Lover*, *The Rainbow*, and *Sons and Lovers*.

The plot of the first novel is not such complicated because it tries to show the need of a woman for emotional fulfillment rather than financial one. They as a couple experienced a loveless marriage based only on intellectual aspect rather than romantic one. Clifford came from an old aristocratic family that love was not as highlighted as it looked like. Connie kind of missed those things she missed him a husband not just a man who assures her financial needs.

### CONCLUSION

Finally, after elaborating this research paper gradually it came to reach the conclusion part, totally satisfied from the gained results. All that it had to do with was the modernism movement, and its fabulous writers which were characterized as workaholic, a feature that enabled them to make a time shift.

Modernist writers proclaimed a new "subject matter" for literature and they felt that their new way of looking at life required a new form, a new way of writing. Writers of this period tend to pursue more experimental and usually more highly individualistic form of writing. The sense of a changing world was stimulated by new developments, such as; new information technologies-radio and cinema, new insights from the emerging fields of psychology and sociology, shifting power structures, particularly as women enter the workforce, the rejection of all religious and moral principles and what was more noticeable the emergence of a new "city of consciousness".

Fitzgerald and his masterpiece "The Great Gatsby" stimulated human's imaginary abilities and enabled them to find satisfaction into a new world of fame and lust. On the other hand, we had Ernest Hemingway with "The Old Man and The Sea" a novel that was inspired by the writer's pride and willpower to achieve his best and to not ever fail in life. A novel that made us understand the importance of the psychological force which pushes people to take a step further, even though sometimes failure may be inevitable, all that matters is the trial and the fact that you have never surrendered before the stream of struggles. D.H Lawrence the one, who explored the themes of love and passion, left a great mark on the new era. Lawrence wanted to revive in the human consciousness an awareness of savage sensuality, a sensuality which would free men from their dual enslavement to modern industry and intellectual emptiness. Virginia Woolf with the publication of *To the Lighthouse*, Woolf established herself firmly as one of the leading Modernist voices. In a world that was fundamentally different, fractured it seemed that writers and artists had to rethink the way they presented their art to the world. Modernism experimented with presentation, and Woolf was one of the movement's prominent writers. Troubled by mental instability for most of her life, Virginia composed her great works in presence of manic energy. Despite her problems, she experimented on fiction which made a great change, she thought the world was changing so the literature needed to change too. Modernism sought to accurately portray the world not as it is but as humans actually experience it.

Personally, all these writers left me a great impression, the way how they perceived world and made up a concept about it, affected my inner conscience and helped the world realize the struggles that they have endured during the shift of time. At the end that's all that matters, the pursuit of ones, beliefs and the will to change the mal functioning traditions is what leaves mark on their life and made them become famous worldwide.

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<sup>9</sup> <https://www.theguardian.com/books/2013/mar/24/dh-lawrence-war-poetry-censorship> (accessed on 07/03/2017)

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